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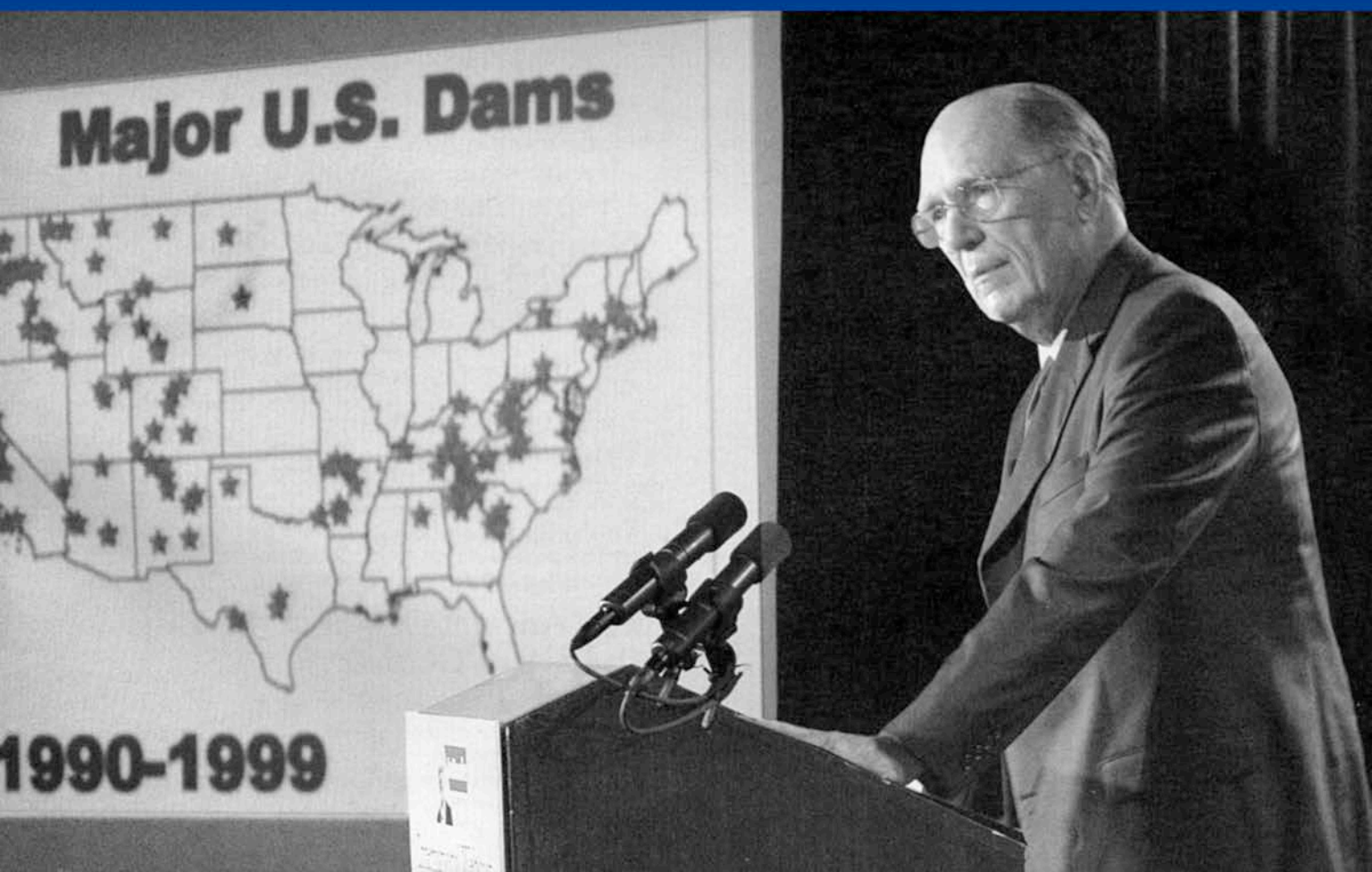
Of British Fools and 'Washington Post' Reviewers
Is Vice President Dick Cheney Losing It?
Political Upset Shocks Israel: Peretz Wins Labor Vote

LaRouche: The Tasks That Face Us in the Post-Cheney Era



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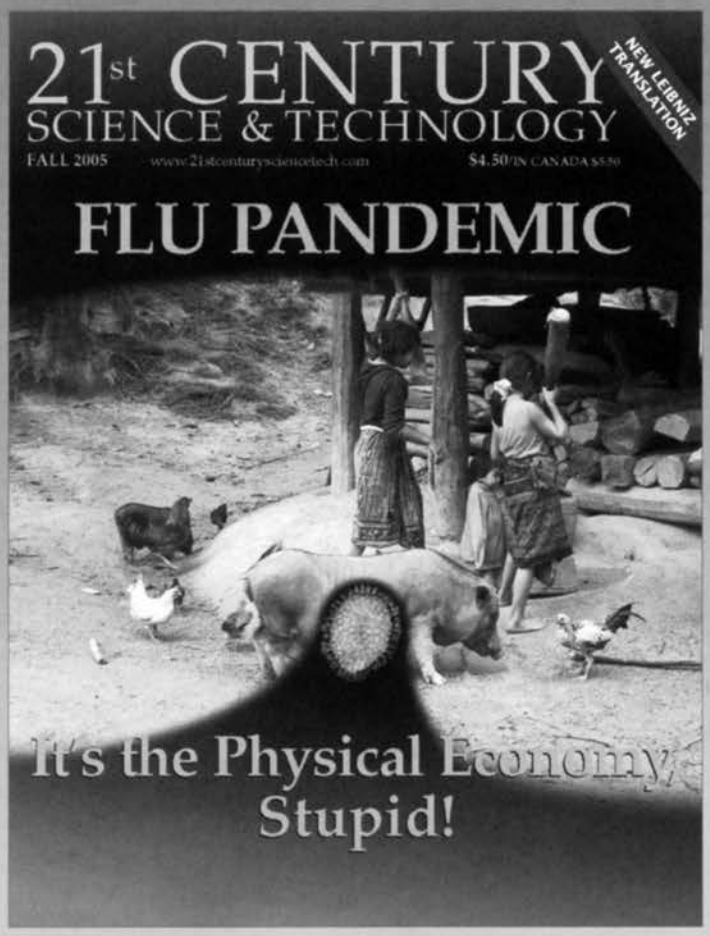

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- **The Ancient Origin of the Calendar In Eastern Germany**
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EIR

From the Editor

In opening his presentation to an overflow crowd at his Nov. 16 webcast, American statesman Lyndon LaRouche noted that the subject of his remarks might surprise those listening, because he was not going to be talking about what they expected. Rather than speaking about the ongoing battle against the Cheney apparatus threatening the U.S. republic, he was going to address the war, from the standpoint of what victory would look like. To win the war, he emphasized, you must understand the nature of the peace.

As LaRouche's discussion unfolded, and then was elaborated through an intense dialogue with members of the U.S. Congress, trade unionists, and others, LaRouche kept coming back to this point. Don't "react" to particulars, he repeated. Proceed from the concept of what must be accomplished for two or three generations to come. The thematic strength of the entire three-hour event prompted us to veer from our usual custom, and publish the entire webcast content, from start to finish.

From this standpoint, it is particularly appropriate that we are combining the webcast, with LaRouche's new strategic-historical paper, "Of British Fools and 'Post' Reviewers." There the reader will get a deepened understanding of the contending principles that determine the battlelines within modern civilization, by way of a discussion of the "lost opportunity" of the collapse of the Soviet system in 1989-1991.

Of necessity, the inclusion of these two feature items reduces our "news" section to a bare and essential minimum, primarily an update on state of the battle against Cheney, and some of its crucial international ramifications, particularly in Israel and Germany. But you will find that the scope of the webcast discussion, more than covers whatever specific "issues" you think must be addressed, and from the highest standpoint.

This last week also saw new dramatic developments in the LaRouche Youth Movement's ongoing organizing on Capitol Hill, as nearly 100 youth were joined by more than 100 unionists, to push forward a policy to save the machine-tool sector of the U.S. economy. For information on that front, we urge you to go to our website, www.larouchepub.com.

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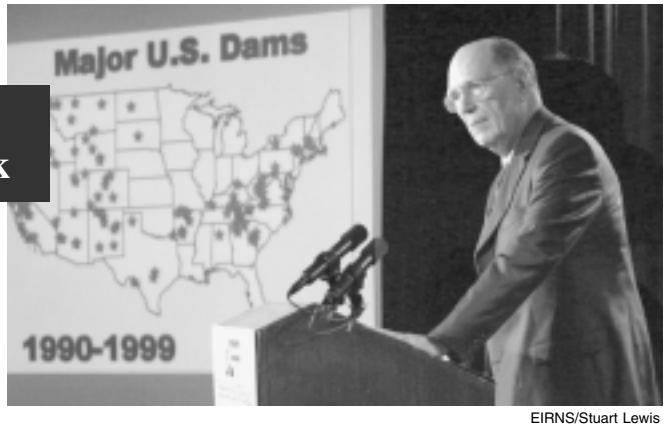

Lyndon LaRouche addresses a Washington webcast on Nov. 16.

EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

4 The Tasks Before Us in the Post-Cheney Era
The full transcript of Lyndon LaRouche's Nov. 16 webcast, including dialogue with Senators and Congressmen, trade union leaders, and youth. "We have now won a victory," LaRouche said. "We have in a sense recaptured our country." The Democratic Party has re-emerged as the party of Franklin D. Roosevelt; the Senate is taking real leadership, showing "there's still the potential to rebuild and recapture this country to what it represents."

What comes next? First, *get Cheney out!* But then, we have to face the larger issue, of rebuilding the globalized, looted world economy. "We can not live as the United States today, isolated in a world that's disintegrating. Therefore, we have to think about what kind of a world system is required: Not because we impose it, like George Bush's conception of democracy, but because other nations which may or may not agree with us on many things, know that it is wisdom on their part to cooperate with us to build this kind of a world system."

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LAROUCHE WEBCAST

The Tasks That Face Us in the Post-Cheney Era

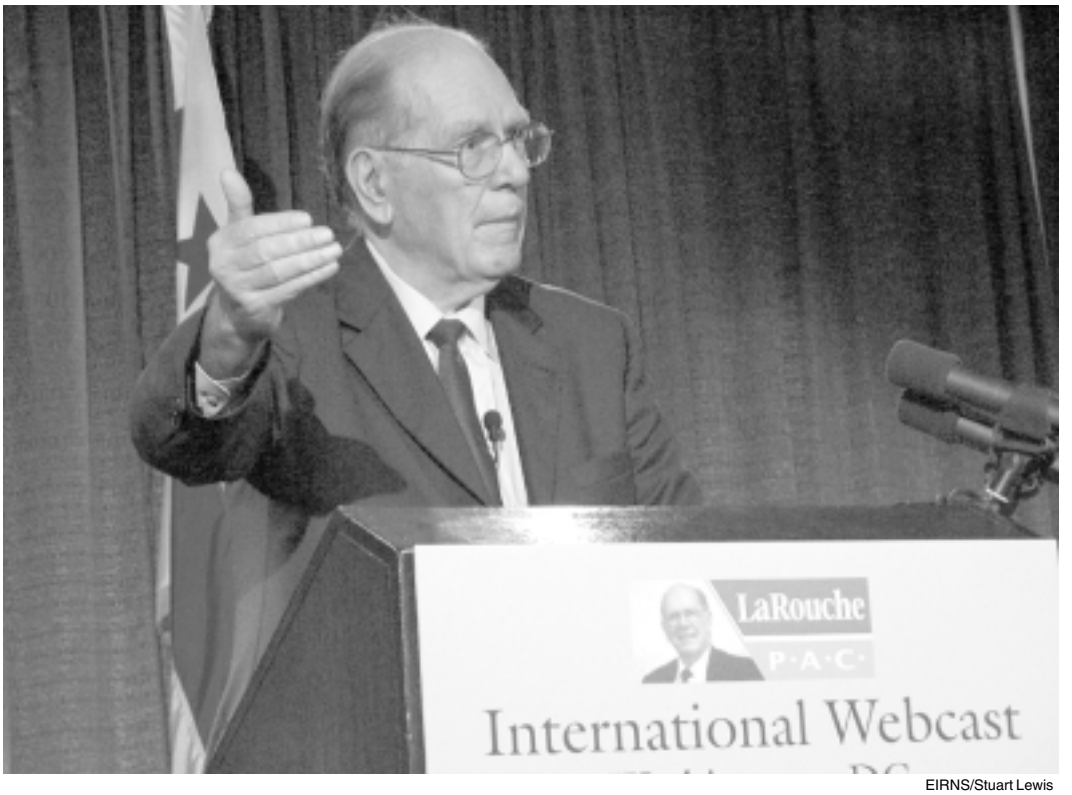
This is a transcript of the full text of Lyndon LaRouche's Nov. 16 webcast in Washington, D.C. He was introduced by Debra Hanania Freeman, who moderated the event. Subheads have been added. The video is archived at www.larouche-pac.com.

Freeman: It was about one month ago, that Mr. LaRouche addressed a similar audience, in what proved to be not only a historic event, but a prophetic one. And I think that there really is no question that on that day, Mr. LaRouche moved the institutions in a dramatic way. Within days of Lyndon LaRouche's Columbus Day webcast, we saw a tremendous escalation in the drive to bring the synarchist faction in this government—the faction that is led by Dick Cheney, and which is probably best known as the "coup against the constiitution" faction—to its knees.

Literally one week after Mr. LaRouche's presentation here and a dramatic week of lobbying by the LaRouche Youth Movement, and legislators and labor officials from around the United States, we saw two things happen. One, was we saw the first of what promises to be many indictments in what has come to be known as the Plamegate issue, but which clearly has much more to do with the fraud that brought this nation to war. Along with those indictments, we saw Sen. Hillary Clinton step forward and finally take the action that is necessary to begin the process, at least, of saving this nation's auto industry and the vital machine-tool capability that is attached to it. That happened within days of Mr. LaRouche's presentation.

If we fast forward to this current moment, the fact of the matter is that, all over the nation and all over the world, Bush is seen as an ineffective President who is trying to govern from a bunker. And the overwhelming verdict is that, if history is to judge, the largest mistake that George Bush has made in his political career was bringing Dick Cheney along with him in his second term as President. It's our intention to help the President correct that mistake.

Mr. LaRouche's remarks today are directed toward shaping the post-Cheney



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"We are at a very interesting point," LaRouche said, "but it's a victory in a series of battles. . . . It is not a victory yet in the war. . . . I want to focus today on what kind of a peace do you intend to establish, which resolves the issues of war."

era in American politics, but I'd like to remind all of you that while Mr. LaRouche must have an eye toward the future, and toward shaping the nation's policies following Cheney's removal from office, we have to operate in the here and now. And we will not rest until Dick Cheney is seen either leaving of his own volition, or leaving in chains, and it's our intention to make sure that this week's activity is a giant step forward in that direction.

There are many more things that I can say. Obviously, events in Washington these days are moving very quickly. Perhaps the most notable event of the last 24 hours was a vote cast in the United States Senate, rejecting the timeline that the Administration has presented on the question of the Iraq war. It is a vote that has much greater significance than the particular issue that it addresses, and by many is seen as a vote of no confidence against this Administration. I think that there will be many other issues to address in the wake of Mr. LaRouche's remarks.

While more chairs are being brought in, I will ask the people who are continuing to filter into the room to please do so quietly, because we do want to start this webcast on time, particularly for the audiences that are gathered around the nation, and around the world, who are listening via the worldwide web. So, ladies and gentlemen, without any further introduction, I'd like to present to you the founder and chairman of LaRouche Pac, the American economist and statesman, Lyndon LaRouche.

LaRouche: Thank you. As a matter of preliminaries, there are two points I think just to warm things up before we really get started.

One thing is an announcement, which I'll just make now, that, according to a scan of the press in Washington this morning, I think one of the big newsbreakers is the suspicion that Bob Woodward, the perennial Bob Woodward, is actually the Judith Miller of the *Washington Post.*

And secondly, I have a little something for you. There is a suspicion that, one after the other, key members of the Administration are going to be frog-marched into prison [Karl Rove and Dick Cheney frog-marching in time to Alfred Hitchcock's musical theme].

We are at a very interesting point. We've had, in the recent period, a very important victory, but it's a victory in a battle, or series of battles. It is not a victory yet in the war. And today, after covering a few preliminary points, I want to focus on a subject which may be far removed from what you thought about when you entered the room here today, and that is, what do we do with the war? Because when you plan to conduct the war, you obviously intend to win it. But what do you intend to do with the victory? What kind of a peace do you intend to establish, which resolves the issues of war?

The problem is that, today, the world is in the greatest financial crisis in modern history. It's a point of fact that there is no major banking system in any part of the world—in Japan, generally, or in Europe at all, or in the United States. The Federal Reserve System is a collection of bankrupts, of hopeless bankrupts. The banks that are part of it are hopeless bank-

rupts, largely because of this financial derivatives speculation. In Europe, it's the same situation. There may be some nooks and crannies here and there which are not yet bankrupt, but the major banking system, the central banking systems, the Federal Reserve System, are hopelessly bankrupt. There is no way of settling accounts, to get out of this mess.

In the case of the United States, this means putting the Federal Reserve System into government receivership—the whole system!—because all the components of the system are bankrupt! And therefore, the only thing that can be done is for the Federal government to take the Federal Reserve System itself into bankruptcy, for reorganization, in order to ensure that essential functions of finance are continued, that businesses don't close up, that pensions are paid, and so forth and so on. A similar situation exists in Europe. A similar situation exists in the world.

We have two problems, immediately. One, the problem of how we're going to stabilize the world when it's about to go bankrupt, totally. We don't know what day this will occur. People who try to forecast days don't understand humanity. Sometimes, once in a while, you can know that something will happen on a certain day, but most of the time, what you can know is that you're in a bind, you're caught in a framework, in which the crash is now inevitable, in an estimatable range of time. The day on which it will occur, you don't know, because human beings can make decisions, and those decisions can postpone this event or that event, but at a price. The price goes up. The longer you postpone a bankruptcy, the more bankrupt you become. The longer you postpone recovery, the worse it becomes.

And we have in the room here today, we have people who represent part of the UAW, which has been thrown into virtual bankruptcy. You have General Motors, which is ready to shut down, at least its domestic operations. It means a whole section of the U.S. economy is about to be shut down, and if you take out the auto industry, and take out part of the aircraft industry, we don't have a machine-tool capability. We are no longer a sovereign nation! And there are some people who are going to wait and watch that happen, and we lose our sovereignty and existence. There's only one way to stop it: to put the whole shebang into bankruptcy, and into reorganization, to keep the wheels turning. Now, I'll talk some more about that, but that's the kind of problem we face.

On a World Scale

If we look at this on a world scale, it becomes more complicated. Here, you have to think strategically, and here's where most people won't tend to think in this direction. But somebody has to think in this direction. I think I've got elected for that job.

What we have, is we have a group of nations. There's only one nation in the world that is capable of initiating a recovery for any part of the world, and that is the United States. Either *we* initiate a global bankruptcy reorganization of the world system, or there is no hope for any part of the world.

The danger is not a Depression. We've had the Depression. We had it in October of 1987. We had a 1929-style Depression, and we fooled around with that. But then the Soviet system collapsed, and then we looted the Soviet system, and we've been living on the gut of the innards, which we've been eating at dinner table, of the Soviet system. We've now run out of that. We have destroyed industries. We've ruined ourselves, very much the way Hoover ruined us in his term, from 1929 on. You know, the U.S. economy collapsed by half under Hoover. It didn't collapse because of 1929. It collapsed because of what Hoover did about 1929! And what Hoover did was the work of a genius compared to what this Presidency has done. We have reached the point of international bankruptcy, so the world financial system—the way it has been operating, especially over about forty years—is no longer viable. This entire international financial system is finished, one way or the other. The question is, are we going to save the nations and the economies?

Now, some people think that an economy is a product of a financial system. They say, "Well, the bankers, oh, they will do something, or they can do something." They will do something! Once they've brought in Hitler, they will do something. And if you don't want a Hitler solution, you've got to come up with something else. You've got to put the bankers into bankruptcy, into receivership.

We have a situation now, as you observe the way our economy has been destroyed. We used to have a lot of farms, independent farms. They don't exist anymore. Brzezinski helped get rid of those, during the Brzezinski Administration, which was sometimes called politely the Carter Administration. Eh? We used to have private industries, we used to have machine-tool shops, we used to have all kinds of industries, local industries. We used to have local businesses, closely held. Not giant corporations. These were the gut of our economy. The giant corporation is not the gut of the economy.

If you look at the gut of an economy, any large corporation like General Motors, the auto industry, the auto industry does not produce—in terms of General Motors—does not produce automobiles! It assembles them! The components are developed by subsidiaries. Its components which are put in, they're largely from smaller industries. We have put out of business the gut of our economy, the people who produce. We call it a "services economy." It's like a house of prostitution, where people get serviced. It is not really an economy.

For Example: Monsanto

For example, Monsanto. Monsanto should be put into bankruptcy, for intellectual bankruptcy. What does it do? Some idiot in a corrupt administration decided they could patent nature. It was Monsanto. They could, by various tricks, say they invented genes! By discovering one. By mapping a gene, they say, we "discovered" the gene. We can now map it. We own it. You want it? You lease it from us, at our prices.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

After producing genetically modified seeds, Monsanto forces family farmers to buy seeds from them. "The farmer can no longer produce seeds," said LaRouche. "He's got to buy them from Monsanto." Otherwise, he may face lawsuits for not paying Technology Fees, as has happened to many farmers whose crops have been contaminated by wind-borne pollen from neighboring farms. Shown here are farms in Pipestone County, Minnesota.

So we have a situation where the farmer can no longer produce seeds. He's not allowed to! He can go to jail for producing seeds. He's got to buy them from Monsanto.

We are faced with an ecological catastrophe based on this. Our food chain is based on the homogenization of types of foodstuffs, for a global economy. Now, one of the great things in food security—just as one example of the problem we face—in food security, variation was our defense. If a disease hit a particular type of crop, a particular type of animal, as part of our food supply, or a tree, a type of tree that we needed for our environment, well, some trees would die but other trees, which have a slightly different genetic structure, would not be infected and would not die.

But the way we're homogenizing our food supply, you have one type, it's called the world tomato, the world orange, the world banana. And a simple catastrophe, a genetic catastrophe in the form of a disease, could wipe out that whole supply. It's what Monsanto has done to us. It's not only the United States. They've done it to Brazil, they've done it to other countries on this planet. So we've been under the reign of absolute insanity, of destroying our productive capabilities, and destroying the private initiative on which we used to depend. And making a mystique about the giant corporation.

What we have today, which is where the danger comes from, because what was done to us was not a mistake; it was a crime. It was deliberate. What has been done to us since the reign of Henry Kissinger and Brzezinski, is we have been destroyed systematically, beginning with 1971-72 with the destruction of our fixed-exchange-rate-system, monetary system. And piece by piece, every part of our economy that made us independent, or the economies of other nations, has been destroyed. It's been destroyed by environmentalism, by globalization, by methods of the type I just described to you. We no longer have a residue of private businesses, private entrepreneurships, as being the gut of employment and the gut of production in our economy, or any other part of the world, to speak of.

What we have is giant corporations. These giant corporations are not actually producers, they're slave owners. They're controlled by international financier interests, which do not belong in the United States. Most of these entities, which are powerful, have no loyalty to the United States or to any government. We have been globalized. We have been internationalized. We have now a virtual system of world government, under the power of these bankrupt institutions, these financial institutions, which control the world.

The intention has been to eliminate the sovereign nation-state. To eliminate production as a power of economies. To globalize everything. To produce a world economy, in which there are no nation-states, in which the highest power in the world is international financial wealth, typified by the mentality of someone like, say, Felix Rohatyn of the United States, or people like that, who are part of an international cabal, the same cabal which, on a smaller scale back in the 1920s and 1930s, called the Synarchist International, gave us fascism. Fascism in Italy, 1922. Fascism in Germany, Hitler, done through the Bank for International Settlements. And Hjalmar Schacht, done by what? By the head of the Bank of England, Montagu Norman. With the support of whom? With the support of the grandfather of the present President of the United States, who wrote the order to a German bank, which refunded a bankrupt Nazi Party in time for Hitler to be appointed as Chancellor of Germany. These same international financier interests, in a greatly bloated, expanded form, have been headed for world government. How did this happen?

The Most Powerful Economy

The United States, of course, came out of the Depression as the most powerful economy the world has ever seen. We

were already the most powerful economy in the world in 1940-41, before we went to war. We did not become powerful because of the war. We became powerful enough to conduct the war. Where other countries would have hundreds of pounds per soldier, we had tons! We had the greatest logistical power the world had ever seen. We had 16-17 million people in military service, the greatest army in history. And we saved the world. And we saved it because of President Franklin Roosevelt, who understood what he was doing. Then Roosevelt died, and Harry Truman, who was a pig, took over. And Harry Truman was not the author of the idea. Harry Truman was the guy who worked for the guys who did give the orders, including the people who owned Winston Churchill. We were headed for World War III before World War II ended.

Winston Churchill, for example, wanted to go to war against the Soviet Union while we were still fighting Hitler, and then Roosevelt died, and that sort of succeeded. We had two nuclear weapons which had not been approved, because we hadn't run the tests yet on the—we had three nuclear weapons: one for testing and two were prototypes. They were not production-line weapons, they were prototypes.

One was a uranium bomb, the other was a plutonium bomb. One of each. The original intention had been to use one of these on Berlin, but before we had the job ready, Germany surrendered. We couldn't use it on Berlin. We did, under British direction, destroy a lot of cities which were innocent cities, which were cities of civilians, no military targets, just to prove how nasty we could get. Then, when Truman became President, he was told about the nuclear weapons, and under British orders, we used them on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, civilian targets. We used them because we had them. And we used them because we wanted to start World War III, nuclear World War III. But then, the Soviets, in the course of the late 1940s, developed nuclear weapons and achieved priority in developing an operational model of a thermonuclear weapon. So we shifted to a different policy.

This was all intended. We went into a right-wing turn. We didn't continue our investigation of the Nazis, the Nazi bankers, the funders. We stopped it. Allen Dulles, who became the head of the CIA, brought the hard core of the Nazi system, into the Allied security system, including the CIA. This is the issue we have about the torture thing. The torture mechanism of the Nazis was taken over by the United States and British. It was run from Germany, occupied Germany. These institutions were incorporated into the CIA, into British intelligence and other places, and they resulted in things like the Pinochet regime in Chile, and Operation Condor in southern South America under Henry Kissinger's reign. And that has been going on from the end of the war to the present day.

The Assault on the American System

So this is the kind of world we've been living in. It was intentionally created. The intention was, *to eliminate the United States.* Because as long as the United States existed in the Constitutional form that Roosevelt represented, fascism could not come back in the world. And finance capital could not become a predator, to eat the world. So the goal was, get Franklin Roosevelt out of the Americas. Destroy the American System. Destroy the American agro-industrial system. President Kennedy was killed, and the program went into full swing. Eisenhower had warned against it, but it went into full swing. So, from the time we went into the Indo-China war, we were headed toward our own self-destruction.

Our adversary was not the Soviet Union. We had an adversary in the Soviet Union, but that was secondary. Our adversary was closer to home, in our own financial system, in our own banking and financial system. They wanted to destroy us.

Look at the effect! Did they destroy us? Look at the standard of living in the lower 80% of our family income brackets, since 1977. There has been a consistent decline. Look at the pattern of our states. Look at the state of Michigan! Look at the state of Ohio! Look at western Pennsylvania. Look at states across the country, especially the northern belt. Look at the Grain Belt. We have been destroyed!

How? By policy. It has been the policy to destroy us. It has been the policy to uproot the United States for once and for all, for what it represents. This is the enemy! This is the real enemy!

Reminds us of Ancient Greece. When the ancient Greeks had defeated the Babylonians—which were then called the Persian Empire, but it was the Babylonian apparatus inside the Persian Empire that ran it—they tried to destroy Greece. They couldn't conquer it. So what did they use? They used subversion. The subversion was called the Delphi cult of Apollo. The Delphi cult of Apollo did what has been done to the people of the United States in the post-war period. Sophistry! Reason went by the boards.

The Congress for Cultural Freedom and other institutions brainwashed your children, or our children. The children who were born after 1945, that generation, was brainwashed! Yes! It's a fact! The explosion of the adults of that generation in 1968, in Europe and the United States, was a reflection of a process of destruction of the minds and morals of the children of the post-war period. And especially the children of the upper class, the upper 20% of income brackets, the ones who were working in suburbia, in the defense plants and things like that. The ones who were going on to careers in the leading strata of society. They were trained to think in a certain way, a method of sophistry.

They were trained to enjoy television, where you saw monsters from outer space eating children. This was your entertainment for the little kiddies huddled around the Big Eye, eh? Our educational system in the late 1950s: We destroyed our educational system by introducing the New Math and other kinds of innovations. Many people have never seen a history book in the United States today. They study current events—maybe. They don't really know anything, but they can pass the test, because the test doesn't test them for any-

Here is a U.S. battleship after it was bombed at Pearl Harbor. The British made a treaty with Japan in the early 1920s, for naval warfare against the United States, which strategey included a Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. When Winston Churchill came to power, the British decided to switch alliances, and join forces with the United States; but the Japanese war plan went ahead.

thing. We've been destroyed.

We've been destroyed in the same way that, say, the case of Croesus, of a powerful kingdom at one time in Lydia, in Anatolia. And Croesus went to the Cult of Delphi, and said, what's my problem? And he believed them. And he was destroyed.

Greece, the same thing. Believed the oracles, and they were destroyed. Who was the enemy? The oracle. The Babylonian system.

A System of Empire

And we've lived under a system of empire. We had the Roman Empire, which emerged out of the Second Punic War. We've had the second Roman Empire of Byzantium. When that collapsed, we had the Venetian Empire, with the Venetian banking system and the Norman chivalry, with its Crusades, as predators, they destroyed most of Europe and most of civilization, until they collapsed in the 14th Century.

We had the birth of the modern nation-state in the 15th Century in Europe, with the Council of Florence. But then they came to destroy it, and they destroyed it beginning in 1492 with religious warfare, which went on until 1648, the Treaty of Westphalia. And when we thought we'd licked that, they came back with something else, called the British Empire, which started actually in 1763, and the British Empire, or the Anglo-Dutch liberal system, as it's otherwise called, or the Venetian Party, has dominated the world since that time, *except* for one little republic, which became a giant, the United States. *Everything good that has happened on this planet, of any significance, has come from the United States.*

For example: Once we defeated slavery, which was a British thing stuck into us to try to destroy us, from the 1820s until the Civil War; once we defeated that, once we went away from a free-trade system back to a protectionist system, the American System, we became a great power. By 1876, at our Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia, we were acknowledged as a great power. And then Bismarck's Germany, in 1877-78, adopted the American System as an industrial model, complete with a social welfare system, which is being destroyed only today.

Russia. The great scientist Mendeleyev, was in Philadelphia, went back to Alexander III, and they launched the great industrialization inside Russia, including the trans-Siberian railroad. Japan, 1877, from the United States, became an industrial nation, and on the road to the power that Japan represents today. China, later on, in the struggle for New China, was a reflection of the same thing, under Sun Yat-sen—all the great things happened.

And then, the British Empire started a war, starting in 1888-90. Bismarck was overthrown, which opened the gates for warfare. The President of France was murdered, to open the gates for warfare. Various things of the same type happened. Japan was urged to betray the United States, and to launch the first war against China in 1894-95, and that led to Pearl Harbor, because the British in the early 1920s had made a treaty with Japan, for naval warfare against the United States. The plan included the plan for an attack on Pearl Harbor. Later the British and the Japanese divided opinion, because of Churchill, on this question. But Japan came on and carried out the plan for the attack on Pearl Harbor, and we had people in our own country that covered up the fact that that attack was coming, which was the famous trial of Billy Mitchell, when he proposed to develop carrier aircraft to deal with what we knew in our military intelligence, was the plan of Japan and Britain for an attack by British and Japanese naval forces against the United States. History changed things. The British came to us to rescue them, later on, but in the meantime, Japan continued the policy, and attacked us at Pearl Harbor, according to their earlier agreement with the British.

The policy was to destroy *us!* Not because we were that

good. We were never quite that good. We had some pretty bad Presidents, you know, and some pretty rotten people here and there, and some rotten practices. But the character of our nation, the conception of our nation as a state, was a product of the best thinking of all European civilization. People from Europe built up this United States of ours, because they wanted a bastion, which would become a model, for them; would set a precedent, for them, to secure the same kind of freedom we had, the same kind of system we represented. And those who represent this idea of financial empire, or a worldwide services economy, which is the same thing as slavery, have been determined to destroy these United States, by one way or the other. If they couldn't take us on by direct attack, they would corrupt us from inside. And the great destruction of the United States has come *from the inside,* not from external enemies! We couldn't be defeated by any external enemy, unless we destroyed ourselves, inside, first. And that's been the case for the United States ever since Lincoln's victory over the Confederacy, and getting rid of Maximilian in Mexico. And that's the problem we have to understand.

Our Historic Mission

Now, that being the case, we have a mission. We have an historic mission, which goes back much earlier than the 18th Century, much earlier than the 1763 process where we began to fight, to struggle for our liberty. Our mission is to bring forth on this planet, a kind of society, a society of sovereign nation-states, which is a durable form of life for humanity, for generations yet to come.

We're now at the point where, as the financier powers which have brought upon us this latest disaster, and who are behind these poor fools, this poor idiot Bush, the President, and this poor depressed, depraved criminal, Cheney, are being used as tools against us, and the question is, how do we—we now have good signs, we have the signs that our institutions are working. The Congress, the Senate, have shown that it works. The system works, apart from its imperfections. It works, nonetheless! And that is a good system, which absorbs imperfections and yet functions to perform its mission. Our institutions are well-designed, when they're used properly.

We have now won a victory. We have in a sense recaptured our country. Since the summer of last year—we had seen the Democratic Party converted into the anti-Roosevelt party—we have now swung back in large degree to the memory of FDR, and to what he represented. An attitude of, "we can do it again." It's not perfect, but the Senate has shown, and other institutions have responded, that in this country there's still the potential to rebuild and recapture this country to what it represents. And a lot of good things have happened, including the beginning of the frog-march.

But then, beyond that, we have this larger issue. We can not live as the United States today, isolated in a world that's disintegrating. Therefore, we have to think about what kind of a world system is required: Not because we impose it, like George Bush's conception of democracy, but because other nations which may or may not agree with us on many things, know that it is wisdom on their part to cooperate with us to build this kind of a world system.

Now, we're talking of a world system, we're talking, first of all, about the Americas and Europe. The states of the Americas are, for various reasons, particularly since the developments which occurred in them in South and Central America, after Lincoln's victory, they became more and more oriented to the North American system. And what you will find that is generally good in these republics, are constitutional and related legacies which reflect the system of the United States, as in Mexico, as in other countries of the hemisphere. So, if we do the right thing, we will have not too much difficulty in finding a policy with, say, with a person like President Kirchner of Argentina and others; we will have no difficulty in rebuilding the system of the Americas, the sovereign states of the Americas. That will not be a big challenge.

We have, implicitly, the potential with Europe.

America and Europe

Now, Europe is a little more complicated. It's complicated because the British are in it, primarily, and because the French have been taken over by it so many times, especially beginning with Napoleon Bonaparte and the French Revolution. As a matter of fact, because of this, essentially from the time that we won the Civil War, the time of the 1876 Centennial of our victory, of our freedom, Germany has been the key, the current pivot of U.S. international policy outside the hemisphere.

The example of that was the case of Bismarck's adoption of the American System of industrialization, which revolutionized Germany, and revolutionized it, put an American social welfare system into Germany, together with the process of industrialization and protectionism. Our policy was, during that period, up until the turn of the century, as long as Bismarck was in office, in particular, and even beyond that, recurring, our policy was to have peace between Germany and Russia, with the idea that the strategy of the British would be to have a war between Germany and Russia, and would be playing the Hapsburgs in France in that, in order to destroy Europe by playing one part of Europe against the other.

Our policy, from the time approximately of John Quincy Adams, was to avoid, to act to prevent, a war between Russia and Germany, and to hopefully bring France—the France of Lafayette, for example, there were efforts in that direction—to bring France into cooperation with Germany, so you would have a Russia/Germany/France axis in Europe, which would be an axis, a power against the British, and which would adopt the evidence of the American System as the model they would use, because Russia had adopted that in the late part of the last century, of the 19th Century. They had adopted the American System under Alexander III. Nicholas II was a different proposition, but Alexander III, yes. Alexander III was an ally of

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Above: China depends on cheap labor for its export market, which it gets by not having a social welfare system. China cannot afford to develop its own poor population, LaRouche said, because that would raise the price on their exports. Here, peasants are planting rice without the benefit of "costly" machinery.

Left: Contrary to the advocates of globalization, you can't call India a successful model, said LaRouche. "Seventy percent of the population lives in desperate conditions, and in many respects, worsening conditions." Here women wash the clothes of their families in a drainage ditch.

the United States against the British, in the case of the Confederacy. So we had friends there in Russia. We had friends in Germany. We had potential friends in France, if we could get rid of this Napoleon business, [get it] out of the way, which is still a problem to the present day. And therefore, as de Gaulle attempted to do in his deal with Adenaeur, to try to get a partnership between France and Germany on an equitable basis, for partnership between Eastern and Western Europe, based on the Russia-Germany peaceful cooperation.

Today we have a much larger scope, including that one, to deal with. Today, we have Eurasia, and we'll come to Africa again, which I've mentioned many times— But Eurasia: The countries of China, India, and so forth, are in a sense, entering modern conditions. Not really, though. China is not going to replace the United States. India is not going to replace the United States. Seventy percent of the population of India lives in desperate conditions, and in many respects, worsening conditions. So you can not call the Indian economy a successful model, because it depends upon selling its products abroad at prices which leave 70% of its population in destitution comparable to slavery. That is not a growing power.

India and China

As a matter of fact, in the most recent national election in India, you had a Prime Minister of India, Vajpayee, who was a capable Prime Minister, but he lost reelection because of revolt among the poor people against the negligence of the Prime Minister's party on the issue of the welfare of the lower 70% of the population of India, who demand something better than being neglected.

In China, you have a different situation, but a comparable one. China depends for its export market on using cheap labor, Chinese cheap labor. China's labor is no cheaper really than our labor, except the difference is that in our country, we have a social welfare system. We pay pensions. We maintain a social structure to support the entire population. Now, China intends to do that, but China can not meet that burden of developing its own internal population that's poor, without raising its prices to get fair prices on the world market, which means China's role is twofold. It has two problems. First of all, if the U.S. market collapses, where's China? It goes into a spiral of collapse. If the U.S. market collapses, where does India go? Where does Europe go? Where does India go if Europe and the United States both collapse?

So you're looking at a world which is in danger, and it's in danger because of free trade. You can not maintain this planet as a safe place to live, while you maintain free trade and allow globalization. You must have an American-style protectionist system, in which we have trade barriers. We set up protection so that goods are not produced below the true cost of their production. And the true cost of production is the cost of maintaining the population as a whole, which produces that wealth! Which means pensions, it means social welfare systems, educational systems, health care systems. It means infrastructure in general.

Now, of an economy in general, 50% of any modern economy is an investment in infrastructure. These are investments which run with a lifespan of 25 to 50 years, a 25- to 50-year investment, in dams, power systems generally, water management systems, mass transit systems, high-speed mass transit systems—not all these trucks trying to crowd highways, and turning superhighways into parking lots at rush hour time, but a real system. Power systems which provide adequate power, at the densities we require. Maintenance of our area, so we maintain our environment, maintain our forests, maintain the productive biological structure of our nation. It costs money. It costs effort. And we have to treat this effort as part of the cost of production!

Pensions are part of the cost of production! To provide for the aged is part of the cost of production, because the aged and the young are part of a system, just like children are part of a system. They may not be working. They may not be employed. But they are an essential part of a system, and you have to *pay for the system.* You have to maintain the system physically, materially. It's called the American System, the protectionist system, which we understood better after the experience of the Depression, and the experience of the successes under Franklin Roosevelt. *The world needs a Franklin Roosevelt system.*

Now, to have that kind of a system, which means about half of your total investment, in international trade, in fact, about half of that, is in long-term investment, either in basic economic infrastructure, like dam systems, power systems, water systems, whatnot; education systems, health-care systems; but also in high technology, which means capital-intensive technology in agriculture and industry. These *also* are long-term investments—nearly 10, 15, 25 years, too. A good machine tool—it lasts for a long time, it's adapted to many new things. But it's an investment you must have, and you must maintain it.

So therefore, that means that you have to have a fixed-exchange-rate system. You must fix the prices of currencies among each other, in a fixed way, so that you don't have fluctuations in prices, and rates, and costs on investment. In that way, you can have stable agreements. Because—what?

Creation of Credit

Where are we going to get the capital, to rebuild this world economy? *The banks are bankrupt!* Where are you going to *borrow the money?* There *are* no banking systems that can provide the financial capital for recovery! It doesn't exist! These banks are bankrupt. Where does the money come from? It comes from the creation of credit by governments! In a regulated system. The creation of credit by governments, for the purposes of long-term loans, at fixed prices, for investments in infrastructure, and for providing investments for capital investments in useful industry and agriculture.

These loans, which are what? At 1-2% interest, simple interest, over the long term, run through a banking system which is coordinated by the government, as a national banking system—private banks participating in a system coordinated by government—get this credit out, the way we used war production credit during World War II. You get the credit out, for what are declared to be purposes of national interest.

The first thing, is to try to bring the level of population in production, up to the level that you're above breakeven. Now, if you're operating above breakeven, current breakeven, you're not in bad condition. Therefore, get above breakeven.

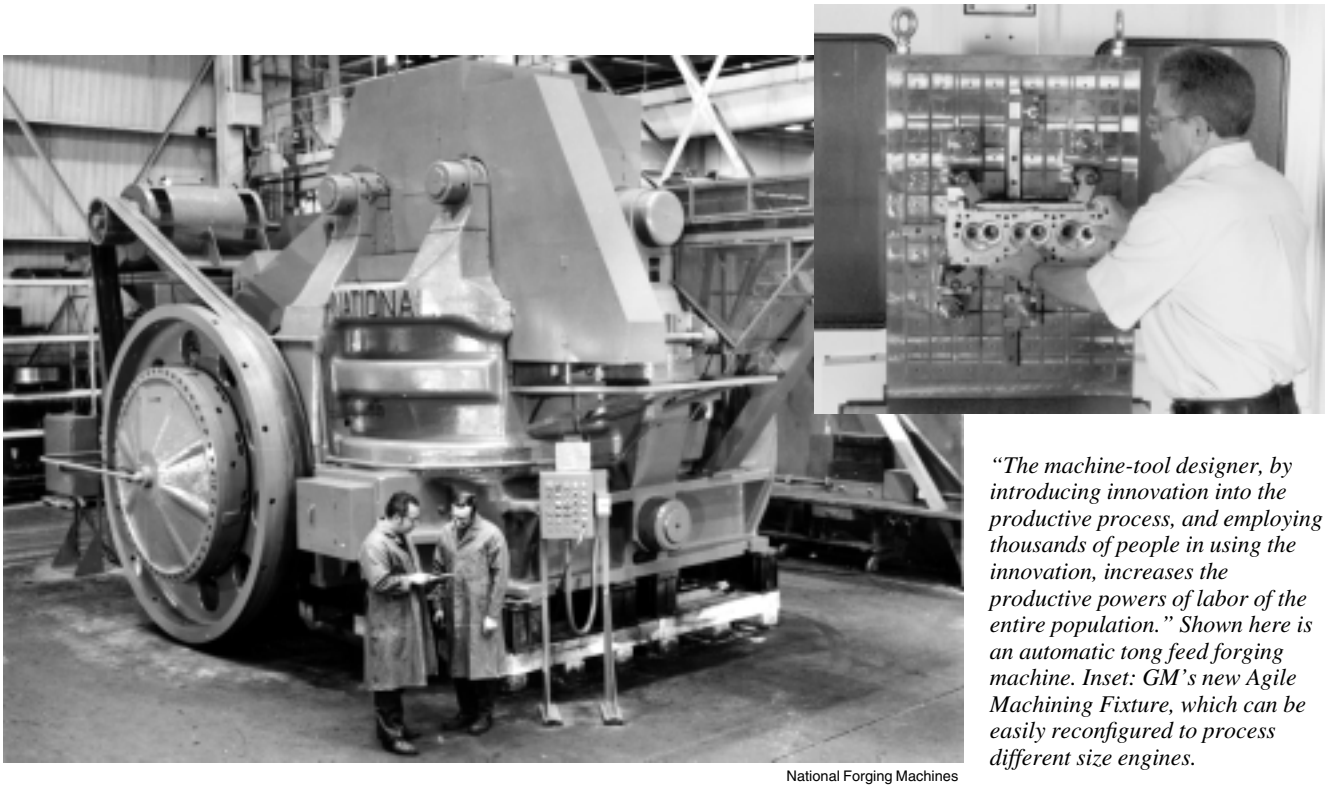
Once you're above breakeven, now you bring into play technological progress, which will increase the productive powers of labor and the quality of product. *Now you get real growth.* And the next generation will be better off than the present one. And so forth and so on. That's the American System at its best.

Now, we had the basis for that, at the end of the war. The basis was provided by the leadership of Franklin Roosevelt, in what became known as the Bretton Woods system. Which was destroyed by the friends of Kissinger, and Shultz, in 1971-72, under Nixon, but was in the process of being destroyed even before that—because the Vietnam War, helped to do that. So therefore, we destroyed the system, we went to a floating-exchange-rate system, we *destroyed* the world economy, by a floating-exchange-rate system. We no longer had a stable system of credit, at fixed rates, the fixed exchange rates, over long periods, where you could efficiently have the development of economies on a large scale, or the world economy.

We have to, therefore, *create* that kind of system, again. But this time, we have to create it to include not only the Americas, not only the Americas and Europe, but we have to also include Asia. And if we do that, then we have the means for dealing with a great stain on our conscience: What Henry Kissinger did to Africa.

And Africa is going to require *great aid* from these countries—not lending, as much as great aid in infrastructure: Because, what we've done to Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, is a crime beyond belief. They do not have the means of recovering on their own. The biological effects that we've imposed on Africa under these conditions, are such that they don't have the ability to rebuild on their own. We must help them. That is our moral obligation. We must give them things, to help get them started. We have to get them through the next generation, to try to get them back on their own feet again, and help them develop.

So therefore, we in the United States, looking at what the Senate is facing today, we have to look ahead. We have to say: We're in a war, against an enemy. The enemy are these institutions, these financier institutions which have come to destroy us, which have almost destroyed our nation, and corrupted our people, as was done to the children born after the close of World War II. That's the first thing. We have to



National Forging Machines

"The machine-tool designer, by introducing innovation into the productive process, and employing thousands of people in using the innovation, increases the productive powers of labor of the entire population." Shown here is an automatic tong feed forging machine. Inset: GM's new Agile Machining Fixture, which can be easily reconfigured to process different size engines.

restore the system that was destroyed, rebuild the nation. We have to think about rebuilding the world, and rebuilding as I indicated.

That means, we have to build a world system. And so, the war is against the enemy, who has destroyed us and other nations, by his Delphic methods. But we have to create a system which is accepted by other nations, as a mutual system, and that is the peace. *That is the victory.* That means that we have to do certain things, not simply because they're convenient for us here. We have to do things, because we have to do them *now,* or they won't be done by the world, and then we would suffer from that.

If the World Goes to Hell. . .

We can not survive as a nation, if the world goes to Hell. Therefore, the way we act as a nation in our interests, must take into account the effect of our policy, or our lack of policy, on the rest of the world. Because it's the kind of world we're helping to build, in which our posterity will live! And we have to think about the *peace, the peace for our posterity: a world in which they can live, for generations to come!* We have to build that kind of a system. Our Constitutional system contains that potential: *No other nation on this planet has that potential, that we have!* Therefore, we have to use what we are; we have to use our heritage for that purpose.

This means, of course, that the planet is getting smaller. Not really, but it's smaller in terms of human action, in the size of human population. This is particularly evident to us in Asia, where the great part of the whole world's population is now located.

Now, we can't maintain the world the way we've been running it up to now. We have to develop new kinds of resources, new technologies, new sciences, new branches of science. We have to engage in a policy of continuing scientific revolution and technological progress. This relies upon what?

It relies on three things: First of all, the quality of intellectual development of our population, including our young—educational systems. Presently, they stink! We have a Youth Movement going, and the Youth Movement is struggling with almost no means, but it's doing a better job than the universities are, in terms of actual knowledge. We can do it. All right: We need a new educational system, an education for *reality,* an education for science, not this gobbledygook we get for services economy nonsense. "Bend over, I'll service you"—hmm? Right?

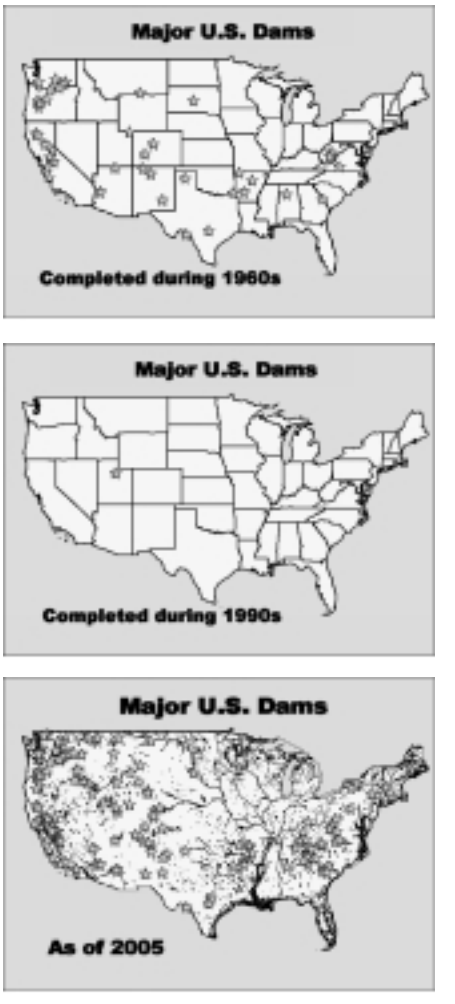
Also, we need the application, a technological orientation of entrepreneurship: Because the way you get things done, is—you have to understand the human mind. Some people know how to destroy the human mind, but they don't know how it works. They just don't like it—"Let's destroy it! Destroy it! Grrr! Get rid of it, it's a problem!"

Now, we call it "private initiative," that's a bad word, because of the connotations of it. But, in point of fact, any discovery, or *re*discovery, or development of a discovery, occurs primarily within an individual mind, as a sovereign act of an individual personality. And society is a system of

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The U.S. economic mobilization for World War II would not have been possible without infrastructure, such as dams and power stations. Shown here is the construction of Lake Shelbyville Dam in the 1960s, on the Kaskaskia River in south-central Illinois.

FIGURE 1



cooperation among sovereign, individual personalities. Someone gets an idea, it spills over to someone else, they cooperate, and so forth, and things happen. And therefore, you want a system—you can call it an "entrepreneurial system"—in which the greatest freedom for people is to use their individual minds in collaboration *to make things happen,* that make things *better.* And this is usually science-oriented, or science-application oriented. So therefore, you need a system which is a science- and culture-driver system, which should be centered in our educational system.

Now, you need a system which can absorb that, in the labor force. So you need a system of organization of entrepreneurship, in which this natural potential of the educated population is expressed. You don't say, "We're going to prescribe it, you're going to invent this." You prescribe a problem. Somebody comes up with a solution. That's entrepreneurship. So you need that kind of a system.

The Machine-Tool Principle

Now, we have in society, certain categories of people, some of whom are represented here today, who are associated with the machine-tool sector of industry. If you want production, if you want progress, science is not enough.

For example: Suppose you're a scientist, you make a discovery: How do you certify a discovery? Well, you have to design a test apparatus, which actually is a test-of-principle apparatus. Now, in that apparatus, you will have built in something, which actually is new. It tests the principle you have never consciously used before. You're testing to see if it actually works, the way you have conjectured it would. Right? Now, once you've done that, and it does work, now you have a secret you've discovered: That test apparatus, that you designed (and you could probably go back and do a better job of redesigning it later), but that test apparatus you've designed, is the basis for what we call "machine-tool design."

Now, this is the way you take a population which has moderate skills, moderate scientific skills, and through the machine-tool approach, you produce product and systems whereby a large population, thousands of people, can work around a few hundred people, who are involved in machine-tool design. In a sense, the machine-tool designer, by introducing innovation into the productive process, and employing thousands of people in using the innovation, increases the productive powers of labor of the entire population. So, what they're trying to do with destroying General Motors, and the rest of the auto industry—as they're doing, as a productive industry; and the aircraft industry—what they're doing, is destroying the machine-tool capability of the United States! Which means, what? We become Asians: We no longer have

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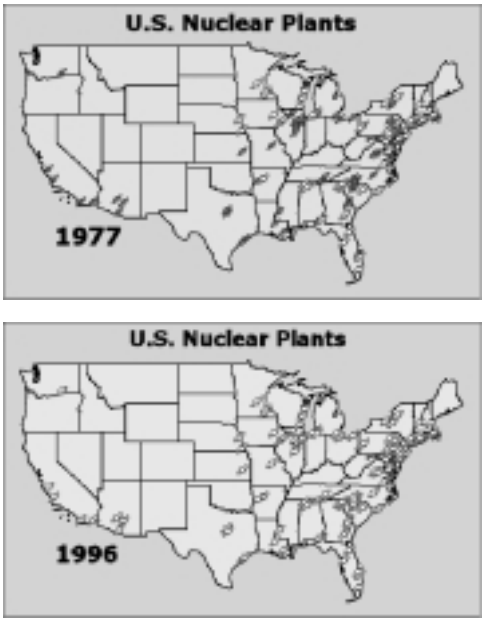
The Browns Ferry nuclear plant, in Athens, Alabama—the first nuclear plant of Roosevelt's TVA. LaRouche said that widespread use of fossil fuels makes no sense, since transportation is a significant part of their cost; nuclear power increases the productivity of the economy. Dark sites on map shows new plant construction, which drop to zero by 1996.

FIGURE 2



the ability to develop technology, we can only copy other people's. We're being destroyed.

And the poor people in the United States, who have come to believe in a services economy, *don't understand that.* There are people in the Senate, who don't yet understand that. People in other channels of government, don't understand that. People in parties will argue against that! They don't understand it.

But, the success of the U.S. economy depends upon it!

Take the success under Roosevelt: Do you know what we did, in World War II, in going into it? Do you know how many machine-tools were sitting out there with the U.S. government tag on them? We took people who had no machine tools—we mass-produced machine tools under government contract. We leased these out to firms that had government contracts for military and related production. We produced as no one had ever seen production before! With a machine-tool system. Rosie the Riveter became a machine-tool specialist—out of a household! That's the way it worked. That's our system!

Now, the other part of the system, is that, without infrastructure, it doesn't work. Just take a couple of cases—these dams and power station systems. [**Figure 1**—animated graphic of dams completed in the United States by decade from 1920 on.] We're a country that doesn't give a dam!

Now, take the power systems [**Figure 2**—animated graphic of nuclear power stations, showing no new stations have been started since 1977.]

All right, now, there's another aspect to this thing. It's not just the fact of nuclear plants, or power plants, or dams.

Power vs. Energy

Let's take power: Now, we use a lot of gasoline, don't we? And natural gas, and so forth. Why do we do that?

Because we're stupid.

Because we take a product, natural gas and petroleum, which comes out of the Earth, at less than a dollar a barrel—now it's rising somewhat. You haul it all over the world, and the price goes up; the cost of distribution is a major part of the cost. And this is not merely a price, this is a cost which comes from absorbing the income from the sale and production and many other things. So that, actually, the price of petroleum is a tax on the world economy. It's a stupidity tax.

In what sense? What *should* we be doing, instead of petroleum? Well, first of all, there's the direct application of nuclear power. India's now about to go ahead with a program which has been a capability I've been pushing for for some time: India has a very large part of the world's supply of radioactive thorium. And the thorium high-temperature gas-cooled reactor in the 120- to 200-MW range, is about as effi-

cient as anything in the same range for a nuclear reactor. And it does not have the problems of management, that you get with another fission reactor from uranium, or plutonium.

But, in any case, the high-temperature gas-cooled reactor can take water, and turn water into a hydrogen-based fuel. If you have high-temperature gas-cooled reactors in every part of the country, you can produce your own fuel, in that country, *from water,* or water-based fuels. And the fuel, when consumed, has a waste product . . . called water. Which is not normally considered a contaminant—except among people who don't bathe.

So therefore, now, the idea of energy is also a stupid idea. It was invented by some idiots in 19th Century, who didn't like the idea of power. Energy is an effect. It is not an entity, it's an effect. You get burned, that's an effect. You want to call it energy? Okay, blame energy. You sit out in the Sun too long, you get cooked, that's energy.

But power is a means by which you engage in a transformation of something from a lower state to a higher state; from a lower state of potential to a higher state of potential. Now, when we develop power sources, and power sources per capita and per square kilometer, we increase the potential to increase wealth per capita, and so forth. We can raise the standard of living!

So, why should we haul and stink up the atmosphere, by hauling all this stupid fuel, all around the world? What would we do with this petroleum? Well, petroleum is very useful for the plastics industry; they make plastics out of petroleum. It's a base for that, a product base. So use it! Where do you make your plastics? Well, make them in Saudi Arabia, for example: You got the cheapest petroleum there; make your plastics there. If you're going to ship something, the value per ton is an advantage: the more valuable per ton, the lower the cost of transportation, as a percentage of total product! So, our objective is to increase the efficiency of the economy, so that what you transport, transport something which is more *valuable* each ton-mile than before. If you increase the value that you transport per ton-mile, you are increasing the productivity of the economy. So, why shouldn't we do that?

To do that, you require things like increasing nuclear power. A higher-density nuclear power. We have to think in those directions. There are many things we have to do.

Biosphere and Noösphere

Now, on top of that: The world is somewhat in trouble. The world as we know it, is divided into three areas of chemical activity. One is the abiotic system. Second, is living processes and their products. The third, is human intellectual activity and its products, which is a growing percentage of the total fossil accumulation of the planet. Now, our objective is, to increase the ratio of human to Biosphere, to abiotic.

Now, what we depend upon when we mine for minerals, we don't go into the core of the Earth to get our minerals. We go into the fossil area of the Earth, which is called the Biosphere. For example: What is a fossil? Well, the atmosphere is a fossil. The atmosphere was produced by living processes. Water is a fossil. It is produced by living processes. The reason we have oceans and rivers and things, is because biological, living processes, produced water. And this water accumulated and it became oceans and whatnot. We produced—the living processes produced the atmosphere, the atmosphere we have, the carbon dioxide. You know, plants *love* carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is not a pollutant. We should increase the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere: The plants would be much happier, and it wouldn't be inconvenient for us. They grow much better with carbon dioxide—that's what they *feed* on! That's what a green plant does, a chlorophyll plant *feeds* on carbon dioxide! It's its favorite dessert. You want to make the plants happy? Give them more carbon dioxide!

What do you do? If you want to have real growth, build a hothouse—you may not like the carbon dioxide concentration, but the plants will be ecstatic, and they'll grow wonderfully for you. They gobble up that carbon dioxide! Just give them enough power and carbon dioxide, and they're happy: They'll produce vegetation like mad.

So, we're now at the point where we have to consider the fact that we are tending to deplete the minerals in the Biosphere. Now, the minerals in the Biosphere, like iron and so forth, we get them because they are concentrated as what? They are part of the dead bodies of living things. You get a potassium concentration, iron concentration, any other kind of concentration: Usually, this concentration is the result of the residue of dead living things. That's how people know how to find these things: They go into areas where they know this kind of development occurs, and they're looking for a residue of a formerly living process of a certain type, and they get iron there, they'll get this there, and so forth. That's the way it works.

So, therefore, we're getting to the point that the planet is becoming somewhat depleted, in terms of the rate at which we're consuming known resources of these types—and we have to start thinking about replenishing them! And that's a problem in advanced physics, of high-power physics. So therefore, the economy of the world is going to have to change, and shift from a low-power-density economy, to a high-power-density economy, so that we can manage the planet with new technologies, where we no longer simply go down there and *grab* raw materials, which are left over from dead living things millions of years ago; but now, we're capable of regenerating something, rather than simply using it up. We're going to that kind of economy. Therefore, we have to go to a high-power economy, a high-technology, high-power economy. We have to go from a cheap-labor economy, to a machine-tool economy. That's the direction we have to take.

We have to think about a world system, which respects the fact of the nation-state, maintains it. Don't try to globalize the world. No more globalization. Cheney's already too fat.

Looking to the Future

Go to a managed system, where we rely upon our scientific responsibilities for development. Let each nation develop with its culture, in its own way. And what we need is a system of cooperation among those nation-states. The obvious thing is the United States' relationship to its neighbors in the Americas, which is a unit of cooperation. The United States' cooperation directly, for example, with Europe, as with Continental Europe, in particular. And envisaging the cooperation between Germany and Russia, as a pivot for cooperation throughout Eurasia: Because Germany and Russia are key to trade with China, and trade with India, for example, and Central Asia. So then, we have to deal, again, with the African question.

So therefore, we need to create a world system, as a system of cooperation among sovereign nation-states. Doing this as a United States which is proceeding from its own *character, its own Constitutional character,* its own historically determined Constitutional character. And—maybe the world will stop hating us.

But, that's our responsibility. Not simply to address the problems before us, not to come up with practical, immediate responses to problems. We have to look ahead. We have to look ahead three generations. And we have to take the steps now that are necessary, so that two or three generations from now, when certain kinds of problems become mature, that we have laid the *groundwork* for the ability of our descendants, to solve those problems. We can not sit back, and just simply put one thing on top of the other. We have to think ahead. We have to think of the past, we have to think of the future, but we have to think ahead.

We need a system for this planet, that will last for 50 to 100 years to come, in terms of relations among nation-states. We need a system of cooperation. We need a system of *vision,* of where we are going! We need a system of values, of what we value, as accomplishment. We need an orientation toward our children: Especially our young *adult* children, who have 50 years of work, and influence before them: *They are our future!* Without them, we don't *have* a future! And therefore, their fate, for 50 years to come, is *us:* We will die, but whether our lives mean anything or not, will depend, 50 years from now, on what happens to those young people, what kind of a world we create for them.

That's strategy. Not war. Strategy is strategy for peace, for building a system which is so good, that people don't want to break it, and therefore, you have peace.

Thank you.

Dialogue With LaRouche

Freeman: Thank you, Lyn. As has become our habit at these webcasts and seminars, we have a series of questions that were submitted while Mr. LaRouche was speaking—some of them came in a little bit earlier—submitted by various elected officials on Capitol Hill. We also have some questions that have come in from around the nation. . . .

What About the Rest of the Cheney Crew?

The first question was submitted by the Democratic leadership of the United States Senate. It says:

"Mr. LaRouche, as you know, we've now won a commitment from Senator Roberts that Phase II of the SSCI [Senate Select Committee on Intelligence] investigation is going to be more extensive than simply a perfunctory review of a series of documents. As that investigation progresses, many of us are more and more confident that the principal issue that will emerge is the central role played by Vice President Dick Cheney and his office, in fraudulently leading this nation to war. One immediate issue that's emerging with increasing clarity, is that, fearing that professionals in the nation's intelligence establishment would not simply toe the line, the Vice President and his friends erected the equivalent of parallel institutions, indeed, of a parallel government that would operate directly under his control.

"If it comes to the ouster of the Vice President, by one means or another, our question to you is this: Will that be enough? Will the structure that he leaves behind pose a continued threat if it is not also dismantled as part and parcel of his ouster?"

LaRouche: Well, I think that's too simplistic a view of the problem. Look. Without even going through the investigation, there are certain things that I know, because I've been following this thing, and I know how the U.S. government works and I know a lot about the inside of it. Also, from abroad, I also get an insight into what goes on here, from foreign sources, as well as from inside: That, Cheney set up an operation—now, who set it up? We've got to deal with the reality here, not whodunit's. We've got to get rid of Cheney! Period!

Now, instinctively, we know we have to do that. Instinctively, everybody in the Senate knows we have to do that. We're going to do it! What's our rationale? We're going to do it, because he's a bum! He's an evil bum, who we know induced the Senate to lie, partly out of their cowardice, but because he lied to them! He got institutions that work with him *to lie.* This was not "bad" information; this was not "misinterpreted" information! This was no mis-assessed information! *This was lies!*

He lied to John Kerry! He lied to others, directly, personally! And he knew he was lying. The evidence is there.

Also, you see—the other evidence is crucial. You look at it from a military standpoint, and you get Bumsfeld, hmm? Cheney used to be the office boy for Bumsfeld. Now, they've sort of reversed roles, I think (an awesome concept, huh?).

Who created this Administration? How was the Bush Administration created—from about 1996 on? It was created under the supervision of *George Shultz.* Now, George Shultz

is probably known to you as, formerly a Secretary of State. He's known from the Nixon Administration, as the man who sank the Bretton Woods system at the Azores Conference—he supervised that. He's known as an all-around no-damned-goodnik! With powerful financial connections.

So, you're not looking at a man who committed a crime. You're looking at a tool, that was used to create crime. George Shultz was a tool, and Cheney was a tool of George Shultz. Remember, Shultz constituted the search committee to craft a proposed government for Junior—that's the guy who was born to Arnold Schwarzenegger—in that famous film called *Junior.* And they were going to create this monster, this Bush Administration around Junior. So therefore, Shultz was in charge of creating that. At a certain point, of course, in the process, Shultz in searching for the Vice President, announced to Elder Bush, "I found your man: Me." So, he took over.

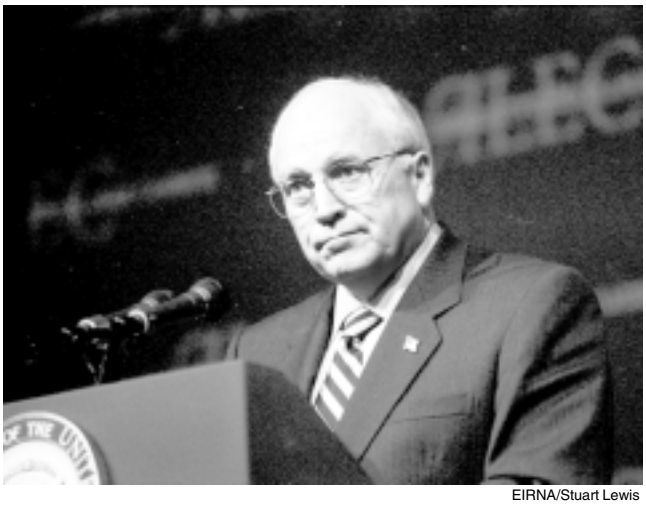
Now, what took over was not an eruption from within the Administration: From the beginning, *Shultz was running the Administration.* Shultz is the Svengali, who controls Trilby Bush. And who doesn't sing very well, in any case. That's the situation.

So, you're looking at a machine which has a policy. The policy is called "Halliburton." It's this new definition of "steal business," it's called "Halliburton." Steal from the U.S. government.

So, what you're looking at, is you're looking at an international financier cartel, with a policy, which includes the policy of destroying the United States. Shultz is famous for his role in destroying the Bretton Woods system, which is part of the process of destroying the United States. So, you've got a faction, an international faction, of which Shultz is a part.

Don't overestimate Cheney. Cheney is not bright. They wouldn't let him climb a telephone pole when he worked as a lineman! They weren't sure he knew which end was up. He was a poor slug, who could never make a living; flunked college—that's one of the honest things he did. And he's out there on the ground, as a groundling, facing a potential draft somewhere along the line. And this woman, who'd been sort of the star performer of her high school campus (his later wife), picked this bum up and married him! Used him for a stud. And got him through college, got him a job, got him top connections with the British government, things like that (the dirtiest part of the British government, by the way).

So, he's entirely a creation. He's a thug! He was stuck in Halliburton as a thug. He was stuck in the Nixon Administration, as a thug, as an errand boy. Under Ford, he was a thug. He's been a thug all his life. He's a mafia boss, a mafia subboss. He's not capable of carrying an idea across one end of the room to the other: He's a thug! "Do as I tell you, or I'll kill you!" He hasn't got any arguments: "Do as I tell you, or I'll kill you." That's his mentality. He's disintegrating. He's like the Disintegrating Man—because he's so evil, the parts are just falling off him.



EIRNA/Stuart Lewis

"Cheney set the operation up. We've got to deal with the reality here. . . . We've got to get rid of Cheney! Period," LaRouche stated.

So, don't exaggerate his intellect. He is not an intellect. He's a mafia type, he's a thug. He's not qualified for office boy. He might abuse the water cooler, or something like that. The President, of course, is no great shakes himself. I mean, this guy, you can't accuse him of evil, because he doesn't know what good or evil is—whatever it is, he worships it.

So, you've got to look at this thing realistically. Not dignify things, make them important entities, when they're only tools. All right, now the point is, George Shultz and company, which represents a very distinct financier interest in this country, and internationally, was entrusted with creating an entity called "the Bush Administration." The entity was crafted under the direction of a subaltern of Shultz: Cheney. And they were connected with the California money connections. He became the Vice President: He created a machine based on a fascist element within the U.S. government, which is called the neo-cons. These fascists are connected to fascists abroad, including the P-2 crowd in Italy! The ones who ran the right-wing terror in Italy during the early 1970s, the so-called P-2 Lodge. These are the guys who run international terrorism! You want to get rid of terrorism, get rid of Cheney! He's part of it. That's the reality. And you want to understand 9/11, you ask that question, too: How these things are done? That's how those things are done. I've seen it done!

So, we have that kind of problem.

So, let's be realistic. You have an entity, which is called the Cheney Gang. The Cheney Gang is identifiable inside the Bush Administration, and outside. The Cheney Gang has a policy. The Cheney Gang has a crew of actions. All of the so-called intelligence used to start the war in Iraq, was fabricated by this gang! Not by the intelligence services—the CIA didn't fabricate it! The CIA, of course, behaved in a cowardly fashion, in not denouncing it. But that's the story. And we know it!

Department of State/Michael Gross

George Shultz sank the Bretton Woods System at the Azores Conference, with his powerful international financier cartel connections. He created the current Bush Administration, from about 1996 on. Here, Cheney and Colin Powell pay their respects to Shultz.

White House/David Bohrer

Cheney chairs a meeting, with I. Lewis "Scooter" Libby seated at his right.

Now: If we can't say that—in the Senate, if we can't say [that], we don't deserve it, we don't deserve to survive! There's a time that comes, where you have to have enough guts and brains, to be fit to survive, and this is one of those times. This guy has got to go, *because he did it:* The evidence is already *there.* All you have to do, is draw the lines together. Connect the dots, and it's done! You don't need to go fishing for some theory. There's no question of "misinterpreting intelligence"—he lied! You don't call lying "a misinterpretation of intelligence."

Furthermore, this thing started under Bush I, under Bush 41, when [Cheney] was Secretary of Defense: He had this policy for continuing occupation of Iraq! He had the policy ever since. He's part of an apparatus, which has such a policy of going into every part of the world, including Afghanistan—and every imaginable part of the world, in Transcaucasia and so forth! There's terrorism running all over the world, that he's tied to! Maybe he may not be running it, but he's tied to the organization for which he works, which is doing it. He's part of the problem why you can't get peace in the Middle East—part of the same problem.

So therefore, he represents a policy, which he has represented consistently in terms of himself and his associates, people like Scooter Libby. They've represented this! Addington—look at the corruption—Addington! Addington is "Mr. Torture" himself! He's a Nazi!

This is the crowd that was behind Pinochet! The same crowd. The crowd behind Operation Condor, which was a *Nazi operation!* Nazis transported into the Americas, via Spain, authentic Nazis; went down into South America as authentic Nazis, by way of Mexico and elsewhere; and created an apparatus down there, which was a Nazi apparatus, second, third generation: *They did Operation Condor.* That's Pinochet! *Shultz was part of that!*

Are we fools? Our intelligence services, people in our intelligence services *know this stuff* (some of them may be retired)—*we know this!* We know what this entity is.

You want a case? We can present it. We already have, through my publications, my associates' publications. We already presented much of this stuff. It's there—it's known!

If we allow Adolf Hitler to run amok, don't be surprised at what we get! We're dealing with a question: Can we make sure that Adolf Hitler doesn't take over the United States, or the equivalent? And that's what Cheney represents. If we don't get rid of Cheney from his office, for the crimes he's committed, if we don't put the case together and drive him out—and I mean *drive him out!* and a lot of things with him! You've got to have a chain-reaction, and clean the whole bunch out. This is much worse than Watergate.

On the President's Psychological State

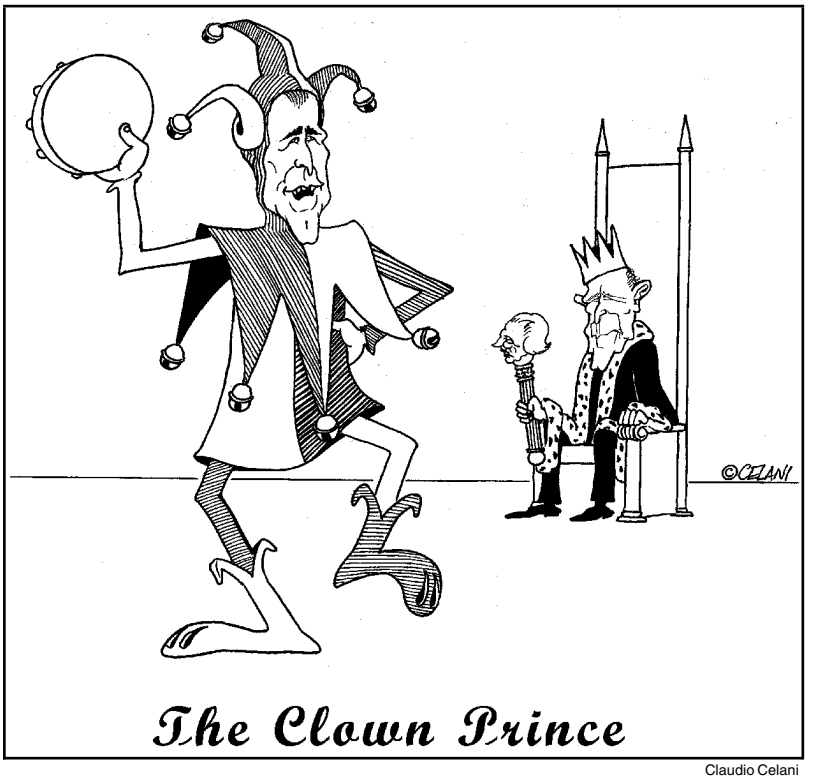
Freeman: Your next question is from a Democratic political consultant. He says, "Lyn, I've been pretty quiet lately, but right now, I feel like I really do have to say something, because I'm concerned about the President's psychological state. There have been numerous articles and commentaries on this subject, probably the most recent being this piece in the *Washington Times*'s magazine, that describes the poor President as suffering feelings of deep betrayal, bordering on paranoia. It describes a man attempting to rule from a bunker, his only daily contact being with his mother, his wife, Condi Rice, and Karen Hughes, which is not a happy state of affairs. Some have compared his demeanor to what we saw in him in the immediate aftermath of 9/11, but, to be honest, I think he

looks more like Anthony Perkins in the final scenes of Perkins's memorable performance as Norman Bates in the movie *Psycho.* I'd be interested in your opinion on this, and how you think we can manage, with a President in this condition."

LaRouche: Well, first of all, he's a defective personality, it's obvious. And one thing that's left out in this report, is the fact that his controller is Cheney. It's Cheney who talks to him every day. Svengali talks to Trilby every day. And Trilby can't sing. I don't know whether to object to the relationship, or the music.

But the man is defective, he's a non-functional personality. He never made an honest nickel on his own in his life. He has no qualifications for any political office. I'm not sure he's guilty, because of insanity. I don't think he really is capable of knowing what the truth is, except in a very trivial sense. Because, he's so busy fabricating explanations for what he does, which are loony.

This man is nothing but a puppet. Yes, he has psychological characteristics. Justin Frank has gone through his psychological characteristics.[1] I think that's significant, but that doesn't explain Bush. How do you explain, Edgar Bergen's Charlie McCarthy?



Claudio Celani

As in the German literature on the Crown Prince syndrome, George Bush only responds to women, who know how to manipulate him.

What do you do to control Charlie McCarthy, if he's bad? Cut the strings.

Get him out of there!

The problem of statesmanship is where the problem comes in. Sure, he should go. He has no business being President of the United States. But we have something else to concern us: not just who occupies the Presidency, but the *institution of the Presidency, and its function.* We have to have a functioning Presidency. Now, if we have to have a perfect, gibbering idiot called George Bush in the Oval Office, we can put rubber walls in there or whatever we need to do! But, if we decide that we are not prepared to eject him, then we have to build something around him that controls him. The way you do that, is you *strip everything that's bad,* every bad influence—get him out from under *bad influences.*

Now, you also see, that he has a problem of a type which is called in German, a *Kron Prinz* problem. He's a total incompetent—and Justin missed this one—he's a total incompetent, but he was raised and protected by women. Now, where the account that is referred to by this questioner is accurate, is this women factor. The women factor is an essential part of managing him. He only responds to management by women.

Remember, the case of a child, as in the German literature on the Crown Prince syndrome: the case of a child who finds himself, as a male child, totally dependent upon the care of a number of women in his childhood. And therefore, his ability to control his environment as a child, depends upon his being able to manipulate or influence these women—or to believe that he does. That becomes his characteristic in life, unless he cures himself of it. And it can be a very savage and very painful, very sick kind of situation, the Crown Prince syndrome.

You have, in George Bush, a fellow, who, because of his family background—and where Justin does describe some of these factors in his book—but, because of his family background, has no intellectual capability whatsoever. He's a complete fake, he's a drug addict, a drug user, he's a flunkey; all his mistakes are covered up for him by his family. But he's out there—he has no capability, but he's the first-born child, of Barbara and George Sr. And they have dynastic delusions: They want the Presidency to pass from father, to son, to grandson, and so forth and so on, and so on. So, he's the first-born child, [pauses, then sweetly] the first-born child.

1. Justin Frank, M.D., *Bush on the Couch—Inside the Mind of the President* (New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 2004).

George finally says, "Yeah, but Barbara, he's kinda stupid, don't'cha think?" She says, "No—he's our first-born child. We have to create a Presidency for him. We have to make the Presidency *fit* him. He's got to be King—maybe Emperor!"

But he only responds to handling by women, women who know how to manipulate him, just like the typical Crown Prince sort. The Crown Prince thinks he's manipulating the women, but the women are actually manipulating him, but they're manipulated by the pleasure in being able to manipulate him! It's a dynamic relationship, huh? Not a very nice one—but dynamic!

So therefore, you get this kind of defective personality, occupying the most powerful position in the world, in terms of government. How do you run it? He's got no brain power. He can't run the world—he can't run the United States! He can't run the Oval Office! He has to sleep at 9 o'clock at night. He has to ride a dirt bike up and down the walls of the Oval Office, to keep himself in shape. If he falls on his head? No damage, nothing is lost.

Study history! How many times in history, has a head of state, or comparable person, been in that kind of situation that I just described of the President of the United States? When you have a system, like the old, corrupt court system, where a court system manages the idiot emperor—and that's what you have. You have the idiot emperor being managed by an apparatus.

How'd he become President? He went to—according to his account!—he went to George Shultz, who told him he had a future. He went down to Texas, and had somebody tap him on the head and said, "You're a Christian." "Okay—good!" I mean, the biggest drunk in Texas, you know? Suddenly, he's a Christian—and cured. He's a dry drunk, rolling around on the sand.

So, this is the problem we have. So, you have to look, in understanding him, you have to look at what he is really. And you have to have a sense of Classical tragedy to understand him. The Classical tragedy is not his; it's our nation's. Don't worry about him. Worry about our nation.

But the problem is, we have a problem—this damned idiot is President. Now, it would be better if he were replaced by somebody who was competent. But we have to think about, what's the process of replacing a President, like this? When you have to go through the process of getting Cheney out—and that you *have to do;* you must get Cheney out now. There's no compromise on that. And you have to take his apparatus down with him. And you have to find some way of managing this President, so that a policymaking body comes into the Executive branch, which manages this basket case.

Freeman: If he really needs a woman to tell him what to do, I could probably pencil some time in. Especially if the organization springs for a new pair of black boots like Condi's!

How To Deal With the Torture Issue

This is an unusual question, because it was submitted by two Senators together, one of them a Republican, and the other a Democrat. And they wanted it to be mentioned that both of them served in Vietnam.

What they say is: "Mr. LaRouche, you may be aware of this, but at a recent Republican Senate Caucus meeting, that only one of us was at, Vice President Cheney, in an attempt to coerce us to adopt torture as an official policy of the United States, argued that these are extraordinary times, and that when we signed the Geneva Convention, 9/11 had not occurred, al-Qaeda was not viewed as a problem, nor was Osama bin Laden. Now, putting aside for a moment, the fact that our stand against such policies, is embedded in the founding of our nation, there still is a question that would seem to be on the table—at least many of our colleagues took pause when he said this.

"But the fact is, that a recent article in your publications, which resurrected the unresolved Olson case,[2] seems to indicate rather clearly that Dick Cheney and Donald Rumsfeld enjoyed an embrace of torture, that goes back to at least 1975, when most of al-Qaeda's foot-soldiers were no more than a twinkle in their mothers' eyes.

"Would you comment on this, please? And give us some guidance as to how you think this should be addressed, in the context of what's currently going on in the Senate?"

LaRouche: You had a famous commander in the Albigensian Crusade, which was the first Norman crusade organized by Venice that I know of, which began the Venetian empire, in which the command was, "In here, there are members of this cult, and there are ordinary Christians. And we're attacking this city." And the answer was, "Kill them all, and let God sort them out."

Now you find a replication of that kind of policy, which was the policy of religious warfare, and so forth, which was outlawed by the Treaty of Westphalia; and modern civilization is based on the repudiation of precisely that, especially after the experience of the religious wars started in Spain in 1492 with the Expulsion of the Jews by Torquemada, and the continuation of that through 1648 and beyond.

This is the characteristic of religious warfare, of this kind of genocide. Now, this is not a special circumstance to modern times. This is what Hitler did! And this is what is so embedded in Eurasian culture, that under the Soviet Union, similar policies were carried out, in terms of the gulag system, or the worst aspects of the gulag system.

Expedient murder, not because somebody is guilty of something, but because it's *expedient to kill them!* For political effect! What this is, *is a terrorist method.*

Now, our military people and our historians have gone

2. See Jeffrey Steinberg, "It Didn't Start With Abu Ghraib—Dick Cheney: Vice President for Torture and War," *EIR,* Nov. 11, 2005.

through this question, over centuries: *There is no question on this: That you do not torture to get information.* Because, first of all, information you get by torture, is probably a lie, is probably worthless.

And, for example, in the case of Iraq, we now have suicide bombers, who are a key part of the problem in Iraq. Why'd this happen? The suicide bombing process was provoked by U.S. policy. And the policy of torture in places like Abu Ghraib, was the provocation which caused it.

So, he talks about "international terrorism." Well, *he* is an international terrorist. What do we do? Interrogate him, until he confesses? If he doesn't confess, keep interrogating him, until he's willing to confess? And then believe what he tells us, when he does confess?

No.

No, see the problem is, in policy by government, as some people, as I think Senator McCain has expressed this in his remarks, who know what torture is—not out of prejudice, but out of understanding: *It doesn't work!* Except to *terrorize* a population.

There is no *justice* in it. There is no *desire* for justice in it. It is simply a form of murder, which is characteristic of societies which we knew we had to get rid of. We had to *get rid* of the religious warfare institutions of the Habsburgs, Spanish, and others. Modern civilization was based on getting rid of that religious warfare policy. And what goes with it. And this is a case of it. *We can not allow that, in our culture. We don't care what the provocation is: We don't allow it in our culture. Because we don't make ourselves the kind of people, who do that!*

State Debt for Infrastructure Projects?

Freeman: We now have a couple of questions, Lyn, on some domestic economic issues, both of them from Democrats. The first one is from a Democrat from California; the next one will be from a Democrat from Louisiana.

From California, it says: "Lyn, congratulations for the work done by you and your organization in the defeat of Arnold Schwarzenegger, in the special election on Nov. 8.

"As you may know, right now Schwarzenegger is trying to recoup from his loss, by putting forward an infrastructure bond issue. The proposal that I've seen is for the state of California to issue $50 billion in bonds to finance what he calls 'general infrastructure,' which would be in the form of state debt. Personally, I don't think he's serious, but I'm still interested in the proposal. How would this kind of plan for state bonded debt differ from your proposal for a national FDR-style infrastructure program, which might include rebuilding New Orleans?"

LaRouche: Well, first of all, someone should read our Constitution. And understand our Federal Constitution: The power to *utter currency,* or the promise to deliver currency, based on utterance, is a monopoly of the Federal government, in which the House of Representatives has a special function, of course, and the Executive branch. This is our system.

See, we don't operate on a money system. This is not our system. Our system is a credit system, not a money system. We say, "There is no such thing as money which has a universal value." Someone comes along and says, "Well, gold creates money." No! You don't get by with that, buddy, not under our system.

Money is a monopoly of the Federal government, under the terms prescribed by the Constitution. And there are certain habits of practice and so forth of our government, which pertain to that. So, therefore, there are cases in which bond issues were proper in states, for example, education, things like that. We'll come to that. Or, for an investment in a specific infrastructure program, for example, to invest in power stations. Not enough of that was done, instead of what was done with Enron.

So therefore, in general, at this time, the states are all bankrupt. The states have no ability to assure the ability to repay the loans they take out. Only the Federal government has that power.

What we need is—we have a problem with the U.S. banking system, the financial system is now collapsing, it's bankrupt. Don't wait and say, "Well, when it goes bankrupt—" No! Now, it is bankrupt. If you're talking about credit, you're talking about something to be paid a year from now, two years from now, three years, five years from now? You're crazy! You have no ability, no competence to say, that can be paid! Your promissory note is worthless—not because you're worthless, but because you're just foolish enough to make a promise that you wouldn't be able to keep.

Unless we reorganize our system, our financial system, *we can not make promises.* And unfortunately, states, which are nearly all bankrupt, or on the verge of bankrupt, are in no position to create credit, unless they find some way that they can assure this thing is going to work out. So therefore, the idea of creating something, without a very specific purpose for it that's credible, doesn't work.

However, we do need this kind of operation. What we need is, first of all, we need to put the Federal Reserve System into bankruptcy. Get a national recovery program through a takeover of the Federal Reserve System by the U.S. government, to take it under protection. We then have to organize how these bad debts, which are massive, will be handled, including generally the cancellation of all financial derivatives. A financial derivative has no valid origin. It's something which has validity in the mind of a departed man, the former [chairman] Alan Greenspan—and he was long since departed before he left office. Where he departed to, is a question, but he's been departed. Probably to Mount Atlas, or something.

But we're bankrupt, and therefore we have to create a system of credit, which is soluble. And it has to be created by the Federal government, and the Federal government has to be largely the engineer of organizing credit for the states.

Dod/Tech. Sgt. Jerry Morrison Jr., U.S. Air Force

Dick Cheney and Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld have embraced torture and war as far back as 1975, as exposed by EIR*'s story on the 1953 murder of CIA agent Frank Olson. "Torture is simply a form of murder," said LaRouche. "It terrorizes a population. Rumsfeld is shown here taking a tour of Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq.*

And the way, generally we do that, is, we've done it by allocating programs to make sure that we get the states into balance. In other words, we can't have bankrupt states. So therefore, we will often, in Federal policies, we'll allocate projects among states, to make sure that there's enough going around to keep all the states in fair condition. And to develop the poor states, and so forth, and that sort of thing. Therefore, there's nothing wrong with that. But, what's wrong, is that you can not accomplish the ostensible purpose of such a loan, without a revision of the entire Federal system, by putting the entire banking system, the entire Federal Reserve System into bankruptcy.

And realizing that the money in circulation is not intrinsically valued. Especially when the whole financial system is bankrupt. And therefore, you have to create value. Created value is value of the future, values that are collectible, are fungible *in the future,* 5 years from now, 10 years from now, 15 years from now. Therefore, it is investments in projects and programs which in combined effect will create the wealth needed, to meet the obligation when the time for payment comes due. That is the basis for policy, a sound credit policy.

This was laid down by, for example, one of the greatest economists the United States ever had: Henry C. Carey, who wrote something on the credit system. And we have to understand, we are not a monetarist system. Not Constitutionally. We are a credit system. This is specified in our Constitution.

Remember, the first money was created in the United States by the Massachusetts Bay Colony, prior to 1688, when this was cancelled by British intervention from abroad. And the Commonwealth of Massachusetts created a scrip which was limited in circulation to the internal affairs of the Commonwealth. And this scrip was used as a promissory note by the state, was circulated like money, and became, in effect, money. And it was done to promote trade in such a way as to make useful ventures and so forth, work. This was the period when the Saugus Iron Works, one of the first important ironworks in the world, was built up, things like that. So, Massachusetts had a rich development, up to 1688, till this was shut down, based on this system of the scrip system.

Now, the U.S. policy was then based on a paper by Cotton Mather, after this tragedy had occurred in Massachusetts, on the subject of a paper money. And then, a follower of Cotton Mather, Benjamin Franklin, wrote a famous paper on the subject of paper money. The policy of the United States, the Constitutional policy of the United States, was based on this conception of paper money, which had its historical origin in reflections upon the Massachusetts scrip system, built under the Winthrops and Mathers in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, prior to 1688.

So, that's the system, that's the American System. We do not recognize money as having intrinsic value. We recognize money as a *creation of government,* and government is responsible to keep the money fungible as a form of debt. And government must make laws and taxation and so forth, to make sure that the obligations incurred in the form of issuance of money, as credit, that this works. And that's where we're at, we're at the point where we have to go back to reinventing the wheel: money. And we do that by having the Federal government, without breaking a step, put the Federal Reserve

U.S. Air Force/Master Sgt. James M. Bowman

LaRouche described the Bush Administration's response to Hurricane Katrina as a crime against the people of the United States, and Louisiana. The only way to change that policy is to get Cheney out. Here, a U.S. Army Guardsman uses a bulldozer to clear what were formerly houses, off the road in Pass Christian, Miss.

System into bankruptcy in one hour, and in the next ten minutes put in a new credit system which will mean the country functions. We have to guarantee people, [that] the *banks' doors stay open;* that loans are made; that investments are made. And moreover, we have to expand the economy, otherwise a bankrupt economy is not going to expand all by itself: It needs some stimulation, it needs some credit. And the only source of credit, is the Federal government.

That's one of my areas of economic expertise, on how to do this. But that's what has to be done.

Rebuilding Louisiana After Hurricane Katrina

Freeman: Lyn, as I said, the next question is from a Democratic Representative from Louisiana. She says, "On Oct. 3, we stopped all search and recovery operations for the bodies of victims of Hurricane Katrina. Now, as our residents return to what is left of the city and their homes, there are increasing reports of residents discovering dead bodies, and the casualty count continues to rise, despite the fact that it's not being reported. Following a national outcry over this Administration's criminal malfeasance in the handling of the Katrina disaster, they made a number of promises. However, to this day, not one of those promises has been kept. Bidding has not been reopened on any of the contracts that went to the Vice President's friend. Reconstruction has not taken place. The debris has not been hauled out. And, of course, the city has not been rebuilt.

"Yesterday, the Administration announced that it will no longer pay hotel bills for Katrina's refugees. This issue no longer dominates the nation's headlines. It's been pushed off the front pages by indictments of Administration officials, by the war in Iraq, and by the circus surrounding the Supreme Court nominees. Nevertheless, it serves as a paradigm for this Administration's attitude toward the people of this nation, and some of us are not prepared to let it go.

"You took the lead in the immediate aftermath of the Katrina disaster. But it seems that even you have put it on the back burner. I'm not criticizing you for doing that, but I simply am in a position where I can not do the same. I would really appreciate your advice in the full context of what our nation faces, as to what you think we should do."

LaRouche: Well, I haven't let up. I'm like a hungry leopard: I'm ready to spring, when he walks under my tree.

This is a crime against humanity. It's a crime against the United States, as well as a crime against the people of Louisiana. Period. That's it. It's a crime. It's a crime, by the Federal government, and, in fact, it's a crime by the President of the United States, who has made himself a dishonorable man.

Remember, he went down there, and he tried to pull this fast one with Trent Lott? Stood there, with his big, fat mouth hangin' out: "Ah'm gonna give him a house, bigger and better than ever before." Really, to embarrass Trent Lott. Old Trent Lott wanted a railroad system and Bush didn't agree, so he "feels *mean*" about Trent Lott. This pettiness—do you want a government that reacts this way?!

Now, the problem is, as you know, in the Senate, that the Senate has limited powers. The Senate has very important powers, but they're limited, they're not Executive powers. They may have the impact of Executive powers under certain, very specific circumstances. But, what we're engaged in, is a war to defeat an enemy! The enemy is that which is controlling our Presidency, our Executive branch. And what we've seen demonstrated in the case of Louisiana, and the effect of Katrina, is that without controlling the Executive branch, that is, getting it out from the control of what controls it now, this country doesn't have a chance! And the horror-show in Louisiana is an example of that.

So therefore, our job is to win the war! Not to try to win each battle, one at a time, because you can't win battles one at a time. You can't choose your battlefield. You've got to make your battles to win the war! You've got to defeat this Administration, this Executive branch Administration—*now!*

Every day you don't defeat it, is a crime.

Don't pick on Louisiana. Yes, that is what you complain about. That *is* the crime you complain about. That's right! *But!* What is allowing that to continue? You allow this Presidency to stay in power! Every day you allow this Presidency to stay in power, you are condoning that sin, that crime. And there's nothing we can do, if we don't force this Presidency to change its behavior! Therefore, what merciless acts are you performing against this Presidency? I would say, the thing to do, is pull Cheney out and throw him in the rubbish bin, and you will find a wonderful improvement in a lot of things, including the state of Louisiana.

'Who the Hell Are You?'

Freeman: I'm going to take one more question, right now, from Capitol Hill, and then we'll take some questions from people here. And then maybe we'll come back to the questions from Capitol Hill—but, this one is from a New Yorker, and I'm biased.

It says: "Lyn, I was born and raised in New York, and I've served a good number of years here in Washington, and that kind of toughens you up. There's no question that I've thrown my share of kidney punches, and I've taken my share, too. But I have to tell you, that nothing I've ever done or experienced has brought the kind of artillery barrage down on my poor head, than even the *hint* that I might be collaborating with you. And this is despite the fact that so much of what you say is obviously correct.

"Now, I've posed this question to many of your associates, and they've given me a variety of answers, all of which are quite reasonable. But I wanted to pose this question to you, because I want *you* to answer it for me. My question is this: 'Who the hell are you?' " He says, "Who the hell are you? And what have you done to these people that makes them so thoroughly committed to denying you a seat at the table?"

LaRouche: Well, I think there's an adequate supply of autobiographical information about me, supplied by me, and a few of my friends, which is reliable information. There may be a few blanks to be filled in here or there. There's no difficulty in getting those blanks filled in if they're identified.

But, the point is, is that, I'll tell you what the fear is: It goes way back—I was one of the guys who was angered by Truman and McCarthy, Joe McCarthy. And I stuck my neck out, in a bunch of cases where McCarthy was running a raid, because in 1948 I knew that this thing was *gone.* Already, when I came back from military service to the United States, I saw it was a different country. It had been destroyed by Truman and what Truman represented. This was no longer my country, this was a piece of filth. And we were being destroyed. And I saw people who had had courage in warfare, *lose their guts* under pressure from their wives, "Get along, learn to get along, capitulate." I saw people *crawl*—people I had respected, who I thought were fighters in warfare, and they were cowards at home! Heroes on the battlefield, cowards at home. I saw this. *It disgusted me.*

But then, 1948, it reached a point, we were *morally destroyed,* 80% of our people were morally destroyed. They had submitted to Trumanism. McCarthy was not even then a problem. The problem was *Truman!* And the magic word to say, is "Truman"!

Now, McCarthy was nothing but a Communist candidate from Wisconsin! He was elected by the support of the Communist Party directly to the Senate. He went in, and for most of his first term, he was called the Pepsi-Cola Kid, because he was a lobbyist for the sugar interest, the sugar lobby in the Senate. That's his function. Then, he was coming to the end of his term, his six-year term, and he was approached by the internal security apparatus which was left over from Teddy Roosevelt's time, and from Charles Bonaparte who was the founder of the National Bureau of Investigation. The internal security apparatus—which was actually run by New York bankers and law firms—this crowd, through Edmund Walsh, went to McCarthy and told him, and Roy Cohn (who's *really* a charming fellow!) went and told McCarthy that his future lay in picking up on this anti-Communist stuff, to be the successor to Truman.

And so, he became a menace. And he began running operations, including targets who were people I knew. So, I just intervened and picked up a few people, and defended them, because I was there—no other reason, I was just there; somebody had to do something. So, I began becoming a publicist in defense of some of these guys who were targets of McCarthy. And this continued until Potter from Michigan and others intervened, with Eisenhower's backing, to stop this process. But, in that period, I made myself an enemy in the internal security apparatus which was centered in the Justice Department, officially—but it was actually the New York law firms, and that type of group.

So, it went along. And then they tried to play a game

with me, again, in the late 1950s, when I was working as a consultant. And they ran operations; they broke up my first marriage with that kind of operation, FBI type of operations all over the place, going to everybody I was working with; that sort of thing.

I was on the list, on the hit list.

And then, in 1971, when the system collapsed, as an economist since the beginning of the 1960s, I had been forecasting that if the policies that Arthur Burns had represented under Eisenhower, were continued in the 1960s, that by the middle of the 1960s, we would have to expect a series of crises, international monetary crises, financial crises, which would lead, if continued, to a breakdown crisis of the Bretton Woods system. Now, most economists of that period who were publishing in various institutions, said this was ridiculous. They all toed the line: The built-in stabilizers would prevent any crash from ever happening again.

Well, then in 1967-68, you had a beginning of a breakdown. The British were the first to pull down the system—and you had the breakdown of the monetary system in 1967 with the pound collapse. Then that led immediately to the dollar collapse of January through March 1st of 1968. And they were still saying, "the built-in stabilizers."

So, 1971, I had made quite a bit about getting the word around among this revolting bunch of young people at universities, about this problem. Everyone was saying "Wha! He's crazy! He's crazy! Never happen, never happen—built-in stabilizers! Built-in stabilizers! Built-in stabilizers!" Like shark fins or something.

So, then suddenly on the 15th of August, 16th of August also, Nixon dropped the Bretton Woods system. And the following year, used George Shultz to collapse the Bretton Woods system internationally.

Now, at that point, I had a debate, which was forced, because, I began referring to all of these economists who had said I was wrong, as "quackademics." Particularly university economists. And I began calling them quackademics, "Quack, quack, quack, quackademics!" Hmm? And I said, if anyone wanted to prove that they weren't a quackademic, they could debate me on the question. And they grumbled and mumbled, and "Mrmrmrhhrhh."

And then they decided that they had a guy, who was coming in from England, who was considered [to be] the world's leading Keynesian, Abba Lerner, who was then working as an extraordinary professor at Queens College—very extraordinary. So, he was willing to debate.

So, I had attacked Lerner, as advocating a Schachtian policy, that is, the policy of the Nazis, for Brazil—which he'd done. So, we came to Queens College. There's a large assembly there, because it had been a *cause célèbre.* And we had a little debate there, and he kept ducking the issue.

And finally, at the end, he broke down. He said, "But! If the German Social Democracy had accepted the policies of Schacht, *Hitler would not have been necessary.*" Exact words, "Hitler would not have been necessary."

End of debate.

At that point, the head of the Congress for Cultural Freedom, which was the Congress for Deep Obscenity, headed by Sidney Hook, said that I had made myself a very credible proponent. That therefore, *I would never be allowed access to public representation again,* or debate with any economist, again.

That was enough.

Then other things happened that I was involved in. So, I was already on a list of the real right wing in this country, which is the Congress for Culture Freedom—which I used to call the Sexual Congress for Cultural Freedom.

So, then, in 1975-76, particularly '76, I got hold of a document, a primary document, which indicated that Brzezinski's Trilateral Commission, if they got Carter elected, were going to stage a thermonuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union. So I publicized this, in a Presidential campaign, an independent Presidential campaign, in 1976. And this caused Brzezinski to hate my guts, and as a matter of fact, he had a special hit squad that went out to get at me in that period.

So, then, it came on, and in the meantime I'd done some other things. And then, we defeated, in a sense, H.W. Bush in New Hampshire—Bush has always hated me, because he blames me for his losing the Presidential nomination in the New Hampshire primary. But, in any case, in this period, I was talking to Ronald Reagan, who then became President. I went down to Washington to meet with the Reagan team, the incoming team during that transition period, and I began discussing with certain people in the Reagan Administration who were friendly types, about various things. And the point was, they were saying, "What's your agenda? What's your agenda? What's your agenda?" You've probably heard the spin from various people in that way before. So, I told them.

And so, in the meantime, we had an approach from a Soviet representative who tried to approach the Reagan Administration through me. So I had immediately reported the facts of this to the Reagan Administration, and through that the intelligence services asked me to pick up on the response to the Soviet government. And I said, I would do it on the recommendation of the U.S. government, if I was able to have certain conditions, and to say what I believed. So, this was the genesis of the official SDI, which occurred in 1981-82. So, I began negotiating with the Soviet Union, in the sense of an exploratory discussion of principally this idea of a Strategic Defense Initiative. At the same time, we were organizing with the French military, the German military, the Italian military, and much of our own military on this policy—as well as with scientists; and we had a large organization of leading scientists internationally who were working with me on this thing.

So, then on March 23rd, '83, President Reagan announced the SDI as a proposal, in his name, to Andropov, who turned it down flat. And I had warned the Soviets, that if the President

Who the Hell Are You?

"Who the hell are you?" asked a Congressman from New York, upon whom tremendous pressure has been brought to bear for considering collaboration with LaRouche. LaRouche indicated some of his activities in the past, which have provoked such a visceral reaction from his enemies.

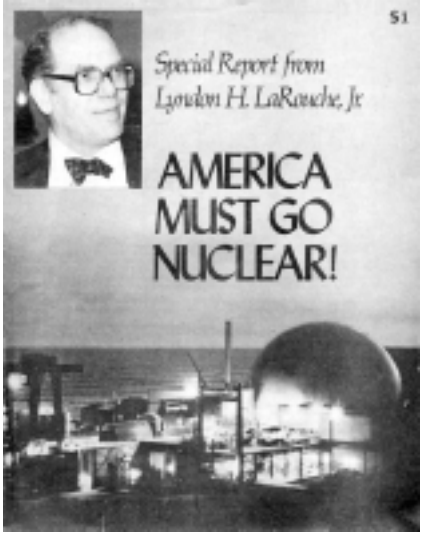
EIRNS/Alan Yue

He defeated leading Keynesian economist Abba Lerner, in a 1971 debate at Queens College, New York.

EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

His discussion with Ronald Reagan, during the 1980 primaries in New Hampshire, led eventually to the SDI.

He consistently emphasized the necessity of adopting nuclear power production, as shown in this 1984 pamphlet.



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

He was framed up in 1988, and sentenced to a jail term in 1989, immediately after George H.W. Bush was inaugurated. He was released in 1994, thanks to Bill Clinton, and proceed to expand his international influence.

Here, he meets with Indian President Shri Kocheril Raman Narayanan in 2001 (with LaRouche aide Ramtanu Maitra on the left, and Helga Zepp-LaRouche on the right).

Office of the President of India

made the proposal, and they were to turn him down publicly, that the Soviet Union would collapse within about five years for economic reasons. Because, I knew what their military policy was, and I knew they couldn't sustain it. They would collapse in about five years, because I knew the problems in their economy: And they collapsed in about six.

So, as a result of this, after Reagan was turned down, at the end of March '83, beginning of April, the operation against me in the United States went beyond belief!—resulting in several assassination attacks, including 400 people deployed around my residence in Northern Virginia, and a special team with heavy weapons and armored vehicles intended to come in and kill me at night, or in the morning. It didn't happen, because the White House intervened to prevent it. But this was just before President Reagan met with Gorbachov, who had been asking for my head, publicly, in Reykjavik. So, the point was, they said, "He goes to prison, or we kill him!"

I went to prison. Clinton got me out.

That's the reality. Now, in all this time, George Bush, Sr. hates my guts. But, that's sort of a compliment you know, because, I mean, when a guy who you know is kind of stupid—he's not crazy like his son, but he's one of the dumbest men that ever got to high office in the United States. The guy is *really* dumb. His father was clever and evil; he's dumb and sort of evil, as a dumb man can be; the son is psychotic and evil. I mean—this is a dynasty on the way down!

So, this has been the situation. Now, the enemy knows who I am. I know who I am. Many people who should know, don't seem to know seem to know who I am, even though the evidence is all there. I'm an opponent of fascism: The fascists happen to be the international financier cartel, which put Hitler into power, or attempted to do so; which broke with Hitler because he was going to go west, instead of eastward first; and as soon as Roosevelt was dead, they began to go against the United States, again. I know these guys. These are typical powerful financial centers in Europe and the United States: *They hate my guts, and they're afraid of me.* And they're afraid of my influence upon political processes. To them, I'm worse than the devil—as a matter of fact, they're on the side of the devil, that's why they think that.

That's the long and short of it. I mean, there are other details of this thing, but that is the essence of the history of this problem: They are afraid of me, because of what I've demonstrated I've been able to accomplish or nearly accomplish on a number of occasions. Therefore, they're scared. They're afraid that people who listen to me, might win. That's what frightens them.

Looting of the Pension Funds

Freeman: Actually, it's increasingly the case in Washington, D.C. that any time anybody does anything potent, they're accused of having suffered a "Lyndon LaRouche moment."

I'm going to take some questions from some of the people here, especially some of the people who have travelled from distant places to participate in today's activity. Valery Nevels, from Flint, Michigan UAW. Do you want me to read this question, or do you want to ask it yourself? Want me to read it?

Q: "Mr. LaRouche, Congress created the loopholes that allowed the corporations to rape our pension funds, and to do it legally by the laws of the land. Globalization of our manufacturing base, and service organizations that provide no tax revenue. Therefore, my question to you is, is Congress ready to forego their retirement and health-care benefits in their pursuit to please the special interest groups that feed their political pockets? They can't seem to get blood from a turnip. What is your solution to this problem?"

LaRouche: Well, we've got two steps to that solution: The first one we're making some progress on. Up until the Summer of last year, the Democratic Party was not for Roosevelt. They were for the "new ways"; they were for globalization and other things of that type. But beginning with the Convention in Boston, because of the activity of our youth organization up there in particular, there was a change in circles in the Democratic Party. The effect of this was realized at the end of August of that Summer, after about a month had been wasted by the Kerry campaign, and they were going to start the Kerry campaign seriously, which was a little bit too late. But, we were brought in; I was brought in indirectly into advising the campaign. And we did a pretty good job. It wasn't enough; it was too late, and too little.

But, in this process, then we had a turn toward FDR, which was expressed rather vigorously in a sense by Edwards on a practical level in the campaign; and by Kerry in some degree, although I thought Kerry was a little bit late on this stuff. But, then, after the election, when we had this meeting, this webcast in November, we had a turn, where a significant number of Democrats were rallied, and decided they were going to go on an FDR approach.

And we had very specific recommendations on how to deal with the issue of the inauguration of the President, who we considered not exactly properly elected. Because of vote suppression and other considerations. And we did it around the issue—we knew that Bush was going to try to loot Social Security, which was part of the welfare policy.

Now, that worked, because the Democratic Party did mobilize around the Social Security issue. We did, for the time being, *defeat* the Bush Administration on the attempt to loot and rape Social Security. The issue has not gone away. But it did not mean we were able to stop the looting of private pensions, which was already in full swing. And the bankrupting of entities, which had contracts, private contracts. I was always opposed to these private contracts, these private pension funds that people could invest in, because I knew they were intrinsically insecure. If you're going to have a pension, you want an institution behind it, *which is going to be there,* and intact, at the time you need the pension. And it's better to

have a low-gain Federal pension, that's going to be there, than what you think is a high-gain rate of investment on speculation, which is not going to be there. And that was already the case.

So, we weren't able to deal with that. And this came along because of this privatization of the pension system, with no guarantees, no efficient guarantees—even though there were some technical guarantees, but they weren't enforced—no efficient guarantees, of a Federal guarantee of the security of a pension. In my view, there has to be a Federal guarantee of the security of a pension, or it really is not a pension—unless it's one of these very rich things. Because, you've got to protect our citizens. I mean, the idea that people have pensions should be essentially, under our system, should be a complement to the Social Security system. So that a person who's retiring, or who's injured and retiring for injury or whatever, finds that all the combination of things on which he or she depends, are there! And they know they're secure! Whenever this thing hits, either age or injury, it's there, and they know what it is. They can plan and organize and manage their own lives. The community is not hit by disasters.

When you lose pensions, what happens in communities where pensions are suddenly wiped out? What happens to the whole community? You destroy the economy of the community, not just the person who's the victim. All the stores, the businesses, everything is affected by this.

So, my view is, we have to get to that: We have to get to a pension system, where you can have private pensions, and others, but they have to be secured with the Federal government. The Federal government has to be the guarantor. You want a pension, a private pension? The person who's creating the pension has to be accountable to the Federal government. Because, what is this? This is a provision of what? The U.S. Federal Constitution: the Preamble of the Constitution, which the right-wingers never accepted! The General Welfare: The primary authority and obligation of the U.S. Constitution is to "promote the General Welfare" for the living and their posterity. The rest of the Preamble is part of it, but this is the *core* of it. *This is the core of modern European civilization!*

This is the core of the creation of the first modern nation-state, Louis XI's France; the second modern nation-state, Henry VII's England: Both were called *Commonwealth* nations. The distinction was *Commonwealth.* That's why the term Commonwealth is attached to the founding of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The authority of government and the responsibility of government is the responsibility for the General Welfare of all of the people and their posterity. This is the principle in ancient Greek of *agapē.* This is the principle of *I Corinthians* 13, of *agapē:* the principle of the General Welfare. This is the principle of the Commonwealth which is the Commonwealth law of our Constitution. It's not a provision *in* the Constitution: It is the *head* of the Constitution! The rest of the Constitution flows from it. That's the nature of our government: That's why we have a superior form of government, to any other government on this planet, because of that provision and that tradition.

So therefore, the Commonwealth, the welfare of all of our people, of all ages, of all generations, present and future, is the responsibility of the Federal government—and it is the *primary* responsibility of the Federal government. There's only one institution in this country which has that authority, and that responsibility, and that is the Federal government!

The only remedy for this abuse, is the Federal government to enact the laws, and enforce the laws, and make the arrangements under law, under which this should be done. We must have a system, in which the assurance of the health care, and the General Welfare of other aspects, for the entire population is a matter of the Federal government as a *right of every citizen of the United States, and a right of every member of the United States, whether a citizen or not.* The Federal government is the guarantor.

And therefore, let us not accept the injustice which has occurred. Let us direct our government, to craft the forms of law and institutions which will *make this principle a reality.*

The Weakness of Organized Labor

Freeman: This is another question from the UAW. "Lyn, do you believe that the UAW is doing enough, both legally and in Congress, against Steve Miller and the whole situation with the Delphi bankruptcy, as well as the plight of the Big Three as a whole?"

LaRouche: *No!* This is a *political* fight. Any threat to the General Welfare is a political issue. It is a Federal, political issue. If you are going to win this, you are not going to negotiate and have the Federal government sit there and make faces at the enemy. You are going to bring the full power of the Federal government in, to *awe* the enemy. And say, you guys are going to sit here—remember some of these labor negotiations that some of you people have known, where they say: "You sit here, and you keep sitting here until you come up with an answer. We're sitting here. We're the government. We're sitting here at the other end of the table. You guys talk, but you don't get away from here until you come up with an answer!" And, the trade union movement, at its best, understood that. You make it stick.

Now the point is, the labor movement is weak. The unions are weak, because the economy is collapsing. They don't have alternative jobs to run to. They don't have the ability to withstand long strikes. Even though the corporations don't either; they're all bankrupt already. But, you have a financial system which is determined to *end the pension system,* absolutely. And that's a political fight. Somebody's trying to change the character, the Constitutional character, of the United States government. That is an invading enemy. That's an enemy from outside, because these are foreigners who are doing it. And, therefore, we have to defend our country.

Defending our country means the principles of our Constitution. And therefore we have to have that kind of attitude.

Now, we don't like to have the government going in with machine guns and so forth, to straighten out some corporate leaders. Kennedy did some pretty tough stuff at one point with the steel barons, but we don't like to do that. We like to keep things peaceable. And, sometimes the threat is much more effective than the action. It involves less bloodshed. And, we don't like bloodshed.

But, therefore, the point is, no. The UAW has got in it some elements which are left over from some of the problems in the labor movement, the organized labor movement. They are not excessively afflicted with good militancy. What is needed is good militancy, and also, shock militancy, intelligent. And, this is a Federal issue. This is a political issue. It has to be treated as a political issue, otherwise it is a loser. Why stage a war you are going to lose? Bring your artillery in.

Plato vs. Aristotle

Freeman: Lyn, there are two subjects where scores of questions are being sent in here. One addresses the overall question of the next step in the fight against Dick Cheney, and I'll try to come up with a composite of those questions in a moment.

The other topic, and the questions on this topic are coming from everyone, from members of Congress to members of the Youth Movement, to people whom I can't identify, who are sending in questions over the internet. And it's on various questions of education. I really can't summarize those questions, so what I'm going to do since one of those questions is from someone here, I'm going to call Lewis du Pont Smith to the microphone and let him ask Lyn his question.

Smith: By the way, I'm from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and just to remind some of you who may not know this, I was involved in some collaborative efforts with Lyndon LaRouche back in the '80s and '90s. And, one of those efforts was that Lyndon LaRouche and his wife stepped in to be my best man and matron of honor in a wedding in Rome, Italy. I'm here with my wife, Andrea, and we're still here to celebrate that. Also, Lyn, one thing you didn't mention, which is one of the reasons they went after Lyndon, was because he and his collaborators went after a gang of evil financiers who have been behind the dope trade and the drug money laundering. And that's where I came in to help finance a book, a famous book on the dope trade, called *Dope, Inc.*. And the same gang went after my family to dry up those funds by taking me to court and doing a bunch of operations. I do have to say that after that period of years, I did reconcile with my family, which is a miracle. But, still one of the proudest moments was my direct collaboration with Lyndon LaRouche. And, I am even more proud now after having heard this fine presentation.

But Lyn, I wanted to ask you something, being a former teacher myself, and having come down with a former teacher, we were discussing on the way down, this crisis in education which you had mentioned, as well as the crisis in science. We were discussing the essential conflict between Plato and Aristotle. Maybe this question will have to lead to a book by yourself or your associates, or a manual on the principles of Classical education or the fundamental conflict between Plato and Aristotle, in such areas as scientific method, philosophy, theology, and education in general. And, I would ask you if you could try and summarize and get to the kernel of this conflict between Plato and Aristotle, because I didn't feel that I was really up to the task to adequately answer this question, certainly in a car ride down. I think you are, probably better than anyone that I know in the world, who can get to this conflict. Going all the way back to your *Campaigner* article on the "Secrets Known Only to the Inner Elites." It keeps coming up in so many different areas. If you could address that, I'd really appreciate it.

LaRouche: The issue is creativity. Prior to Aristotle, and prior to Plato, actually, there was a movement in Greece, which was actually sparked from Egypt, which became modern science. The people were primarily called the Pythagoreans. Thales was also part of the same package. Solon was part of the same package, and others.

Now, the discovery of mathematics, as a competent mathematics, as opposed to what's taught in schools today, was done by the Pythagoreans. And, it was based on the difference between man and a beast. And, the difference between Aristotle and Plato is the difference between a man and a beast. Because, in Aristotle, as in the case of Claudius Ptolemy, there is no creativity allowed in the human mind. Ingenuity, so forth, but no creativity. Creativity is—for example, we use this example of the discovery by Archytas of the doubling of the cube, by construction. Now that contains a central theme in mathematics, that goes to the question of, you know the three things in mathematics about the rational, the irrational, and the transcendental series. From the Aristotelean standpoint, this is treated actually as a problem in arithmetic. In Classical physical science it is treated as a problem of geometry. The problem in geometry is quite clear. All modern science, effective modern science, including the work of Gauss, and those that followed, Riemann, is based on this.

What this amounts to, the issue is, that if you deny, or obscure, the nature of the creative act, that is, obscure the way in which the creative act occurs, obscure the way in which you can understand the difference between a creative act and just a normal sort of act, mental act, then you have destroyed the essence of the nature of humanity. You don't really know the difference between a man and a monkey, except a man may talk faster, and articulate a little bit better.

But the creative powers of the mind which are the distinction of the man from the beast, the man from all beasts, is creativity. In the Pythagoreans and Plato, creativity is the central feature. In Aristotle, the existence of creativity is denied. What is allowed is description, of what is seen and what

is interpreted after being seen. But the idea of creativity is denied.

And, that's the problem in education generally today: the denial; in the educational program, there is no provision for creativity.

What we are doing with the youth movement, as many of them know—they do it—is to actually go through the experience, of experiencing the act, the creative acts, in terms of the most elementary principles in the Pythagorean method of geometric construction, and applying these to some of the more sophisticated work in science. And, we find that young people who do this, have a better understanding of mathematics than people who are getting doctoral degrees today from universities. Because you eliminate the middle man. You eliminate going through the garbage to try to find out the answer at the back of the book. You actually know what you are talking about. And, most people who graduated from university, when they are talking about science, they may pass, they may be skilled, they may know how to do the job, but they're not scientific thinkers. The scientific thinkers are the ones who can create.

Boston University Photo Services

"The policy in Africa . . . is intentional mass murder," asserted LaRouche. He pointed out that Henry Kissinger laid this out as policy in National Security Memorandum 200, when he was National Security Advisor. Here, Kissinger is addressing Boston University's Commencement in 1999.

And, this issue is creativity. I've written a lot about this. And we've got a lot of paper on this, a lot of description of the details of these experiments and so forth, a lot of these pedagogicals, and so forth. But that's the difference. What I've done is revived it. It's been there all along. We just put it together. We made a movement around doing that. So now we have a Platonic movement again.

Corruption in Africa

Freeman: . . . Lyn, the next question is from an aspiring future leader from Ghana. He says, "Lyn, how do you help Africa when the last 50 years have seen all colonial states controlled by colonialists, to actually become more evil than the colonialists themselves? African nations are given aid which mostly ends up in Western banks, due to corrupt leaders. It's just a terrible tragedy. My question to you is, how do we shift the paradigm and ensure that this very sad trend begins to end?"

LaRouche: First of all, the policy of Africa since the middle of the 1970s has been genocide. In Sub-Saharan Africa the policy is genocide. Now, so don't talk about stealing, when they are engaged in murdering! There is intentional mass murder. That's what's involved in Africa.

This policy was laid down by among others, in 1974-75 by Henry A. Kissinger, when he was National Security Advisor, in National Security Memorandum 200. This policy prescribes genocide against Africa. The argument is as follows: Premise Number 1: "The raw materials of Africa belong to *us!* To our future, our future needs. The Africans are using them up. Now, if we allow the Africans to develop, technologically, they *will use these rare materials more rapidly, and we can not have that.* If we allow their population to increase, they are going to use these raw materials more rapidly. We can not allow that. Therefore, how do we kill them?" While stealing the title to the raw materials, to make it legal. In other words, you go into a man's claim, "You got a claim, that's a very good claim there, OK. That's your claim, huh? *Bang!* You're dead, I got the claim." That's the method.

Now, therefore, when people talk about stealing from Africans, that really is not the crime. Genocide is the crime. Which creates a special problem for us, because, how do you deal with Africa? You know, people in the United States who come from African descent, they often tend to think that they know something about Africans, because they come from African descent. They know less about Africans than I do! And I've got some Indian in me, but I haven't got any African descent. (I've got some Algonquin Indian up there somewhere, but no African descent that I know of. I could have some African descent, because of my fascination with Egypt, somebody might say is an African taint or something like that.) But they all think they know something about Africa, because they think they can project back from the United States, from African Americans in the United States, and they think they know about Africa. They don't know a damned thing about Africa. When they go there, they go as tourists! They see it as tourists. They don't see it from the *inside,* of the inside of the skin of the African. That is not very good.

So, anyway, the problem is not the money. The money goes. When you shoot the guy to take his claim, the fact that you didn't pay him enough is not the question, not the issue at all. And that's the problem.

So therefore, the policy is, we have to recognize—and George Bush, Sr., George Bush 41, is part of the crowd who's engaged in this murder! He's involved in a gold operation which was seized and taken as a result of the Great Lakes War, in part of the Congo, a gold mine. You had the Reverend Pat Roberts, down here in Virginia, not so reverend, "Diamond Pat." Again, diamonds in Africa, stealing. But this is like the carpetbaggers coming in. But, they are killers primarily. And the objective is to depopulate Africa of Africans. Genocide. Period.

And therefore the remedies have to be in accordance. The remedies, I've said before are, number one: to stop it. Number two: Don't believe somebody who tells you from Africa, that the Africans only need a little bit of money and they can develop. That's bunk. You give some Africans a little bit of money and they'll spend it on themselves. Because it is a desperate situation, there's very little they can do.

You want to take a case of Africa, take Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe is persecuted by the British. Zimbabwe is the last vestige of the British former colonialization in Southern Africa. It is formerly known as Northern Rhodesia. And, in there, the guarantee was, that the native Africans would be able to have farms, good farms, not the British. But, the British, in violation of all agreements have held all of these farms, and when the governments of Zimbabwe have tried to do something to improve the access of the African to the land, foreigners have claimed that this is an unjust, tyrannical government, because it interferes with the rights of these British predators, who are in there, persecuting them.

So, therefore, what we have to do is recognize the problem, and recognize that a cure has to be provided. But to recognize that under these conditions you can not give them "just a little bit of money," or loan, or help, or give them some inspiration, or latitude. You've got to move in, in a big way. You've got to create the basic economic infrastructure, which will be a starting point for the Africans' ability to solve their own problems. But you've got to give them that first step up or they won't make it.

Are the Baby Boomers Irredeemable?

Freeman: . . .We have what has been identified as a cultural question, from a member of the House of Representatives. He says: "Mr. LaRouche, I confess that I am a member of that generation that you call Baby Boomers." It's kind of hard to cover up when you have to print your birthdate in the Congressional directory. He says, "From a clinical standpoint and a cultural one, I understand much of what you are saying, and I can't say that I disagree with you. But from a personal standpoint I have to tell you, I'm really not such a bad guy. As a young teenager, I participated in Dr. King's movement, and although I didn't agree with the Vietnam War and didn't volunteer to go, I did serve when I was called. Since then I've spent my life dedicated to public service. Do you really believe that my entire generation is irredeemable?"

LaRouche: I'm not proposing a mass execution of Baby Boomers! And they happen to have performed one function: They produced the youth generation. I don't know how they did it, considering the routes they've taken. And, I don't know if the children of the younger generation know exactly which parent is what, because of the marriage habits. By changing Kleenex tissues, they change mates. It's fashionable.

What's happened—you should read very carefully what I've written on this subject. On the one hand you have a pestilence, you have a generation which has adopted certain characteristics. Now this is like dealing with a drunk. And, you don't give any sympathy to a drunk about his drunkenness, do you? Don't show any sympathy to an alcoholic. If you've got an ancestor or a parent who is an alcoholic, and you find out they were beaten, they were drugged, they were forced to drink, they were forced to become drunks, and they were treated like that until they became drunks, they were held in some prison. Do you say they are not a drunk? Do you say they are not an alcoholic?

What happened was, is that essentially we have to understand this. These are *victims.* The Baby Boomer generation is a generation of victims. I saw it happen. I know who did it. Their parents did it. Or, their parents allowed it. I was there. I saw it happen. People born after the war, when Trumanism

came in—which was a form of Nazism, or something approximating it—the generation was subjected to terror. The terror most of you don't even know what it was like. Some of you, looking around to a few faces, do remember what it was like. The change from Roosevelt to Truman, was a change from Paradise to Hell, relatively speaking. You saw people, as I said I served with, when they returned, who I thought were courageous in warfare. They turned stinking cowards, under Trumanism, the right wing in this country. Remember, the enemy was the Nazis. We had Nazis in our country, who had converted because they didn't like Hitler at a certain point—who had supported Hitler, like Prescott Bush, the grandfather of this President. He financed Hitler's rise to power! But then he turned against Hitler, because Hitler's military policy didn't suit his convenience.

But then! When the war had ended and Roosevelt had done his job, *the guys who had backed Hitler went back to the same kind of objectives. And that was the Truman Administration.* And people, ordinary people, who feel impotent, who may be courageous in crowds and armies, and so forth, in warfare, when stuck, and feeling that they are isolated individuals, and victims of what's happening to them, like the right-wing terror which struck the United States under Truman. You don't know how much better it was under Eisenhower than under Truman. Eisenhower's Presidency was becoming *human* again, after Truman, and Roy Cohn, and people like that.

So, what happened is, the children, some of you who are of that generation, who were born after 1945 in particular, say between 1945 and '50—a certain part of this population, of my generation, went into the suburbs, and they became Republicans and they worked for defense industries. And they lived in suburbia. Or, if they didn't do that, they tried to find lifestyles like that, which they saw in magazines or saw on television. And they adopted the lifestyle of the 1950s. There are books about this. There is a book called, *White Collar.* There is a book called *The Organization Man,* other books of this type from that period, that document exactly what the culture was. We created suburbia. We began to destroy our own children. And, the Baby Boomer is largely a destroyed generation.

Now, the worst were those that went to universities. And the worst Baby Boomer problem is among those in the upper 20% of family-income brackets today. Because they are the ones who had some degree of privilege. And, they were the ones who the enemy most tried to control. The core of this were the Ivy League universities of the 1960s, the late 1960s. That's where it was concentrated. Because, the idea was, if you controlled that layer, who were the pacesetters of society, you could control the entire population. And, particularly, if you repress the entire population, the lower 80%, as you know today, in politics. The big problem we have in politics today is that the lower 80% won't fight. They will riot, but they won't fight. They will annoy and nag, in order to beg for something, or to intimidate. They don't believe they are part of the system. They believe they are outside the system and they are beating at the door to try to make enough noise to get concessions, either to get someone to do something for them, or to stop doing something to them.

So, there is a beggar society, the lower 80% of our population. We made them that. They don't go to the Democratic Party meetings. They don't go to the party meetings, they're not part of the party organization. They're outside. We used to have a Democratic Party that had party organization. It's gone! You have a few people that control the party machine. You don't have a response. It's done with money now. You don't organize the people. In the old days, you organized the people, because you went from door to door. You went to your neighbors. You went to this crowd. You were in with the people. You didn't get a poll to tell you what the people were thinking. You didn't have to. You knew the people you were talking to. And, you could influence the people you were talking to.

Now, you have a small group of people who run campaigns based on large amounts of money. And, the typical guy is sitting in front of a television set, or something different—if he has the time to sit in front of the television set, and he is getting his opinion about himself from some pollsters' secondhand report.

The problem is concentrated in the upper 20% of the family-income brackets of this generation, who represented at that time a group of privilege, who, with the help of getting cheaper access to LSD and other sorts of edifying substances, became the ruling class of the country today.

At the time of the SDI, we got the SDI proposal on the table and other things, by my generation. My generation was running the country in the 1970s and 1980s, with a few older fellas kicking around. Who's running the country today? The Baby Boomer generation. What part? Well, the part that's from the upper 20% of family-income brackets, especially the top 10%. They are the makers and shakers of policy.

And, what's the greatest fear of the politician? Not access to voters? No! Access to money! The politicians are controlled by money, not by voters. And, the voters know it. And the voters throw their loyalty to the politician which is based on that reciprocal relationship.

We have to change politics in the United States.

But, you have to know, and understand, "Baby Boomer" is not a dirty word, it is a sociological category, of a phenomenon. What you are looking at when I am talking about these things, I'm talking about two things: The upper 20% is the most victimized, and there are a few exceptions to it, but not many. You are also dealing with a dynamic process. It is called group behavior—it's rat-like behavior many times. People behave, not because they think something individually, but because they are part of a group and they go with the group-

think, a mob response, a mass response. And, if you are a victim of a mass attack, by a mass response, you submit. You duck. You don't fight. You put your head in a hole, hide someplace. You don't fight.

I am of a different type. I know you have to fight. Someone tries to do that to me, I fight. That's why I get into so much trouble. I fight. Other people will say, or the wife will say, "Come on, don't do it, don't fight them, don't fight them. Learn to get along with them. Learn to get along with them." Mothers advise their children, "Learn to get along with it. Learn to put up with it. Swim with the tide." And, the Baby Boomers, therefore, control the ideology, from the top down, of an entire generation. People who are not of this disposition submit, because, they say, "We have to get along. We're poor, we are not powerful. The people who have power, the people we depend upon, the people we have to propitiate. The aphids we have to stroke, they are controlling us." And, that's what the problem is. And, people have to *free* themselves from that.

The problem is when you get a person who is a member of the Baby Boomer generation and they try to go against the Baby Boomer conditioning, it's like coming out of a brain-washing. They come to the edge of doing something that frightens them, and they start screaming, yelling. *They are terrified.* They're terrified by what happened to them. It's gutless.

And, the only cure is, is some poor fool like me, who shows enough courage to get somebody else to do it, too.

What Next, To Get Cheney Out?

Freeman: Lyn, the last question is kind of a compilation of questions that come in different forms, from Democrats in the House of Representatives, from one Democrat in the Senate, from a number of the labor people who are here, and also from our own LYM organizers, all of whom are asking very specifically what it is that you think we have to do, in the immediate days ahead to ensure the ouster of Dick Cheney. And that's the last question that I'll ask you, but people really are looking for direction on this.

LaRouche: First of all, you have to start with a state of mind. There is no option but to get rid of Cheney, get him out, get his apparatus out, get it out. Your freedom depends upon it. The country depends upon it. Get the job done.

The responsibility for this lies, in the more immediate sense, the practical sense, with the Senate. But the Senate cannot do it alone. The Senate must do it with support.

I think we're doing a good job. If you look at what's happened, shall we say, go back to the Summer of 2004. Take the evolution of the Democratic Party, what's happened in the Senate, what's happened in other institutions during that period. There has been a change. From one standpoint, the change is inadequate. We raised the question in the Spring, of the automobile industry collapse, and nothing was done about it. Now it's hitting, and it would be much better if we had attacked the issues then, when we had more resources to fight with, than now. So, there was cowardice, of one kind or another, in not dealing with that, which was an opportunity at that point. It was an opportunity to mobilize the people of the United States around an understanding of how an economy works.

Because the main thing is, the people of the United States do not know know how a productive economy works. It's your biggest political problem. You're trying to defend an economy, and they don't know what an economy is! They think it's a services economy. And they say, "Oh, well, the auto industry's going to go, we'll lose this. But we've got a services economy. We'll survive." That's idiocy! But they're brainwashed into believing it. So, how can they fight to keep that which they depend upon, if they don't know it's valuable?

And therefore, by staging a fight in saying that something is valuable, you know, a bunch of Congressmen say, "We've got to save this, because it's immensely valuable, We can't lose this, it's our great asset, We'll all be poor if we don't get it."

Oh, oh! You'll find people will suddenly, "That's riches? These are riches? You mean, these factories are riches, this productive power is riches? Somebody's going to take it away from us? They're going to steal our money?" They'll fight.

And so therefore, the general rule is that you look at the process, and look at the doubts along the way, and you look at the fact that a number of people in the Congress have actually made individual acts which are courageous at the time they were made, and were considered courageous acts by their colleagues at the time they made them, considered even *bold*—when they look back now, and say, "We did that, we did that."

So, it was actually bold action by individuals, and groups of individuals, which got us as far as we got. And therefore you can not be contemptuous of what was accomplished. We accomplished miracles, by looking back from where we were before. You look at where we were last Summer, that is, the Summer of 2004, and where we are today: we have accomplished a miracle! We've almost got this guy out! We've almost rescued our nation! We just haven't done it yet. We're on the verge of being able to do so.

It will take the same kind of boldness, which has been mustered fortunately from time to time, over these past months—more of it, more people showing ingenuity, more people showing creativity, more people showing courage. We'll win! My concern is the general command, to get the focus. You know there's always something that's decisive in winning a war. I'm not much for war, but you have to know about war because some people will bring it on you. You have to make the difference between fighting a battle, and trying to win a battle, and winning a war. And not as I said at the beginning today—not just winning a war, but winning the peace. Winning a durable, secure society beyond stopping the war, overcoming the war.

National Archives

Like General MacArthur in the Pacific, our objective is not war, but a durable peace, with the least loss of life, which is the purpose of strategy. "Keep that in mind, and don't flinch. We can win," said LaRouche. MacArthur is shown here signing the formal surrender of Japan on Sept. 2, 1945. The rebuilding of Japan took place under his guidance.

And you've got to guide your policy going into a war, with the objective of peace in mind. You must always control. . . .

For example, take the case of a couple of generals. Take MacArthur, in particular, General MacArthur in the Pacific. Oh, the right wing hated him; oh, they hated him. He was a complicated person, in a sense, but he was also a general, he was a real general, one of the most brilliant commanders we've ever had. And what he did: With the least resources, over the greatest distance, in the shortest time, with the fewest battles, and the least loss of life, the greatest victory that anyone had ever dreamed of, was won in the Pacific war by MacArthur, under his leadership.

Other things were done in the Pacific, which were a pure waste of time. Iwo Jima was a waste of time. You could leave the islands alone. They weren't going anyplace. The Japanese on the islands weren't going any place. Under MacArthur we isolated this problem. We took the majority of the Japanese Army, which had dispersed itself in all these places, and we isolated it. It couldn't move! Because of the victory at Midway. We had established hegemony in the Pacific. We had to win.

"Leave them alone! Don't annoy them! Just let them sit there. They're not going any place."

The Japanese have to worry about supporting them. They're not going anyplace. You don't have to bomb Japan. They don't have to get in there. That wasn't necessary. You had already won the war. Reap the harvest of victory. Don't add something to it. Get the victory, with the least damage, with the least hostility, with the least hatred, as quickly as possible. And MacArthur did it.

Now, warfare is never pretty, it's never nice. It is never anything but mean. But do it the right way.

Now, we're not fighting a war in that sense—at least we hope not. But we do have to apply the principles of strategy in warfare, and the strategy of warfare is what is the peace that you're going to bring about? How do you know it will work? How do you make it work? How do you get to the point that the peace is brought into being, at which point the war stops?

The war is simply something you go through, like walking through a swamp, to get to a destination. Your objective is not to walk through a swamp. Your objective is to get to the destination. And therefore, if you have a clear view of where we're going, why, and to what objective, and you're willing to fight, because you know it's not just your life, not your pleasure, that the coming generations, for two or three generations to come at the least, depend upon your winning that struggle, and establishing that kind of peace, you have the courage then, to put your life in jeopardy, if necessary, to bring that peace about.

If you're out there to win a fight, how can you put your life in jeopardy for a mere fight? It's an ego trip. You put your life in jeopardy, put your resources in jeopardy, only when you see the consequences of the peace, as the people who fought dangerously to establish this republic. It's the objective of the peace, the durable peace, which is the purpose of strategy. Keep that in mind, and don't flinch. We can win.

Is Vice President Dick Cheney Losing It?

by Jeffrey Steinberg

One day after a bipartisan Senate majority passed legislation holding the White House accountable for its disastrous Iraq policy, Vice President Dick Cheney appeared at an awards dinner for former Sen. Malcolm Wallop, on Nov. 16, and used the occasion to stage a psychotic outburst against anyone daring to question the Bush Administration's motives for going to war in Iraq.

Cheney ranted: "The suggestion that's been made by some U.S. Senators that the President of the United States or any member of this Administration purposely misled the American people on pre-war intelligence is one of the most dishonest and reprehensible charges ever aired in this city. . . . Some of the most irresponsible comments have, of course, come from politicians who actually voted in favor of authorizing the use of force against Saddam Hussein. . . . Back home a few opportunists are suggesting they were sent into battle for a lie. . . . The President and I cannot prevent certain politicians from losing their memory, or their backbone."

Within moments of Cheney's over-the-top tirade, Senate Minority Leader Harry Reid (D-Nev.) stood in the well of the Senate and responded, forcefully, to the Vice President's lies. "Tonight," Reid told the session, "the Vice President has come out of his bunker and is speaking at a gathering of Washington, D.C. insiders, which is closed to the press. Unfortunately, he brought his bunker mentality with him. He is repeating the same tired attacks we've heard from Administration officials over the last two weeks. In the last 24 hours, 10 of our brave soldiers have been killed in far-off Iraq. On such a night, you would think Cheney would give a speech that honors the fallen and those still fighting by laying out a strategy for success."

Senator Reid called, once again, for the Vice President to appear before the American people in a press conference to: "come clean, not to continue the pattern of deceit. . . . If he has time to talk to D.C. insiders . . . oil executives . . . and a discredited felon—Ahmed Chalabi—who is under investigation for giving this nation's most sensitive secrets to Iran, he has time to answer the questions of the American people."

Reid concluded with a warning: "Tired rhetoric and political attacks do nothing to get the job done in Iraq. America can do better."

Phase II and the Plamegate Probe

The Vice President's beast-man outburst was, if nothing else, psychologically revealing. Cheney knows that he has a great deal to hide, not the least of which is his personal role in the leaking of the identity of CIA undercover officer Valerie Plame Wilson. Speaking on MSNBC on Nov. 14, former Nixon White House Counsel John Dean predicted that Cheney would soon resign "for health reasons." Dean dissected the Oct. 28 indictment of Cheney's former chief of staff, Lewis Libby, and emphasized that the Special Counsel is targetting the Vice President, personally, for violating the Espionage Act. Dean was referring to the fact that Cheney was the person who told Libby that Valerie Plame Wilson worked in the counterproliferation division of the CIA, which is in the Directorate of Operations. Cheney and Libby knew from her assignment that Ms. Wilson was conducting covert operations for the Agency.

According to government sources, Special Counsel Fitzgerald has been very active since the Libby indictment, deposing a significant number of new witnesses, including *Wash-*

ington Post Deputy Managing Editor Bob Woodward, and pursuing leads that emerged late in the probe.

Cheney is also sweating about the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence's Phase II probe into Bush Administration policymakers' abuse of the pre-Iraq war intelligence.

Lyndon LaRouche emphasized in his webcast that the issue for the SSCI is not the interpretation of the intelligence community's work product by policymakers. The issue is what *New Yorker* magazine investigative writer Seymour Hersh dubbed the "stove-pipe"—the flow of fake intelligence from Ahmed Chalabi's Iraqi National Congress and other neo-conservative-linked outfits, through the Office of Undersecretary of Defense Douglas Feith, directly into the Vice President's hands. The issue is, in fact, the outright lies that were told by Cheney, to get the Congress to capitulate to his obsession with war on Iraq, an obsession he harbored for a decade.

On Nov. 15, Cheney held a private 45-minute session with Ahmed Chalabi, who was visiting Washington on behalf of the Iraqi government. Sources familiar with the Chalabi visit said that the Cheney meeting, and other private meetings the former Iraqi National Committee head had, were to "get their stories straight"—that is, coordinate the coverup of the lies that led the U.S. to war.

In another blow to Cheney and company, it was recently revealed that the Pentagon's Inspector General informed the U.S. Senate on Oct. 19, that a full probe into Doug Feith would be launched, to determine whether his office bypassed the CIA and provided uncorroborated intelligence to the White House to bolster the case for war. The Inspector General's probe came as the result of separate requests from SSCI Chairman Pat Roberts (R-Kan.) and Senate Armed Services Committee ranking Democrat Carl Levin (Mich.). Roberts asked for a review of the Office of Special Plans, the Iraq war-planning and propaganda unit that was a hotbed of neo-con agitation. Among the Office of Special Plans staff was Lawrence Franklin, the Iran desk officer who has pled guilty to passing national security secrets to officials of AIPAC (the American Israel Public Affairs Committee) and the Israeli embassy in Washington. Levin demanded a broader probe into the overall operations of Feith's policy office in the run-up to the Iraq war, and submitted ten questions for the Inspector General to investigate.

Vote of No-Confidence

Senator Reid's forceful reply to Cheney's Nov. 16 geek act came in the context of a growing chorus of demands for Cheney's departure, and for a radical change in Bush Administration policy—starting in Iraq.

On Nov. 15, the Senate voted up an amendment to the Defense Authorization Bill, defining 2006 as the year for Iraq to restore full sovereignty, pledging that the U.S. military will not remain in Iraq "indefinitely," and mandating that President Bush report to Congress every 90 days on the progress in Iraq. The language of the amendment was hammered out by Senators Reid, Levin, Richard Durbin (D-Ill.), and John Warner (R-Va.). The agreement was also endorsed by Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-Tenn.).

After the vote, Reid hailed the bipartisan action as a "great day." "Republicans in the Senate have acknowledged that the situation in Iraq should not be 'stay the course.' " And in a separate press conference, Senate Armed Services Committee chairman Warner reiterated his strong backing for another amendment, banning the U.S. from conducting torture on prisoners. That amendment, sponsored by Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), is another direct hit on Vice President Cheney, who, along with his newly minted chief of staff David Addington, has been the Administration's outspoken advocate of torture.

The same day the Senate was passing the bipartisan Iraq amendment, Sen. Chuck Hagel (R-Neb.), in a speech at the Council on Foreign Relations in Washington, assailed the Administration for attempting to stifle criticism of the disastrous Iraq war. In a speech that also called for the convening of a regional conference on Iraq's security, involving *all* of Iraq's neighbors, including Iran and Syria, Hagel demanded: "The Bush Administration must understand that each American has a right to question our policies in Iraq and should not be demonized for disagreeing with them. Suggesting that to challenge or criticize policy is undermining and hurting our troops is not democracy nor what this country has stood for, for over 200 years. . . . To question your government is not unpatriotic—to not question your government is unpatriotic. America owes its men and women in uniform a policy worthy of their sacrifices."

Call for Withdrawal

When Cheney lackeys in the House Republican leadership moved to block the convening of a Congressional conference to resolve the Defense Authorization Bill, with the aim of stalling a vote on the anti-torture and Iraq accountability amendments, Rep. John Murtha (D-Pa.) was furious. Murtha convened a news conference Nov. 17 to announce that he was calling on the Bush Administration to withdraw all American troops from Iraq. Murtha described the Bush Administration's Iraq policy as "a flawed policy wrapped in illusion." "Our military is suffering. The future of our country is at risk. We cannot continue on the present course,"

The bipartisan revolt against Cheney's Iraq war is the latest step in the movement building for Cheney's ouster. Washington sources have told *EIR* that a ferocious fight is now under way inside the White House, over the issue of Cheney's future. The fight is increasingly taking the form of leaks from unnamed "senior White House officials," expressing their anger at Cheney. For example, the Nov. 13 *Washington Post* published an analysis of Lewis Libby's "attempt to

obscure Cheney's role, and possibly his legal culpability" in the Valerie Plame Wilson leak. "Even some White House aides privately wonder whether Libby was seeking to protect Cheney from political embarrassment," the story concluded.

Time magazine reported that Cheney is becoming "less essential," and BBC aired a report that "there is a feeling on the part of the President, according to people very close to him, that the President got unwise political advice and rosy predictions of how a war and post-war in Iraq would play out." The BBC report noted that Bush and his top advisors think "that the Cheney national security operation got a little too ambitious and got too independent."

Summarizing the picture, the London *Guardian* reported on Nov. 14 that "The President's allegiance to Dick Cheney consigns him to irrelevance and his country to chaos." Bush's decision to reappoint Cheney as his 2004 running mate "day by day, brings him down. . . . Cheney is . . . too old, too sick and in too much trouble. The prosecutors who pursue his chief of staff pursue him too. . . . Every time [Cheney] climbs into some bully pulpit and snarls defiance, Bush's ratings slide again. . . . Goodbye dear Dick, your time is up. Resignation offered and accepted."

Documentation

Murtha: It's Time To Get Troops Out of Iraq

Below are excerpts from a press conference by Rep. John Murtha (D-Penn.) on Nov. 17, 2005.

Rep. John Murtha (D-Penn.)

The war in Iraq is not going as advertised. It is a flawed policy wrapped in illusion. The American public is way ahead of us. The United States and coalition troops have done all they can in Iraq, but it is time for a change in direction.

Our military is suffering. The future of our country is at risk. We cannot continue on the present course. It is evident that continued military action is not in the best interests of the United States of America, the Iraqi people, or the Persian Gulf Region.

General Casey said in a September 2005 hearing: "The perception of occupation in Iraq is a major driving force behind the insurgency." General Abizaid said on the same date: "Reducing the size and visibility of the coalition forces in Iraq is part of our counterinsurgency strategy."

For 2 and a half years, I have been concerned about the U.S. policy, and the plan in Iraq. I have addressed my concerns with the Administration and the Pentagon, and have spoken out in public about my concerns.

The main reason for going to war has been discredited. A few days before the start of the war I was in Kuwait. The military drew a red line around Baghdad and said: "When U.S. forces cross that line they will be attacked by the Iraqis with Weapons of Mass Destruction." And I believed it and they believed it. But the U.S. forces said they were prepared. They had well-trained forces with the appropriate protective gear.

We spend more money on intelligence than all the countries in the world together, and more on intelligence than most countries' GDP. But the intelligence concerning Iraq was wrong. It is not a world intelligence failure. It is a U.S. intelligence failure, and the way that intelligence was misused.

I have been visiting our wounded troops at Bethesda and Walter Reed hospitals almost every week since the beginning of the War. And what demoralizes them is not the criticism. What demoralizes them is going to war with not enough troops and equipment to make the transition to peace; the devastation caused by IEDs; being deployed to Iraq when their homes have been ravaged by hurricanes; being on their second or third deployment and leaving their families behind without a network of support. . . .

Our military has been fighting this war in Iraq for over two and a half years. Our military has accomplished its mission and done its duty. Our military captured Saddam Hussein, captured or killed his closest associates, but the war continues to intensify.

Deaths and injuries are growing, and over 2,079 of confirmed American deaths, over 15,500 have been seriously injured—half of them returned to duty—and it's estimated over 50,000 will suffer from what I call battle fatigue. And there have been reports at least 30,000 Iraqi civilians have been killed.

I just recently visited Anbar province in Iraq in order to assess the conditions on the ground. And last May, we put in the emergency supplemental spending bill, the Moran amendment, which was accepted in conference, which required the Secretary of Defense to submit a quarterly report, and accurately measure the stability and security in Iraq.

We've now received two reports. So I've just come from Iraq and I've looked at the next report. I'm disturbed by the findings in the key indicator areas.

Oil production and energy production are below pre-war level. You remember they said that was going to pay for the war, and it's below pre-war level.

Our reconstruction efforts have been crippled by the secu-

rity situation. Only $9 billion of $18 billion appropriated for reconstruction has been spent.

And I said on the floor of the House, when they passed the $87 billion, the $18 billion was the most important part of it because you've got to get people back to work; you've got to get electricity; you've got to get water.

Unemployment is 60%. Now, they tell you in the United States it's less than that. So it may be 40%. But in Iraq, they told me it's 60%, when I was there.

Clean water is scarce and they only spent $500 million of the $2.2 billion appropriated for water projects.

And, most importantly—this is the most important point—incidents have increased from 150 a week to over 700, in the last year. Instead of attacks going down over a time when we had additional more troops, attacks have grown dramatically. Since the revelations at Abu Ghraib, American casualties have doubled.

You look at the timeline. You'll see one per day average before Abu Ghraib. After Abu Ghraib, you'll see two a day—two killed per day because of the dramatic impact that Abu Ghraib had on what we were doing.

And the State Department reported in 2004, right before they quit putting reports out, that indicated a sharp increase in global terrorism.

I said over a year ago now, the military and the Administration agrees now that Iraq cannot be won militarily. I said two years ago, "The key to progress in Iraq is "Iraqitize," internationalize, and energize."

Now, we have a packet for you where I sent a letter to the President in September and I got an answer back from the Assistant Secretary of Defense five months later.

I believe the same today. They don't want input. They only want to criticize.

Bush One was the opposite.

Bush One might not like the criticism and constructive suggestion, but he listened to what we had to say.

I believe and I have concluded the presence of U.S. troops in Iraq is impeding this progress. Our troops have become the primary target of the insurgency. They are united against U.S. forces, and we have become a catalyst for violence. U.S. troops are the common enemy of the Sunnis, the Saddamists, and the foreign jihadists. And let me tell you, they haven't captured any in this latest activity, so this idea that they're coming in from outside, we still think there's only 7%.

I believe with a U.S. troop redeployment, the Iraqi security forces will be incentivized to take control. A poll recently conducted—this is a British poll reported in the *Washington Times*—over 80% of Iraqis are strongly opposed to the presence of coalition forces and about 45% of Iraqi population believe attacks against American troops are justified.

I believe we need to turn Iraq over to the Iraqis. I believe before the Iraqi elections, scheduled for mid-December, the Iraqi people and the emerging government must be put on notice: The United States will immediately redeploy—immediately redeploy.

No schedule which can be changed, nothing that's controlled by the Iraqis, this is an immediate redeployment of our American forces because they have become the target.

All of Iraq must know that Iraq is free, free from a United States occupation. And I believe this will send a signal to the Sunnis to join the political process.

My experience in a guerrilla war says that until you find out where they are, until the public is willing to tell you where the insurgent is, you're not going to win this war.

In Vietnam it was the same way. If you have a military operation, and you tell the Sunnis, because their families are in jeopardy—you tell the Iraqis, then they are going to tell the insurgents, because they're worried about their families.

My plan calls for immediate redeployment of U.S. troops consistent with the safety of U.S. forces to create a quick reaction force in the region, to create an over-the-horizon presence of Marines, and to diplomatically pursue security and stability in Iraq.

Question: Congressman, Republicans say that Democrats who are calling for withdrawal are advocating a cut-and-run strategy. What do you say to that criticism?

Murtha: It's time to bring them home. They've done everything they can do. The military has done everything they can do. This war has been so mishandled from the very start. Not only was the intelligence bad, the way they disbanded the troops. There's all kinds of mistakes have been made.

They don't deserve to continue to suffer. They're the targets. They have become the enemy. Eighty percent of the Iraqis want us out of there. The public wants us out of there. . . .

Q: Mr. Murtha, you say that—your first point about bringing them home, consistent with the safety of U.S. forces. You know about these matters. What is your sense as to how long that would be?

Murtha: I think that you get them out of there in six months. I think that we could do it—you have to do it in a very consistent way, but I think six months would be a reasonable time to get them out of there. . . .

Q: The President and the Vice President are both saying that it is now irresponsible for Democrats to criticize the war, and to criticize the intelligence going into the war, because everybody was looking at the same intelligence.

Murtha: I like guys who've never been there that criticize us who've been there. I like that.

I like guys who got five deferments and never been there, and send people to war, and then don't like to hear suggestions about what needs to be done. . . .

Political Upset in Israel: Labor Leader to Follow Rabin

by Dean Andromidas

In a stunning political upset, Amir Peretz, chairman of the Israeli Histadrut Labor Federation, won the Nov. 9 election for the chairmanship of the Israeli Labor Party. The defeat he dealt former chairman Shimon Peres, and the old guard leadership, amounts to a political upheaval in the Labor Party, with profound ramifications for Israeli politics. Peretz's election is clearly one of the aftershocks of the ongoing political earthquake in Washington against Vice President Cheney.

At his victory press conference, Peretz announced that he will take the Labor Party out of the government of Prime Minister Ariel Sharon. He vowed to "to turn the Labor Party into an alternative that will conquer the next general elections." New elections will most likely take place in March 2006.

The 54-year-old Peretz is not only a fighting trade unionist who has organized general strikes against the austerity policies of the Sharon government, but also is a founding member of the Peace Now movement, and a tireless grassroots activist. His program will be to turn the Labor Party from the middle class liberal party which has been in a terminal state of decline since the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin in 1995, into a new social democratic party that will vigorously address socio-economic issues that are affecting the lower 80% of the population, as well as getting the peace process back on track.

Within hours of his victory, Peretz visited the grave of former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who was murdered exactly a decade ago, and declared, "I came today to make a vow to Rabin, once again, that I intend to do everything I can to continue his way, I intend to do everything I can so that [Rabin's] assassin would know he failed to murder peace." Peretz went on: "I was by Rabin's side in the days he struggled for his place in Israeli politics, I was with him in his days of isolation, and also in the days of overwhelming support from the people of Israel when they flooded him with warmth and admiration. I was also next to him on the dreadful night when we lost Yitzhak in the murder that shocked Israel, and sought to sever and end his life, and his way."

Declaring his intention to seek a peace settlement with the Palestinians, Peretz said, "We will not rest until we reach a permanent agreement that would secure a safe future for our children, and that would provide us with renewed hope to live in a region where people lead a life of cooperation and not, God forbid, where blood is shed. . . ."

Earlier that morning Peretz gave a victory speech where he attacked the free-market policies of the Sharon government, especially those implemented by former Finance Minister Benjamin "Bibi" Netanyahu. "We will not allow the Prime Minister to duck responsibility for this [the economic injustice]. Even if he goes around from morning till night saying, it's not me, it's Bibi, Sir, you are the one who was Prime Minister, and gave absolute backing to harming the weakest sector in this nation."

As an immigrant from Morocco, Peretz is seen as a spokesman for the socially disadvantaged in Israel—the Mizrachi Jewish community (immigrants from Northern Africa and Southwest Asia), as well as new immigrants from Russia and Ethiopia. Appealing for the establishment of a common bond between Mizrachi and Ashkenazi Jews (who originated from Europe, and have been Israel's traditional elite), he said: "This is the moment the ethnic demon in Israel is buried. Tonight our hopes came through. This was a night of dreams, the dreams of many ordinary people who thought they had no chance to become part of Israeli society. Almost a million and a half citizens live below the poverty line. Hundreds of thousands of children have lost a sense of belonging to the country. We embrace our brothers, the new immigrants, we embrace our brothers the Arabs, we embrace our brothers the Druze."

Peretz reached out to his defeated counterpart, Shimon Peres, saying, "Shimon, I want you by my side. Don't leave us alone, Shimon. If not for me, then do it for the party's sake; if not for the party, then do it for the country."

After the announcement of his defeat, Peres was pictured looking shaken and pale, having recieved 39.69% of the vote compared to Peretz's 42.35%. Peres at first refused to concede defeat and announced he would challenge the results, but Party Secretary General Eitan Cabel approved the election. On the next day, Peres extended his congratulations. Peres's defeat puts an end to his strategy of a national unity government with Sharon, in which the latter called all the shots, while the Labor Party has become more and more discredited.

The third candidate, Benjamin Ben-Eliezer, who received 16.82% of the vote, congratulated Peretz, as did all the leading Labor Party Knesset (Parliament) members, who pledged their support to the new chairman.

Former Labor Party Prime Minister Ehud Barak, who was convinced by Peres to drop out of the race and support him instead, expressed his bitterness about the Peretz victory, saying, "It's not as if the real members of Labor voted in this election," an absurd statement, since only card-carrying Labor Party members voted. He then turned against his former ally, Shimon Peres, and said, "Peres is to blame because he brought him [Peretz] into the party. He was the one who opened the floodgates."

Political Upheavel on the Left and Right

An economic advisor to Peretz told *EIR* that his victory must be seen in the context of what is "happening all over the political spectrum. Peretz's victory is an upheaval on the left, and on the right we see the upheaval with the 'Likud rebels' "—a reference to the extreme right wing of the Likud party that opposed the disengagement from Gaza, and is led by Israel's top neo-con, Netanyahu.

Peretz's advisor also said that despite efforts by the media and the Labor Party's old guard to paint Peretz as a radical, the election demonstrated that his idea of creating a true social democratic party has been able to garner support across the political spectrum. He pointed out that in the most affluent Labor Party districts, he received over 30% of the vote. The fact that Peretz is a member of the oriental Jewish community, lives in Sederot, one of the depressed "development" towns, and is a tireless organizer, means he can draw support away from the Likud, the base of which is in these same sectors.

Peretz has support from across the Labor Party spectrum. Among his advisors is David Kimche, a founding member of the Labor Party, former director of the Mossad, and former director of the Foreign Ministry. Others include veteran Labor Party Knesset Member Yuli Tamir, former ministers Uzzi Baram and Aryeh Lova Eliav, and former Histadrut leader Yitzhak Ben Aharon. Despite his anti-free-trade line, Peretz has support in the business community, including the active support of the well-known businessmen Benny Gaon and Erel Margalit, as well as leading cultural figures, such as the poet Nathan Zach and actor Alon Aboutboul.

Veteran peace activist Uri Avnery coined a new term for the revolution Peretz is creating in Israeli politics, "Peretztroika".

Peretz is the only political leader who can challenge the secret behind the Likud party's success at the ballot box. That success cannot be attributed only to the "greater Israel" ideology, which has its roots in the fascist movement of the late Vladimir Jabotinsky. The Likud has been a populist party that was able to mobilize in the poor Mizrachi community, where people felt excluded from the overbearing elitist political structure that characterized the Labor Party and its predecessors, when they controlled the government from the 1950s into the 1970s. Peretz, in his victory press conference, underscored this point, when he compared his victory to that of Likud leader Menachem Begin, who brought the Likud to power in 1977.

"Menachem Begin succeeded in effecting a turnabout not under the banner of Eretz Israel Ha-Shalema [Greater Israel], but under the banner of Eretz Israel Ha-Shniya [the Second Israel]," Peretz said. This is a reference to the Sephardim (Jews expelled from Spain and Portugal by the Inquisition), who have remained the bedrock of the Likud.

Peretz expects that his opponent in the next elections will be Benjamin Netanyahu, whose economic policies have impoverished hundreds of thousands of Israelis, many of whom are members of the Likud. Throwing down the gauntlet to the Likud in preparation for the inevitable early elections, he appealed to new immigrants to join the party, and vowed to raise the minimum wage and put an end to the "slavery" of new immigrants working for "manpower agencies."

"This is your real home. You are all working people, you work day and night trying to sustain yourselves with honor. . . . They tell me that Likud voters will always remain Likud voters. That's not true. Tonight thousands of Likud voters know that it was not they who left the Likud, it was the Likud that left them, humiliated them, sentenced them to unjust punishments, and created social gaps that endanger the future of the state of Israel."

Netanyahu: The Big Loser

The Likud leadership really got the message. Only a few hours after Peretz's victory was announced, Sharon, speaking before a conference on exports, devoted his speech to a "war on the dimensions of poverty." Foreign Minister Silvan Shalom, a leading member of the Likud, with pretensions of becoming Prime Minister, and who is also a Mizrachi, all of a sudden decided to visit his birthplace in Tunisia.

But the real loser is Netanyahu, who denounced Peretz as a "true danger to society and economy." What Netanyahu really meant was that Peretz was a "true danger" to his own political career. Netanyahu had been politically capitalizing on the anti-Sharon ferment in the Likud over Sharon's disen-

gagement from the Gaza Strip. The ferment had been led by the faction known as the "Likud rebels," whom Netanyahu was banking on to help him capture the leadership of the Likud from Sharon. But now more and more of these rebels are lining up behind Sharon, knowing that if Netanyahu leads the Likud in the next elections, he will bring upon them a disaster because of Peretz's attacks on the free-trade economic policies, for which Netanyahu is responsible.

Peretz has a long way to go from chairman of the Labor Party to becoming the next Prime Minister of Israel, and it will be an uphill struggle first in his own party and then in the tough world of Israeli politics. If elected, he will shift the political and economic agenda of Israel back to the peace process and the policies that address the general welfare of Israeli society.

Nonetheless, it is the political situation in the United States which is the key to peace and prosperity in the Middle East. The week of his victory coincided with the the tenth anniversary of Rabin's assassination. Various ceremonies and demonstrations (see *Documentation*) brought many foreign political leaders, whom Peretz was able to meet. Among them were former President Bill Clinton and his wife, Sen. Hillary Clinton. In an Israeli radio interview, Bill Clinton supported Peretz's call for increasing the minimum wage.

Now more than ever, Israelis, Palestinians, and Arabs need a partner in Washington, more than anywhere else.

Documentation

Amir Peretz: 'I Have a Dream'

Amir Peretz

Martin Luther King was the inspiration for the speech of Amir Peretz at the Nov. 12 mass demonstration commemorating the tenth anniversary of the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin. Peretz has remoralized the Israeli peace movement, and contributed to bringing 200,000 people to Rabin Square, the biggest peace demonstration of the last decade. Although only former U.S. President Bill Clinton and Shimon Peres were scheduled to speak, Peretz's name was added to the speakers' list at the personal request of Yitzhak Rabin's daughter, Dalia.

A large part of Peretz's speech was a direct address to the assassinated Rabin:

"Ten years ago your voice reverberated across this square, setting new goals for the state of Israel. You have aroused hopes, you made the young start dreaming of a changed country. Yes, your voice echoed and reverberated, until the assassin's bullets silenced it. Ten years ago, on that fateful night, you said that violence undermines the foundations of democracy, not knowing that a violent death awaited you just around the corner. Ten years on, and the violence is still very much with us, Yitzhak. The country is full of violence. We have not succeeded in isolating it. It has spread beyond the areas of confrontation with the Palestinians, it has become rooted among us. . . . If we had left the Territories, stopped the violence which issues from there, at its source, we would have also overcome the violence in our midst."

Peretz called for a Moral Roadmap: "Continued rule in the Territories is a recipe for sinking into a morass, a loss of values and morality in Israel. We need a Moral Roadmap, whose guiding star is respect for human dignity. A Moral Roadmap is ending the occupation and signing a permanent agreement. A Moral Roadmap is defending the value of each and every person in Israel—their dignity, their families, their livelihood. . . . The passage of ten years has in no way lessened the sharpness of longing for you, Yitzhak. You were not a man to boast and make arrogant and fanciful promises, but to take hard decisions, stick to them, and implement them. You are not with us today, but your way is vibrantly alive. Some try to deny it, others decry it in a multitude of ways, but it will not avail them: The way of Oslo is alive, it continues the life which was denied you, cut off. It is alive in every corner, everybody knows that it offers our only hope."

Peretz concluded on a personal note: "I am the child who came to Israel fifty years ago, at the age of four. I am the child who grew up in the time of the Fedayun [cross-border infiltrators of the 1950s], and nowadays lives with his family under the shadow of the Qasam rockets. The children of my hometown, Sederot, have their sleep troubled by the fear of the Qasams, while their contemporaries in Gaza wake up with the sonic booms and the anti-terrorist preventive acts. I have a dream, Yitzhak. I dream that one day the no-man's-land between Sederot and Beit Hanun will flourish. I dream of factories going up there, and recreation areas, and playgrounds where our children and the Palestinian children will play together, and build a common future. When this dream comes true, I could go to your grave, face you, and say: Rest in peace, Yitzhak. You have earned your final, undisturbed rest. You were murdered, yet you won!"

Bill Clinton said of Rabin, at the demonstration,"If he were here, he would say, 'If you really think I lived a good life, if you think I made a noble sacrifice in death, then for goodness sake, take up my work, and see it through to the end.' However many days Rabin had left, he gave them up on this spot for you and your future. He knew he was risking giving them up, and he gave them up, too, for all the children of the Palestinians, who deserve the benefit and the blessings of a normal life, as well."

'End of Cheney' Blows Back Into Britain

by Mary Burdman

The scandals about the lies and deception used to launch the Iraq War—the real reason U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney is on the way out—are reverberating into Britain. Cheney's key international ally, British Prime Minister Tony Blair, lost a crucial vote in the House of Commons Nov. 9. The issue was the most extreme measure in Blair's new "Anti-Terrorism" bill, which would have allowed authorities to detain terrorism suspects for 90 days without charges. This was Blair's first defeat in a Parliament vote since his "New Labour" came to power in 1997, and the third big political blow Blair suffered in a week. More are coming.

What is happening in Britain is not due to internal politics, but the direct result of the upheavals in Washington. In ideology, Blair is heir to the "liberal imperialist" faction of the British empire, the direct antecedents of today's neo-conservatives. Although Britain is much diminished in world politics today, the financial influence of the City of London remains heavy. A fundamental shift in U.S. political and economic policy, "blowing back" into Britain, will have a big effect. This is the real importance of the developments in London.

Two years ago, Blair was able to beat down the scandals which erupted about the "sexed-up," faked "intelligence" dossiers used to get the Parliament to vote for war. In January 2004, Lord Hutton produced a notorious whitewash of the events surrounding the death of Dr. David Kelly, an Iraq weapons inspector who had leaked his doubts about this "intelligence" to the BBC. In revenge, Blair crushed the opposition at the BBC. Now things are different. And the more the truth comes out in London, the bigger the pressure on the neocons in Washington.

Hanging heaviest over Blair's head, is the pressure being mounted by a multi-party group of Members of Parliament, who are launching an unprecedented inquiry into Iraq, journalist Micheal Smith reported in the Nov. 6 *Sunday Times.* It was Smith who earlier broke the story of the "Downing St. memos," leaked government documents which demonstrated the level of connivance between London and Washington to lie in order to bring their nations into the war. A coalition of Tory and Labour MPs, with the backing of the smaller parties, the Liberal Democrats and Scottish and Welsh Nationalists, wants to set up a Commons committee to examine "the conduct of ministers" both before and after the war, Smith wrote. They want to create a committee of seven privy counsellors (senior counsellors to the monarchy and government), who would be able to see all sensitive documents and call any witnesses they wanted, including intelligence chiefs.

EU/G. Boulougouris

Tony Blair's famous plastic smile is growing weaker by the day, as the political assault in Washington on his ally Dick Cheney begins to erode his own base of support.

A key issue would be the failure to plan for the aftermath of the war, Smith quoted Tory MP Douglas Hogg as saying. Liberal Democrat Sir Menzies Campbell said: "Information that has emerged, in particular the memos leaked to *The Sunday Times,* strengthen overwhelmingly the case for an inquiry into the judgments of ministers, and in particular the prime minister, in the run-up to war and thereafter." Glasgow's *Sunday Herald* reported on Nov. 13 that as many as 200 MPs from all parties, could support this motion. The effort could "finish Tony Blair," one organizer said.

"Times are tough," Blair complained Nov. 3, with good reason. On Nov. 2, his close ally David Blunkett had to resign from the Cabinet for the second time in ten months, because of personal scandals. The same day, one clause of the anti-terror bill, which makes "indirect incitement to terrorism" an offense, squeaked through the Commons by just one vote, although the Labour majority is 66. Then, on Nov. 5, the first installment of the memoirs of Sir Christopher Meyer, who was U.K. Ambassador in Washington during 1997-2003 and an insider in the machinations to launch the war, appeared in *The Daily Mail* and *The Guardian.* Meyer told *The Guardian* that the continued presence of U.S. and U.K. troops in Iraq is motivating the insurgency and "home grown terrorism." The situation in Iraq "does not look good," he said.

'Goodbye Dear Dick'

It is no secret in Britain, who the core problem in Washington is. Dick Cheney is "the vice that dooms Bush," *Guardian* columnist Peter Preston wrote Nov. 14. "The president's allegiance to Dick Cheney consigns him to irrelevance and his country to chaos. . . . Cheney is . . . too old, too sick, and in too much trouble. . . . Every time he climbs into some bully

pulpit and snarls defiance, Bush's ratings slide again. . . . Goodbye dear Dick, your time is up." The City of London's *Economist* also condemned the "increasingly error-prone vice-president, Dick Cheney," in an editorial Nov. 10 harshly critical of the Administration's refusal to condemn use of torture. *The Economist* denounced Cheney for "trying to bully senators to exclude America's spies from any torture ban," and because he even "has not had the guts to make his case in public." On Nov. 6, Michael Smith had written in *The Sunday Times* on the "Niger yellowcake" scandal, that speculation is mounting "that two of the most powerful figures in Washington—Dick Cheney, the vice-president, and Karl Rove, political adviser to President George W Bush—would also be implicated," because the scandal "feeds on the increasingly bitter debate about the war in Iraq [and] threatens the authority of an increasingly lame-duck second-term president."

Shakespeare in Parliament

Blair's worst day—so far—was Nov. 9, when his 90-day-detention clause went down. Despite his impassioned speeches, two days of arm-twisting of "rebel" MPs, media hysteria, and heavy police lobbying, the measure was voted down 322 to 291—a much bigger margin than expected. Blair had even got Chancellor Gordon Brown and Foreign Secretary Jack Straw to rush back to London from trips to Israel and Russia, to support the government, and Labour Chairman Ian McCartney, who is recovering from heart surgery, also came in to vote. But some 49 Labour MPs, including 11 former ministers, defied their party's line. The Commons approved a compromise allowing a 28-day detention period.

"When does a rebellion become a revolution? . . . Perhaps it is the moment" when a Labour rebel "starts quoting Shakespeare against his leader. At that point you truly know something has shifted in British politics," wrote *The Times'* Ben Macintyre Nov. 12. During the Nov. 9 debate, Frank Dobson, whom Macintyre described as "a grumpy Labour backbencher and former minister," quoted from the song "Fear no more the heat o' the sun," from *Cymbeline.* "Fear no more the frown o' the great/ Thou art past the tyrant's stroke," Dobson told Blair. This is the song that the two lost princes, Arviragus and Guiderius, sing for their disguised sister Imogen, who appears dead.

The vote was a so-called "three-line whip," meaning so important that the clauses of the bill are underlined three times, and voting on the party line is required. Rebels can be expelled from the party for failure to support a three-line whip—if the party leader has the power to do so. This was the biggest government defeat on a "three-line whip" bill since 1979. The Labour rebels are warning that Blair will face more such opposition, when he tries to push through such controversial proposals as increased privatization of the health and education sectors, and plans to update the Trident nuclear deterrent.

Both the Conservative and Liberal Democratic parties are calling for investigation of the use of senior police officers to pressure MPs to support the 90-day clause. The Association of Chief Police Officers had asked senior police officers to write and telephone MPs, at the request of Home Secretary Charles Clarke. Tory defense spokesman Gerald Howarth said: "Tony Blair suborned the intelligence services to bring pressure on MPs with warnings of death and destruction if we did not remove Saddam Hussein. Charles Clarke, probably at the behest of the Prime Minister, is now suborning police officers to put pressure on MPs."

Then a day later, the government-selected group of British Islamic leaders asked to assess the situation after the July 7 London bombings, put out their report, saying that British foreign policy—"especially in the Middle East"—is a "key contributing factor" in spurring Muslims in the U.K. toward extremism. The Islamic leaders also attacked Blair's proposed anti-terrorism legislation, and repeated demands for a public inquiry into the causes and aftermath of the July 7 and July 21 terrorist attacks. The group emphatically denounced use of terrorism.

Trouble in Afghanistan

More troubles loom. British officials are now urgently trying to build a coalition of nations to support the counter-insurgency battle in Afghanistan, after the United States pulls out 4,000 troops early next year, *Guardian* security editor Richard Norton-Taylor wrote. British forces will have to assume command of the Kabul-based International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), which means committing another 2,000 troops for "peacekeeping." On top of this, Britain is to send another 2,000 troops to opium- and warlord-dominated Helmand province in southern Afghanistan. Britain already has 8,500 troops in southeast Iraq. The remaining U.S. military will keep control of the "war on terror," but, Norton-Taylor wrote, the "U.S. is not particularly interested in attacking the Afghan opium crop, say British officials. Most of the heroin produced ends up on the streets of Europe, not America. It also does not want to provoke the warlords."

France, Germany, and Italy have refused to allow their troops to participate in counter-insurgency combat operations, so the British military will hold talks with Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and other countries on the issue before the Dec. 7 NATO meeting in Brussels. Only the Netherlands, Denmark, and Estonia have agreed to support the U.K. forces. *The Guardian* cited one military officer saying that fighting the warlords, drug traffickers, Taliban, and "al-Qaeda wannabes" in Helmand province, "could take longer to crack than Iraq. It could take 10 years."

Britain has already fought three wars in Afghanistan—in 1842, in 1880, and in 1919—and suffered some of its worst military defeats there. These wars were launched by the "Forward School," the British Empire's neo-conservatives—who lost their political power, just as Cheney and Blair are losing theirs.

Report From Germany by Rainer Apel

Coalition Is Clueless on Economics

Within the straitjacket of the Maastricht system, the new Berlin government has no options for economic recovery.

The three parties that will form the new Grand Coalition government of Germany—the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), Christian Social Union (CSU), and Social Democratic Party (SPD)—have negotiated a coalition agreement that amounts to a smorgasbord of some 50 "investment" measures that will do nothing to shore up a sinking economy. On the one hand, the parties realized that more drastic budget cuts would be lethal, so that some money had to be invested first. But this was presented as "propping the patient up, before the surgery," which is to say that the drastic cuts are to be made later. On the other hand, the new government stated its loyalty to the European Union's Maastricht rules for a balanced budget, which it wants to meet in 2007. In 2006, however, a budget gap of 60 billion euros will violate the Maastricht rules, which specify that government debt may not exceed 3% of GDP.

In fact, more than half of the 15 western members of the European Union currently do not meet this criterion, not to mention the new eastern European members, which are not yet formally obliged to do so.

The coalition's "compromise" is an "investment program" in the range of 25 billion euros for the coming four years, but this will mostly be minuscule funds for tax rebates for smaller firms, for families, and only to a minor extent for direct productive investments—for example, a bit more than 1 billion euros per year for transport infrastructure.

An expert at the Berlin-based German Institute of Economic Research (DIW) told this author on Nov. 11, that the program would only have "marginal effects" on unemployment. The 6 billion euros provided per year, simply are not enough. The investments in the transportation infrastructure sector, which involves the construction sector, are useful, but not enough to alter the unemployment situation as a whole.

The straitjacket which prevents the government from acting efficiently, is the Maastricht rules, which ban large state-run job creation programs, the DIW expert said. But to think beyond the Maastricht system, was something beyond the conceptual capacities of the leading politicians. In order to do what the last Grand Coalition did, shortly after its formation in December 1966—namely, launching investment programs—the new government would need several large projects in transport and other public infrastructure, as well as the municipal and home-building sectors, welfare, and health care. Only that could help to reduce unemployment significantly.

Highway, waterway, and railway projects from Germany to eastern Europe would help, the expert said. A lot could be done with Poland and Ukraine, and transport projects there would also get co-funding from the European Union. The ideal starter project, however, the maglev line between Hamburg and Berlin, was dumped in January 1999. For the time being, politicians seem content with the small maglev route that is to be built between Munich and its international airport, some 30 kilometers away.

The absurdity of the new government's stated loyalty to Maastricht, is exposed by the intense debate in Italy and France, about the European Union's (EU) budgeting rules. The youth riots in France, and the beginning of the parliamentary election campaign in Italy, have triggered a new round of political attacks on the Maastricht system. In fact, Germany will simply not be able to meet the Maastricht criteria—not in 2006, not in 2007, nor in any other year. An open clash with the Maastricht watchdogs is certain in 2006.

The problem here is that establishment politicians have no clear idea how to act, if the Maastricht system falls apart after the larger EU member governments no longer pay any attention to its rules. The LaRouche movement in Germany, France, and Italy has campaigned for the past several months for a return to the national currencies that were abandoned in 2002, when the euro was turned into the currency for Europe. A return to the national currencies, which in Germany would be the deutschemark, would allow a reorientation of fiscal and investment policies of the respective national governments, to suit the actual needs of their national economies. That would go along with the restoration of the national central banks, now sub-divisions only of the European Central Bank, as banks for investment in projects of productive industries and of public infrastructure.

This idea is echoed in a call by the German metal workers union, for a renegotiation of the Maastricht rules, so that a national investment program of 40 billion euros annually could be launched. The metal workers, Germany's largest labor union, have some influence on the Social Democrats, so this may help to convince the Grand Coalition to rethink its policy.

A LESSON FROM RONALD REAGAN

Of British Fools And 'Post' Reviewers

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

On the *Washington Post*'s Robert G. Kaiser on *The World War Going Our Way: The KGB and the Battle for the Third World*[1] by Christopher Andrew and Vasili Mitrokhin

November 6, 2005

Kaiser? ". . . Phoebus! What a name to bear the weight of future's fame!" from Byron on Amos Cottle.

The collapse of the Soviet system, from the close of 1989 onward, became the opening of the silly season for a U.S.A. which had been, thus, suddenly released from the grip of the kind of deadly seriousness which had held the attention of the leading powers, and others, of the planet, since the onset of the Great Depression and the rise of the Hitler regime. For the triumphant leading powers of the U.S.A. and what had been formerly "western Europe," the collapse of the Soviet system encouraged their wishful delusion, that the fearful "outside world" was no longer there. For some, real history had ended. For them, the world had become a doll-house world in which we of George H.W. Bush's U.S.A. and Margaret Thatcher's London had Europe in her handbag, such that we, as the leading powers, could make up children's stories we wrote, and games we would invent, tunes to which the rest of the world must now dance.

Now, things have changed again. We have come into a time when playing with nations as if they were collections of children's dolls, has come to an end. Contrary to fools like Francis Fukuyama, history had never actually stopped. Since 1989-1991, time had been playing with those fools who were wishfully deluded into confidence in playing their childish doll-house games on a hapless world. Now, we are faced with the paying of a terrible price for the foolishness we practiced during the silly season, the recent decade and a half of 1990-2004, which we had spent in that fantasy-land.

Unfortunately, some, such as some of those at the ***Washington Post,*** are still living in a state of desperate denial of the fact that the fantasy-world of their particular choice of silly season does not exist, and never really did. They turn over, murmuring, "Let me sleep a little longer," to dream their favorite dream. Their warmed-over old dreams of the recent decade and a half, are now worse than boring, even to them. They thrash restively in their dream-world, as the dreams become sillier and sillier, even for them. The ***Post***'s Robert G. Kaiser's silly-season dream, of the by-gone days of a Soviet past which never actually occurred, is a case in point.

Actually, Soviet General Secretary Yuri Andropov's lunatic refusal to discuss President Ronald Reagan's March 23, 1983 proffer of a "Strategic Defense Initiative," had planted the seeds of what turned out to be the Soviets' early harvest of such deadly silliness as his own. That event marks Andropov as the greatest fool among the tyrants of recent world

1. Robert G. Kaiser, "Their Man in Havana (and Angola, and . . . : An inside look at Moscow's curiously inept spy games in the far-flung theaters of the Cold War," ***The Washington Post: Book World,*** Oct. 30, 2005.

UN Photo

National Archives

Soviet General Secretary Yuri Andropov's refusal to discuss President Reagan's proffer of a Strategic Defense Initiative, planted the seeds of the collapse of the Soviet Union, as LaRouche had forecast. Here, Reagan delivers his speech announcing the SDI on March 23, 1983. Above right: Andropov. Above left: Mikhail Gorbachov, who inherited Andropov's policies and oversaw the rapid disintegration of the Soviet system.

history, and says a great deal about the fatal intellectual flaw then permeating the Soviet system as a whole. Admittedly, Andropov was a very clever and somewhat capable fool; but, then, there is no worse fool than one, like Andropov, with the fate of a great nation in his hands.

This returns our attention back to the subject of the short and silly review, by the ***Post***'s Kaiser, of Vasili Mitrokhin's most recent book. Since anything the dreaming ***Post*** might have permitted Kaiser to say, would have been essentially nonsensical at the time, Kaiser's better option had been to simply shut up on the subject, rather than make a fool of himself. Despite all that, there is a certain benefit for us to enjoy in considering how pitiably Kaiser behaved in uttering that piece, as I show in my response, here.

From a view of history as it actually was, Kaiser's buffoonery is a continued flight into a sleep of self-delusion, away from seeing the special kind of "hard times" which had actually befallen the official U.S. intelligence services since 1989. Hard times now rapping, with menace, like the fabled monkey's paw of the story, at his sleeper's door.

By compelling official intelligence and related services in the Americas and Europe to join in submission to the recently prevailing climate of the rules of "doll house" games, those services were induced to deprive their institutions of the authority to cultivate any rational sense of mission-orientation; even a faulty real-world choice was excluded. Moral and intellectual decadence took over. Professional intelligence capabilities still existed, but their influence was relegated, increasingly, to what could be accomplished on the terrain outside the relevant official institutions. Any significant competence for leadership in those categories, is presently limited chiefly to a dwindling few among my own World War II-generation veterans who were phased out, or died out during the recent fifteen years, and a precious residue of first- and second-rank competence from the generation of professionals whose careers date from the 1960s and early 1970s.

There were crucial weaknesses in U.S. intelligence and related outlooks during the post-FDR, pre-Indo-China War times, but, as I shall emphasize in the following pages, if their choice of direction was often mistaken (if far more rational than the drivellings of the crabbed, microscopic memoranda of fascist madman James J. Angleton, or weird fellows such as William F. Buckley, Jr.), the admittedly distorted map the sane professionals were reading prior to 1989-1991, was, more or less, the semblance of a map of the acts and consequences in a real world.[2]

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2. Consider the map which Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa's collaborator Toscanelli delivered to Christopher Columbus as part of their correspondence on the subject of a Transatlantic voyage. The map, which was premised on a size of the Earth known securely since the work of Eratosthenes, erred in the respect that Italians had been induced to believe the Venetian lies of Marco Polo et al., which placed Japan and the coast of China a discouragingly much greater than actual distance from Europe, located Japan approximately at the coasts of North America. It had been the writings of Cusa bearing on Cusa's

Andropov's Folly Today

Reviewer Kaiser is only a small-time fool. Andropov was a really big fool. Worse, from the evidence presently at hand, neither most leading circles in Russia nor most leading circles in the U.S.A., have yet learned the efficient truth about that still crucial history lesson for today, which is expressed as the deeper implications of Andropov's folly.

I speak on these matters with the included special authority of my central role in the events which led into the momentous 1982-1983 turn in Soviet affairs under Andropov. I refer to my own crucial part in that affair of 1982-1983 once again, here, only to the degree that it is an essential piece of the puzzle in any attempt to understand both why the Soviet system collapsed, and how faulty U.S. official intelligence, in particular, fostered the perilous mess which the putative victors in the Anglo-American/Soviet conflict have made for all of us today.

That was a collapse caused, essentially, by the same economic developments to which I had pointed in my personal warning to the Soviet government's back-channel representative. I had warned, then, that it would collapse "in about five years," if that government were to continue to reject the offer which I indicated that President Reagan might make. Several months later, I made the same forecast of a self-inflicted, near-term threat to the Soviet system, this time publicly, and internationally.

On March 23, 1983, the President made exactly that proffer, which the Soviet government knew in detail through my back-channel role; but Andropov rejected that out of hand, and, the Soviet system soon plunged into a collapse-phase, a bit more than six years after I had first delivered that warning of "approximately five years."

Understanding the background to the tragic failures of Andropov's and, later, Gorbachev's government on this account, is key for understanding the real reason the Soviet system, especially the post-Stalin Soviet system, failed as it did. The collapse of the system was, in some degree, inevitable, once Andropov and Gorbachev had successfully prevented any reasonable alternative. It need not have been as cruel as it has been since 1990-1992, had General Secretary Andropov not been such an awful fool in summarily rejecting a 1983 dialogue with President Reagan.

Had Andropov not been a fool, he would have taken into account President Reagan's well-known, long-standing hostility to former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger over the issue of what Reagan denounced as the "revenge weapons" system of Mutual and Assured Destruction (MAD). President Reagan accepted what became his adopted SDI policy because he knew that the change in policy which I had recommended was feasible, on the condition that the Soviet government joined in a serious discussion of the policy.

When Andropov virtually spit in President Reagan's face, the Soviet system had locked the U.S. of the 1980s into all of the implications of a continuation of the MAD policy. At the same stroke, Andropov locked the Soviet Union into policies such as those of the Ogarkov plan, which, in turn, assured the early economic collapse of the Soviet system as a whole. When we opened the East Germany military "can," after the fall of the Berlin Wall, we learned how damnably close we had all come to unthinkable war, simply because so many in "the West" had joined Andropov in a fit of wild-eyed rage, in stupidly calling the SDI "Star Wars," and thus rejecting the alternative which I had played a crucial part in crafting.

Once Andropov, and later Gorbachev, continued their opposition, and the U.S. opponents of my proposal had taken over, two things became virtually inevitable. The early collapse of the Soviet economy became practically inevitable. Despite the temporary respite from the October 1987 U.S. stock-market crash which the looting of the fallen Comecon and other places permitted, the plunge of the U.S. and its allies into a spiralling global economic-breakdown crisis, became the almost inevitable course of events for the decade or so following the Soviet collapse.

The principal added significance of reading that page from real-life history for today, is what it shows us, implicitly, about the kindred reasons for the catastrophic failures of the current U.S. Administration, and its intelligence services, under the influence of that British Liberal Imperialist faction which was behind such atrocities as the United Kingdom's Blair government's role in the Kelly case, and the Anglo-American fraud in launching the currently continuing war in Iraq.

If Kaiser's brief review is not simply "an ill wind that blows nobody good," that is because its sheer, shameless silliness offers us a reminder of the pervasive incompetence into which official Washington, D.C., among other parts of the world, has sunk under George W. Bush, Jr. The world of now must be compared with the old pre-1989 "Cold War Days," in the less lunatic time before the alleged 1989-1992 "end of history," a time when, no matter how errant, opinions on strategy of war and peace, survival and Hell, were treated with a significant degree of seriousness.

Hopefully, with the likely ouster of U.S. Vice-President Dick Cheney, the U.S. system is faced with the need to expose a vast corruption of our institutions, a corruption far worse than what is associated with the name of "Watergate." This display of much very dirty linen, is no longer avoidable, nor should we regret the fact that public attention to such shameful developments is being brought forward. If you refuse to face the real source of the stink, be assured that the stench will then continue to corrupt our institutions, a corruption we could not afford at this perilous moment in world history.

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proposals for transoceanic exploration, which Columbus encountered in Portugal which had led Columbus to Toscanelli. Such are the perils in detail along the pathway to valid discoveries of all kinds. The included mistakes occurring in such fashion should not deter us from continued progress along sometimes murky ways.

The currently ongoing exposure of the facts of U.S. official agencies' participation in crimes against humanity not only comparable to those of the Nazis, but largely continued as practices adopted from Nazi agencies, and continued under Vice-President Cheney's influence since the 1970s, is shocking, but necessary. The issue is not that of punishment of the U.S.A. and allied perpetrators of those obscenities, but of exposing, and remedying the system which allowed those crimes not only to be perpetrated, but to be continued through recent history, as at Guantanamo, Abu Ghraib, and others among Vice-President Cheney's infamous "undisclosed locations."[3]

However, far, far more important than those follies and related crimes themselves, has been the sheer stupidity in leading official and related institutions which failed to see the importance of uprooting such corruption, a failure rooted largely in the crucial elements of practiced incompetence in the field of strategic and related intelligence. The problem now, is, that unless that folly is quickly recognized and corrected, our civilization's future will be far, far worse than the now miserable conditions of net physical-economic and related moral and intellectual decay society generally has undergone during, especially, the recent four decades.

Kaiser's ***Post*** review in the October 30th edition, is worse than silly. Nonetheless, the clinical importance of his review is that it points our attention to the pervasive sophistry which has been at the root of all of the most crucial errors of our national intelligence estimates since the death of President Franklin Roosevelt. Kaiser's piece is a clinical specimen which points to the deadly diseases whose infectious qualities it reflects.

Kaiser's piece is the symptom of a sickness. Rather than dealing further with the symptoms, with the specifics of Kaiser's rambling chatter in his review, we now turn directly to the pathogen whose influence underlies those symptoms. I shall include a reference to the particular topic in Kaiser's review of Mitrokhin's book, at an appropriate place in the following outline of the more general case.

1. Fenimore Cooper, Allan Poe, and Lafayette

The original intelligence service of our U.S.A. was, in principle, headed by the principal founder of our republic, Benjamin Franklin. However, the continuation of that intelligence function was concentrated in the hands of an organization of the hereditary order of the veteran military officers of the American Revolution, the Cincinnatus Society headed by George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette. James Fenimore Cooper was an outstanding figure, operating under his cover as a writer, in this field, as was the Edgar Allan Poe who, retired from West Point for reason of his epilepsy, served as both a counterintelligence specialist inside the U.S.A. and in a deployment, with Lafayette and Cooper, in France.

If the writings of Cooper and Poe are read with some relevant familiarity with the times in which they were written, they belong to the same general category of what the great artist and historian Friedrich Schiller identified in himself as the work of persons who were both world-citizen and patriot. I can affirm with some authority from experience, that whether inside, or outside formal intelligence services of the U.S.A., all true intelligence professionals of the U.S.A. whose work I have come to know, were, like Cooper's "Spy," individual, patriotic men and women who, like my late friend Max Corvo, have developed an inclination and knack for the craft.

The characteristic of the work of such early figures of our intelligence services, as notable in the case of Cooper and of German historian Friedrich Schiller, as it is for me, is the emphasis on the importance of treating the continuing influence of that innately imperialistic Venetian financier-oligarchy which spawned today's lurch toward a form of empire called "globalization," and that Venice's political-intelligence methods, as a benchmark for study of modern European history in general. There is no competent study of the medieval or modern history of European civilization which does not pivot on the study of the character and methods of the Venetian financier-oligarchy and its Anglo-Dutch Liberal financier outgrowth, viewing that financier oligarchy and its cultural characteristics as an echo of the legacy of the Delphi cult of Apollo of the famous hoaxster and Apollo-cult high priest Plutarch and his ancient predecessors.

The aspect of intelligence work which I am reflecting in this present report, is best identified as *strategic intelligence.* As I have emphasized in a series of published writings on relevant current matters, strategic intelligence begins with study of pre-Aristotle ancient Classical Greece. Mastery of Classical Greek would be helpful, but not strictly needed in modern times when relevant specialists in that ancient language of Plato and his contemporaries are still available in significant if not strictly adequate doses. The essence of a culture lies not in the dictionary meanings which might be assigned by mere grammarians, but, as I have shown in relevant reports, in the state of mind which, in this case, the ancient Classical Greek writers of relevance expressed by their use of their language. Mere words can not supply us the meaning of words; meaning lies in a higher and deeper realm, in the realm of cognitive processes of which words are merely the footprints of passage. Our task is to put the conceptions we have inherited from that part of ancient European history into the conceptual forms appropriate for the language of today.

So, the history of European civilization can not be conceived as a unit of comprehension in a lesser time-frame than

3. Jeffrey Steinberg, "It Didn't Start with Abu Ghraib—Dick Cheney: Vice-President for Torture and War," ***EIR,*** Nov. 11, 2005.


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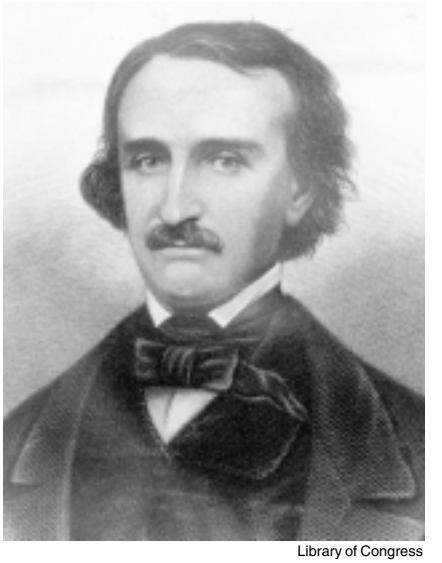
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Left to right: Patriots and world-citizens the Marquis de Lafayette, James Fenimore Cooper, and Edgar Allan Poe. The characteristic of the work of such early figures of our intelligence services, is their emphasis on the influence of the imperialistic Venetian financier-oligarchy, and its political-intelligence methods, as a benchmark for study of modern European history.

several thousands of years since the birth of what may be competently identified, specifically, as European civilization, since the promotion of the emergence of the Classical Greece of Thales, Solon of Athens, the Pythagoreans, Socrates, and Plato, who defined the specific Classical conceptions of law, art, and science which have been a continuing impulse from those times to the present.

Strategy means, thus, the continuing struggle against the forces represented then by the Babylonian priestcraft behind the Persian wars against Classical Greece, and the continuation of the role of the evil of the Babylonian imperial tradition from that time to the present day. Strategy is competently understood when it means our struggle to promote the highest level of achievement of a Classical republic, however imperfect that may be, as a republic represented by the founding of the constitutional Federal republic of the U.S.A., in our continuing struggle against that modern expression of an ancient foe represented by ancient Babylon and its expression as the Delphi Apollo cult, still today.

The famous case of the way in which the cult of Apollo lured King Croesus of Lydia into the ruin of his rich kingdom at the hands of the Babylonian priesthood running the Persian Empire, points to the essence of the common failures in strategic intelligence in ancient and modern European history today.

For example:

In a derived, subordinate meaning, strategy also implies outflanking the adversary, or not being outflanked oneself. In recent times, I have often used the example of Frederick the Great's famous outflanking of the Austrians at Leuthen to illustrate a broader meaning of "strategic outflanking," as also typified by Alexander the Great at Gaugamela. Leuthen is more readily summarized for the modern audience.

Essentially, human cultural behavior is usually fairly described as people whose minds are living within the confines of a fishbowl, but whose sensory experiences and hands are operating in the real universe, outside the walls of the fishbowl. Typically, the inhabitant of the fishbowl assumes that reality exists within the confines of a fishbowl whose "walls" are the indweller's belief in the existence of certain definitions, axioms, and postulates, like those of some caricature of a Euclidean geometry. The efficiency of principles operating outside the imagined walls of that fishbowl, escapes his comprehension. He is vulnerable to attack by an adversary who understands the fool's confidence in the existence of such imagined protective walls.

So, Hannibal outflanked the minds of the Roman commanders at Cannae, by surprise. So, the foolish Austrian command hoped to outflank, but did not surprise a Frederick familiar with Cannae, with the Austrian attempt to copy a Cannae, at Leuthen. So, Frederick, by taking the feasible action which the Austrian commander assumed to be impossible, outflanked and routed a vastly superior number of a well-trained Austrian force twice within a single day. Frederick exhibited the principle of strategic leadership in that way, on that day, a principle which lies, not on someone's map, but within the mind.

The same thing happened in Russia's October Revolution of 1917. What the leading governmental forces of Russia, and the leading Bolsheviks, too, thought impossible, Lenin did, in using a newly developed social formation, the Soviets, to make a coup d'état by an asymmetric line of attack. The silly

Russian social-democrats and others, then claimed that "voluntarist" Lenin had "cheated" by not playing by their rules! Or, conversely, there is the case of the Soviet defeat in Afghanistan, and Vice-President Dick Cheney's ruinous humiliation of the U.S. in Iraq currently, in foolishly miscalculating the realities of asymmetric warfare.

Thus, if magicians in the image of the priests of the ancient Delphi Apollo can induce an intended victim to adopt a set of axiomatic, false beliefs which blind that marked victim, as the cult of the Delphi Apollo blinded Lydia's Croesus to the realities of that intended victim's situation, that victim can be induced to bring about his own destruction, that by means which he has been induced to adopt as being his vital self-interest, or even his decisive advantage.

So, Andropov and his protégé Gorbachev both foolishly miscalculated in dealing against me, in the matter of President Reagan's honest and strategically feasible proffer of SDI. For what followed, they, like Croesus, had no one to blame so much as themselves. So, the U.S.A. has been lured toward its own threatened self-destruction through the induced cultural-paradigm we associate today with the "68ers," a cultural paradigm-shift induced in the "Baby Boomers," children born not long after 1945, by agencies typified by the Congress for Cultural Freedom, and presented to the Congress's credulous dupes as the means to defeat the Soviet Union in the battlefield of ideas. Like foolish Croesus of ancient times, we have virtually destroyed ourselves by swallowing such beliefs.

To destroy a chosen person, or empire, with the relatively least exertion on one's own part, induce him to adopt the means by which he will be self-destroyed as the outcome of his following the pathway which his deceived mind sees as to his advantage. Such are what is known as Delphic, or Venetian methods.

The Case of the U.S.A. and Germany

For example: Look at some of the crucial highlights of the issues of foreign policy presented to the United States by the history of Europe since June 1789. See these as through the eyes of U.S. counterintelligence specialists such as Cooper and Poe.

After the successive wrecking of France under the Jacobins, Napoleon Bonaparte, the Duke of Wellington's British Restoration puppet-king, and Lord Palmerston's Napoleon III, the principal strategic U.S. diplomatic interest in Europe, was correctly seen as peaceful cooperation between Bismarck's Germany and the Russia of Alexander II and Alexander III. During the post-World War II period, West Germany had played a similar role in U.S. long-term diplomatic approach to mutual economic interests, a fact echoed in the weak, but definite resistance of the President George H.W. Bush Administration to the rapacity, and Delphic inducements of such wild-eyed and very nasty fools as British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and British intelligence's chosen asset, President François Mitterrand, in France. A sense of this traditional role of Germany in U.S. perspectives, was upheld by U.S. President Bill Clinton in his dealings with the Germany of Chancellor Helmut Kohl over matters of greater substance than even the amplitude of their pleasures in gourmandizing.

Had London's preference, Mitterrand, not demolished the legacy of de Gaulle, and had the legacy of the de Gaulle-Adenauer collaboration continued, a better option for the U.S.A., a France-Germany pivot within Eurasia, would have been available. However, unfortunately, de Gaulle's legacy was betrayed "with elegance" by some Gaullists, and, so, the Mitterrand preferred by London intervened. So, in this instance, Delphic methods thus prevailed, in the guise of the Maastricht agreements, over the actual vital interests of continental Europe and the U.S.A.

The superior current in U.S. foreign-policy-shaping thought which saw peaceful cooperation between Germany and Russia as in the crucial interests of the U.S.A., was not accidental. It was, and remains, strategic.

The British empire, the empire of the London-based international, Anglo-Dutch Liberal financier-monetary system, has been the actual, long-term chief enemy of the U.S. Federal constitutional system, since that Paris Treaty of February 1763 which established the British East India Company as an empire. Accordingly, that British imperial interest made various overt efforts to destroy the U.S. republic over the interval 1782 through the close of the Civil War within the U.S.A., a war which had been orchestrated by Jeremy Bentham's Foreign Office protégé and successor, Lord Palmerston.

With the visible economic role as a continental power, of the post-1865 U.S. republic, the 1876 U.S. Philadelphia Centennial celebration marked an accelerated spread of the influence of the world's leading economist of that time, in Henry C. Carey's U.S, economic-policy influence in Bismarck's Germany, Alexander III's Russia, Japan, and elsewhere. This post-1876 development represented the emergence of a bloc of Eurasian and other nation-states which, as admirers of the American System of political-economy, and therefore opponents of the British imperial domination of the world's financial-monetary system, represented implied allies of the best interest of the U.S.A. in tending to free the planet from the usurious grip of Anglo-Dutch Liberal imperialism.

Our own best leaders shared with Secretary of State and President John Quincy Adams, the understanding, shared by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, that without checking and ultimately defeating those predatory impulses of British imperialism, the preservation of the vital self-interests of the American republics could not be continued indefinitely.

It was to destroy the implied, post-1865-1878 alliance between the U.S.A. and these rising national economies of continental Eurasia and Japan, that Britain's crown prince, and later King Edward VII, set his two foolish nephews, Ger-

EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

President George H.W. Bush, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and a clearly disgruntled German Defense Minister Manfred Wörner, in August 1990. Thatcher was determined to crush Germany and prevent its reunification; the weak, but definite resistance of President Bush and traditional U.S. diplomacy, helped to prevent her from succeeding.

EIRNS/Chris Lewis

French President François Mitterrand (left) and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl in June 1990. Mitterrand betrayed the legacy of the historic de Gaulle-Adenauer collaboration, joining Britain's Thatcher in the drive to block German reunification, and, when it could not be stopped, to render Germany impotent within the structure of the European Union.

many's Wilhelm II and Russia's Nicholas II, at one another's throat over the issue of the Austro-Hungarian Habsburg Kaiser's special obsession with the Balkans. Foolish Kaiser Wilhelm II's 1890 dumping of Chancellor Bismarck was, thus, the unleashing of what became the creation of Britain's imperial Edward VII, World War I, a war from which continental Europe has never fully recovered at any time, from then, to the present day.

Since that time, since about 1878, putting and keeping the Germans down by aid of warfare between Germany and Russia, has been the continuing thread of British foreign policy toward the Eurasian continent.

It was a concert of London-centered financier interests, including prominent financial houses of New York City, the financier circles of the city of Venice, and the Synarchist International of France, which placed Mussolini in power in Italy, Hitler in Germany, and, later, Franco in Spain. The mission assigned to Hitler by these financier circles, was to use the resources mustered around the Bank for International Settlements to arm London-directed Hjalmar Schacht's Hitler Germany and send it eastwards to destroy the Soviet Union, and then to be assaulted militarily by the financier forces in Britain and France, once German forces were deeply mired in Soviet territory. This perspective was modified at about the time of Soviet Marshall Tukhachevsky's failed mission to the France of the promising military figure Charles de Gaulle, when it became clear that Hitler's forces were intended to march westward first, before marching eastward.

Many U.S.A. financier circles who had joined the Bank of England's Montagu Norman in deploying Norman's Hjalmar Schacht to bring Hitler to power, changed sides, and looked, increasingly, to the U.S.A. of President Franklin Roosevelt to bail the British out of the pickle which they, chiefly, had created. Many of us who served during World War II, excepting our own "white shoe boys," came to understand this more or less clearly before the time that war had actually ended. Certainly O.S.S. leader Donovan and those whom he personally trusted did. Certainly General of the Armies Douglas MacArthur and Dwight Eisenhower, among others, did.

President Truman led us in a different direction than Roosevelt had intended; but, for a time, certain essential features of the FDR policy, especially the Bretton Woods policy, were unstoppable.

The Thatcher-Mitterrand travesty of Maastricht is a still currently rampant expression of the complexities left over from that past time. The policy of the relevant Anglo-Dutch Liberals and their accomplices has been, to force Germany to subsidize the rest of western and central continental Europe, as by the creation of the Euro, while preventing Germany from undertaking programs of its own economic development by means of which it might be able to continue subsidizing its continental European neighbors.

That is reality; opinions contrary to the outlook of John Quincy Adams, Cooper, and Poe, on that general subject, are the kind of silliness we might expect from the ***Post***'s own foolish Kaiser.

The Venetian Model

However, this was never "Anglophobia." The root of that Anglo-Dutch Liberal perversity, is not the subjects of the United Kingdom, but, rather, a global financier-oligarchical slime-mold whose traditional headquarters continues to be the same City of London which has been the principal imperial power on this planet since Lord Shelburne's rise to the

occasion of British imperial power in the wake of the February 1763 Treaty of Paris. This slime-mold, sometimes moving among us, as if still on white-shoed feet, has taken a very large grip on the financial affairs, and leading press, of our U.S.A., to the degree that we must often sense our U.S.A. to be under the occupation today, of our Federal Reserve System's simulation of an agency of a foreign imperial power, on that account.

The origin of this alien, post-1971 rule over our planet, is not the British Isles, but the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries' takeover of the role of the emerging financier oligarchy of London and the Netherlands by what was known during the Eighteenth Century as the "Venetian Party." The genesis of this particular variety of succubus-like international financier slime-mold, this party of pod-people, this party of predatory, murderous usury, is the same ancient Venice which was the dominant imperial power in Europe, in alliance with the predatory Norman chivalry, from about A.D. 1000 until its temporary collapse during the Fourteenth-Century New Dark Age.

Thus, with the collapse of the Soviet Union as a third leading system, during 1989-1992, the domination of the planet as a whole has fallen to the leading role of two rival economic systems, that of the American System of political-economy typified by the protectionist policies of the Franklin Roosevelt Administration, and the predatory, and ruinous Anglo-Dutch Liberal system which took control of the planet—and also made a virtual colony of the U.S.A.—with the liquidation of the original Bretton Woods system, by the initiatives of Arthur Burns, George Shultz, and Henry A. Kissinger, during 1971-1972, and with the ensuing destruction of the internal economy of the United States under Zbigniew Brzezinski's predatory reign as National Security Advisor.

From the standpoint of the U.S. patriots witting in strategic intelligence matters, those are the typical issues of principal concern for all knowledgeable U.S. patriots today. The case of Germany policy typifies the expression of this in appropriate U.S. foreign policy.

This was an integral feature of the proposal for what became known as "SDI," as I presented the proposal to the immediate circles of President Ronald Reagan. My objective was to establish a system of economic and technological-development cooperation between the U.S. friends in Europe, such as France, Italy, and Germany of that time, with the nominal adversary of the moment, the Russia inside the then current "dynastic" form known as the Soviet system.

The post-war Anglo-American quarrel with the Soviet Union had never been necessary, except in the eyes of the same Anglo-American-French Synarchist and related financier interests which had placed Mussolini and Hitler in power, and had then thought better of that a bit later. However, once a war-like adversarial posture has been set into place on both sides of that quarrel, we are obliged to deal with that within the framework of our republic's appropriate long-term historic perspective. The object is not to fight the war, unless we are obliged to actually conduct such a war; the object is to make the actual warfare unnecessary, and to accomplish that result in a way consistent with that long-term mission of our republic embedded in its creation.

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St. Marks Cathedral in Venice. Today's "succubus-like international financier slime-mold" originates with "the same ancient Venice which was the dominant imperial power in Europe, in alliance with the predatory Norman chivalry, from about A.D. 1000 until its temporary collapse during the Fourteenth-Century New Dark Age."

Governments of nations, even entire phases of a nation's existence, are like dynasties, as Alexander the Great understood in his leading the defeat of Europe's ancient imperial, Babylonian enemy. His death had tragic consequences for civilization, including the later emergence of the evil which was the Roman Empire lurching rampant out of the aftermath of the Second Punic War. Those among us who understand our own United States' republic against the background of what Solon of Athens represented in ancient Greece, are not gripped by those neurotic passions of the ever-impatient short-lived minds which see no further than their own personal passion for turning peace into war.

If we can change the dynamic which defines nations as dedicated adversaries, a desirable evolution of the situation can be set into motion. It is essentially a matter of activating the real interests of nations, as a way of liquidating the misguiding factors of deadly conflict. All good foreign policies are durable forms of multi-generational, preferably centuries-long forms of long-term policies, like those which John Quincy Adams, as Secretary of State, laid down in his carefully crafted design of the future emergence and consolidation of our continental nation, and the security of the hemisphere, as soon as we were able, against the threats immediately typified by the British and Habsburg imperial threats. Adams, Cooper, Poe, and the U.S. Representative Abraham Lincoln from Illinois were of one piece in this matter.

The skein is not cut. The vital interest of the U.S. republic today, is to break the back of supranational financier-oligarchical power, by emphasis on development of cooperation among a Eurasian continental bloc of respectively sovereign nation-states, an arrangement in which, hopefully, a Eurasian cooperation for mutual development, initiated on behalf of Europe with the nations of Asia, will serve as the long-standing pillar of U.S. foreign policy.

Looking at matters from the standpoint so sampled: How sundry influential institutions, such as financial powers, universities, and other notable agencies, stand with respect to the definition of U.S. foreign-policy interest which I have just described, tells the intelligent citizens not only who, but what those institutions really are.

The Difference the U.S.A. Makes

For any informed patriot of the U.S.A., the issue of that struggle for independence upon which our Declaration of Independence and Federal Constitution depended, is best traced within our continent to the pre-1689 Massachusetts Bay Colony under the leadership of the Winthrops and Mathers. As long as the colonists remained under the sovereignty of the English monarchy, but free of the rapscallion liberals of the parliamentary system, we were restively content with the English monarchy's rule and protection. It was when the parliament assumed imperial powers for the British East India Company of Lord Shelburne et al., and applied those powers to impose the policy of looting and rape called liberalism upon us, in the aftermath of the February 1763 Treaty of Paris, that our revolt against the United Kingdom became virtually inevitable.

Lately, the truth of the founding of our constitutional form of Federal republic has been obscured by the mindless recitation of a brainless litany, "capitalism," or "free enterprise." It is proposed, on the premises of those silly, hyperventilated words, that we virtually worship at the altar of a nasty pervert, Adam Smith, whose brutish hostility to our nation's struggle for freedom, was the essential content of that scientifically worthless piece of infamous trash, a litany of brutish, American-hating babble known popularly today as ***The Wealth of Nations.***

Our system is not "the capitalist system," or the so-called "free enterprise" system. Certainly not the kind of "free enterprise" system which crushes our independent farmers and other productive entrepreneurs, that done in favor of the pestilence of parasites such as corporate money-changers in our national temple of liberty. *Our constitutional system of economy is nothing other than the American System of political-economy, the system of policy-shaping thought which informed that practice of President Franklin Roosevelt, which saved us from the doom of our economy which had been crafted under Delphic, Anglo-Dutch Liberal varieties of "free enterprise" policies of the "free enterprise freaks" of the Coolidge and Hoover administrations.*

The great irony of the so-called "Cold War" of 1945-1991, is that, ideologically, Soviet economic dogma was a product and branch of the dogma of Lord Shelburne's British East India Company whose intelligence services educated a Karl Marx, sitting in the British Library under the eyes and tutelage of British foreign intelligence's Urquhart. There, Marx, the recruit to the Young Europe organization of Lord Palmerston's G. Mazzini, the Mazzini of which Karl Marx became a prominent protégé during the 1860s, was drilled in the liturgy of Shelburne's and Jeremy Bentham's British India Company Haileybury School of Adam Smith, Thomas Malthus, David Ricardo, and the like. As the witting British scholar would agree with this, "How delightfully Delphic!" What a delicious parody of the Delphi counsel to the targetted dupe, King Croesus of Lydia.

The essence of the Delphic trick by which the Soviet and other professedly Marxist ideologues were swindled in this way, was the victims' indoctrination in the silly presumption, that the price of money under "capitalism" is a lawfully determined true approximation of physical values. This was the delusory belief in the "theory of value," into which British agent Frederick Engels' shepherd's crookedness assiduously herded Karl Marx away from such leading competent economists of the time as American System economists Frederick List and Henry C. Carey. That British gut-hatred of the American System of political-economy, was to show itself later as the core of the method used to induce the civilian sector of the Soviet economy to destroy itself, despite the economic efficiency and general excellence of Soviet military science. It was not the Soviet military which failed to defend the Soviet system; the preconditions for the collapse of the Soviet Union were built by the Soviet Union's party-hack variety of economists, whose views were informed by their credulous reading of the Marxist economic doctrine which Marx had crafted under the guidance of Britain's Frederick Engels, and the silly prattle of Lord Shelburne's Adam Smith and the like.

The popular appeal of Marxian socialism, as those of us with relevant experience can attest, was always rooted essentially in reaction against the injustice, and the often brutal methods of enforcement of predatory forms of economic exploitation of the general population, as in resistance against the form of fascism which came to be known as the "McCarthyism" of Roy M. Cohn et al. in the U.S.A., and against the pro-Hitler leanings which constituted a mortal threat to President Franklin Roosevelt during the early years of his term in office. Often, the socialist movement has been the relevant rallying point of necessary resistance against the enemies of the principle of the general welfare. As Bismarck showed with Henry C. Carey's American System reforms, which he introduced as copies of the American System of political-economy, the valid issue of socialist and kindred movements has always been the defense of the principle of the general welfare as the properly controlling law of national economy.

That was the good side of the socialist movement in practice, despite its strongly anti-intellectual leaning toward populism and kindred forms of intellectual vulgarity and romanticism. In the absence of the needed mobilization of republican forces, a socialist ferment has sometimes served as a necessary force in fighting the war against evil, but as a basis for government it was inherently a failure for the long term. After all, any American who despised President Harry Truman's state of mind could not be all bad.

It was when the Marxists went beyond simple defense of the general welfare of ordinary people, that they failed, as in the case of the Soviet economy. Those movements lacked any specific sort of viable conception of the building of society. At their best they could do nothing competent on this account other than imitate crucial features of the American System of political-economy. Their doctrinaire adherence to the mind-deadening reductionism which Marx himself adopted from, principally, his British patrons and teachers, served as a kind of "brainwashing" which, combined with the notion that truth is more or less a biological secretion of "the horny hand of labor," was the poisonously "anti-intellectual" element in Marxist economy's practice, which ultimately doomed the Soviet economy: as Soviet reports themselves, on problems of the practice of management of state enterprises, demonstrated quite vividly over the course of the years under Khrushchev, and Brezhnev.

Those of us in the U.S.A. who are familiar with related problems of economy during the 1940s, 1950s, and later, are familiar with a similar social problem. Once-successful firms have often grown stagnant and infertile through the wasteful lack of fresh creative innovation which greedy heirs and stockholders demanded in favor of an early and large distribution of profits. In a relatively later phase, the mass-brainwashing of those born in the immediate post-World War II generation, produced the "68ers," whose mass-lunacy on the subject of physical economy became the constituency force through which the U.S. economy was ruined in the transition from a richly productive economy, to today's relative wasteland of a so-called "services economy." A similar kind of mass-insanity was spread into the Soviet Union from Anglo-American intelligence circles operating through channels such as the Laxenberg, Austria International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) and its Moscow channel.

Yet, even the typical Soviet managers of the Brezhnev years were virtuous geniuses when compared with that moral depravity and utter incompetence typified by the virtual state of criminality of mind typical among the representatives of the contemporary, predatory Enron tradition in business-school-trained management in our United States today.

The denial of the existence of actual creativity in economics, as contrasted with Soviet Russian desperate excellence in the application of science to strategic objectives of military and related policy, is still the badly kept secret of the almost inevitable Soviet economic collapse which I, as an economist, foresaw in my 1982-1983 crafting of my proposal for what became the SDI. Only an international science-driver "crash program" of the type which the SDI implied, if launched during the early 1980s, could have avoided the tidal waves of entropy-driven, economic calamities which wrecked Soviet Russia of the 1980s, and have now moved on to threaten the immediate collapse of the present world system as a whole.

In contrast, the American System of political-economy is derived from work of Gottfried Leibniz in establishing that science of physical economy which exerted its powerful influence over the thinking of American leaders such as Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton, and List and Carey later. It was this actual science of economy which Marx rejected at the strenuous, repeated, explicit insistence of Engels. So, Russia today has much to learn of real economics, not from Marxism, nor London, but from Russian scientists, such as the enhanced sense of the principles of physical economy implicit in Vladimir I. Vernadsky's presently most needed conceptions of the Noösphere.

To define a scientifically sound notion of economy, turn to what has been recognized in the past as the American System "fair trade" policy of domestic and international regulation of trade and prices, to ensure net physical capital formation, and increase of the physical productive powers of labor, and physical standard of living, per capita and per square kilometer. This was achieved through the kinds of regulation embedded in the Bretton Woods, fixed-exchange-rate monetary system and the system of regulation, which was undermined through the influence of people such as Arthur Burns, and Delphically destroyed under National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Despite all the ills of U.S. economic and related policy under President Harry Truman and during the 1950s, the U.S. economy grew, as did the economies of western continental Europe, under the pre-1965 Bretton Woods system. It was the undermining of those principles during the U.S. War in Indo-China, and since the election of President Richard Nixon, which almost destroyed the U.S. economy through a rampage of "free trade" ideologies, both inside the U.S.A. and worldwide. As measured in physical terms, per capita and per square kilometer, the economies of the U.S.A. and Europe have been in a long, presently accelerating rate of conspicuous physical decline during the period since approximately 1977 to date.

For that U.S. economic decline, we have to blame not only the financial-oligarchical sponsors of the careers of the incurably central-European ideologues Henry A. Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski, but those 68ers who created the mass-based impetus for the cause of a so-called "post-industrial society." Without the rising influence of the most influential strata, the decadent fruit of the polluted Congress for Cultural Freedom's harvest, from the 68er tempest, the destruction of the U.S. economy over the 1977-2005 interval to date, could not have occurred.

It is time for Europe to learn those principles of the science of physical economy, presented by Gottfried Leibniz, which informed that American System of political-economy which is the most successful form of national economic practice known in the history of the world to the present date.

2. The World System Seen As Flatland

The subject of this following chapter of the report, is the strategic implications of the U.S.A.'s American System of political-economy for the strategy of the U.S.A. for the emerging world of today. While that American System has major, intellectually hereditary debts to the work of France's great minister Jean-Baptiste Colbert, the scientific appreciation, and proof of the superiority of Colbert's science-based practice of economics, was uniquely the work of the greatest European scientist of the late Seventeenth and early Eighteenth centuries, Gottfried Leibniz, in Leibniz's uniquely original discovery of the principles of a science of physical economy. Since I am the original known discoverer of a crucially important, qualitative development within the domain of Gottfried Leibniz's science of physical economy, the present chapter of this report on the implications of that development, must be substantially autobiographical at sundry crucial points.

The most crucial of the sources of lack of competence in what usually passes for strategic intelligence today, is derived chiefly from a single starting-point of reference, to which I have referred, by example, in the preceding chapter. The needed insights into relevant other systemic errors in current practice by professionals, are implicitly derived from that initial one. This relative loss of competence is traced, in the internal history of European civilization, from ancient Greece, from the conflict between the Pythagoreans, Socrates, and Plato, earlier, on the one side, and the so-called Euclideans, later, on the other. I was fortunate to recognize the essential fact of this matter during my first adolescent confrontation with taught geometry, an advantage in my youthful development which guided me, by various routes, into the later emergence of my strategic outlook on the implications of a science of physical economy.

I was thus led to my successful original discoveries in the field of science of physical economy during the 1948-1953 interval, by my focus on what I quickly recognized as the epistemologically crucial, positivist frauds contained within Professor Norbert Wiener's "information theory" hoax, and as the rabid lunacy of John von Neumann's (with Oskar Morgenstern) ***Theory of Games and Economic Behavior****, and von Neumann's related perversion in his notions of "artificial intelligence." My adolescent views on geometry, and grounding in Leibniz during that period, provided me the premises for that 1948-1953 study.*

* * *

Although the immediate subject of this report is the lack of a competent strategic perspective by our own and other governments of recent decades, the solution for this problem will not be found by focussing the blame merely on the government. Too often, as in self-doomed ancient Athens, as now, a people gets the quality of government it has brought upon itself as an impassioned act of democracy.

In the present case, it was the influence of a change in leadership, from President Franklin Roosevelt to President Harry Truman, which had been of crucial importance in understanding the way in which the U.S.A. passed over from being the world's post-war leader in economy, to the wreckage we have transformed our nation into becoming through the changes toward a "post-industrial" economy over the recent approximately forty years; but, it was the demoralization of the population, through the influence of cabals such as the morally degenerate Congress for Cultural Freedom, which produced the "68er" phenomenon, which, in turn, made possible the trend of downward cultural-paradigm shift in our culture and economy during the recent four decades.

All great upward turns in the policies of governments have been interwoven with upward cultural paradigm-shifts, such as that of the Italy-centered Golden Renaissance associated with the great ecumenical Council of Florence, the explosion of optimism fostered by the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, or the intersection of the international impact of the post-1763 movement toward independence of Britain's North American colonies with the impact of the Classical Renaissance centered, in Germany, around individual geniuses such as Abraham Kästner's protégé Gotthold Lessing, and Lessing's great friend Moses Mendelssohn.

As Percy Shelley expresses this in his famous essay, "In Defence of Poetry," without leadership which awakens a people generally, there is seldom a revival from a long period of cultural depravity. Without a seemingly small kernel of cultural inspiration which sparks a renaissance in the spirit of the people, a people is generally not disposed to support even an existing kind of electable leadership which could guide a morally depressed nation to undertake a great reform.

A chicken-and-egg problem? Take the case of President John F. Kennedy's declaration of the manned Moon landing objective. The true significance of this action by that President is usually overlooked today; but, it is not too late to examine, and to reconsider, the lesson to be learned from the way in which that program succeeded in producing those great options of the late 1960s and 1970s. We must reflect upon the way in which these opportunities were wasted so terribly under the kind of misleadership typified by the roles of those 1970s National Security Advisors Henry A. Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski, who typified the hateful opposition to everything good which President Kennedy had come to represent in the eyes of our people during his brief Presidency.

NASA

Bundesbank

President John F. Kennedy (left) and German banker Alfred Herrhausen (above) "got 'in the way' of the opportunities which the original Anglo-Dutch Liberal sponsors of Mussolini and Hitler had been fanatically determined to seize at the relevant moment in history." Kennedy was assassinated in 1963, Herrhausen in 1989.

Kennedy did not invent the space program his bold action unleashed. Rather, he acted as a leadership, to unleash a good which already existed, partly as existing accomplishment, and partly as a potential to be unleashed in an organized way. Thus, the late 1960s represented the unleashing of a great, Franklin Roosevelt type of optimism in our people through the space program's achievements, but the Indo-China War and the 68er explosion of the rabidly Dionysian "rock-drug-sex youth-counterculture," and the 1966-1967 economic gutting of the space-program's greater potential, destroyed the very optimism which the manned Moon landing justly engendered.

So, with President Kennedy's adoption of a policy of resistance to what President Eisenhower had identified as the "military-industrial complex," his ears opened to the warnings of General Douglas MacArthur. That President's successful rousing of the people to the perspective of the manned Moon landing, represented a kind of successful evocation of national optimism which the proponents of the "military industrial complex" regarded as virtual treason of the President to the relevant international financier-oligarchy, just as the optimistic 1989 perspective of Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen prompted the same Synarchist interests to organize Herrhausen's timely assassination.

Both Kennedy and Herrhausen were "in the way" of the opportunities which the original Anglo-Dutch Liberal sponsors of Mussolini and Hitler had been fanatically determined to seize at the relevant moment in history.

Thus, from the standpoint of the competent historian, the combined effect of the assassination of President Kennedy and Gulf of Tonkin resolution, was a march into Hell. There are cultivated mysteries, as by John J. McCloy and others, about the Kennedy assassination; but, the motive for the assassinations of both Kennedy and Herrhausen are clear to any qualified strategic historian. For such motives, the Synarchist current among Anglo-Dutch Liberal international financier oligarchy will kill, as they murdered a Walther Rathenau who was one of many victims of assassination for the same reason at that time, as part of a threat to the implementation of the Anglo-Dutch Liberals' Versailles Treaty policy, on almost any relevant occasion.

The issue, now as then, was and is clear. The great mass of the population of that time lacked the intelligence and moral fibre needed to defend those leaders who represented the vital strategic interest of the people themselves. What ensued, is the kind of terrible punishment, such as World War II, the U.S. Indo-China War, and the present Iraq War, which the negligent mass of popular opinion brought upon itself.

Still today, most people suffer a weak grasp of the idea of civilization, a condition which leaves them with a tenuous intellectual grip on both the idea of the difference between man and beast, and the related notion of man's actually special

place in the universe. That accounts for the usually confused state of the popular, and, also, usually, the academic mind, in matters bearing upon the long-term strategic interest of nations and of civilization in general. These types of intellectual difficulties which are still commonplace within even modern European civilization, account, as causes, for the greater part of a certain failure common to most citizens and leading figures of society alike, the failure to grasp the essential notions on which a competent understanding of the higher functions of strategy depends. I refer, thus, to a higher implication of the same point on which I already touched in the preceding chapter, in introducing the higher conception of the strategic flank.

Yet, through everything which had been done to transform the U.S. economy, culturally and morally downward, from its former greatness as a scientifically and technologically progressive power, our economy, and our cultural optimism were, seemingly, nearly destroyed over the course of the unfolding of the 68er phenomenon in Europe as in the U.S.A. Our national standard of living, as measured most indicatively in the accelerating collapse of the physical standard of living of family life and the economy as experienced, since about 1977, by the lower eighty percentile of our family households, has been ruined, while our financial system is presently bankrupt to a degree beyond the imagination of most living today.

Everything about this so-called "cultural paradigm-shift" from the world's greatest economic power, to the bankrupt national junk-heap experienced by the lower eighty percentile of our households today, is the result of the great cultural paradigm shift induced in the overwhelming majority of the population, as my generation has reached the point of waning, and dying out during the period since the 1989 collapse of the Soviet system. The date 1989 is significant, because the collapse of the Soviet system was used by the triumphant Anglo-American powers, by the reigning Anglo-Dutch Liberal financier-class's system, to discard the burden of the technological progress forced upon them by the credibility of the Soviet military-industrial complex.

We have now reached a crucial point in the presently unfolding global financial-monetary breakdown-crisis, at which we either change, or plunge, very soon, into a planet-wide dark age of all humanity, a dark age which would be comparable to, but far worse than that which struck a Europe then under the rule of the Venetian-Norman *ultramontane* tyranny, during the middle of the Fourteenth Century. Now, either popular opinion and national leadership changes, especially in the keystone U.S.A. itself, or the world is now at the brink of a tumble into a general dark age of humanity globally.

In the recent upward-tending shift within leading strata of both the Democratic and Republican parties, we see a reflection of a seismic-like shift in political currents, a shift which reflects an impulse away from the planetary "dark age" expressed by the U.S. Bush-Cheney Administration's morally degenerating impulses. We have thus entered a phase in current history, during which, the coordinated rise in cultural optimism among both leaders and general population, is the only immediate prospect for survival of global civilization at this juncture.

The success of that hopeful impulse now being awakened among our political leadership and population, depends upon our ability to adopt policies which correspond to a multi-generational perspective for global reconstruction of a type which the combination of onrushing present catastrophes and opportunities requires.

This situation requires the presentation and adoption of a quality of long-ranging strategic outlook which goes beyond what was more or less sufficient for our needs in past times.

A New Kind of Strategic Perspective

The type of crucial problem thus posed to us now, is the same matter posed to the ancient Classical Greeks by their Egyptian hosts: "You Greeks are a promising young lot, but, the fault with you is that you have no truly old men among you." I, for example, am several thousand years old as a personality, as measured in terms of what I perceive as my actually immediate self-interests. That means, that to define the multi-generational perspective our situation now immediately requires, I must say the following to you. I must say, that my experience of life has shown me, that to define my personal self-interest, I must rise up out of my skin, so to speak, to see myself as essentially an immortal being whose incarnation is of the very limited duration of an individual biological life-time, but whose conscious experience and actual self-interest, that which makes me human, is no less than thousands of years old, and responsible for the chain-reaction-like, dynamic effect of the ideas which I represent, on the outcome of thousands of years to come.

This sense of individual experience and self-interest, reaching far into past and future alike, is the essential precondition of consciousness which must be cultivated, especially among the leaders of our society, but also a consciousness spilling over into the general population at large.

The idea which I have just, thus, expressed was presented by the great modern historian and playwright, Friedrich Schiller, both in his increasingly refined crafting of his dramas, and, explicitly, in his lectures as an historian at the University of Jena. Look at the concept of the necessity of becoming a very old man, thousands of years old intellectually, in the sense that I am thousands of years old in that which is essentially me. To this purpose, let us now replicate the gist of Schiller's argument, by bringing together two distinguishable qualities of experience of the literate adult member of our society: science and Classical art.

The ideas of science to which I have referred repeatedly here, represent a skein of development of the human mind over more than several thousands of years of, chiefly, ancient through modern European civilization. The quality of practice

which distinguishes us from the mere beasts, is not that repetition of so-called practical forms of learned behavioral practices from father and mother to son and daughter; in that, the excessively traditionalist human individual appears to mimic the beasts. What expresses us as human, rather than monkeys, is that we willfully change our culture to the effect of increasing man's power, per capita and per square kilometer, in the universe. To be human, is to change in specific quality of the way of life, from generation through generation, that to such effect that the numbers, typical longevity, and intellectual power of the individual in and over the universe we inhabit, is increased, hopefully, from generation to generation.

Typically, many among the immigrants to the U.S.A. from Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Europe and elsewhere, looked at their lives, and those who would become their children and grandchildren in that way. "Our existence now is building a better world for those to come after us." After all, that is the ***New Testament*** parable of the talents; therefore, the idea should not be strange to us, but a richer apprehension of its meaning for practice should be required of our government, and the relevant leading intellectual circles of our society.

What is true for science, so defined, is also the functional characteristic of Classical culture, as opposed to today's relatively bestialized modes in so-called popular cultures. Classical culture does not despise what it distinguishes as viable elements of popular culture, but as great Classical musical composers have done, transforms, and, in that sense, apotheosizes the popular culture's best fruits to the advantage of future generations, and for the ennoblement of the ordinary individual in society today. So, Antonin Dvořák and Harry Burleigh led in the apotheosis of the Negro Spiritual, as Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Brahms had worked to similar effect with the folk music bequeathed to their time.

The relatively simplest illustration of the point I have just made, is provided by Aeschylus' ***Prometheus Bound,*** the middle portion of Aeschylus' ***Prometheus*** trilogy. There, Aeschylus provides us a conception of the evil which the cult of the Delphic Apollo and the Olympian gods represented, as the deadly enemies from within, of the culture of ancient Greece.

The issue posed by the ***Prometheus*** trilogy, is the Olympian Zeus' satanic-like determination to prevent man from exercising that quality of the human mind which distinguishes the life of the human species from that of the beasts. Zeus, like the Physiocrat Dr. Quesnay and the plagiarist of Quesnay, Lord Shelburne's lackey Adam Smith, awarded the presumed magical powers of title to property to the master (e.g., Locke's "property right" or Justice Antonin Scalia's more radically positivist corruption, termed "shareholder value"), and assigned the fate of cattle to those persons who actually produced the wealth, whom the owner of a people treated as Quesnay's serfs of the estate, wealth harvested as the presumed magically arbitrary right of the nominal "owner," who had often, in fact, gained title by Enron-like or other modes of legalized theft, or simply by murder. Under the reign of the beast-men such as Zeus, Quesnay, and the owner of that nasty, misanthropic plagiarist Adam Smith, the cattle—the serfs—must not change their ways from that which was bestowed upon them as ways passed down from one generation of beasts to another.

Notably, this notion of property-right by John Locke, Mandeville, Quesnay, and as seen by the Karl Marx who was duped into admiring the babblings of Lord Shelburne's lackey Adam Smith, is explicitly contrary to both natural law, and to the same principle of natural law, the superior authority of the principle of "the general welfare," which is the pivotal distinction of the U.S. Federal Constitution over the inferior notions of law, or simply lack of principled law, among the constitutions of Europe still today.

The brutal tyrant Zeus shared, thus, with fascist Nietzsche's Dionysius, the position of the satanic god of the malthusian "environmentalists," from ancient Greece to the present day.

Look at this problem, the way in which societies tend to define, or, more often, misdefine their perceived strategic interest, from two complementary standpoints.

The crucial difficulty which cripples entire national cultures, and individuals, today, is that that quality of human existence which distinguishes the human individual from the beast, is a quality which is seldom to be found in today's conventional education in mathematics, economics, and rarely even in the contemporary practice of Classical art. It is found nowhere in today's customary professional and other teaching and related discussions of economics and economic policy. Yet, it is the quality which young Carl F. Gauss addressed in the 1799 publication of his doctoral dissertation, wherein he exposed the intrinsic incompetence in scientific method of such devotees of the black-magic specialist Isaac Newton as D'Alembert, Euler, and Lagrange. It is the subject to which I have devoted my principal life's work during more than the past five decades: the nature of that power of creative discovery of universal principles, which is the only principled intellectual and moral distinction of an all-too-typical ordinary mass-media editor of today from a Darwinian ape.

It is here, and only here, in this principle of essentially individual creativity viciously, systemically excluded by all of the essential implications of both modern Liberalism and fascism alike, that the functional immortality of the mortal human individual is to be found. It is the connection of today's individual mind to the reenactment of the great discoveries of physical and artistic principles of our predecessors, which is the only efficient basis for any individual's rational prescience of immortality, the only premise for those intimations of immortality expressed in the form of systemic argument by the dialogues of Plato and such Jewish Christian leaders as the Apostles John and Paul. That sense of history, which should be clear from reliving the struggles for development and against regression within the continuity of a European civili-

zation traced from the ancient Greece of Thales, Solon, the Pythagoreans, Socrates, and Plato, and against the sundry reductionists who opposed them, is the knowledgeable basis in known European history for a scientifically provable sense of immortality today. That is the experience which affords us access to entry into the company of what the Egyptian counsellors of Solon et al. said must become the old men of our culture.

It is at that level of oversight, that the true nature of strategy can be accessed as knowledge. Now, focus briefly on the topical area of physical science.

The Notion of *Power* in Physical Science

To make the following argument clear to relevant specialists, I should emphasize that my work in the field of the science of physical economy includes not only the conceptions of physical economy which the founders of our Federal republic, such as Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, adopted from the work of Gottfried Leibniz, but also my own, added, original discoveries made initially during the 1948-1953 interval, and developed further since that time. Thus, in broad terms, what I define as physical economy, contains no disagreement with what Treasury Secretary Hamilton recognized as the science of the matter; but I have added discoveries, some specific to new Twentieth-Century developments in world economy, which have had a unique and presently indispensable relevance for the condition of the world today.

On account of that set of presently urgent scientific requirements, experience has shown me, that to develop competent strategic analysts from among today's population, it is indispensable to ground the education of persons qualified in that field, in an awareness that Euclidean geometry is, chiefly, sprigs cut from valid European science, and then grafted onto the controlling, axiomatic root of a Babylonian misconception of the nature of the universe.

That is to say, that the principal understructure of the valid discoveries of ancient Greek science was fully, and correctly established prior to both Aristotle and Euclid. What has been passed off upon us as Euclidean geometry and its modernist derivatives, for example, was a backward-turning reaction in science, a backward-turning revision which took the form of chips hacked off from the earlier, original development of a Classical Greek science, as of the Pythagoreans, and pasted, like pieces of mosaic, onto a virtual "Flat Earth" type of Babylonian cult.

As Thales, the Pythagoreans, Socrates, Plato, and other such understood, to understand the universe in which we live, we should ground our approach to understanding the phenomena of that universe, by beginning with the only proper definition of universals available. This meant adopting the view of the stellar sky of a sea-going maritime culture, and mapping the observed processes in those heavens as within a great spheroid of indefinitely large diameter: implicitly a finite, self-bounded universe, bounded by what were discoverable by mankind as universal physical principles. Hence, we may say, with special deference to Johannes Kepler, Gottfried Leibniz, Carl F. Gauss, and Bernhard Riemann, and a qualified nod to Albert Einstein, today: a universe which is "axiomatically" *finite and self-bounded.*

This method of science, which the Classical Greeks attributed to the Egyptians whose astronomy showed that they themselves were an earlier cultural offshoot of ancient maritime cultures, was known among the relevant Greeks as *Sphaerics.* All of the essential features of a modern science of physical economy are derived from this ancient root: over the processes of an intervening thousands of years.

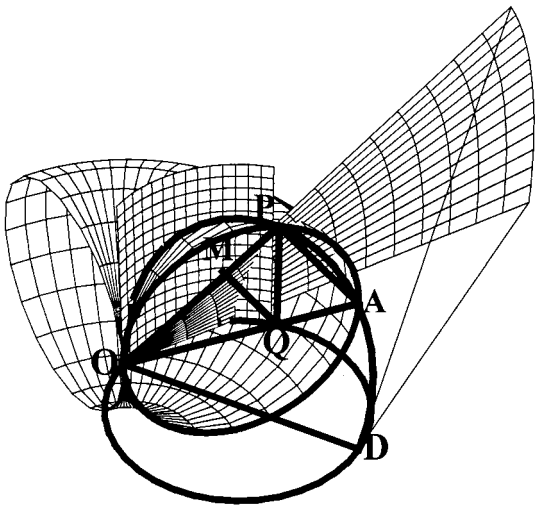
This legacy of the ancient Pythagoreans, Plato, et al., was revived in modern Europe by Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa's works founding modern experimental physical science, such as his ***De Docta Ignorantia.*** From such explicit followers of Cusa as Kepler, modern European physical science emerged, leading through the work of Fermat and Leibniz, into such notable leading followers as the Carl Gauss and Riemann whose successive development of the functional conception of hypergeometries implicitly returned mathematical physics absolutely to a form of *Sphaerics* embodying modern physical science generally, and a view of our universe as Riemann read Dirichlet's Principle, as *finite and self-bounded.*

The contrary, Babylonian, view, as mediated into ancient Greek and Roman cultures by the Delphi Apollo cult, presents us with a "Flat Earth," rectilinear image of the universe. That is to emphasize, that the *Delphic* form of corruption represented by ***Euclid's Elements,*** starts with a set of definitions, axioms, and postulates which defines the mathematical germ of the Euclidean universe as an ideal, zero-curvature (i.e., "flat"), rectilinear surface—a "Flat Earth" universe.

This notion of Euclid's point of view as "Flat Earth"-oriented, is a fact which ought to be recognized by any student who encounters a standard elementary first course in the integral calculus after having been misdirected by the conventional presentation of a Cartesian analytical geometry and a differential calculus premised on a Cartesian sort of mechanistic misconception of the universe proffered by the Delphic hoaxster Cauchy. The alleged, but actually, ontologically non-existent interchangeability between spherical and rectilinear functions is crucial. The eeriness the student should experience about such exposure to such ontological dualism in the standard instruction in the integral calculus, is left unclear until the student returns to examine some elementary matters successfully attacked by the Pythagoreans and their followers among the circles of Socrates and Plato.

When the neo-Cartesian calculus of Augustin Cauchy is viewed against the background of Carl Gauss's 1799 publication of his doctoral dissertation exposing the hoaxes of D'Alembert, Euler, Lagrange, et al., the origin of the epistemological crises wracking the disputes within modern physical science and mathematics is readily tracked to their essential epistemological/ontological sources.

FIGURE 1
Archytas Doubles the Cube



When a cone, with its apex at O, is formed by extending chord OM and rotating it until it intersects both the torus and the cylinder at P, two geometric means are formed. OM:OQ::OQ:OP::OP:OA. If OM is 1, OQ will be the edge of the cube whose volume is 2, OP will be the edge of the cube whose volume is 4, and OA will be the edge of the cube whose volume is 8.

The key to such needed prophylactic measures in education, is to approach the idea of a geometry of the physical universe, rather than a purely mathematical one. The subject must be approached from the standpoint of *Sphaerics* as taught and practiced by the Pythagoreans. This means to recognize the correlation between three classes of constructions and the adumbration of those constructions as effects seen in the mere shadow-land of the number field. I.e., rational, irrational, and transcendental numbers. The crucial experiment which takes us to the heart of the issue, is the case of the construction of the doubling of the cube by no means other than construction; this introduces us to the identity of the form of action which defines the actuality, the efficient existence of what is represented as the complex domain.

Take the Pythagorean Archytas' unique solution for constructing a cube of precisely double the volume of a given cube [**Figure 1**]. This construction is based entirely on the method of *Sphaerics.* The crucial feature of Archytas' proof by construction is the Classical notion of what modern Classical tradition terms powers (English) or *Kraft* (Leibniz's German), or in ancient Classical Greek of the Pythagoreans, Socrates, and Plato, *dynamis. All competent scientific practice, from ancient Greek science to the present time, is based upon a rejection, as false and absurd, of the notion that required proof of principle is supplied through the methods of so-called deduction/induction, and a reliance, instead, upon generation of changes in effects by experimental methods of construction.* As the great Eratosthenes later emphasized, the doubling of the cube by Archytas has a special place of pedagogical importance in that picture as a whole.

For example, as stated elsewhere, the rudiments of ancient and modern mathematics are defined by review of the intersection of the two ways in which the notion of rational, irrational, and transcendental numberings may be viewed. One, from the standpoint of qualitative differences in geometrical construction, and the other the interpretation of orderings along a number-line. From the Classical Greek standpoint of the Pythagoreans, et al., these distinctions are simply defined by the ontological differences, as defined by construction, among point, line, surface, and solid.

Thus, the notion of transcendentals, as simply illustrated by the algebraic problem of defining cubic roots, was already defined conclusively by the work of Archytas, Theaetetus, et al. in treating solids, whereas the modern empiricists, such as the Delphic Euler and Lambert, considered the same challenge unsolved until the doubtful claims to originality on this matter by Hermite and Lindemann in the Nineteenth Century.

It is typical of modern academic empiricists and the like, to create a great fuss of mystification about problems which are properly addressed as elementary, such as the doubling of the cube or ordering of regular solids, when approached from the elegant standpoint of physical-geometrical powers of spherical functions, rather than blundering into the numerological quicksand, the virtual Babylonian captivity which is the realm of the wild-eyed statistical and related cults in Babylonian (or, should we say, "babble-on-ian)," "Flat Earth" tradition. From the vantage-point of constructive methods applied within the framework of *Sphaerics,* all of the implications of the ontological differences among points, lines, surfaces, and solids, are clear, and higher propositions are properly approached from those Classical references as starting-points.

The most significant of those relevant systemic errors in popular, and even educated belief which bring nations to the edge of doom today, is the dwelling of the imagination of the typical mind of ordinary citizens and rulers alike in a kind of "Flat Earth" conception of the relationship of the society to the universe in which the society dwells. To make that same general point with greater precision, the typical way in which even most leading statesmen and relevant scholars approach the subject of social processes generally, and political-economy specifically, is in terms of axiomatic assumptions consistent with the so-called Cartesian, or mechanistic world-outlook, an intellectually pathological outlook which is consistent with a Euclidean model of what is assumed to be an axiomatically rectilinear universe.

The distinction to be made is consistent with the notion of a mechanistic, or Cartesian world-outlook, as contrasted by Russia's scientist V.I. Vernadsky's definition of the Biosphere and Noösphere as dynamic, rather than Cartesian systems. The notion of dynamics, as located in Classical Greek

science, is identified in modern science by Leibniz, and expressed for biological systems by Russia's V.I. Vernadsky.[4]

Strategy and Social Science

As I have situated the place of the mind of the individual scientist, as a working scientist, treating the subject-matters of ostensibly abiotic and living processes respectively as V.I. Vernadsky defined the distinctions of and interactions among the abiotic domain, Biosphere, and Noösphere, physical science points to the activity of the sovereign individual human being, such as a scientist, considering the objects represented by non-living and living qualities of processes. When that inquiry is shifted but slightly, to consider the role of the human individual mind in considering man's social action, and the effects of man's social action on the domains of abiotic and living processes, we have shifted the quality of the individual mind's activity, from the domain of abiotic and living processes generally, to man's conscious management of the Noösphere. In this latter phase of human activity, all other science becomes a subject of social science, as "social science" should be defined in those kinds of terms of reference.

This brings the focus of this report back toward the starting-point, the deeper implications of my intention in composing what became my proposal for what President Reagan named the "SDI." This brings us to an interesting, and, as I shall now show, a very fruitful problem.

I have referenced Albert Einstein's adoption of the matured view, that Kepler's and Riemann's conception of the universe had been correct, relative to all proposed modern alternatives. Yet, while I am sympathetic to his definition of the universe of Kepler and Riemann as "finite but unbounded," I insisted on correcting that statement to "finite and self-bounded." Perhaps Einstein would have accepted my correction; but, perhaps not. Similarly, where Vernadsky proclaimed that the universe of the Biosphere and Noösphere is Riemannian, I have definite evidence that his understanding of the term "Riemannian" was only partial, and crucially inadequate.

In a universe in which the typical systems of belief of individuals and society conform to what I have once again described, in the preceding chapter here, as a "fishbowl" syndrome of the typical mind, or the typical culture, there always remain confining, ideological boundaries, beyond which adopted mental world-outlooks, even to the degree they do not contain explicitly false axiomatic assumptions, are in error by default. For reasons of no other kind of fault than such omissions, the minds so delimited in perspective are defined by a barrier whose existence is more or less invisible to the believer.

Barriers of the type which I have indicated that I have detected for the cases of Einstein and Vernadsky, point to the absence of the act of making a necessary discovery of some universal physical principle. Thus, in understanding individuals and entire cultures, we must take two kinds of barriers into account. On the one side, a false belief in an assumed principle, such as the Babylonian hoax intrinsic to Euclidean geometry; on the other side, the lack of knowledge of a universal principle of relevance to society at a given point in the development of its culture.

Albert Einstein, who played his violin at the famous synagogue of Berlin, which enjoyed the collaboration of the great conductor Wilhelm Furtwängler. Einstein was later "cast on the seas by a nightmare world, to land in Princeton as a refugee almost from the currently fashionable mainstream of science itself."

In the case of Einstein, he had come into a time in which the more vigorous scientific culture in which he had been educated at the time of his famous treatment of the subjects of relativity, the age of Max Planck's discovery of his famous principle, had lapsed, in which the radical positivism of the brutishly savage followers of Ernst Mach had come to dominate the science establishment of the German-speaking and other parts of the world, such that, by the period of the 1920s Solvay conferences, the more advanced culture of Einstein's young manhood had been replaced by a lunatic positivist fanaticism converging upon the extremes of the followers of the thoroughly satanic Bertrand Russell.

Those circumstances of Einstein's later life, were compounded for an Einstein who had enjoyed performing with his violin at the famous synagogue of Berlin, which enjoyed the collaboration of the great conductor Wilhelm Furtwängler, an Einstein cast on the seas by a nightmare world, to land in Princeton as a refugee almost from the currently fashionable mainstream of science itself. The case of Einstein's association with a Kurt Gödel devoutly hated by the circles of

4. Lyndon H. LaRouche, "Vernadsky and Dirichlet's Principle," ***EIR,*** June 3, 2005.

Bertrand Russell represented by John von Neumann, typifies the environment of the immediate post-World War II period. For a scientist, the lack of a relevant cultural environment for the practice of science, especially as he or she becomes older, is a relatively crippling burden. Doubtless, in a more amiable environment, Einstein's proposition respecting Kepler and Riemann, would have been fruitfully resonant among a younger, rising generation of intellectual ferment.

The assumption that he might have agreed with my correction, remains a matter of interesting speculation, but no more than that, to the best of information I have received.

In the relevant aspects of the work of Vernadsky, on which I have reflected, again and again, over decades, a similar problem arises. In this case, the limitations on what I could properly attribute to Vernadsky bear directly on the principal subject-matter of this review. I explain, as follows.

Vernadsky affirms the existence of three distinct ontological states, as physical phase-spaces of the physical universe: the abiotic, the Biosphere, and the Noösphere. Implicitly, his argument requires a fourth. The element of confusion in his otherwise correct perception of the Biosphere and Noösphere as Riemannian, prevents me from assuming that Vernadsky understood the implications of the fourth domain which I recognize as implicit in his clear apprehension of the other three phase-spaces. This subject of the "fourth domain" has prompted some excited debate among my young collaborators.

The sum of Vernadsky's work, beginning with his experimentally based definition of the Biosphere, had already eliminated outstanding claims of those who would attempt to show that all physical processes in the universe could, and must be "explained" in terms of a reductionist map of an abiotic universe. After Vernadsky's evidence, in particular, anyone, such as today's typical radical empiricist, who professed to explain living processes as an evolutionary outgrowth of non-living ones, is to be classed as a quack of the same general type as the Professor Norbert Wiener and John von Neumann who enjoyed the distinction of being justly kicked out of Göttingen University for stubborn incompetence on this point, and, in the case of von Neumann, darker disqualifications, that by no less than Professor David Hilbert.

Vernadsky showed, through a mass of evidence, that the same degree of distinction of living processes (e.g., the Biosphere) from merely abiotic processes, prevailed for the superiority of human intellectual activity (the Noösphere) over merely living processes. However, coherence in method should have impelled Vernadsky to insist upon a fourth domain, higher than the Noösphere, to account for the existence of the Noösphere, the domain of human immortality: not exactly the kind of idea which would have been popular in the Soviet land of "diamat" and "histomat."

In the matter of religion, there is little doubt that Vernadsky did believe implicitly in a "fourth domain," but there is no evidence which points me to see him as arguing that from other than a religious standpoint.

Thus, in the case of important implications which I see in the work of Vernadsky, as in the work of Einstein, there are certain barriers to be recognized. Did each, or not, go to what I foresee as the next higher conclusion implied in what they did assert and prove? As a general matter of policy, such problems are typical of all cultures and their internal development. Even after we might have eliminated all erroneous assertions of alleged principle, the picture of the universe known to the mind of any society is always incomplete, or, shall we prefer "uncompleted"?

That limitation being the case, how is it possible for society, or a group of societies, to achieve efficiently rational, long-term agreement on the general form of common policies of practice? The idea of a long-term strategy of deepening cooperation among nations of different cultures, depends upon the actual existence of a potential solution to that question.

The Existence of the 'Fourth Domain'

If, as the evidence presented by Vernadsky has proven, conclusively, that instead of the prevalent classroom opinion that the universe is composed of one, all-inclusive physical science, which mankind inhabits, there are three respectively distinct domains of experimental subject-matters in physical science, of which the abiotic domain of non-living matter is the lowest, what, then, should we recognize as "the laws of the universe"?

Within the historical bounds of known European civilization, the worst present-day view of man's universe is found in sundry varieties of what are known as Gnosticism, of which the most relevant for our attention here is the following.

In that form, the question itself assumes the form of a theological proposition. Therefore, in the true spirit of science, let us assume that the subject does coincide with an ontological principle of theology. Take, for example, the attack on Aristotle's famous insult against God, for which Aristotle was taken to task, posthumously, by Philo of Alexandria.

As a matter of an important, relevant technological point on economics from the department of theology, the typical Gnostic view, locates God outside the universe, thus more or less explicitly consigning authority over the world of mortal persons to Satan. ("God may run the universe, but the Mafia boss runs my neighborhood.") This presumption, which is common to the reductionist approach to theology, is typified by the notorious hoaxster Claudius Ptolemy as his perverted view of a permanent astronomical order. The argument which Philo demolished, is that if God is perfect, and therefore made only Perfect creations, God can not meddle with the universe once his Perfectly Predetermined Will has set it Perfectly into motion.

Hence, that Roman Empire ideologue, Ptolemy, was arguing, that either God's intention is imperfect, or, the evil in

the world must be the work of some allowed lesser being, Satan, against which God's own Perfection prevents him from intervening. So, the gamblers of the world, knowing this, appeal to Satan. So, the Mont Pelerin Society's and American Enterprise Institute's choice of Bernard Mandeville, as a little bit of Satan himself, defined the benefits of economy to entire societies as depending upon the providence of, Enron-style, private practice of vice.

The competent epistemologist would retort gruffly to all such nonsense of Aristotle, by merely arguing summarily that Aristotle either simply did not know what Perfection is, or was lying about it all, as the priests of Apollo were wont to do. Heraclitus and Plato, for example, would insist that *nothing is perfect but change.* Indeed, that is what the successful practice of physical science has demonstrated, and also the success of mankind's effort to maintain and increase the potential relative population-density of the human species through the benefits of scientific and related processes of change.

In the relevant, related case, it would be evident to those familiar with Aeschylus' ***Prometheus Bound,*** that Zeus was a raving and ranting, full-blooded "malthusian," who was dead set against any form of human progress. Thus, it should be apparent that Claudius Ptolemy's chatter about a fixed order in the knowable universe is, at its best, tantamount to typically Gnostic, Satanic propaganda against God. The cases of the claims of Zeus' Olympian crew, to be gods, was clearly a case of a consumer fraud. No sane person could say that such pretended gods were "good," since they were never gods at all, but according to the Roman chronicler Diodorus Siculus, only creatures in a wicked fairy-tale version of the personalities later described as the very nasty, real-life Olympians: a collection of parricides, children of the concubine Olympia from the region of northern Morocco. Such were those pagan gods of Greece who edify the credulous silly children of today!

Apart from being pro-Satanic in that sense, the Aristotelean argument employed by Ptolemy for a fixed and perfect Creation, is premised on a principled hostility to accepting the practical difference between a human being and a monkey. When a universal, efficient physical principle of Creation is posed, as the Pythagoreans defined powers, the idea of Creation is not allowed by the reductionist standpoint associated with Euclidean geometry employed by Ptolemy and his duped followers. Creation as a scientific conception, exists only from the vantage-point typified by Sphaerics; the problem of defining a universal process of Creation, leads us to the form of apparent paradox which I have just described for the cases of Einstein and Vernadsky.

The requirement of the notion of a Fourth Domain, as implicit in Vernadsky's argument, as I have identified this above, arises as a necessary conception of science in the following way.

In the matter of life, the dynamic characteristics of a plenum of living processes, the Biosphere, involve the qualities of matter associated with the abiotic domain, but are configured as processes in ways which do not occur within the bounds of the abiotic domain as such. As Vernadsky emphasizes, the experimental evidence demonstrates that this does not involve pairwise-ordered mechanical interactions, but rather a different quality of relationship within, and characteristic of the living process as a whole, a quality of process-relationship to which Leibniz had assigned the name *dynamic,* signifying the Pythagorean *dynamis,* in exposing the essential incompetence of the attempted practice, based on mechanics, of a physics by Descartes.[5] A similar argument against Newtonian optics, was made by Fresnel, Arago, et al., in exploding the myth of Newton's doctrine experimentally.

Thus, the Biosphere represents a principle of organization of processes, the principle of life per se, which does not exist in the domain of what are accounted as non-living processes. The processes of the Biosphere can not be derived from within the quality of the non-living processes usually classed under the heading of "inorganic physics." This distinguishing principle does not lie within the process of living matter; rather, there is a principle which creates the process of living matter, by acting upon it, and upon its inorganic environment, to such effect that *only life as a principle produces life in particular.*

Thus, to account for living processes, we must find the principle operating, as if from above, on what we regard as the living process itself.

A comparable case arises in the category of the Noösphere. The Noösphere is dynamically ordered in the general sense of the application of the term *dynamic* to the Biosphere, but the nature of the principle is different. Here, the difference is human individual cognition, a phenomenon which is manifest to us in the form of experimental knowledge, but known only as a quality of the human individual mind. It is the dynamic generated within social processes on the basis of cognition's occurrence as a uniquely sovereign quality of the living human individual, which defines the ordering. In other words, characteristic human behavior is limited to action expressed thus to the degree that relations among persons are ordered as interactions according to the principle of specifically individual cognition occurring in each participant in that process. The action of cognition within the individual mind is expressed socially, once again, as what the Pythagoreans defined as *powers* (*dynamis*).

The most relevant characteristic of mankind, contrary to the desperate screams of protest from the racists, is the demonstrated fact that differences in intellectual potential among persons can not be defined "racially," but only in terms of well-being and development of the cognitive powers. There are no superior races, but only morally or intellectually inferior individuals, distinguished as such without regard to "race." It is not living processes as such which generate the human capability of reason, which sets mankind apart from

5. *Ibid.*

and above all other forms of life. There is a higher principle which subsumes mankind, ontologically, which selects man as a species not to be a monkey or higher ape.

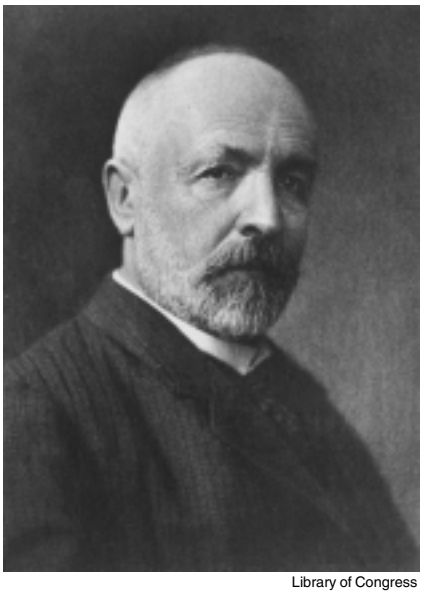
The consequence of this is, as the famous aphorism of Heraclitus runs, "nothing is permanent but change." It is qualitative changes in the process which are ordered according to the principle of generation of new existences by means of powers, as illustrated by the case of the discovery of the doubling of the cube by construction, which define the characteristics of the experienced universe by virtue of the occurrence, or relevant non-occurrence of the quality of action that notion of powers conveys. Such is the image of the human individual as made in the likeness of the Creator. Man knows that Creator as man knows that he and she are made in the functional likeness of that Creator, that by recognizing the limitation of the prevalence and persistence of the indicated powers to the individual mind of the member of the human species, a power absent from the species of beasts.

In between man and the Creator, there is a universal principle, not contained within man as an expression of any ordinary physical principle of living creatures in general, which defines the generality of mankind as a mortal creature with certain immortal potentialities for action. This in-betweenness defines a "Fourth Domain," one step up from the mortal man of Vernadsky's Noösphere. Just as Life defines the Biosphere, so the "Fourth Domain" defines the Noösphere.

Such is the essence of the Classical *method* of *dynamis* associated with the Pythagoreans, Socrates, Plato, et al. Such is the Classical significance of man and woman made equally in the likeness of the Creator. It is the sharing of the expression of these powers in social processes, which defines the nature of the individual person within that social process, that society. It is the generation of valid creativity within such a social process, which exerts its power over both contemporary society, and, more profoundly, successive generations spanning millennia, which defines the quality of action in society by which the immortal role of the mortal human individual is expressed.

The principles of life and cognition, respectively, are principles inhering in the universe. They express themselves under relevant preconditions, in this or that locality. To restate the implications of that point: They are neither epiphenomena of living processes, nor the existence of the human biological form; they are universal principles whose action appropriate conditions arouse.

Thus, this principle of cognition, as it subsumes the development of the individual within society, within history, is the expression of "The Fourth Domain." The Fourth Domain represents a universal principle of action, as life, as, analogously, the principle which subsumes living processes. This view is opposed to the expression of the curious, logical-positivist or related forms of reductionist dogmas copied by the dupes of "intelligent design," in terms of individual processes determining chemically the origin of life. Intelligence is not some Arrhenius nightmare of spores sprinkled around space; intelligence is a universal creative principle, which divides man categorically, absolutely, from the beasts.



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Georg Cantor's work on the transfinite, seen from the vantage-point of the work of Dirichlet and Riemann, becomes the prompting of one of the most powerful epistemological conceptions in science.

It was wrestling with the considerations implied by the foregoing concept of a "Fourth Domain," as required by my work on a Leibnizian science of physical economy up to about 1950-1951, which prompted my several months' intense occupation with the implication of George Cantor's ***Grundlagen*** and related work on transfinite mathematical orderings. Encounter with what was for me a painful feature of Cantor's later work, impelled me to return my attention to Riemann, this time, showing more care than I had mustered in treating some of Riemann's work earlier. The motive of these treatments of work of Cantor and Riemann, was precisely what I have just identified here as the matter of the "Fourth Domain."

Cantor was a remarkable personality, a distinguished amateur violinist from the extended very musical family of Beethoven's preferred Josef Böhm, and a fertile, and sometimes most brilliant genius in his best moments. However, there were also some problems which have haunted the discussion of Cantor's work among scientists, since a certain incident involving Cardinal J.B. Franzelin at the close of the 1880s, and continued in an aggravated way through the end of Cantor's life. In discussing the important work which Cantor actually accomplished, we can properly defend his achievements only by refusing, as I do again, here, to evade the problematic aspects to be taken into account.

There were two leading problems to be noted here, as a word of caution to my readers, respecting my encounter with Cantor's work. First, for me, there are problematic features of the work of Karl Weierstrass and Cantor in respect to the standpoint of Riemann. Second, more significantly, the crippling episodes of insanity following the publication of his ***Grundlagen*** and the correspondence on that work's content,

insanity fostered by the hideous persecution of Cantor by the savage Leopold Kronecker and massive corrupting influence steered from the circles associated with the theosophists and Bertrand Russell's circles in London. The acutely embarrassing incident of Cantor's 1886 correspondence with Cardinal J.B. Franzelin in Rome, and the related matter of the influence of Rudolf Steiner, are particularly notable.[6]

Those and kindred other problems aside, I found his conception of the *transfinite* inspiring, but not his troubled 1895-1897 work on the subject. Despite the painful failures of Cantor's explorations of theology, if we look at his concept of the transfinite from the vantage-point of the work of Dirichlet and Riemann, it becomes the prompting of one of the most powerful epistemological conceptions in science. With those qualifications imposed, it provides a useful imagery for the concept of "The Fourth Domain."

Freed of the aberrations into which Cantor was lured by the sundry, aversive agencies targetting him, the concept of the *ontologically transfinite* points to the existence of efficient, universal processes which are not characterized by a single adducible principle, such as of the form of a deductive-mathematical principle, but a higher ordering of a succession of principles, in the same general upward direction as Sphaerics defines the constructive series of qualitatively distinct states of what are termed respectively as rational, irrational. and transcendental numberings. In the case of Cantor, he did understand this conception as a continuation of the line of thought of such geniuses of the Platonic Academy as Eratosthenes, but when he lost his earlier contact with the creative powers which had given him this insight, he still remembered the form of his earlier discovery. But, through the effects of reductionists' various forms of harassment against him, as merely typified in variety by Kronecker and the theosophist Rudolf Steiner, Cantor often "lost contact" with the very creative mental powers within himself which he had expressed in his ***Grundlagen*** and his correspondence on the subject of that ***Grundlagen.***

As the 1895-1897 work attests, he remembered the form of the discovery, but as his dedication to the 1895 ***Beiträge . . .*** attests, he had lost memory of the powers of creative insight which had enabled him to generate the original discovery.[7] Such ossification of the mental powers of a once brilliant discoverer, belongs under the heading of Dr. Lawrence Kubie's treatments of the "Neurotic Distortion of the Creative Process,"[8] a syndrome under which classification we have the legendary all-too-typical professor reading his same old, original lecture-notes from a pack of file cards for two generations of students to come.

Nonetheless, once we take into account the prevalent pathologies of our time, the notion of transfiniteness to which Cantor contributed, does afford us access to a solution for the problem of defining strategy which I am addressing here. Some further consideration of the practical political implications of the concept of the transfinite will lead us to presenting that solution.

Two essential steps are required. First, we must focus on the need to purge the list of what passes for generally accepted axiomatic beliefs, to reduce the list of categorical assumptions to a number which admittedly is not sufficient to account for the universe we inhabit. Thus, we are still living intellectually inside a virtual "fishbowl," but we have then cleaned out much of the customary rubbish accumulated in that habitation. Second, since we recognize that we must expand the bounds of the fishbowl, in our efforts to bring our conception of the universe, outwards from within our fishbowl, more and more into conformity with the real universe beyond the bounds of that fishbowl, we are confronted with the thought that there are many successive discoveries of universals yet to be made. The resulting question posed to us, is: How can we orient society, so that society is moving in an appropriate direction, through successive phases of endlessly expanding the relative scope of that fishbowl within the real universe at large?

That proposition confronts us with the general reality of the transfinite. How much can we know, therefore, about the way in which a series of yet-unknown discoveries of principle are likely to be ordered? This thought returns us to the general topic under which this present report as a whole is subsumed: How can we define a strategy governing relations among nations of differing specific cultures with that challenge in view? How does that apply to my proposal for that which President Reagan identified as his SDI?

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6. Considering the evidence that the targetting of Cantor by Kronecker and others occurred in the context of the British-led build-up for the destruction of what Bismarck's reforms and the cooperation with Alexander III's Russia meant strategically at that time, we can not overlook the fact that Cantor's work as a mathematician was not viewed kindly in London. The British-led, often Delphic cultural warfare against "continental science" was already in full swing at that time, especially from the early 1880s on. That similar targetting of Max Planck by the Machians inside Germany and Austria, especially during the World War II interval, prefigured the nightmarish 1920s rampage of the Solvay conferences, and the Bertrand Russell pact with H.G. Wells around Wells's ***The Open Conspiracy.*** The Theosophy, Lucifer (Lucis), Wicca, and LSD cults of Madame Blavatsky's followers, with Russell and Huxley accomplice Aleister Crowley, and such disciples of H.G. Wells as Julian and Aldous Huxley, represents a related current of culture warfare against science and sanity.

7. Specific references to Cantor's work here are chiefly related to two sources. Ernst Zermelo, ***Georg Cantor Gesammelte Abhandlungen*** (Berlin: Julius Springer, 1932) and ***Georg Cantor Briefe,*** ed. Hebert Meschowski and Winfried Nilson (Berlin: SpringerVerlag, 1991). For an English translation of and introduction to the ***Beiträge . . .*** , see ***Contributions to the Founding of the Theory of Transfinite Numbers,*** introduction and translation by Bertrand Russell associate Philip E.B. Jourdain (New York: Dover Publications reprint edition, 1952-1955).

8. Lawrence S. Kubie, ***The Neurotic Distortion of the Creative Process*** (Lawrence, 1958), and "The Fostering of Scientific Creative Productivity," ***Daedalus*** (Spring, 1962).

EIRNS/Lorna Gerlach

A LaRouche Youth Movement class in Seattle investigates the geometry of what the Pythagoreans called "Sphaerics."

Implications of the Transfinite

The crucial challenge posed by the need for a sweeping reform of U.S. educational policy today, is to ground young adults, and, hopefully, also younger pupils, in the kind of education on constructive geometry which I have emphasized in my references here thus far.

The current problem is, that the generation born after 1945 has been so heavily indoctrinated in the kind of sophistry associated with the programs of the Congress for Cultural Freedom, that, a certain modest incidence of exceptions taken into account, there is no general standard of relative rationality in today's Baby Boomer generation as a generation. The degree of sophistry prevalent today in the U.S.A. and Europe is even worse, from a clinical standpoint, than that of the Athens of the time of the Peloponnesian War and Aristotle. As I have already stressed, the effect of the mass-brainwashing of a generation of the children of the 1950s "White Collar generation," was expressed in the extreme by such features of the "rock-drug-sex youth-counterculture" as the Weatherman "creative violence," terrorist cult and the "Rainbow Coalition" of the 1970s. These phenomena were the vanguard formation of the growing popular mass-base for the destruction of the U.S. and European economies which has reduced the United States itself to a pleasure-domed, spreading, bankrupt mass of rubble today.

Typical of the decadence of that "lost generation," is the prevalence of the purely cult-like, almost brainless way of saying, "We are giving you information," a cult-behavior phenomenon spread from centers such as the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation's "cybernetics" program, to become a currently popular standard recipe for classroom and other public functions today. This is a form of radical sophistry beyond the degree of degradation recorded from the relevant period of ancient Athens, with an Iraq War which might have been cooked up by a Thrasymachus of that ancient time. As a result, there simply is no prevalent standard which compels truthful speech within the generality of the presently adult population born after 1945.

Most of what is believed by those generations among us, is usually a lie; it passes for information whose meaning lies in the choice of "spin" the next liar interprets from the lying utterance of the previous speaker, or popular newspaper or television broadcast. Sheer sophistry in an extreme which might astonish even the typically corrupt citizen of Pericles' "Golden Imperial Age" of Athens, has been a current characteristic of the culture of the U.S.A. and Europe in the transition of the shift of the center of power of opinion from my generation and its predecessor, to the so-called "Baby Boomer" generation of 68er notoriety.

A viciously lying Vice-President, and warrior of multiply deferred personal honor, Cheney, and his crew, are not the only compulsive liars in the lot. All sorts of public officials, including notable instances of actions by Federal judges, and entire sections of Executive branch agencies, are typical of this rampant moral decadence. The criminals, like Cheney, tell the lies they tell, while a President appears simply not to see the difference between truth and lies amid what is coming out of his own mouth; and the credulous, even in high places, pretend that what the liars have said must be respected as if it were truth, even when they have the evidence to show them it was all a lie.

Therefore, how does one educate the offspring of that "lost generation" of rabid sophists which the Congress of Cultural Freedom produced? How do we accomplish this under today's prevalent social conditions? For me, the only remedy was "Back to Plato and the Pythagoreans!" Attack the mental disease on which the late Dr. Lawrence Kubie focussed his professional attention: the crushing of the potential for actual creativity even among once-promising young entrants into our universities who had shown genuine creative potential, until the educational system and related factors crushed the passion for creativity out of them.

Ask, then: How must we educate young adults and others

under today's morally depraved state of prevalent popular opinion, of prevalent cultural pessimism, or such moral depravity seeking a worse depravity, not for the better, but because, like Vice-President Cheney's promotion of the Nazi-like, Torquemada-like torture of prisoners, it is more entertaining?

The place to begin is where the Pythagoreans began in teaching the quality of physical geometry called *Sphaerics,* as we have demonstrated the relevance of that approach in the work of the LaRouche Youth Movement. Start, thus, at the lowest level of an actually truthful approach to understanding the world in which we live. Define the principle of human creativity in the way which is both most economical in terms of predicates addressed, and which, nonetheless, focusses on individual human creativity in its most elementary form of social expression: physical geometry.

Change the emphasis in education, and in the practice of life generally. Let them find their true identity in the joy of that which distinguishes the man from the beast, in fleeing from habits of a poor species trapped in a fixed behavioral niche, into the joy of experience of the certainty that one is being creative. Let that be the starting point for uplifting a generation into inspiring society around them with, as Shelley wrote, "the power of imparting and receiving profound and impassioned conceptions respecting man and nature."

Revisit the intent of the Strategic Defense Initiative from that point of reference.

3. As the SDI Must Be Revisited

From the side of the U.S.A., in any discussion of U.S. relations with Russia today, the most important difference between the Europe and U.S.A. of the present situation and that of what was formerly western Europe in 1983, is that nearly a generation has elapsed since Andropov summarily, and foolishly rejected the proposed discussion of SDI with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The generation of U.S. and European social strata in reigning positions today, is not only a different generation than approximately a quarter-century ago; it is, in some crucial aspects of its characteristic behavior-patterns, a behavior which is, for one of my generation, almost a semblance of that of a different culture. This qualitative change in the political situation, is not essentially a product of the collapse of the Soviet system itself; it suggests a change in species, a change which has been, essentially, a product of the transfer of power to the generation in power today, from the generation which still, predominantly, ruled American and European society in 1983.

The problem this change in dominant generation presents, is not insoluble, but the problem will not be overcome until, and unless we understand that the relevant shift in cultural characteristics of the successive generations has presented us with what we must treat as what has become a very serious obstacle to be conquered, if society is to overcome the threatened, onrushing global catastrophe.

Notably, President Ronald Reagan and I, despite our differences, typify an important fraction of those who proposed what that President named the Strategic Defense Initiative, which represented the common instincts of much of that generation of young adults, my generation, which went to war under the U.S. leadership of our President Franklin Roosevelt, and against Adolf Hitler, in 1941. We were a generation which had experienced, and had come to play a leading participating role, as youthful and matured adults, in the recovery from the effects of a deep, world-wide financial and economic depression, and in the emergence of the U.S.A. as the most powerful national economy the world has ever known. The support for this initiative came not only from the U.S.A., but from leading military and scientific circles internationally, but with the support for our efforts from among the most sensitive and cultured political minds of the time.

The most crucial difference between the forces rallied around the SDI and the presently reigning generation, is that we of my generation still believed, then, as today's majority of that generation's relevant ruling strata, in Europe and the U.S.A. does not yet believe today, in increase of the productive powers of our nations' agriculture and industry, and in the raising of the standard of living of all of the people, both accomplished through the mustering of scientific and technological progress, and through the regulation of our trade relations and economic affairs according to the principle of the general welfare, to promote that economic good for humanity generally. We therefore believed, that cooperation of a type which were necessary for the promotion of the benefits of science-driven progress in the general welfare of cooperating nations, was the proper motivation for bringing foes sharing that conviction together, for what physical-chemist Edward Teller described then, as "the common aims of mankind."

Often, my generation may not have acted according to those principles, but, during the Franklin Roosevelt years, we, like our parents' generation, affirmed them, and, to a large degree, we believed in them. By and large, the presently reigning circles of the Baby Boomer generation has not.

President Ronald Reagan and I, who had many differences in policy in other respects, believed, as he stated repeatedly, that the then-existing policies of détente through mutual and assured capabilities for mutual thermonuclear obliteration, which he and I associated with our hatred of the wicked policies of Henry A. Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski, were not only hateful, but insane. In fact, he secured the Republican Presidential nomination in 1980 because the candidacy of his chief rival, George H.W. Bush, was widely despised at that time. Bush's candidacy was despised among many Republicans, and also by what became known as the "Reagan Democrats." It was despised chiefly for Bush's known association with Zbigniew Brzezinski's Trilateral Commission.

EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

LaRouche and President Ronald Reagan—shown here during the 1980 New Hampshire primaries—"represented the common instincts of much of that generation of young adults, my generation, which went to war under the U.S. leadership of our President Franklin Roosevelt, and against Adolf Hitler, in 1941."

Indeed, circles associated with Bush have sometimes blamed me personally, and bitterly, for contributing to the defeat of Bush's nomination, a defeat which Bush had brought upon himself by forcing me to respond to him in the way in which I replied to the Bush campaign's personal attack on me at that time. My junior's, the senior Bush's, dog-like obsession with bitterness against me from recollection of that experience, rankles him still today.

President Reagan and I both were among those who knew that there was a better way than the doomsday policies of Kissinger and Brzezinski. We and other notable figures in many other nations of the world participated in supporting our common intent to enter into honest cooperation with the then Soviet Union, to remove this nightmare from the world.

The world has now come into a time when the war-like threat to global civilization is expressed differently than at that time, but it is no less severe. In fact, the present, new form of danger is ultimately worse than the menace that we promoters of SDI sought to control then. Then, there were constraints on the schemes for even thermonuclear confrontations; there is no such constraint on the impact of the presently threatened global asymmetric warfare being spread by the offices of British Liberal Imperialist Prime Minister Blair and George Shultz's U.S. Vice-President Cheney. Happily, there are increasing forces, which are not only opposed to both Blair and Cheney, but which are awakening to the reality of the new kind of global existential threat. Nonetheless, the situation on that account remains perilous for the planet at the present moment. It is that situation which I have undertaken to address in this report.

I now proceed accordingly, in light of what I have written up to this point in the present report.

To grasp the importance of making this distinction between the reigning generations of that time and now, it is necessary to reflect on the explosions of sullen rage which any criticism of "the Baby Boomers"—called in France, "Bourgeois Bohèmes" or "BoBos"—tends to prompt, as if instinctively, from the BoBos themselves. Most BoBos, most emphatically those of the "white collar" pedigree, are incapable of that genuine sense of biting humor shown by the great François Rabelais and Miguel Cervantes, about the obviously ridiculous, but potentially fatal, characteristic absurdities of the cultural outlook and behavior specific to much of their own generation in their time; to those of us of an older generation, or for the young adults who came into life as children of the BoBo generation, it is difficult to evoke sanity from the BoBo generation, especially the so-called "white collar" segment of that generation, in the discussion of this generational topic.

It was during the 1950s, that we began to see the warnings of the miseducation of the white collar segment of the BoBo's generation. During that decade, we identified the culturally relevant downshift of society's management culture and educational policies by terms such as "white collar" and "the organization man." During that decade, we witnessed a qualitative downshift in the quality of education afforded to children and adolescents in "white collar" and other communities. "Information Society" and "the new math" were typical of those downshifts in quality of content of education which became an avalanche of cultural decay in the schools and universities over the course of the 1960s. The new, pro-malthusian trends in education set by the 1963 Paris OECD report of the notorious Dr. Alexander King, which culminated in the uprooting of Germany's Classical humanist education policies, was a significant reflection and part of the process of top-down, willful destruction of the education and morals of the victims, with the widespread plunge into the social cesspool of sophistry, among the students during that and later times.

The conflict brewing during these trends toward general cultural decadence, during the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s, is the root of the presently rising systemic conflict between the generation of the white-collar BoBos and the new generation of young adults, a conflict which broke significantly into the open about the time of the campaign for the Presidential nomination and election of the year 2000. The outbreak of the

conflict was not caused by the election of President George W. Bush, Jr.; but, that election has certainly aggravated the conflict greatly. The outbreak of this new generational conflict among our surviving adult generations into the open, came in the course of the 1999-2000 collapse of the so-called ("Y2K") "Information Technology" bubble of the mid-1990s.

The basis for the continuing conflict has been the fact, that economic and related effects of the cultural outlook of the generation of the 68ers, has no correspondence with the prospective welfare of the young-adult population for the half-century or more immediately ahead. The BoBo generation clings to the culture it has adopted from its past, while the young adults recognize that the continued reign of that culture condemns them to the role of a no-future generation. The reluctance, so far, expressed as what have been the screaming and bellowing outbursts of refusal, by the leading "white collar" edge of the BoBo generation, to change from its habituated ideological outlook, has been the continuing principal source of that conflict today.

The crucial feature of that conflict is, that were the BoBos to win their fight to resist the demands of the young-adult generation, the BoBos themselves are a doomed generation, living amid a world of the nations now threatened with an early plunge into a planetary dark age, doomed so by the recent stubborn refusal of the leading layer of BoBos to see themselves as they are, as to be seen in the "funny mirror" of world history's carnivals today. All of the evidence is warning us that the BoBos have been wrong on this issue; but, the BoBos have continued to dwell, stubbornly, in their doll houses, located at what they envisage as the end of the trolley-line of current history. Hopefully, now that I have pointed out this fact, reasonable people will change all that very soon.

To grasp the functional characteristics of the fits of virtually psychotic explosions of enraged sophistry which the mere posing of a serious discussion of this topic tends to prompt from among those clinical subjects, it is important to distinguish "white collarism" as if it were merely an economic-social category, from its crucial feature as a psychological category of a warped, adopted sense of personal psychological identity. It is most helpful to look back to the middle through late 1960s' infestation of that pestilence known as the "Beatles." It is important to look back to the "Rainbow Coalition" sequel of the early 1970s role of sociological "BoBo" recruits as players in the Synarchist-orchestrated, right-left terrorist "strategy of tension," deployed during the early 1970s by relevant elements of the official intelligence services, in NATO countries. We must focus on the most essential cultural feature of the emergence of the BoBos when they were, in their turn, a young-adult generation. After all, being a member of a young-adult adult generation could happen to almost any one, and usually does to one living that long.

Who and What Are the BoBos?

The essential feature of the rise to power of the BoBos today, the most essential historical role of the BoBo generation, is the transformation of the dominant cultures of Europe and the Americas from their earlier characteristic as the culture of technologically progressive, modern sovereign nation-states. The hallmark of the dominant stratum of the Baby-Boomer generation, is not merely the "post-industrial" culture of the unbathed university students of the 1968er generation and Woodstock, but the "end of history" reflected in the plummeting intellectual and moral decadence of the upper income-strata of the 1990s, and in the corporate executive's presently orgiastic grab of retirement benefits, away from the loyal employees of decades, into the purse of a johnny-come-lately who has happened to be passing through the executive suite of a doomed corporation.

These BoBos did not invent this change. They were "brainwashed," subjected to what was actually a form of torture, even within their own family homes, during the time they were already merely children. Already, then, the ones destined to become "more successful" financially, or in prestige as cultural pace-setters of the late 1960s and beyond, were being conditioned into playing a future role as adolescent and adult shock-troops—as virtual "dragon's teeth," as future Dionysians, in bringing about the ruin of a U.S. culture which had been the world's most successful form of nation-state economy in the history of humanity.

To understand them, you must recognize the deep wells of rage ready to bubble forth at any suitable occasion when the peculiar form of the essential torture of the 1950s conditioning of the "Baby Boomer" generation resurfaces, as it has done with the fanatics of the "religious far right" today.

Today's typical veteran of the "white collar" BoBo class, today's ageing "middle class," is presently occupied with rearranging the furniture and guest-lists in a perpetual "doll house," while waiting for retirement. As I have said above, the popular address of that doll house, has become "The End of the Line, Where History Stops." That destination's silly gossip and related entertainments has become, for those denizens of this age of decadence, a substitute for the forgotten art of creativity. Indeed, they have transferred the use of the very term, "creativity," to signify nothing more profound than emotional delight over changing the arrangement of furniture and guests in a child's doll house. This periodic fit of mere rearrangement is sometimes called "getting a new life," as if getting a new mate, or a new religion, were something comparable in historical significance to getting a new hairstyle.

All of the "conditioned reflexes" built into their personalities by aversive conditioning during childhood and beyond, which have induced the becoming of the BoBo as an expression of that type of "white collar" ideology, surges as a seething passion at the base of their emotionally-driven intellectual life. The kind of "brainwashing" to which the typical BoBos

BoBos at Woodstock in 1969. "The hallmark of the dominant stratum of the Baby-Boomer generation, is not merely the 'post-industrial' culture of the unbathed university students of the 1968er generation and Woodstock, but the 'end of history' reflected in the plummeting intellectual and moral decadence of the upper income-strata of the 1990s. . . ."

were subjected in their childhood, and later conditioning, was cruel and ugly, and, therefore embedded in them seismic potentials for rage and cruelties which tend to erupt to the surface periodically, in some very nasty ways.

The nearest likeness to this current phenomenon, although to a different specific effect, is the counter-cultural malaise which struck Europe during the post-World War I 1920s, the malaise which fed the impulses into fascism and what became World War II, and is echoed by the stratum associated with the ugly unwholesomeness of the so-called Reverend "Diamond Pat" Robertson of Virginia today. That conditioning, which is defended by protective barriers of threatened explosions of rage, is the root of a complementary social phenomenon, the lunacy of today's typical caricature of "Elmer Gantry," today's snake-oil peddler turned "religious fundamentalist," who is to be recognized as the complementary type of social phenomenon among the enraged "white collar" fanatics of the "Baby Boomer" class today.

The resulting effect, is the currently manifest plunge into the notorious Karl Rove's financial cesspool of "faith-based" sophistry, the prevalent cultural feature of the process of worsening cultural decay, leading into the tragic installation of the George W. Bush, Jr. Presidency.

In this circumstance, the onrushing collapse of the world's present financial-monetary system, contains a crucial, ironical potential advantage for civilization as a whole. Simply, the onrushing collapse of that system demonstrates that the cultural system to which the BoBo generation is attached, does not work, and could never work. This means that the habits which the BoBos had adopted as almost the essence of their being as a social phenomenon, are about to be taken away. Like the doomed flappers of 1929-1933 entering the Franklin Roosevelt 1930s, the BoBo generation of today is being forced, kicking and screaming in protest, into the real world, kicked out of that imagined "post-industrial," credit-card utopia which the ageing BoBos had earlier come to think they had established as the world as it would be forever more.

The characteristic feature of that mass-delusion from which the BoBos of the Americas and Europe need urgently to be freed, is a perverted notion of "freedom." To them it has come to mean freedom from those constraints which a good society imposes in the interest of the general welfare. These are constraints which they came to regard, foolishly, as innately wrong, morally and economically, and therefore oppressive to their adopted nature as, like a typical "neo-conservative," a type of feral, predatory being.

The latter, these contemporary followers of the 1930s legacy of Frankfurt School-associated Nietzschean existentialists, such as the Freiburg University's Nazi anti-Semite of that time, Martin Heidegger, tend, more or less inevitably, toward the well-known view of certain followers of the opinion of John Locke. They admire Locke's view, that "freedom" meant the right to own slaves as "property," or to cheat the employee of his pension, or to compel a man or woman to compete for employment at wages which would not sustain decent family life. "Freedom" for some among them, means Vice-President Cheney's "right" to operate *gulags,* and to run those *gulags,* and to select their captives in the bestial style of a modern Torquemada, or the "Operation Condor" of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's time, or that snarling sociopath on Mrs. Lynne Cheney's leash, Vice-President Dick Cheney, today.

The history of the U.S.A. has had what should have been its educational experience with "free trade" under the influence of the pro-slavery U.S. Democratic Party of the time, from Wall Street-banker-owned President Andrew Jackson, "land bank" swindler Martin van Buren, the monstrous James

Polk, and the London-directed scoundrels Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan. Every time we submitted to London's demand for a fresh rash of "free trade" policies, we have suffered; our experience with "free trade," from Nixon through the present incumbent, has been but one of the same set of great recurring tragedies of our people, a recurring experience from which we ought to have learned something long before Nixon.

It was the Administration of Franklin Roosevelt which rescued us, with its return of our republic to the principles on which our Federal Republic had been founded, the American System of political-economy. All of the great periods of our economy had reflected our adherence to protectionist measures designed to support "fair trade" policies for the benefit of our closely held entrepreneurships in farm, factory, and so forth, and a protectionist-assured fair-wage policy, and an honest commitment to the promotion of the general welfare of all.

However, during the post-Roosevelt 1940s and 1950s, those former Roosevelt Democrats who had fled into the white collar paradises of a newly created suburbia, had rechristened themselves as Republicans, and came to redefine "freedom" as the natural ally of "greed," and saw a suburb as a refuge from those "who envy what we are determined to have." In suburbia, ex-Communists turned the defense industry's Republican voters, found in local communities, the consolations of what might be fairly caricatured by their critics as "socialism in one pigsty," where the members of those bed-hoppers' paradises raised their children to worshipful respect for parental values. The relevant sociological literature widely published during the 1950s, in books and periodicals, was filled with what amounted, in fact, to lurid confessions on this point.

It was only typical of the process of victimization of those who sought to adopt to the new temper of these times, that General Electric sent Hollywood's Ronald Reagan to school, to be indoctrinated, like many, many others, in these ways. That President's adoption of SDI typifies the good from his past erupting within him, as it failed to express itself in many of the same age, a quality of goodness from a Franklin Roosevelt past, to assert itself in his campaign for that option. I saw many examples of Roosevelt Democrats costumed as Reagan Republicans, from my vantage-point as a relevant professional, at close range, during that time from the Presidencies of Dwight Eisenhower through Ronald Reagan.

I have witnessed the origins of the BoBo generation's cultural pace-setters for society as a whole, and I understand the effect upon their children's young adult generation.

So, with today's world economic crisis, "The Wall Street bull has entered your china shop!" as in 1929. Now, in our increasingly ruined economy, there is much breaking of customary glass and porcelain. Just to prove their claims to potency, some BoBos react to this, like fascists, by taking the side of the bulls, in attempting to smash a lot of china themselves, even their own!

EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

"Diamond Pat" Robertson represents the unwholesome modern counterpart to the counter-cultural malaise which struck Europe during the 1920s, leading into fascism and World War II.

The Consolations of History

Such generational episodes as I have described summarily here, are rather typical of the cycles of history. The competent strategist-statesman must look above and beyond such transitional pestilences as today's Baby-Boomerism, as the U.S.A. of President Franklin Roosevelt had outlived the pestilences of the Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Calvin Coolidge, and Herbert Hoover years of madness. Culture is not born as the manifestation of a mere generation; rather, generations are born within a cultural process which reaches back thousands of years. Such cultures are not free to do as they choose. They must adapt to the real universe, whether they like it or not, as one of the greatest of all of the revolutions in history, the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia later, and the American Revolution itself, demonstrate the fact that the greatest leap forward of the good, is an echo of the deepest good from the past. On this account, the fact that many cultures of the past have preferred to cling to their own foolish, habituated way, has usually meant that they were foredoomed to fail in one degree or another, some temporarily, some rather permanently, as the reigning stratum of the BoBo generation has failed so awfully, so stubbornly, so fanatically, in economics, and otherwise, over the recent three decades and more.

For example, the essential, "axiomatic" differences between U.S. culture and that of Europe, persist to the present day, despite all short- to medium-term deviations which appeared to be in vogue in their time. As I have indicated in the opening chapter of this report, the relations among the U.S.A., Germany, and Russia today, have an "axiomatically" determined long-term pattern since, implicitly, the reign of Czar Peter the Great, and, most emphatically, the period of Czar Alexander III. The genesis of these relations can not be dated from later than the 1763-1783 interval, and, in European culture generally, date from the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, and,

more remotely, the deeper stratification in the Council of Florence's Fifteenth-Century Renaissance. Not only do these long-ranging relationships exist; they reflect the impact of long-term processes upon short-term policy-shaping practice. Usually, it is the long-term processes, over the span of many generations, which are predominant, on condition that those societies survive the deviant intervals in-between.

These qualitative changes in the quality of the current skein of history, whether for better, or for worse, are never arbitrary. In 1983, I had warned that a Soviet rejection of President Reagan's SDI proposal would mean the probable economic collapse of the Soviet system in "about five years." On October 12, 1988, I warned that a collapse of the Soviet system, probably beginning in Poland, was about to break out. Yet, what happened came as a surprise to the foolish governments in Britain, France, and the recently elected George H.W. Bush's U.S.A., as it had to Hitler's "Thousand Year Reich"; and, it also came, so suddenly, to the poor foolish Erich "Belshazzar" Honecker's oxen and asses of East Germany, to whom he proclaimed the centuries-long immortality of his regime, at virtually the instant of its collapse.

Statisticians were ever the clowns who perform the great pratfalls in the big circus called history. Often, the greatest of coming storms are rallied in the seeming calm of a hot Summer's day; but, even then, many people, like President George W. Bush's Administration in the matter of Katrina, seem never to learn that lesson. My advantage in forecasting has been rooted in my acceptance of the lesson to be learned from the great mathematical physicist Bernhard Riemann, the lesson he associated with the name of "Dirichlet's Principle." This is a principle which applies as much to history's most significant social processes as it does in, for example, defining what Riemann was first to prove mathematically as the supersonic shock-front which opens the gate, in the department of physics, to the successful supersonic design of flight.

An event comparable to the sudden eruption of a shock-front, such as the foregoing examples of great changes in the flow of history, is building up in the evolution of the set of conditions already emerging within the preceding apparent calm. The understanding of this specific nature of the physical universe, including social processes, has existed, off and on, in European culture since the ancient Pythagoreans' purely constructive-geometric concept of the provable qualitative changes in state, called rational, irrational, and transcendental forms of mathematical-physical functions. This principle taken from the Pythagoreans and Plato, was the basis for the founding of modern experimental science, by Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa and others, during Europe's Fifteenth-Century Renaissance. It was the basis for the crucial actions founding competent strains of the modern physical science of Cusa by Kepler, Fermat, Leibniz, and their followers. It is replicated within the mind of the person generating any true discovery of universal physical principle, at the point his or her recognition of the existence of the relevant crucial irony has occurred. The germ of the coming storm comes to be seen, thus.

This significance of mankind's unique ability to foresee and to enact revolutionary changes in seemingly unchangeable long-term processes, is rooted in the nature of mankind, as distinct from the beasts. These influences are more deeply rooted in the individual of each present generation than most of each such generation suspect. They can be recognized, if we are prepared to do this, as they are inevitably associated with the language-cultures through which peoples bring individuals into the formation of processes which we know as societies and their cultures; but, they pertain essentially to something much deeper in language-culture than anything known to a mere grammarian, for example. They pertain to the ideas which the current literal interpretation of a language usually does more to conceal than reveal, that for reasons I have indicated afresh in the preceding chapters of this report.

The most important among the long-term factors underlying the conduct of current history, is the history of European civilization as a whole since the ancient Greece of Thales, Solon, the Pythagoreans, Socrates, and Plato. The conflict between, on the one side, the forces of Classical European culture, as only typified by Plato's dialogues and letters, and, on the opposing side, the Babylon-rooted tradition of empires, from the Persian Wars of Greece through the Roman empires, the Venetian-Norman medieval tyranny, and the present Anglo-Dutch Liberal empire, marks the principal benchmark positions in those thousands of years of cultural history embedded within every part of global European-influenced culture today.

What happened since 1945, and the Baby Boomer culture that produced, is merely a passing aberration in the continuing span of the world history of European civilization. Serious policy-shapers will look at that fact in that way.

Nonetheless, some people say, still today: "Forget Franklin Roosevelt; we can not put the toothpaste back in the tube." Unfortunately, foolish people who can not think clearly, and who, therefore, being of "post-industrial" disposition, could not have put the toothpaste in the tube originally, and, therefore, would not try to put the toothpaste back into the tube today, lest success in such an endeavor might become an offense against their adopted, ignorant prejudices.

The fact is, the overturning of President Franklin Roosevelt's policy for the post-war world, has been the principal continuing cause for every globally important, avoidable man-made horror to which the Americas and Europe has been subjected since his death in 1945. That should have been the thought in the mind of any intelligent statesman of the post-1945 decades. Unfortunately, the corruption represented by the ideologies which have been the enemy of our republic's existence from the beginning, those ideologies of John Locke, Bernard Mandeville, and silly Adam Smith, against which our patriots fought our American Revolution earlier, and fought against the scourge of fascism in World War II, have turned

many into the political-cultural equivalent of spoiled, but repackaged canned fruit, appropriately called "neo-conservatives" or simply liberally decayed.

If I seem sometimes to repeat myself, I would not be obliged to do so this often, were the enemy not shaking our premises with his efforts to distract us, to destroy our concentration, by his banging, with his battering-ram, against our fortress door.

Obviously, the recent four decades of downward trends in our economy, and the wreckage which has been made of the generation of our people known as "Baby Boomers," attest to nothing so plainly as the fact that our pride in our national defense has been essentially a sham. We are being destroyed, not by foreign military forces or terrorists from abroad, but by the enemy within our gates, by the same treasonous instruments of free trade and related ideological fantasies which have been the principal threat to our existence since earlier than the 1763 rise of Lord Shelburne's British East India Company to the position of a leading world imperial power.

The evidence of that enemy's rampage within our citadel is seen in the elimination of our independent progressive farmers and our closely held productive enterprises. Giant corporate enterprises with no loyalty to our national sovereignty, controlled largely by international financier interests of no actual loyalty to any nation, control, wreck, and ruin our national economy, largely from within, impoverishing us, while destroying more and more of our industries, and uprooting the means for fulfulling those rightful obligations of our republic to our states, our local communities, and our citizenry.

That enemy who is ensconced largely within our financier establishment, has nearly reached his primary global objective, the destruction of our American republic, through aid of changes in laws accomplished by alien powers through corrupt channels of largely foreign, or worse, transnational, financier influence. Where there is unabashed "free trade," no enemy need solicit other forms of treason against us. In the end, "free trader" is "free traitor," as more and more are coming to realize this ugly truth with the currently accelerating passage of time.

Who Is Our Present Enemy?

These trends of the present time were evident to me during the 1979-1982 interval, when my proposal for a new approach to détente with the Soviet Union of that time was taking articulated form in my intentions. Since we are creatures of human will, and neither mechanical devices, nor mere beasts, a universal method for statistical prediction of exact dates, in a society in which free will operates, is always impossible *in principle.* What can be forecast, as distinct from statistical predictions, is the unfolding of those kinds of "Dirichletian" boundary conditions which define the area of decision-making challenges and then-available options, defining those boundary-areas within which estimable types of relevant decisions will either be made, or "corrective" effects for the failure to make timely needed decisions will produce the alternative as effects.

"The overturning of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's policy for the post-war world, has been the principal continuing cause for every globally important, avoidable man-made horror to which the Americas and Europe has been subjected since his death in 1945."

In that approach to shaping future history, we should adopt a view akin, generically, to that which guided the crafting of my original proposals of the 1979-1982 interval; we must find a point in future history which lies a generation or more beyond the point of decision for which one is crafting an option for immediate consideration. This takes the form of strategic planning, as for the included possibility of a future general war. Usually, competent such designs are war-avoidance designs, which have the included form of "grand strategy" for warfare, but which use that estimate of "the potential war we have to consider as a threatened state of affairs," as a starting-point for crafting the strategy for a achieving a better option than warfare.

The British Empire, for example, was built on the foundations of an Anglo-Dutch Liberal financier class, which had done a fair job in studying Delphic methods of winning wars, by getting other people to fight each other, and thus becoming the triumphant arranger of the peace—as the British did with the Seven Years' War concluding with the Paris peace-treaty of February 1763, and Shelburne's London did in organizing the French Revolution and promoting the Napoleonic wars which consolidated Britain's imperial power.

Think of such matters in this way. Frederick the Great maneuvered the Austrian commanders into acting on Frederick's stage at Leuthen, and Shelburne's crew made France and continental Europe generally perform war on a stage which the British Empire orchestrated by aid of what were traditionally Delphic methods.

The better way, rather than the imperial methods of European history, is to win wars by a.) Not having to actually fight them; and b.) Letting the other fellow enjoy the sense of

having won something well worth having. The purpose is not to deceive him, but to do something which he may come justly to recognize as truly for his own good.

This means defining a future point in history at which our strategy has led to a durable mode of peaceful cooperation among states, in which what had been the potentially warring parties have gained something important through peace, something which could not have been gained through actual warfare. The SDI, as I designed its principles, had exactly that intention. Once the President of the U.S.A. had adopted what he named the SDI as an actually proffered proposal for action, the relevant Soviet government officials, from Andropov on down, were, as I said earlier here, to prove themselves, in effect, the world's greatest idiots for failing to plunge into negotiations with the President on what he had offered.

It is with those thoughts in mind that I crafted my approach to what President Reagan named SDI.

4. The Future Toward Which We Must Build

The world today is contained, functionally, within what the evolution of European culture established as the dynamic of global development during the centuries since the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance centered around Florence, Italy, and the subsequent adoption of the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia. There will be protests against such a statement from sundry quarters of the world, but what I have just stated is a fair description of a scientific fact which can not be overlooked if the world is to be rescued presently from the looming early threat of descent into a prolonged, planet-wide new dark age.

I must begin this concluding chapter of the report by situating the thematic issue here with a brief summary of the points which I have developed earlier, as follows.

What we should signify by an historical "European civilization," dates from about 700 B.C., in the developments which occurred within what we, today, term "ancient Greek civilization," a development which was prompted by the inclusion of the indispensable role of the cultural influence of ancient Egypt upon cultures such as Egypt's strategic maritime allies, the Ionian Greeks in the eastern Mediterranean, and the Etruscans in the western Mediterranean, against that Babylonian-Tyre legacy.

The essential foe of this development, has been the "imperial," or "Babylonian" model, which enters this ancient history of Greek civilization in the forms of the Persian wars, and as the expression of that Babylonian model which was the pestilence, within Greek culture, of the Delphi cult of Apollo whose most notable outcome has been the Roman imperial model. This is the Delphi cult whose influence is extended to modern imperialism in such forms as the global Anglo-Dutch Liberal financier-oligarchical system, a system which has usually dominated the world since approximately the victory of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal forces in the relevant February 1763 Treaty of Paris.

In net effect, the reigning world system of today, is chiefly the conflict between that Anglo-Dutch Liberal system of international financier-oligarchical power, and that system's presently only significant global rival, the American System of political-economy associated with such names as, most notably, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Henry Clay, Henry C. Carey, Abraham Lincoln, and President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The leading immediately relevant highlights of that history of rivalry of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal imperialist and American System of political economy, have been two principal long waves of development in rivalries between those two systems. On the one side, there has been the rise of the U.S.A. to a world power with the U.S. victory over London's puppet, the Confederacy, and the subsequent rise of power of the U.S.A., following 1876, through the spread of the emulation of the American System in such key nations as Germany, Russia, Japan, and the struggle for a New China under Sun Yat Sen. This long wave, from the 1863 U.S. military victory at Gettysburg, through the death of President John F. Kennedy, continued along a generally upward course, until the beginning of the decline in the U.S.'s development and power, through foolish changes in U.S. policy, launched over the period from the launching of the official U.S. War in Indo-China. This has been a decline continued through the various stupidities associated, in significant part at the time, with the "central European" mentalities and styles of the 1970s' most influential U.S. National Security Advisors of that interval, Henry A. Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The most ruinous of the latter developments which typify the 1968-2005 economic and related decline of the U.S.A. as a power, has been the wrecking of the Bretton Woods fixed-exchange-rate system, an action in favor of a floating-exchange-rate system led, during 1964-68, by the first of the Harold Wilson governments of the United Kingdom, and continued by the Nixon Administration's 1971-1972 wrecking of the Bretton Woods system. This was the wrecking-policy continued, to the present day, by the unleashing of the waves of deregulation which de-industrialized and wrecked the U.S. internal economy, and set the pattern for building toward a new global parody of medieval Venetian-Norman, *ultramontane* imperialism called "globalization."

Underlying those thousands of years of internal conflict within extended European civilization, the essential issue has been that of choosing the definition of the nature of the individual human being. The religious form of this issue has been the conflict between sundry pluralist varieties of paganism, on the one side, and, on the other side, the common axiomatic feature of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, as summarized in the absolute distinction of mankind from lower forms of life, as expressed on the subject of the nature and mission of man

and woman specified in the concluding verses of ***Genesis*** 1, the same distinction which the celebrated Russian scientist Vladimir I. Vernadsky made between Biosphere and Noösphere.

As typified by contrast to the implicitly Babylonian, Delphic code of Lycurgus, the view of man and society by Solon of Athens, human life is implicitly of an essential quality setting mankind, and the immortal individual personality, sometimes called the "soul," apart from and absolutely above all other living species: such that the human individual is sacred to mankind, and that all persons share in the privileges and responsibilities to all past, present, and future for all of humanity, of what philosophical or religious persuasions identify as the immortal soul of the mortal biological individual.

As the case of scientist Vernadsky's discoveries illustrate the point, this religious, or quasi-religious definition of man, has an absolute basis in physical science properly defined. This connection was made explicit for science to the present day, by the work, most notably, of the Pythagoreans, Socrates, and Plato. The connection is associated with the notion of Promethean man, as illustrated by the surviving middle portion of Aeschylus' ***Prometheus*** Trilogy, ***Prometheus Bound,*** in which that epitome of evil, the polytheists' Olympian Zeus, condemns Prometheus to perpetual torture for what Zeus proposes were the crime of supplying the use of fire to ordinary human beings. The relevance of that drama to living history, still today, is the following.

As the empirical existence of the Noösphere attests, the human mind produces discoveries of principle which, in their application, create what might seem to be a second, distinct Biosphere, a residue comparable to the Biosphere's accumulation, but whose origin is uniquely the products of the discoveries of principle made, and applied by the creative powers specific to the mind of the human individual. This includes the evidence, that were mankind of the same class of species as the higher apes, the human population of the planet could not have exceeded some millions of individuals at any time under the relevant ecological conditions existing during the recent two millions years.

The growth of the human population itself depends upon changes in the form of improvements in nature made only by man; it is only through such changes, both in nature and in increase of the individual human's power over nature, that the rise of potential relative population-density which is unique to the human species, could occur and be sustained.

The unique significance of the Pythagoreans in European culture, is the way in which they employed the pre-existing science of Egyptian astronomy to provide European culture with explicit insight into those specific powers of the individual human mind, by which relevant discoveries of universal physical principles, such as the use of fire, are possible. In other words, human creativity, as defined in the physical-geometric terms of reference of Pythagorean *Sphaerics,* enables mankind to know, and to employ discoveries of universal physical principle in a conscious, communicable mode.

The ideas of universal principle which the mortal individual discovers, communicates to others, and transmits to future generations, expresses the inherent immortality of the human individual. This value placed upon the human individual's unique species-nature, is the value of individual human life which is sacred, and which constitutes, therefore, the universal natural law to which all government of society must be subject, in defiance of any contrary sort of willful man-made positive law.

This current within European civilization, and the struggle of this current against foes such as the implicitly "Babylonian," implicitly imperialist tradition of the Delphic Apollo, is the essence of European civilization.

It is this notion of the nature of the uniqueness and sacredness of human life, a notion traced in European civilization to the ancient Greece of the Pythagoreans, Solon, Socrates, and Plato, which has been the source of the power of development existing inside European culture since that time.

Europe's Enemy From Within, Today

However, there were efforts to crush that Classical idea of man out of existence. The idea itself persisted, as the case of Christianity attests; but, the realization of that idea in the form of a state whose constitution met the requirements of that idea, was postponed through repeated setbacks over the thousands of years, from the Peloponnesian war until Europe's Fifteenth-Century great ecumenical Council of Florence, where modern European civilization was belatedly born.

The problem until recent centuries has been, that the spread of that Delphic model of sophistry within ancient Greek culture, enabled the forces of the Persian Empire of the time to induce Classical Greece virtually to destroy itself through the Peloponnesian war. This enabled the imperial forces of the Achaemenids to play with the role of King Philip's Macedonia to crush Greece. It was against this background, that Plato's dialogues and letters were composed as a design for immediate and continuing counterstrike against the Delphic ruin of Greece of the immediately preceding period. Plato's design, as his letters emphasize this intention, shows the dialogues as a kind of constitution to guide the struggle to rescue the cause of European civilization.

The success of that struggle for European civilization waited through the intervening centuries of empires, chiefly the Roman and Byzantine empires, and the *ultramontane* imperialism of the Venice-Norman partnership, until the great financial collapse of the Venetian system's Lombard bankers, during the Fourteenth-Century New Dark Age, created the aperture through which the great ecumenical Council of Florence marched to launch modern European civilization. The result was the founding of the first modern nation-states according to the commonwealth model, of France's Louis XI and England's Henry VII. However, the resurgent Venetian

financier-oligarchy struck back through its role in assisting to bring about the fall of Constantinople, while the Habsburg-led inquisition drowned Europe in blood over the 1492-1648 interval, in religious warfare used as a Venice-directed weapon against the consolidation of the new institution of the modern sovereign nation-state.

The qualitative advantage of European civilization, as compared with those of Asia, for example, was not fully apparent in gross terms until the great reforms of the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, and the unleashing of much of the potential expressed by those reforms in the aftermath of the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia. The gross demographic and related evidence of this, became clear after 1648, but the fact of the matter was that the Treaty of Westphalia, by outlawing the cancer of religious warfare, made possible the unleashing of the great benefits whose institutional existence dates from the impact of the Fifteenth Century's great ecumenical Council of Florence.

The uniqueness of the U.S.A. in this post-1648 pattern of modern European civilization, is located chiefly in two exemplary developments of 1789-1815 inside Europe, from the July 14, 1789 storming of the Bastille under the direction of British asset Philippe Égalité, on behalf of the British agent Jacques Necker, and the role of the Napoleonic wars, as in the 1756-1763 "Seven Years War," in looting and ruining continental Europe to the advantage of the imperial power of the British East India Company. These factors, including the legacy of feudal aristocratic systems on the continent, imposed a relative backwardness of political culture throughout Europe until the aftermath of the U.S. victory of President Abraham Lincoln. The impact of both the two great wars of the Twentieth Century, plus the virtual state of nuclear warfare hovering over the 1945-1989 interval, made the U.S.A. under President Franklin Roosevelt the most advanced and most powerful nation on Earth, and introduced, for about two decades, the best system of cooperation in a common monetary system the world has ever known to the present day.

Still today, the global effect of the continued legacy of that conflict, between the feudal model of the *ultramontane* tradition on the one side, and the commonwealth form of modern nation-state, on the other, remains undecided. Finally, we must decide, once and for all, for the supremacy of the latter. The forces of Anglo-Dutch Liberalism, are the current disguise for the actuality of today's Venetian modelled financier-oligarchical world system. Since the U.S. 1865 victory over Lord Palmerston's Confederacy puppet, our republic, the heir of the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, has been locked in a struggle for the survival of our American system against the challenge represented by our oldest and most hateful enemies, the Anglo-Dutch Liberal system. Since the founding of our republic, but especially since President Lincoln's victory over the Confederacy which was the puppet of Britain's Lord Palmerston, the continued existence of the commonwealth form of nation-state republic has depended upon the role of leadership in the world provided by the existence of our U.S. republic. The included result of the overreach of the powerful Anglo-Dutch Liberal model of international financier-oligarchical system, the struggle between those two opposing forces, has also been a reflected struggle within the U.S.A. itself, as much as with the enemy forces of the present international financier-oligarchical interest from outside our borders.

It was against this historical background, that I crafted my proposed design for the policy known as the SDI. It was on this basis that I crafted my long-term objective as the target toward which the proposed cooperation between Washington and Moscow was then aimed. As I described this on the eve of the fateful year of 1989, my strategic perspective was as follows. In principle, it is the same strategic perspective I put forward for today.

I have written, since the outset of this report, of a distinction between the immediate objectives of negotiations such as the SDI proposal defined, and the longer-range, higher objectives which must be the understood true intent and actual targets of the agreements being discussed. The events of 1989-2005 to date, are what they have been. Today's conditions differ thus from those of 1988-1989, but the long-term objective persists.

Now, as then, the pivot of the proposal for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), was the underutilization of those scientific potentials, which were associated with the development of the military arsenal, for revolutionizing the non-military sector, not only within the scope of the NATO alliance, but the Soviet system. The characteristic problem of compartmentalized forms of so-called "military-industrial" systems, is the lack of sufficiently high rates of spill-over from the military into high gain rates of investment in this technology into the non-military sector. It is in the civilian sector that the technological progress is realized as increases in the productive powers of labor of the population as a whole. It is by increasing greatly the investment of these technologies for revolutionizing the product and production technologies of the non-military sector, that the needed base of support for the military capabilities are provided.

What I emphasized was not only the introduction of cooperative "crash programs" of scientific-technological revolutions along those lines, but driving this progress into the civilian sector of the partners, and into a "common market" for technological revolutions in the less developed sectors of the world. The crucial effect of an agreement between the Soviet and NATO powers to this approach would have meant what was, at that moment, an absolutely indispensable step toward reversing that neo-Luddite mass insanity of the 1968-1981 Nixon and Carter Administrations which was already beginning to have virtually irreversible, ruinous effects on the economies of the world. A shocking agreement on the SDI between the governments of the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union then, would have had shocking

cultural effects which would have reversed the already accelerating collapse of the world economy, an economy on the verge of a chain-reaction collapse into a planetary new dark age at the time of this writing.

Technically, scientifically, in our back-channel dialogue of the time, the Soviet government agreed with my view on this feature of the proposed non-military advantage, but conveyed the view that since we would benefit more than they, they would reject the proposal and beat us by "other means." Hence, my absolutely accurate forewarning of a potential collapse of the Soviet system "within about five years," under the conditions of Soviet rejection of the proposal were it made by President Reagan, as Reagan did make the proposal a month later, and as the Soviet government of Andropov did reject the proposal.

What might be called by the best qualified historians the "normal" standard condition of relationships among the peoples of this planet, has never changed in principle, and never will. Those conditions are embodied in universal principles which define the permanent nature of the human species, a nature already recognized in essentials by the ancient Pythagoreans and others during the time of the emergence of ancient Greek culture from a preceding relatively long dark age of the region.

Looking to the Future

There are certain limits, of course, to our competence to foresee future states of organization of the human species as a whole. However, if we recognize the present conflicts among peoples and nations as reflecting the effects of what some have termed "the childhood diseases of mankind," we can foresee a point in the not too distant future, at which the effects of certain among those diseases could have been brought under willful control. The greater part of what we can reasonably foresee in that way, are not results which we might believe would be realized within a single generation, or even two or three; what we foresee on this account, is the general nature of the proximate objectives we must manage to realize in some degree early on, and also as qualitative changes several generations ahead, at a point of today's horizon perhaps two to three generations ahead, when young people living today will be approaching the sunset of their mortal lives.

I have been gratified, on this account, by the results of some important reflections on the practical implications of certain discoveries by Vernadsky for the challenges in management of physical economy which the planet must become prepared to face about two generations ahead. This accords with the important fact, that the physical life-span of long-term, essential investments in development of basic economic infrastructure, is between one and two generations, or somewhat longer. Thus, the commitments, or failure to make relevant commitments in these categories, which are a very large ration of the total physical-economic requirements of a modern economy, are matters of urgent immediate attention for commitments by existing governments and relevant other institutions.

Looking at the evolution of the immediate requirements these long-term investments imply, shows us a large part of the policy-commitments this implicitly requires be considered for action by governments, and among governments. Therefore, looking into the future to this extent is the proper foundation for any agreement among nations which would be satisfactory for them for a half-century or longer to come.

Take the case of Bismarck's view of the danger to the peace of Europe.

It had been the circles of Friedrich Schiller, typified by the von Humboldt brothers, who were at the center of the republican cultural circles who designed the trap for the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte which Prussians, such as the statesman Freiherr vom Stein, encouraged Russia's Czar Alexander I to spring, and who led in the pursuit of Napoleon to prevent him from building up a replacement, in France, for the French military forces lost along the way. The plan to trap Napoleon, as crafted within the relevant circles of the Prussian officer corps under Scharnhorst, was based explicitly, in its original drafting, upon Schiller's study of the wars of Spain in the Netherlands and the Thirty Years War.

Whatever the outcome at the Vienna Congress, later, the cooperation between Schiller's Germany and Russia in defense against the predator Napoleon, was not only successful, but defined the strategic potential for future cooperation between Germany and Russia which Bismarck understood clearly, and the thought on that subject which was to cause imperial London to tremble over the course of the remainder of that century, and beyond.

The British used the Treaty of Vienna to play France, a fragmented Germany, Austro-Hungary, and Russia against one another in a "balance of power" which constituted London's management over the continent of Europe. After the death of Palmerston and the victory of the U.S.A. over Palmerston's treasonous Confederacy puppet and the Anglo-French-Spanish Maximilian adventure in Mexico, British policy shifted toward building up Prussia in Germany at the relative expense of France and Austro-Hungary. Out of the situation thus produced by the Franco-Prussian war, Bismarck's policy was to defend Germany against the British threat to pit Germany and Austro-Hungary in a war against both France and Russia. Until 1888-1890, Bismarck was able to control the situation by secret agreements with Russia which were intended to block the launching of an Austro-Hungarian general war which British operations in the Balkans was stirring. As long as close understanding between Bismarck and his Kaiser continued, and until Czar Alexander III was replaced by the foolish Nicholas II, the balance was maintained. The 1890 ouster of Bismarck, the assassination of the President of France, and the British launching of Japan into the first Sino-Japanese war against China, Korea, and Russia, were the British authorship of British King Edward

VII's beginning of what became known as World War I.

Nonetheless, the reality remained that Germany and Russia had a common interest in mutual relations which would promote a cooperation among the principal continental powers toward the development of Asia. It was to prevent such cooperation, that London organized what became known as World War I. The measures used to accomplish this, included the assassination of U.S. President William McKinley which brought British assets Theodore Roosevelt and Ku Klux Klan fanatic Woodrow Wilson into the Presidency. Nonetheless, it remained the vital long-term strategic interest of the U.S.A. to promote a pro-development policy of trans-Pacific and trans-Atlantic cooperation, and to promote the extension of long-term economic cooperation among the nations of continental Europe with Asia. That remains the case for the true interests of the U.S.A. to the present day.

However, such cooperation could never succeed under the condition of either the substitution of "globalization" for the standard institution of the sovereign nation-state, or nations defined merely as mechanistic collection of individual persons and other loose parts within an assigned national territory. Civilized nations can exist in a durable form only in a certain way, as dynamic, rather than mechanical systems.

The essential feature of a viable nation is premised upon the notion of creativity which the ancient Pythagoreans' science of Sphaerics located in those creative powers of the individual mind whose existence the modern positivist and existentialist not merely deny, but, essentially, forbid, as the satanic Olympian Zeus of Aeschylus' ***Prometheus Bound*** banned the transmission of the knowledge of the use of fire to mortal men and women.

These considerations require us to base society's organization on that dynamic principle of human individual creativity which the Olympian Zeus would forbid. It is the transmission of the experience of such creative processes of discovery of universal principles among the members of society, which is the most characteristic basis in daily social practice for stable sovereign nation-state republics of a durable form. What we require is a system of such perfectly sovereign nation-state republics of the commonwealth form associated with the intentions of France's Louis XI and England's Henry VII.

It is precisely the existence of this idea of a system of cooperation among respectively perfectly sovereign nation-state republics of the commonwealth mode, upon which the great advantage of modern European civilization has depended. It is the proper objective of the U.S.A., among others, as President Franklin Roosevelt intended, had he lived, instead of Harry Truman, to bring about such a state of relations among the peoples of the world, through shared development as free and sovereign states.

The very nature of human creativity. is its voluntary quality. Therefore, any attempt at programs, or pogroms, of externally dictated "regime change" are implicitly criminal enterprises by those who perpetrate such follies. Relations among states must be voluntary. It is through cooperation among states, in promoting those forms of development which call the expressed development of the creative powers of mankind into play, which will tend, by the nature of such an approach, to bring forth evolutionary developments within nations which are more and more agreeable with the long-term aims of mankind.

Rather than imposing dictated designs for other nations, and rather than merely trying to persuade by example, we must call into play forces within the individual human being, the force of individual creativity's expression as a pathway of progress in the successive generations of social life.

If the advantage of such forms of cooperation among states is made clear, in practical terms, that agreement becomes a political force which defines a superior sort of perception of national self-interest. Rather than imposing dictated designs for other nations, and rather than merely trying to persuade by example, we must call into play forces within the individual human being, the force of individual creativity's expression as a pathway of progress in the successive generations of social life.

No strategy is worth much for long, unless it is rooted in, and controlled by a clear understanding of the actual, non-Hobbesian, non-Lockean nature of the human being. If we crush the expression and development of those creative powers of the individual which the Pythagoreans, Solon, Socrates, and Plato defined, we turn the victims of such crushing into something which simulates a being which is less than human. If we, instead, evoke a sense of the nature, reality, and efficiency of creative mental powers of the individual, as through the expression of scientific and technological progress as objectives in and of themselves, we unleash a force for good within the individual which society, must in time, find tempting even to the point of being irresistible.

So, pick a destination for the world of mankind's foreseeable future. Let the present nations agree to begin marching toward that destination. Never see the immediate future as any more than a useful stepping-stone toward a different, better quality of life a few steps into a future state of affairs. Never retreat into the stinking stagnation which a fishbowl closed too long ensures.

Editorial

Reversing the Systemic Collapse

As Lyndon LaRouche made clear in his webcast on Nov. 16, the first step that must be taken in order to solve *any* of the problems of U.S. foreign policy, and U.S. economic policy, is the removal of Vice President Dick Cheney from office. Only that kind of surgery will free the Congress, and permit the control of the Administration, sufficiently to allow the necessary radical changes in direction.

A look at the way in which the economic and financial crises are crashing in on the United States and world economy in these last few weeks, should underscore the urgency of getting over the Cheney obstacle, so that emergency corrections can be made.

Start off with the latest *trade deficit* announcement by the U.S. Department of Commerce, which showed an unprecedented deficit on the part of the "world's leading economy," now on course for an annual deficit of over $700 billion. This goes together with the shocking figures announced by the Treasury Department a few days later: a $102 billion net capital inflow into the United States in the month of September. Put together with the three previous months, this rate of inflow shows that the U.S. financial economy is being kept afloat through the influx of $4 billion every business day! The fact that a larger portion of that inflow comes from the speculative dealers called hedge funds, indicates how fragile this arrangement is. It can't last forever.

Speaking of hedge funds raises the question of the rampant instability in that sector, which is very visibly on the minds of the international banking community. Emergency meetings dealing with derivatives and hedge funds have been frequent occurrences in the last few months, where worries are openly expressed.

A special insight into persistent worries by central bankers these days was given by Philipp M. Hildebrand, board member of the Swiss National Bank (SNB). At a public event in Berlin on Nov. 9, he elaborated on the theme "Financial Market Stability and Hedge Funds." He noted that hedge funds now account for a significant part of the global trade in high-risk corporate bonds, emerging market bonds and credit derivatives. Further increasing the "systemic risks related to hedge fund activities" is the use of sometimes extreme forms of leverage by such funds. The simple form of hedge fund leverage is credit granted by the large investment banks. However, there are more complex leverage mechanisms employed by hedge funds: financial derivatives.

Hildebrand then warned: "In view of the different forms of leverage it can not be ruled out that a single or even a group of hedge funds reaches an extreme degree of leverage, as in the case of LTCM in the year 1998." Central bankers are very worried about this issue, in particular due to the linkage between hedge funds and the global banking system. The "most dangerous" situation would occur, once a "wide-spread credit crisis coincides with a worldwide liquidity crisis on capital markets." The extreme degrees of leverage in the hedge fund industry are therefore "the Achilles heels of the international banking system," Hildebrand stated. "In plain words, it cannot be ruled out, that in case of fraudulent risk management at a large international investment bank, a hedge fund crisis could spread to a single or, in the extreme case, even to a number of large banks."

As if to underscore Hildebrand's worries, the two weeks subsequent to his remarks saw new dangers arising in two sectors which could very well detonate a hedge fund/banking crisis: the bloated real estate bubble in the U.S. and Europe, and the U.S. auto sector. Signs of slowdown in the growth of the U.S. housing bubble are now everywhere, causing a quiet panic. And the rampant talk of a likely bankruptcy of General Motors, combined with a possible shutdown of production capacity in the United States, is producing major tremors.

Economically, as well as financially, the world economy is at a point of no return. The proliferation of disease, the takedown of health care, the dismantling of essential machine tool capabilities and destruction of its workforce, all are portending a Dark Age, even prior to an all-out financial breakdown.

Fortunately, a solution-concept is at hand, in the proposals put forward by Lyndon LaRouche for bankruptcy reorganization and a New Bretton Woods. But there is no getting around the fact that every day Cheney remains in office, is costing us lives, and opportunities in the economy, as well as the war. To save the world's economic future, act today to *dump Cheney.*

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