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LaRouche to Hillary: Take Lead in Cheney Impeachment
Sudan Initiative Aims To Counter Destabilization
The Determination of the Orbit of Carl Gauss

Kennebunkport: LaRouche's SDI Is Back on the Table



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THE JOURNAL OF THE LAROUCHE-RIEMANN METHOD OF PHYSICAL ECONOMICS

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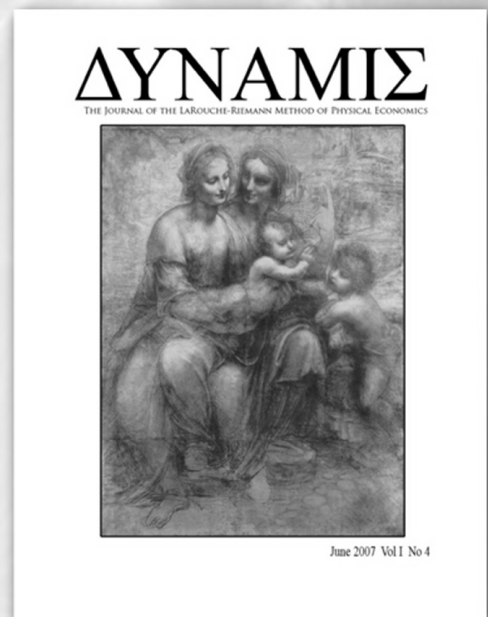
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EIR

From the Managing Editor

We are at one of those delicate turning points in history right now, at which the world could undergo a positive strategic shift of historic proportions—provided that certain people muster up the courage to do what has to be done. The Kennebunkport “Lobster Summit” created a potential which was nowhere reported in the U.S. or European press. Due to the work of an “advance team” of former Presidents George H. W. Bush and Bill Clinton, the Maine meeting between George W. Bush and Russian President Putin occurred—in a relaxed setting, *without Dick Cheney*, and with the senior Bush as host. The result was a new Russian proposal to share ABM and radar technologies, potentially taking this area of U.S.-Russian confrontation off the agenda; a signed agreement on the development of nuclear energy; and the possibility of cooperation in other domains.

That’s all provided that George W. remains under “adult supervision,” and that Dick Cheney is removed from office, quickly. The fragility of the shift that has occurred was immediately demonstrated when Bush returned to Washington, defended his indefensible Iraq policy; blamed Iran, Syria, Hezbollah, and al-Qaeda for the fact that his “surge” policy is not succeeding; and built up Cheney’s momentum for a new war.

Our *Feature* provides rich documentation of the history leading up to the Kennebunkport summit, including quotes from Lyndon LaRouche’s February 1982 call for U.S.-Soviet cooperation in what became known as the Strategic Defense Initiative.

LaRouche will develop these themes in a webcast on July 25 at 1:00 p.m. EDT, on “The End of the Post-FDR Era” (www.larouchepac.com).

To propel forward the kinds of global changes that are needed, EIR’s editors announce a subtle change in editorial policy: We are not a U.S. magazine for the world, but rather an international publication, based in the United States. We shall cover breaking developments from a global and historical perspective, not a local one.

And of course, we shall continue our emphasis on the exciting work of the LaRouche Youth Movement and its “Basement Team,” which is currently researching the contributions of Carl F. Gauss. See the *Science* section in this issue for the latest report.



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Left to right: Former President George H.W. Bush, President Vladimir Putin, and President George W. Bush, in Kennebunkport, Maine, July 1, 2007.



White House/Eric Draper

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BREAKTHROUGH IN U.S.-RUSSIAN RELATIONS?

LaRouche's SDI Proposal Is Back on the Table!

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

At the so-called "Lobster Summit," held at the Bush family's vacation site in Kennebunkport, Maine, a potentially very positive development occurred. In the presence of the former President George H.W. Bush, Sr., Russian President Vladimir Putin presented the current President Bush a proposal which could change the relationship between the U.S.A. and Russia, away from the current escalation and back to a basis of strategic cooperation. At their joint press conference, Putin presented the same proposal he made at the June G-8 Summit in Heiligendamm: to use the current "Gabala" radar station in Azerbaijan as a mutual Russian-American missile defense system, instead of the system planned by the U.S.A. in Poland and the Czech Republic. As a new element, Putin also proposed the modernization of the Azeri radar installation, an additional radar facility in southern Russia, and the creation of information exchange centers in Brussels and Moscow, and to place the total cooperative process under the command of the NATO-Russia Council.

Lyndon LaRouche has emphasized the enormous potential which this proposal contains: Although there are no guarantees, the outcome could turn out to be very hopeful, provided that the right combination of leading Democrats and Republicans can bring themselves together to react to this proposal in the right way. Putin himself, speaking at the joint press conference, stressed how far-reaching this potential is:

"As for the future, as I already mentioned, we are now discussing a possibility of raising our relations to an entirely new level that would involve a very private and very, shall we say, sensitive dialogue on all issues related to international security, including, of course, the missile defense issue.... Gradually, our relations would develop into those of a real strategic partnership. It would mean raising and improving the level of our interaction in the area of international secu-

urity, thus leading to improved political interaction and cooperation, with a final effect being, of course, evident in our economic relations and the general situation. Well, basically, we may state that the deck has been dealt, and we are here to play. And I would very much hope that we are playing one and the same game."

It is typical that the Western media have not once brought up the potentially epoch-making proposal by Putin in their reporting, but distorted the answer of Deputy Prime Minister Sergei Ivanov, to questions from reporters in Tashkent, about the status of the U.S.-Russian relationship in connection with the planned missile defense systems in Poland and the Czech Republic, and only commented that Ivanov had threatened the West. By that they meant his assertion that Russia would react with asymmetric measures if its offers were not accepted. In either case, a 100% security guarantee for Russia would be the result.

But what these media so far have not reported, is the much more significant remark by Ivanov, that the Russian proposals signify a fundamental change in international relations, and could mean an end to the talk about a new Cold War. "If our proposals are accepted," said Ivanov, "Russia will no longer need to place new weapons, including missiles, in the European part of the country, including Kaliningrad." Other leading Russian politicians stressed the historic opportunity which is contained in this proposal, but which demands an unequivocal answer.

A Dramatic and Positive Change

In fact, if the U.S. Administration would agree to Putin's proposal, this would represent a dramatic and positive change in the strategic situation. Lyndon LaRouche has repeatedly stressed that the way out of the different existential crises in which the world currently finds itself, depends on a new qual-



Russian Presidential Press & Information Office

President Putin's proposals to George W. Bush, at the Bush family compound in Kennebunkport, Maine, consciously reflect the historic alliance between Russia and the U.S.A., under Presidents Lincoln and Franklin Roosevelt. Putin and Bush are shown here, during the "Lobster Summit," with the former President, Bush, Sr., aboard the Bush family yacht.

ity of cooperation between the key nations of the U.S.A., Russia, China, and India. Such cooperation is just as necessary for overcoming the currently exploding global financial crisis, as it is for ending the self-expanding military conflicts. Putin has now definitively taken the first step toward such a qualitatively changed kind of cooperation, and that on an absolutely fundamental level. A positive answer from President Bush to this proposal is now essential; it is a strategic opportunity which must not be passed up if the world is going to have a chance.

Even if Bush has still not directly agreed to Putin's proposal, the fact that the Lobster Summit could occur at all in a constructive atmosphere, is thanks to the circumstance that Vice President Cheney, who has been confronted, since Lyndon LaRouche's historic Internet conference on June 21, with a barrage of articles demanding his resignation, was not present. Instead, according to sources in the environment of the meeting, a very constructive discussion occurred between Bush Sr. and Putin about the considerable economic development in Russia in the recent period, and about the evolution of a *Mittelstand* (small to medium-sized industry) in Russia. Leading Republicans later commented that this made it even more clear why Cheney must be absent, because his presence would make such a discussion impossible.

An important indicator pointing to a strategic shift was the speech which former President Bill Clinton made several days before the Kennebunkport meeting, at the fourth anniversary meeting of the Yalta European Strategy Organization (YES), at which other high-ranking politicians from Western

Europe, Ukraine, and Russia—including former German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder—participated. Clinton stressed that he has repeatedly sided with the SDI initiative proposed by President Ronald Reagan on March 23, 1983. He had made it clear then to President Boris Yeltsin, as also to President Putin today, that the United States would share these technologies, as soon as they were effectively developed, with Russia and all other nations, in order to have a real defense, for example, against nuclear terrorism. Clinton spoke out vehemently against the installation of the traditional missile defense systems in Poland and the Czech Republic, whose effectiveness is highly questionable, and which only create an unnecessary crisis with Russia.

Clinton alluded to the SDI, and with it, to a far-reaching strategic change in East-West relations. As is well known, Reagan had not only repeatedly offered the joint development of defensive beam weapons on the basis of new physical

principles, which would make atomic weapons obsolete, but that the U.S. would help the Soviet Union with the application of these new technologies in the civilian realm. Everyone knows that Lyndon LaRouche was the author of the SDI, and that he had conducted so-called back-channel discussions with official representatives of the Soviet government on behalf of the Reagan Administration for over a year, before Reagan announced the SDI as official American policy. Therefore, there was, and is, a section of the Republican Party which has a positive attitude toward such strategic cooperation with Russia.

As Russian sources have reported to *EIR*, the invitation to President Putin for the meeting in Kennebunkport was offered already on April 25, when former U.S. Presidents Bush Sr. and Clinton participated in Moscow at the funeral of Boris Yeltsin, and in this context, conducted intense discussions with Putin. Exactly in this time frame, there also occurred the dialogue between Lyndon LaRouche and leading Russian scientists on the realization of the Bering Strait Tunnel, as a conscious war avoidance strategy. The conference on this great project, that foresees a nearly 100 km long tunnel under the sea, as well as a 6,000 km long rail connection between Siberia and Alaska, occurred on April 24, and at the same time, Putin led intensive discussions on it in his cabinet. Several days later, on April 27, Putin called for the creation of a new "strategic working group" with the title: "USA-Russia, a Look into the Future," whose members included, among others, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and ex-Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov.



National Archives

President Ronald Reagan, shown here announcing his Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) on national television, on March 23, 1983. The efforts of former President Bill Clinton, President Putin, and the elder Bush, have revived the idea, which was designed by Lyndon LaRouche, as a peace policy, to be shared among the nations of the world.

An Enormous Political Battle

One can therefore conclude that an enormous political battle is being fought out these days, in both the Democratic and Republican parties, over the question of how to react to Putin's proposal. After Reagan's initiative in 1983, the opponents of the SDI finally, after several months, succeeded in killing it. And naturally, the proposal was also rejected on the Soviet side. Officially, the Soviets answered LaRouche that the SDI would bring more advantage to the West, than to the Soviet Union. In reality, the Yuri Andropov and Mikhail Gorbachov leadership had no interest in the destruction of the blocs—NATO and the Warsaw Pact—in which the SDI would have resulted; they were wedded to the "two-empire" geopolitical scheme of the Cold War. They also had the Ogarkov Plan (called after the Armed Forces chief of staff) for strategic superiority, including aggressive plans in Europe, whose existence was confirmed after the collapse of the GDR (East Germany). LaRouche, at that time, made the forecast that the Soviet Union would collapse economically in five years, if it clung to the concept of strategic rearmament. Not five, but six years went by before the Soviet Union disintegrated, but LaRouche was basically right.

If today, President Putin offers the U.S.A. strategic cooperation in the spirit of the SDI, then therein lies an enormous opportunity for the entire world. Because Putin, in recent years, and this year, has repeatedly also made clear that he wants to establish the Russian-American relationship on the

basis of the tradition of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, that he not only wants a policy like the New Deal for Russia, but that the whole world needs a New Deal. A discussion on this matter is all the more urgent in the face of signs of the storm which is approaching the global financial system. The financial press, itself worried about the "psychology of the markets," is turning somersaults these days with warnings about the systemic crisis, which could be triggered by the collapse of only a few hedge funds.

Lyndon LaRouche's strategic concept, that only the combination of the U.S.A., Russia, China and India, uniting to decide on a new global financial system, a new Bretton Woods in the tradition of FDR, can find a way out of the crisis, has found great resonance, not only in Russia, but also in the U.S.A., among several important political groups. Among other nations of the world as well, interest among the highest circles is being directed to-

ward this process of Russian-American dialogue.

In total opposition to the subscribers to the thesis that there is no alternative to globalization, or alternatively, that one must wait until the "U.S. financial crisis" breaks the power of the United States, it is very possible that the world order will regroup itself around the four-nation conception, of which LaRouche speaks. If these four countries agree on a new financial system and a New Deal, there will hardly be a county in the world that will not gladly be integrated into this new dynamic.

This is so, because, in the tradition of FDR lies the promise that he had given for the postwar order, after the Second World War, and which he unfortunately was unable to carry out due to his untimely death: namely, that the age of colonialism should be ended. And this promise of Roosevelt's was based, in turn, on the policy of President John Quincy Adams, and his idea that the world order should be based on a community of principle among fully sovereign nation-states, who are tied together by common goals for mankind.

If this vision is realized—and President Putin has already taken a giant step toward it—then, for example, Germany also has the opportunity to free itself from the strangling grip of the Maastricht Treaty and supranational control by the EU, and, together with the other "European Fatherlands," of which de Gaulle spoke, to participate in a new just world order.

Putin's offer opens the possibility for a strategic shift in this direction. But the opportunity must be taken advantage of soon, before it disappears.

The Rebirth of Our Nation!

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The LaRouche Political Action Committee issued the following release on Independence Day, July 4, 2007.

The universe which we inhabit is enormous; but, nonetheless, big things in history, such as the births of Nicholas of Cusa, Johannes Kepler, Gottfried Leibniz, and Albert Einstein, sometimes begin from small places.

From where I was born, in Rochester, New Hampshire, it was a short drive into the nearby state of Maine, to a place named Wells Beach, where I first enjoyed meetings with the ocean, where my pursuit of the curious first met some relevant varieties of crustaceans. A short distance northward, from Wells, along the Maine coast road, lay Kennebunk, Maine, and nearby, off to the right, Kennebunkport (see map). A familiar haunt? In a manner of speaking, since recent days events, Kennebunkport haunts the world at large, because, in fact, it might turn out to be a place where the direction of current U.S. history was changed somewhat, hopefully very much for the better.

There are no secure guarantees flowing from the now world-famous meetings between the family household of President George W. Bush, Jr. and President Vladimir Putin. Nonetheless, while there are no guarantees, the outcome of that meeting could prove to be hopeful, if the right selection of both Democratic and Republican leading figures agree to view this opportunity in just the right way.

The points to be made are chiefly the following:

1. The possibility of escaping from the current set of globally menacing crises depends absolutely on the keystone role of a new quality of cooperation among the principal nation-state powers of the planet: the U.S.A., Russia, China, and India. If those nations come to the needed form of agreement, on the condition that the U.S. Presidency promotes this alternative, the majority among other nations of the world can be brought into cooperation in ways which will deal with both the presently exploding world monetary-financial-economic crisis and the spread of military and related conflicts.

2. President George W. Bush's willingness to cooperate

with Russia's President Vladimir Putin, is, at this moment, an indispensable, crucial precondition to any successful approach to the complex of armed conflict and monetary-financial collapse whose effects grip the world as a whole at this instant.

3. The crucial feature of the hopeful aspect of the meeting of the Bush family with President Putin, is simply President George W. Bush's commitment to an efficient spirit of seeking cooperation with President Putin on the most crucial of the global economic and other conflicts menacing the planet at this moment.

4. On the condition that the incumbent President Bush embraces that specific quality of intent, and leaves the details of implementation to willing and competent associates from both leading U.S. political parties, actual remedies for the principal economic and other crises of the planet are available.

It is notable, that former U.S. President Bill Clinton is a crucially significant leading figure in any worthy attempt to realize the benefits lurking within the setting of the recently celebrated Kennebunkport event. The former President has grown enormously in wisdom and stature since the period he served in that office. I shall not list here his achievements on that account, but they are reasonably well known, and have been of crucial importance for our nation in the building of the preconditions which might lead to a successful outcome of the recent Kennebunkport events.

What is needed urgently is a dialogue among certain leading individual personalities from both of our major

parties, a dialogue which rises above, and somewhat away from the hysterical partisanship over small ideas which has dominated the Presidential pre-election activity thus far. As the dialogue between Presidents Putin and Bush attests, there are certain categorical subjects of sought agreement among a planet of perfectly sovereign nation-states, especially economic and security agreements akin to the March 1983 proposal of SDI by President Ronald Reagan, on which the general economic welfare, peace, and security of the planet's nations depend absolutely at this immediate juncture in a crisis-stricken world history.

The predominance of desire for immediate cessation of the worsening of the conflicts of the Southwest Asia theater, a desire which dominates all sane circles in our own republic, as in continental western Europe and leading nations of Asia now, is the pivotal issue around which a common and urgent interest of mankind can be defined, what must be perceived as a common economic and security interest of the sovereign nation-states of the world at large today.

No success is guaranteed; but, at what has been our global moment of ugly darkness, this is a brief opportunity for change which exists, and which must not be wasted.



‘Like Reagan, I Talked to Russia About Sharing Anti-Missile Technology’

Former President Bill Clinton told an audience of high-level West European, Ukrainian, and Russian representatives at the 4th Yalta Annual Meeting of the Yalta European Strategy (YES) organization, held June 29-30, that he had seconded President Ronald Reagan, in proposing that the United States and Russia work together on strategic anti-missile defense. “I told first President Yeltsin, and then President Putin, that I would feel morally bound, if we ever developed one that worked, to share the technology with Russia and everybody else!”

Only fragments of these remarks have been reported in the West, while in Russia, RIA Novosti gave its readers a headline (“Clinton supports placement of BMD in Poland and the Czech Republic”) that was directly opposite to what President Clinton said.

In the audience were former Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma, former German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, former Polish President Alexander Kwasniewski, and former Russian Prime Minister Victor Chernomyrdin, who is now Russia’s Ambassador to Ukraine.

Clinton was answering a question from Charles Grant of the Center for European Reform, in London, concerning the U.S. Administration’s plan to install missile-defense systems in Europe. EIR has transcribed this important passage from Clinton’s remarks, a video recording of which was posted on the YES website. In this text, phrases in square brackets were difficult to transcribe with certainty.

President Clinton: First of all, we didn’t... Sandy Berger, who was my National Security Advisor, is here, so if I screw this up, correct me. We didn’t see any need for any American military installations, because one of the conditions of getting into NATO, was that every country had to [operate] its own military capacity, [such that we’d] have very close coordination and cooperation, and use each other’s assets, if necessary.

Keep in mind, we also had a partnership with Russia; NATO had signed an agreement with Russia, as well as with Ukraine. We weren’t thinking about it in that way.

And I wasn’t committed to even deploy a missile-defense system at the time—that was inconsistent with the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty—because I didn’t think that we had one that would work. And I told first President Yeltsin, and then

President Putin, that I would feel morally bound, if we ever developed one that worked, to share the technology with Russia and everybody else!

I mean, you know, I’m more worried about nuclear launches coming from suicidal fanatics. And we have theater missile defenses, which are legal, that is, it will stop small missiles coming in. They will. Under the ABM Treaty, you can have a local missile-defense system, so Moscow has one, of some level of effectiveness, although if you explode a nuclear weapon high in the air, there’s going to be horrible nuclear fallout.

First, let me say: I’ve not been in office a long time. I have not seen any recent, classified information. My facts may be wrong. But, my impression is that we are creating a crisis here, where none is necessary. I do not believe that this missile-defense system is reliable enough to put up and have a predictable impact. If it were, I would come back to what Ronald Reagan said about Star Wars. He said, if he ever developed it, he wanted the Russians to have it. He wanted everybody to have it, and we ought to share it. You know, we’re trying to keep people from getting killed here.

But my impression is that they have spent an enormous amount of money on a technology that is not sufficiently adequate to put up anywhere, much less to have a big fight with the Russians over Poland and the Czech Republic. And so, I don’t know why we’re doing this now, but, like I said, I haven’t seen any classified information. Maybe they’ve done something I’m not aware of, but I don’t think so.

I still believe, obviously, if we could develop such a protective shield, it would remove the last incentive [sic] people have for what I think is necessary, which is a big reduction in nuclear weapons that exist, and a dramatically increased effort, as a bipartisan coalition in America—Sen. Sam Nunn, and my former Defense Secretary Bill Perry, and a lot of Republicans—have said: We need a real effort here, to reduce the number of nuclear weapons, to reduce the stockpiles, and to increase the security. That, in my opinion, would be a much better expenditure of money, would be much more cost-effective, than getting into the fight over putting up these missile defenses now.

And, I don’t blame the Russians for raising a lot of sand, but if I were them, I’d be tempted to let us do it, because—unless they work better than I think they do—it’s a colossal waste of money.

The Long Road to U.S.-Russian Missile Defense Cooperation

by Marsha Freeman

On March 23, 1983, President Ronald Reagan made a stunning proposal on national television: The United States would develop a Strategic Defense Initiative, to end the age of Mutual and Assured Destruction, or “MAD,” and instead make nuclear weapons “impotent and obsolete.” The revolutionary new technologies that would be developed, using the “new physical principles” of lasers and other directed-energy systems, would be shared with the Soviet Union. That proposal, which had been formulated and then publicly discussed by Lyndon LaRouche the previous year, was turned down by the Soviet leadership.

On March 23, 1993, Lyndon LaRouche released a statement, “On the Tenth Anniversary of President Reagan’s Announcement of the SDI.” Describing Reagan’s proposal, as “an announcement which changed the course of history,” as it could only lead to either new cooperation between the two powers, or “the collapse of the Soviet empire for economic reasons, within about five years.” LaRouche noted that, “once again the time has come for similar bold initiatives.” Scientists in both the U.S.A. and Russia had been thinking along the same lines.

Discussions were already under way on U.S.-Russian missile defense cooperation. In October 1991, the *Wall Street Journal* reported on a visit by Russian Gen. Konstantin Kobets to Washington. In public discussions, his deputies proposed that, with the Soviet Union gone, there be the integration of Russian and U.S. Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) efforts, including a joint space-based defense.

The following year, a group of American and Russian scientists began discussions to define areas of potential missile defense cooperation. In a June 10, 1992 article in *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*, entitled, “From Star Wars to a Global System for the Protection of the World Community: Boris Yeltsin Will Discuss That Topic With George Bush,” Academician Yevgeny Velikhov spelled out the strategic importance of this cooperation. Velikhov recalled that President Yeltsin had proposed, in his speech to the UN Security Council in January 1992, the creation of a global system to protect the world community, “based on the reorientation of the U.S. SDI, using high-technology systems developed within the Russian defense complex.”

Russia, “as a leading nuclear power bears a special responsibility, together with the United States, for averting the threat of nuclear war,” Velikhov wrote. The specific proposal included joint monitoring of the launch of ballistic missiles, notifying the world community of any missile attack, and

“protecting the member states against ballistic missiles.”

“Cooperation in defense technologies with the United States is in Russia’s national interests and, on the one hand, will help to maintain the country’s scientific and technical potential through investment and stem the ‘brain drain,’ and, on the other hand, will help the country’s high-technology output gain access to the world market and aid industrial conversion,” from defense to civilian production. Velikhov also emphasized the potential use of defense technologies “in the solution of a broad range of questions,” both in defense and the civilian economy.

Velikhov, having been prominently involved in leadership positions in Russian scientific endeavors, from thermonuclear fusion, to magnetohydrodynamics, to lasers, pleaded with his nation’s political leadership to preserve science. “If we destroy science, we shall never rebuild it,” he warned in 1991, “then we will have no future.”

Over a period of four decades, the Soviet Union had created the most robust manned space program in the world. When the U.S.S.R. collapsed, the very real danger existed that this globally critical capability would be lost. Discussions between the U.S. and Russia on manned space cooperation began in 1991, and in October 1992, an initial agreement was signed to fly an astronaut on a Russia Soyuz, and a cosmonaut on the Space Shuttle.

In 1993, President Clinton made a strategic foreign policy decision, agreeing to a greatly expanded cooperative program, and a virtual integration of the world’s only two manned space programs. The agreement included long-term stays of American astronauts aboard the Russian Mir space station. It also invited Russian partnership in the future International Space Station, cementing together two formerly parallel programs, now to be dependent upon one another. The \$400 million that NASA paid the Russian space agency for the use of its Mir space station through the late 1990s, kept the former Soviet manned space program alive.

On the strategic defense side, *Aviation Week* reported, on Sept. 28, 1992, on continuing high-level military/security discussions, stemming from the Bush/Yeltsin summit meeting the previous June.

‘Trust’

On April 2, 1993, an article appeared in *Izvestia* by Viktor Litovkin, titled, “On the Eve of Vancouver, Russia Proposes

to the USA a Joint Plasma Weapon Experiment.” Russian scientists told Litovkin that at the upcoming summit between the U.S. and Russian Presidents, the “Trust” program proposal would be offered to President Clinton.

This would involve use of ground-based components, such as microwave or optical (laser) generators, to produce an ionized structure, known as a plasmoid. The plasmoid would be directed and concentrated not directly on a ballistic missile target, but aimed at the area of the atmosphere directly in front of the missile, its warhead, or even an aircraft. The energy-dense plasmoid would ionize the surrounding area of the atmosphere, disrupting the flight of the target, at an altitude of up to 50 km. The target’s trajectory disrupted, it would be destroyed by enormous aerodynamic forces.

Because the plasmoid is travelling at the speed of light, Russian scientists explained, it is a “practically invulnerable weapon, with guaranteed defense against any attack from space, or from the upper or lower layers of the atmosphere.” Such a system would be able to offer protection against offensive weapons in space, or those used by nuclear terrorists.

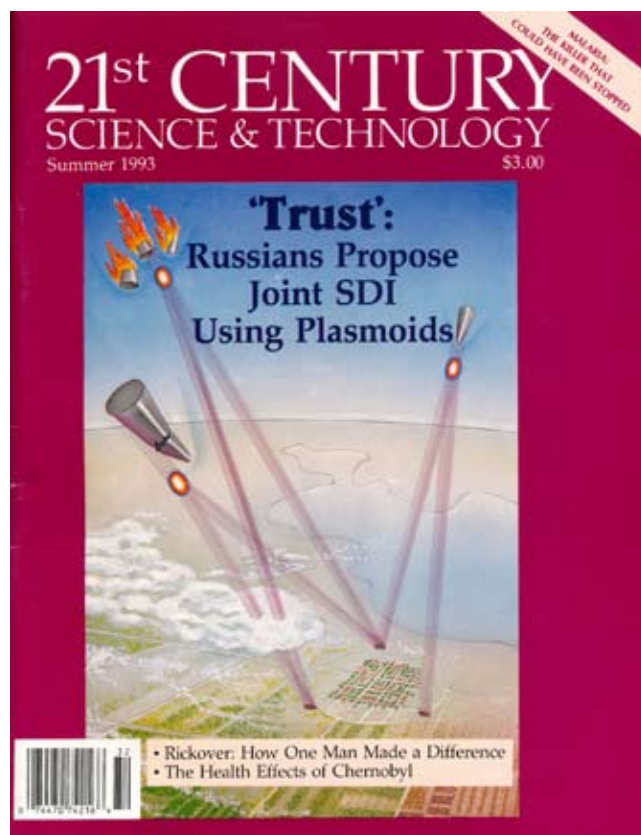
To do joint testing of this new capability, Russia, it was proposed, would send the required equipment, including microwave generators to create the plasmoids, by ship to America’s Kwajalein Atoll in the Pacific Ocean. The target missiles could be launched either from Russia or the U.S.A., and the United States would provide the solid-state electronics and computer technology for the experiments. Litovkin’s article was accompanied by a drawing of a coordinated land and sea, anti-ballistic missile system, demonstrating the “Trust” plasmoid concept.

While the U.S. press ridiculed the proposal, at a press conference in Rome on April 20, Dr. Leonid Fituni of the Center for Strategic and Global Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences, was asked by *EIR* to expand on his comments on the “plasmoid weapon” proposal. He explained that it was designed as a Soviet “secret weapon”; as the unconventional response to the American SDI. He said there was no possible countermeasure, and that “Trust” could become a major point of future joint talks.

But implementation of the “Trust” proposal never moved forward. As Lyndon LaRouche explained on July 10: In 1993, at the outset of his Presidency, Clinton was briefed on LaRouche’s role in Reagan’s SDI, and adopted the concept of cooperation with Russia. Later, Yeltsin raised the prospect of cooperation with Clinton, and the idea was moving ahead, until Vice President Al Gore sabotaged it, in 1996. At the time, LaRouche was in Moscow engaged in critical discussions with leading people about the revival of SDI cooperation.

Even though President Clinton backed down from missile defense cooperation with Russia at the time, and an historic opportunity to revive the LaRouche-Reagan SDI was missed, the idea did not die. This was the prelude to the developments during the recent Bush-Putin summit.

Following the capture of Congress by the Gingrichite neo-



conservatives in 1994, Clinton came under increasing pressure to proceed with a near-term, in fact ineffective, limited ground-based kinetic-kill vehicle program, with the commitment to decide on deployment of the interceptor system by 2000. President Reagan’s Soviet-partnership SDI became a *national* missile defense program, without “new physical principles” or Russian cooperation. The revolutionary directed-energy technologies that would have created entirely new industries as well as an actual defense, were de-funded.

By the end of the 1990s, as the U.S. deployment decision was nearing, the Russian military was warning the United States that it could revitalize its nuclear arsenal, deploying “unconventional” capabilities, to overwhelm any limited anti-missile defenses. In response, Clinton, as reported by NBC’s Tom Brokaw in June 2000, said that he was willing to share U.S. anti-missile technology. In a June 1 interview, President Putin proposed “pooling” U.S. and Russia efforts to protect against emerging missile threats, concentrating on boost-phase intercept, which could protect against missiles as they are fired. But this effort went nowhere.

President George W. Bush’s accession to office the following year put the kinetic interceptor anti-missile program on a deployment fast-track. Having reached no agreement with Russia on treaty modifications, the Bush Administration unilaterally abrogated the ABM Treaty in December 2001. In a further provocation, in 2004, the Bush Administration was

discussing placing anti-missile interceptors in Poland, at Russia's doorstep.

RAMOS

One joint U.S.-Russian anti-ballistic missile project that did get off the ground was the Russian-American Observation Satellite, or RAMOS. The U.S. team on RAMOS was sponsored by the Defense Department's Ballistic Missile Defense Office (BMDO), through the Space Dynamics Laboratory at Utah State University. The objectives were to develop new, advanced sensors to measure mid- to long-wave infrared Earth background radiance and structure, measure the polarization of short-wave infrared Sun glint from high-altitude clouds, and use stereo observations, in order to be able to detect and track moving objects against the background radiation of the Earth. Two satellites taking measurements simultaneously would allow stereoscopic imagery.

Preliminary measurements occurred between 1995 and 1997, using existing Russian and U.S. satellites.

Although the deadline was approaching for President Clinton to make a decision on BMD deployment, which would necessitate changes in the ABM Treaty, cooperation was still on the table with Russia. At a press briefing on Jan. 21, 1999, Robert Bell, Space Assistant to the President for National Security and Arms Control, was asked if there were consideration of cooperation with Russia on the limited ABM system the Clinton Administration was developing, for deployment against "rogue states."

Bell responded that joint exercises had been carried out using theater missile defense systems with the Russians. The U.S., he said, was "proposing missile-data-warning sharing to allow them to use the information we have about incoming threats that their Theater Missile Defenses could counter."

Even at the national missile defense level, Bell stated, "there has been a program of collaboration with the Russians." A "major exercise" was being planned in Alaska, with Russian participation, to test methods of discriminating warheads reentering the atmosphere. The BMDO is "pursuing important collaborative programs with the Russian Academy of Sciences," he reported.

Two months later, *Aerospace America* reported that, "At the last U.S.-Russia summit, there was an agreement to have a shared early warning arrangement between the two countries. The Administration was considering whether to move to the next step in the RAMOS project, for a space surveillance demonstration. Another program, called the Advanced Plasma Experiment, involving sounding rocket flights from Alaska, was planned for early 1999, with both sides taking measurements.

But just weeks later, testifying on the FY2000 budget for the BMDO, Gen. Lester Lyles said that the estimate to complete the program, and build the two observational satellites, was about \$250 million. The BMDO decided that against that level of funding, in light of the limited resources available for technology development.

The curtailment of the RAMOS project was not due to a lack of progress. In March 1999 Defense Department Congressional testimony, it was reported that, in the previous two years, newly developed American and Russia sensors had been jointly tested aboard a U.S. aircraft, and the first joint images taken from space.

At a press conference following a U.S.-EU economic summit, on March 31, 2000, President Clinton said that the United States would share missile defense technology. "We've done a lot of information-sharing with the Russians," he said. "We have offered to do more, and we would continue to." He described as "unethical" the position that such technology would not be shared.

Bush Ends Cooperation

Statements continued to be made by representatives of the Cheney/Bush Administration on the potential for cooperation with Russia, following the U.S. abrogation of the ABM Treaty at the end of 2001. But actions spoke louder than words.

On May 22, 2003, President Putin sent a letter to President Bush, proposing to expand cooperation in missile defense. Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov said that Russia was ready to start talking about cooperation. But the following year, the United States began discussions with Poland, on stationing interceptor missiles in Russia's backyard.

The end of U.S.-Russian ballistic missile cooperation, and of the only program still functional from the 1993 Russian Trust proposal, finally came in February 2004. In its FY05 budget request, the Missile Defense Agency cancelled the RAMOS program. About \$120 million had been spent on it, and it was projected to cost an additional \$550 million to build the two observational satellites. To no avail, Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.) and other members of Congress urged the Pentagon to continue the program, citing it as the most important military cooperation project with Russia.

Putin's recent offer, to make the Gabala radar in northern Azerbaijan, as well as an upgraded radar in southern Russia, components of a joint global missile defense system, is perhaps the last opportunity for a strategic partnership.

In an official briefing just before the Kennebunkport summit, Gen. Alexander Yakushin, from Central Command Space Troops, explained to Western journalists visiting the site, that the radar's 6,000 km range could detect launches from the Indian Ocean, to the Arabian Sea, to the Middle East. He said that it had been used during the Iran-Iraq War, and in Iran missile tests in January.

On June 22, representatives of the Russian Duma, who were visiting the United States, were given a briefing and tour of the Airborne Laser Laboratory aircraft at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland, upon the invitation of Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-Calif.).

It is past time to pick up where the SDI left off, more than 20 years ago, and make nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete."

The Road to Kennebunkport

While Russian-American tension ran high through the first half of 2007, a different process took shape outside of the ordinary diplomatic contacts between ministers and Cabinet members. Even as President Putin warned that the world was heading into a new global showdown, he and his team talked again and again about the postwar outlook of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, signalling that they were listening for some resonance of the Roosevelt tradition, from inside the U.S.A. At the same time, senior figures of the broader U.S. Presidency began to act on an understanding that continuation of the confrontational course of the Cheney-dominated George W. Bush Administration was leading toward disaster.

Among the highlights of this process, which erupted into the Kennebunkport discussions, were events that were less than highlighted in the world media, at the time they occurred:

Feb. 8: Vyacheslav Surkov, an official of the Kremlin Presidential Administration, keyed a conference on the 125th anniversary of the birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, held at the Moscow State Institute for International Relations and titled “The Lessons of the New Deal for Today’s Russia and the Whole World.” (*EIR*, Feb. 23, 2007.)

Feb. 10: President Putin shocked the world with his speech at the Munich Conference on Security Policy, asserting that Russia would not lie down and be trampled in a neo-imperial world. The speech was not an attack on the United States, however, but on the perversion of American policy by traitors to the real identity of the U.S.A. Putin began by invoking the policies of FDR. (*EIR*, Feb. 23.)

April 24: The Council for the Study of Productive Forces (SOPS), a joint institution of the Russian Academy of Sciences and the government Ministry of Economics, held a conference on “Megaprojects of Russia’s East: An Intercontinental Eurasian-American Transport Link Via the Bering Strait.” A paper by Lyndon LaRouche on the Eurasian Land-Bridge as a path away from global showdown was presented at the conference, while former governor of Alaska Walter Hickel spoke in person. Academician Alexander Granberg and Victor Razbegin of the Ministry of Economics were the lead Russian speakers in the discussion of this grand-scale Russian-American project. (*EIR*, May 4 and May 11.)

April 25: Boris Yeltsin, the first President of post-Soviet Russia, was buried in Moscow. Former Presidents Bill Clinton and George H.W. Bush led the U.S. delegation to Yeltsin’s funeral. The invitation to Russian President Putin to meet with President George W. Bush at the Bush family home in Kennebunkport, Maine, came from ex-President George H.W.

Bush, at this time, according to Russian reports.

Later, after the talks in Maine, Russian perceptions of the role being played by the senior Bush were exemplified in a July 4 commentary by Shamsudin Mamayev of Eurasiahome.org, titled “Kennebunkport: Solitaire, or Poker?” Asking why President Bush publicly reacted positively to Putin’s concept of a European-wide anti-missile defense system, Mamayev wrote, “Evidently his father, ex-President George Bush, Sr., ... has a sobering influence on him. He is the political antipode to his own son, having, in his day, categorically refused to storm Baghdad, and having traveled to Kiev to plead personally for Ukraine not to leave the U.S.S.R.”

Former President Clinton also had the opportunity to confer with Putin.

April 26: Putin received former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in the Kremlin, for their seventh tête-à-tête during the past six years. Putin then announced that he was pleased to support the formation of a new strategic working group, called “Russia-U.S.A.: A Look Into the Future.” It is to be headed by Kissinger and former Russian Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov, a regular advisor to Putin.

April 27: The White House issued a statement, welcoming the formation of the new group. According to Itar-Tass, the possible members of the group are quite a mix, including George Shultz, former Russian Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh, former Sen. Sam Nunn, and former Soviet Ambassador to the U.S.A. Yuli Vorontsov. Primakov said that its first meeting would take place in Moscow in July.

According to Mamayev’s unconfirmed report, the day after his meeting with Kissinger, Putin phoned President Bush to put forward, informally and for the first time, the proposal to use Azerbaijan’s Gabala radar facility for joint anti-missile operations, instead of the installations in Poland and the Czech Republic that Russia opposes.

May 16: LaRouche, in Moscow for the 80th birthday celebration of Prof. Stanislav Menshikov at the Russian Academy of Sciences, gave an interview to economist Mikhail Khazin. Focused on questions of leadership under conditions of the global systemic financial and economic crisis, the discussion was broadcast the following week on Khazin’s “A+ In Economics” show on the Russian Orthodox Church’s Spas TV channel, which has a close following in leading Russian circles.

LaRouche said, “If Russia, under President Putin, can succeed in finding a response, in connection with key institutions within the United States, it will become possible to turn the objective reality of the situation, into an understanding of common policy. You need a response from the United States for what President Putin, and other people in Russia today, have said about the Roosevelt tradition.”

While noting the extreme limitations of President Bush, LaRouche explained, “We have institutions, the older people who are officially active, or formerly active, like general officers, flag officers; former, but they’re actually still active; diplomats, professional diplomats; certain tendencies in the

intelligence services; in other institutions of government, the professional institutions, who work very closely with their friends who've gone out of government. This is our political elite.... We must have a dialogue between Russia and the United States, involving other countries, like China, India, and so on, who understand that we believe the same thing about the present world crisis, and can understand what we must do for the next 50 years." (*EIR*, June 1.)

June 6-8: At the Group of 8 summit meeting in Heiligendamm, Germany, Putin officially unveiled the Gabala radar proposal, offering a way out of the showdown over U.S. anti-missile installations planned for Poland and the Czech

Republic. (See *EIR*, June 15.)

June 29: Speaking in Ukraine at a conference of Yalta European Security, former President Clinton invoked the memory of President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), the policy LaRouche did so much to design, and its prospect of Soviet-American cooperation on saving lives through killing missiles. He said that he, as President, had voiced the same principle, to Presidents Yeltsin and Putin. (See article in this section.)

July 1-2: Presidents Bush and Putin meet in Kennebunkport, Maine, as guests of ex-President George H.W. Bush at the family Summer estate.

The Strategic Importance of the U.S.-Russian Nuclear Agreement

by Marsha Freeman

The agreement initialled by the American and Russian Presidents on July 3, on cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, is indicative of a strategic shift in bilateral relations that will also have a global impact. It is a recognition on the part of the Bush Administration that there is no possibility to stop the onrush of developing nations into nuclear energy; that the Russians have taken the lead in making new nuclear power plants available for export, with the U.S. trailing far behind; and that if the U.S. does not get involved quickly, it will have no say in the control over the spread of nuclear technology, reflecting its concerns over proliferation.

The Russians obtained from the Bush Administration the agreement to implement Section 123 of the amended 1954 Atomic Energy Act, which provides the legal guidelines for U.S. cooperation in civilian nuclear energy with other countries. The Presidents' statement outlines the general areas of agreed cooperation. Implementing Section 123 does not entail new obligations for Russia; it provides certification by the U.S. Administration, that the proposed cooperation meets the requirements of the U.S. law.

For more than a decade, this agreement has been held up largely by U.S. attempts to pressure Russia to drop its cooperation with Iran on the Bushehr nuclear plant, where Russian state agencies are major contractors. This was the policy of Vice President Al Gore, through the Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission that handled most of the portfolio for scientific and technical cooperation, throughout the Clinton White House years.

The Bush Administration has now made the concession that Bushehr (which is under International Atomic Energy Agency inspections) should not be an obstacle to cooperation on nuclear power for civilian applications. While the United States is still trying to hold Russia to supporting American sanctions and other punitive measures—not bilaterally, but through the UN Security Council—against Iran's enrichment capabilities, it is apparently not holding the 123 agreement hostage to that cooperation on Iran.

The one big fly in the political ointment, is that the bill submitted by Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.), as this year's version of an Iran non-proliferation law, imposes sanctions on any entity working with Iran on *any* nuclear or missile technology, including civilian energy programs. Russian companies are already under sanctions, and prohibited from doing business in the United States, under the previous years' versions of such legislation. Congress will have 90 days to make its disposition on 123.

Following the St. Petersburg G-8 summit, on July 17, 2006, Presidents Bush and Putin issued a joint statement, that "strengthening cooperation in civil nuclear energy is in the strategic interests of both countries." Discussions have been held over the past year, on the terms of the 123 agreement, to allow that to proceed.

Fuel and Technology

The two overarching concepts in the Presidents' new accord are the intention to change bilateral relations in an area that both sides consider to be of strategic, economic, and po-

litical importance, and, for the U.S. side, to get back into a leading position, or at least back into the game, in the worldwide (especially developing nations') rush toward nuclear energy. These concerns were expressed through several points of accord.

- The agreement allows for the potential integration of the civilian nuclear R&D projects being carried out by each side. It allows for Russian participation in the international nuclear R&D efforts being led by the United States. American technical specialists point out this will also give the U.S. access to Russian experience in some advanced nuclear technology that the U.S. stopped developing 30 years ago.

As outlined in a December 2006 paper by the American Council on Global Nuclear Competitiveness, one important benefit to the agreement is access to Russian developments in advanced reactor technologies, including fast and high-temperature gas-cooled reactors. "During the 1990s the U.S. dismantled much of its advanced reactor research capability with the shutdown of the Experimental Breeder Reactor-II and the Fast Flux Facility, and termination of the Advanced Liquid Metal Reactor program," the Council reported. Russia, meanwhile, moved ahead. The Council even proposes that the U.S. should collaborate with Russia on "production line" approaches to building standardized plants, and building "collateral facilities in U.S. shipyards," to produce Russia's floating nuclear plants!

- The agreement opens up the opportunity for the Russians to import spent fuel for reprocessing, from countries that use nuclear fuel of U.S. origin, such as Taiwan and South Korea. This is worth billions of dollars of business to the Russian nuclear industry.

- The 123 agreement would open the U.S. nuclear market to Russian companies. Although it is highly unlikely that American electric utilities would buy Russian nuclear power plants, other services could be offered. Most important, it lays the basis for negotiating a rational solution to the enriched uranium stalemate, which has to be done under the auspices of the Commerce Department.

Since 1992, U.S. utilities have been dependent upon Russian enriched uranium for 50% of the fuel needs of their 104 nuclear power plants. This nuclear fuel was obtained from

500 tons of blended down, highly enriched uranium from Russian nuclear weapons. That agreement (Megatons-to-Megawatts) expires in 2013. Russia wants to commercially sell enriched uranium, thereafter, to the electric utilities. The companies building two new enrichment plants in the U.S.A., and the relevant Congressmen, want anti-dumping provisions, with minimum prices for fuel, to protect U.S. industry. (The U.S. utilities have, nonetheless, been meeting privately with Russia's Rosatom nuclear agency to try to get long-term Russian contracts for nuclear fuel.)

- The two sides agree to work together to integrate their non-proliferation programs, such as Russian participation in the U.S. Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP) program, and U.S. support for Russia's international fuel center project (initially, to be located at Angarsk, and jointly owned with Kazakstan).

At a post-summit July 3 press conference with Robert Joseph, U.S. Special Envoy for Nuclear Nonproliferation, and Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Kislyak, both were extremely defensive about the international fuel center proposal, which, for the sake of non-proliferation, require that a nation give up its own enrichment and reprocessing rights to qualify to buy (or lease), and then return, nuclear fuel. "This is not about changing or taking away rights," said Joseph. Kislyak denied that this proposal limits a nation's sovereignty. Yet, Joseph admitted that more than a dozen countries are interested in acquiring nuclear reactors, and "now is the time to help shape their decisions, in a way that advances our common interests."

There were also clear differences of emphasis between the comments of the two officials concerning the non-proliferation aspects of the international fuel center proposal. Joseph said: "Cooperation, of course, would be with countries with good non-proliferation credentials," which, Joseph stated, neither North Korea nor Iran have.

Kislyak left the door open: "If these two countries develop a way of transparency and going through the agreements with the rest of the international community, working through the international organizations, and they achieve a confidence in the program that the other countries have, they will be as eligible as anybody else."

It should also be noted that the GNEP program now consists of paper studies for "new," "proliferation-proof" nuclear technologies, with no plan to build anything for 15 years, whereas the Russians have been carrying out research and development programs in advanced nuclear technology for years.

- Both sides commit to facilitate and support financing to aid construction of nuclear power plants through "public and private national and multinational mechanisms, including international financial institutions." Here, as well, the Russians are leagues ahead of the United States, already offering financing mechanisms for countries ordering their new nuclear power plants.

HOTLINE
LaRouche and EIR Staff
Recorded Briefings
—24 Hours Daily
918-222-7201, Box 595

Documentation

Text of Declaration on Nuclear Energy and Non-Proliferation

Joint Actions

We are determined to play an active role in making the advantages of the peaceful use of nuclear energy available to a wide range of interested States, in particular developing countries, provided the common goal of prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons is achieved. To this end, we intend, together with others, to initiate a new format for enhanced cooperation.

Bearing this in mind, we acknowledge with satisfaction the initialing of the bilateral Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the United States of America for cooperation in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy. We share the view that this Agreement will provide an essential basis for the expansion of Russian-U.S. cooperation in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy and expect this document to be signed and brought into force in accordance with existing legal requirements.

We share a common vision of growth in the use of nuclear energy, including in developing countries, to increase the supply of electricity, promote economic growth and development, and reduce reliance on fossil fuels, resulting in decreased pollution and greenhouse gasses.

This expansion of nuclear energy should be conducted in a way that strengthens the nuclear non-proliferation regime. We strongly support the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and are committed to its further strengthening. We support universal adherence to the IAEA Additional Protocol, and call on those who have not yet done so to sign and ratify it. We support the activities of the IAEA with respect to both safeguards and promotion of peaceful nuclear energy, and fully understand the need for growth of its capabilities, including its financial resources, commensurate with the expanded use of nuclear energy worldwide.

We are prepared to support expansion of nuclear energy in the following ways, consistent with national law and international legal frameworks. These efforts build on, reinforce, and complement a range of existing activities, including the work at the IAEA for reliable access to nuclear fuel, the initiative of the Russian Federation on developing Global Nuclear Infrastructure, including the nuclear fuel center in the Russian Federation, the initiative of the United States to establish the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership, the IAEA International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles, and the Generation IV International Forum.

Facilitating the supply of a range of modern, safe, and more proliferation resistant nuclear power reactors and re-

search reactors appropriate to meet the varying energy needs of developing and developed countries.

Arranging for participation in national and multi-national programs to develop requirements for nuclear reactors for participating countries.

Facilitating and supporting financing to aid construction of nuclear power plants through public and private national and multinational mechanisms, including international financial institutions.

Providing assistance to states to develop the necessary infrastructure to support nuclear energy, including development of appropriate regulatory frameworks, safety and security programs to assist states in meeting international standards, and training of personnel.

Developing solutions to deal with the management of spent fuel and radioactive waste, including options for leasing of fuel, storage of spent fuel, and over time, development of technology for recycling spent fuel.

Ensuring that the IAEA has the resources it needs to meet its safeguards responsibilities as nuclear power expands worldwide.

Supporting expanded IAEA Technical Cooperation to help states build the necessary infrastructure for safe, secure, and reliable operations of nuclear power plants.

Assisting development and expansion of regional electricity grids, to permit states without nuclear reactors to share in the benefits of nuclear power.

Providing nuclear fuel services, including taking steps to ensure that the commercial nuclear fuel market remains stable and that states are assured of reliable access to nuclear fuel and fuel services for the lifetime of reactors, including through establishment of international nuclear fuel cycle centers, to provide nuclear fuel cycle services, including uranium enrichment, under IAEA safeguards.

Supporting negotiation of long-term contracts for power reactors and research reactors, including assured supply of fuel and arrangements for management of spent fuel.

We are prepared to enter into discussions jointly and bilaterally to develop mutually beneficial approaches with states considering nuclear energy or considering expansion of existing nuclear energy programs in conformity with their rights and obligations under the NPT. The development of economical and reliable access to nuclear energy is designed to permit states to gain the benefits of nuclear energy and to create a viable alternative to the acquisition of sensitive fuel cycle technologies.

The energy and non-proliferation challenges we face today are greater than ever before. We are convinced that this approach will permit substantial expansion of nuclear energy and at the same time strengthen non-proliferation. We welcome the cooperation of states that share this common vision and are committed to jointly taking steps to make this vision a reality.

The President of the United States of America

The President of the Russian Federation

Washington, Moscow July 3, 2007

President Putin: Talks Were ‘Very Meaningful’

Here are excerpts from President Vladimir Putin’s remarks on July 2, following the Kennebunkport talks. Where he referred to “our hosts,” he meant former President George H.W. Bush and Barbara Bush.

President Putin’s opening remarks: I would like to congratulate us on our good work. But, first of all, I would like to thank our hosts for their invitation, and of course President Bush for his invitation. We really did do well fishing this morning. We caught one fish, but that was a team effort. And the leader of the team was the captain of our fishing schooner, the 42nd President of the United States.

As far as negotiations are concerned, they really were very meaningful. We discussed basically the entire range of both bilateral issues and current international concerns. George has mentioned virtually all the issues that we touched on. I was pleased to note that we are looking for points of contact in our positions and we often discovered them. And of course, I’m very grateful to the Bush family for the very warm atmosphere that characterized this meeting and our exchange of views.

I believe that we can all learn something from the older generation, because the attitude shown both to me, and to the members of our delegation, went far beyond the limits of an official exchange. And, besides, we have had an opportunity to see this part of the United States. It is a fantastic place, and we’ve felt the warmth and the very positive attitude of the people here. I want to take this opportunity to convey to them

our gratitude and very best wishes.

By the way, we did throw back the fish we caught.

From his answers to questions: [About his proposal for strategic stability and anti-ballistic missile cooperation between Russia and the United States.] As President Bush has already said, we do support the idea of continuing consultations on this point. At the same time, we believe that the number of participants in this consultation could be expanded, by including the European countries who are interested in resolving the issue. This could be done by using the forum of the Russia-NATO Council.

But our proposal does not stop there. We are proposing the creation of an information exchange center in Moscow. We agreed on that a few years ago and the time has come to put this decision into practice. And there’s more: A comparable center could be established in one of the European capitals, in Brussels, for example. This would be a self-contained system that would work in real time. We believe that there would then be no need to install any more facilities in Europe. I mean those facilities proposed for the Czech Republic and the missile base in Poland.

And we are prepared to include in this project the Gabala radar station we rent in Azerbaijan. And if necessary, we are prepared to modernize it. And if that is not enough, we would be prepared to commit a new radar installation in the south of Russia for this common early warning system. Such cooperation I believe would bring about a major change in Russian-American relations regarding security. In fact, this would lead to the gradual development of a strategic partnership in the area of security.

[About the state of Russian-American relations overall.] I do believe that relations between us are developing normally, quite well, and that they are getting stronger. . . .

As for the future, as I already mentioned, we are now discussing the possibility of strengthening our relations, of raising them to an entirely new level of trust. This would involve discussing very sensitive issues related to international security, including, of course, the missile defense issue. If this happens, then I want to draw your attention to what would amount to a watershed in the relations between our countries. They would gradually take on a strategic character, because this would mean a completely new sort of relationship in the area of international security. This would mean an increase in our political cooperation and, in the end, would affect our economic cooperation. In effect, we can now say that the cards have been dealt and that the game can now begin. I very much hope that we are playing the same game.



Russian Presidential Press & Information Office

Putin (center) caught the only fish on this trip, but shared the credit with his hosts, George W. (right) and George H.W. Bush (far left). The Russian President also described the Kennebunkport summit as “very meaningful.”

Develop Beam Weapons To Stop Nuke Threat

Thirteen months before President Ronald Reagan delivered his nationally televised address proposing the United States and the Soviet Union jointly develop what he called the Strategic Defense Initiative, Lyndon LaRouche addressed an EIR conference on the strategic crisis, in Washington, D.C. The following are excerpts of his Feb. 17, 1982 presentation. The entirety of LaRouche's presentation was originally published in the book, A Program for America.

...Turning to the question of the strategic arms debate itself. We have an insane policy, totally insane. . . .

It has been calculated that a 10% exchange of thermonuclear capabilities between the two superpowers would mean a fall-out in long-lived radioactive isotopes which would swirl around the world to the effect that no warm-blooded animal life will exist two years after that exchange. So what the devil is the sense of even talking about reducing the number of missiles?! That is no solution to this problem. You want to go in the direction of a showdown, with a weapon you can't use! But you might use it, and therefore you live under the threat of nuclear suicide.

How do you get out of this? It's elementary. If I put into space orbit a number of platforms with particle relativistic beam weapons, chemical-powered x-ray or not, which can target any missile in mid-flight, and I proceed to develop that system of detection, I can kill the proverbial 99% of missiles and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons in mid-flight.

You can't do it with laser weapons because they have problems, but with relativistic beam weapons which deliver a relativistic shock to a missile, you can fire as if with bullets and kill these things in mid-flight. That is the only solution to the nuclear weapons problem.

Then, why the hell don't we develop it!

Cooperate With Moscow

Why don't we sit down and agree with Moscow to develop these blasted things? Because they are important to both the United States and the Soviet Union for the mutual defense of each nation from the sword of thermonuclear Damocles. . . .

We have a problem. Not only do the superpowers have thermonuclear capabilities, but many nations wholly out of our control are increasingly coming into possession of nuclear

weapons and access to missile delivery capabilities—we have a problem of third powers which could engage in nuclear war becoming the trigger for nuclear power between the superpowers.

Therefore, we must have the ability that, if East Podunk decides to have a nuclear war and shoot off missiles, we'll damn well shoot them down. We must have a policy that we will not tolerate the actual deployment of thermonuclear missiles against any target on the face of the Earth by any nation.

And we must agree with the Soviet Union on that question. We must agree that we will agree to destroy anybody's thermonuclear missile or airplane carrying a missile which goes up into the air. We've got to make this planet safe.

The idea that we can hold back weapons development, the idea that we ought to have as an objective holding back technological progress in arms and warfare, is sheer idiocy. It always has been idiocy.

The only solution is to organize our civilian basis to expand our economic power, to funnel credit selectively into the places that will restore our economic power, and to follow a foreign policy based on credit for viable infrastructure projects for developing nations; to expand especially our Corps of Engineers to do such things as to build a high-speed railroad from the Atlantic Coast across the Sahel region of Africa; to build a large water-system between the Congo watershed and Lake Chad region of Sahel.

Our aim is to strengthen the stability of nations through an outpouring of American economic power and American technology in cooperation with each nation.

At the same time, we must have an orderly national defense and a policy of agreeing with Moscow, since we're both going to be around, we presume, for a long time to come, that we shall both insist on full-speed ahead arms-race development of relativistic beam weapons.

If we do this, particularly if we proceed in the totally opposite direction from the austerity policy, and the kinds of economic and monetary policy of the founding fathers of this nation are adopted, a dirigistic system of credit, promoting the development of high-technology agriculture, high-technology manufacturing and infrastructure, extending the same policy as a matter of relations to the developing nations—then we can eliminate or solve the kind of crises we face in the April-May period.

If we do not, but continue in this utopian nonsense which McNamara and Henry Kissinger typify over the recent period, or we proceed with such sheer idiocy as the China-Korean-Taiwan cooperation around a presumably sunken oil deposit in the China Sea—that kind of nonsense—or proceed with the Seaga-centered Caribbean Basin project the way that idiot David Rockefeller wants to do this, and continue to tolerate Volcker—we shall not survive because we have lost the moral fitness to survive, by refusing to make the kinds of policy shifts I have indicated.

LaRouche to Hillary: Take the Lead To Impeach Cheney Now!

by Michele Steinberg and Jeffrey Steinberg

“If Hillary Clinton were to step forward to issue a clarion call for the immediate impeachment of Vice President Dick Cheney, she could win the Presidency by virtual acclamation,” said Lyndon LaRouche on July 13, reflecting on the overwhelming response from Democratic constituents to the mere mention of Cheney’s impeachment. On July 12, at a candidate’s forum in Detroit, Michigan, at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)’s annual convention, Democratic Presidential pre-candidate, Rep. Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio), received thunderous and sustained applause when he raised the issue of impeaching Cheney, which Kucinich has introduced in Congress as House Resolution 333.

Two days earlier, speaking on the radio interview program, *The Ed Shultz Show*, Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.) also won new support when she told Shultz that impeachment must be “on the table.” Senator Boxer’s remarks represented a clear break from the standing policy of the Congressional Democratic leadership—particularly that of Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.)—who has explicitly and repeatedly insisted that impeachment is “off the table.”

On July 6, the American Research Group, Inc. released poll data showing that 54% of all Americans, 51% of independent voters, and 76% of all registered Democratic voters favored the impeachment of the Vice President. Even 17% of registered Republicans embraced the Cheney impeachment idea, indicating the extent to which there is a nationwide groundswell, demanding the Vice President’s ouster.

Buttressing the American Research Group findings, LaRouche emphasized that when the members of Congress were in their districts during the July 4 recess, they were “beaten up by constituents,” who demanded that they act to impeach Cheney. On their return to Washington, the actions of Kucinich and Boxer reflected their response to the overwhelming

demand from citizens. The reception that Kucinich received at the NAACP debate, in response to his H.R. 333 Cheney impeachment resolution, was even more important than the specifics of what he said, and other members of Congress, including the Democratic Presidential candidates, realize that too, commented LaRouche.

So, if Senator Clinton were to “issue a clarion call” for Cheney’s immediate impeachment, she could “win the Presidency by virtual acclamation,” LaRouche repeated.

The simple fact is that so far, with the exception of Kucinich’s demands for Cheney’s immediate ouster, the Democratic Party Presidential hopefuls have dodged most of the fundamental issues that will determine the future of the United States and the world. This is, LaRouche has repeatedly warned, a recipe for political disaster—particularly for Hillary Clinton, the putative front-runner.

The Kennebunkport Opportunity

The issue of Dick Cheney’s immediate ouster from office is now tied, inextricably, to the strategic opportunity that emerged from the July 1-2 Kennebunkport summit among President George W. Bush, former President George H.W. Bush, and Russian President Vladimir Putin. At the meeting, Putin proposed a strategic partnership between Moscow and Washington, along with Europe, to establish a cooperative system of ballistic missile defense, covering almost all of Eurasia.

Several days before the “Lobster Summit,” former President Bill Clinton had stunned an audience at a strategic forum in Yalta, Ukraine, by directly calling for a revival of President Ronald Reagan’s March 23, 1983 Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), for U.S.-Soviet cooperation on a global missile defense shield that would end the era of thermonuclear mutually assured destruction (MAD). As everyone knows, President Rea-

gan's SDI policy came out of a collaboration with Lyndon LaRouche, who, in 1977, had first promoted the idea of a global cooperative effort to perfect defense systems, based on "new physical principles."

In his Yalta speech, Clinton said that he would wish to see the United States and Russia share in the benefits of such technological breakthroughs, ridiculing, in contrast, the low-tech incompetent and needlessly provocative scheme for so-called U.S.-run missile defense, being promoted by the Bush-Cheney Administration, with the proposed installation of radar systems and anti-missile missiles in Poland and the Czech Republic.

The efforts by former Presidents Bush and Clinton—along with Russian President Putin—reflected a strong institutional desire, in both Moscow and Washington, to avert the kind of "new Cold War or worse," being peddled by Vice President Cheney.

In the environment at Kennebunkport, in the absence of "the Dick," President Bush had responded favorably—and sanely—to the Putin offer, which would fundamentally alter the present global confrontation course and lay the foundations for a long-term strategic partnership, anchored in the United States and Russia, but also including China, India, and many other nations.

As one senior U.S. intelligence official told *EIR*, "The moment that President Putin's plane took off from U.S. soil, a ferocious faction fight erupted inside the White House over the proposed strategic partnership, with Dick Cheney leading the opposition to the Putin offer." A close associate of former President Bush seconded the observation, adding that G.W.'s behavior at Kennebunkport had finally convinced him that Cheney was *the* factor driving the President towards the suicidal confrontational policies of the last seven years—and that Cheney had to go if there were to be any hope of a "George W. Bush legacy," other than as the worst President in American history.

Unfortunately, this insider's observation was borne out. Once President Bush returned to the White House and to the Cheney environment, he returned to his mad, confrontational profile. At a speech in Cleveland, Ohio on July 11, and at a White House press conference the next day, Bush fulminated against Democrats in general, and all others who doubted the wisdom of the Iraq invasion and occupation, and the current "surge" strategy. Just hours before his Cleveland speech, the *Washington Post*, in a front-page story, had reported that the President was expected to signal a shift in Iraq policy. When no such policy shift occurred, the near-unanimous conclusion was that Cheney had "gotten" to the President, and filled his head with war-party blather.

War or Peace

As if to underscore that the Cheney issue is truly a matter of war or peace—perhaps leading to a new war before the end of the Summer—a number of actions were taken, as soon as

Bush returned to the White House, aimed at accelerating the march to war against Iran. First, Israel's Minister of Strategic Affairs, the ultra-right-wing Avigdor Lieberman, traveled to Brussels to confer with European and American officials, and returned to Israel only to announce that he had U.S. and European backing for an Israeli preventive strike against Iran's nuclear program. "If we start military operations against Iran alone," Lieberman said to Israeli Army Radio on July 11, "then Europe and the U.S. will support us."

On the same day, Sen. Joseph Lieberman (I-Conn.), a close ally of Dick Cheney, introduced an amendment to the Defense Authorization Bill, demanding that American military, intelligence, and diplomatic services provide reports every 60 days about Iranian activities inside Iraq. The original draft of the amendment had been worded by Lieberman in such a way that it could possibly be construed as authorization to the President to go to war; however Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.), who is chairman of the Armed Services Committee, insisted on an addition, that explicitly states that nothing in the measure "shall be construed to authorize or otherwise speak to the use of armed forces against Iran." Nevertheless, when the amendment passed the Senate by a 97-0 vote, it was widely seen as a capitulation to Cheney and the Administration war party that is intent on attacking Iran—perhaps as early as this August, while Congress is on a month-long recess.

Lieberman's antics in the Senate are also coordinated with a quiet deployment of a White House team to Baghdad, to foment anti-Iranian propaganda from the front line. In June, Gen. Kevin Bergner, until recently, the military deputy to National Security Council Middle East chief and leading Cheney neo-con ally Elliott Abrams, was dispatched to the Iraqi capital, along with another former NSC staffer, Meghan O'Sullivan, to accelerate a "spin" campaign with two major objectives: to demonize Iran and lay the basis for an attack on the Islamic Republic; and to promote the idea that the "surge" is succeeding and should be continued for the foreseeable future.

On July 13, in response to the escalating insanity at the White House, Republican Senators John Warner (R-Va.) and Richard Lugar (R-Ind.) announced they would be introducing an amendment to the same defense spending bill, declaring that the original October 2002 Iraq War authorization was no longer valid, and demanding an overhaul of U.S. Iraq policy beginning in September. Senator Warner, an institutional voice of the U.S. Navy and other military services, has been widely touted as the man to go to President Bush to demand Cheney's ouster—just as Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) had gone to Richard Nixon and forced his resignation as President.

Given the intensification of demands that Cheney must go, the American people and the world are looking for some sign of life from the would-be Democratic Presidential nominees. For Hillary Clinton, above all the others, this is the moment of truth.

Kennebunkport, the BAE Scandal, and The Need To Get Cheney Out Now

Lyndon LaRouche was on the Jack Stockwell Show on K-Talk radio, KTKK 630 AM, in Salt Lake City the morning of July 9. This is an abridged transcript of the two-hour interview.

Jack Stockwell: Lyndon LaRouche is my guest this morning. This is a very important time to have him on: Two major things that I wanted to cover this morning, was this British Aerospace thing that is breaking in London and the U.K.—and has yet to show up in the American press, but it should be here before too long. And also I want to talk about the “Lobster” thing up there in the Kennebunkport, and what it means when the President of Russia comes to the United States. Especially, of all places Kennebunkport—not Camp David, not the White House—but to Kennebunkport.

So, welcome back. Mr. LaRouche was on my show the morning of 9/11. We had scheduled him that morning for an interview, and I don’t even remember what we wanted to talk about that morning. But as the program began, the attack on the World Trade Center began immediately, and so that took the course of our discussion for the next two hours. And interestingly enough, the things that Mr. LaRouche said at that point in time, have played out. We don’t need to go into that now. That’s a matter of record. . . .

So, Lyn, welcome to the show again this morning. I’m glad to have you here. You are still alive—can you believe that?

LaRouche: Well, yes, I can. Because, I have, in a sense, a charmed life. My enemies would not like to have me dead on their doorstep!

Stockwell: Well, the more I read this *EIR*, it seems to me, the more enemies you might be accruing.

LaRouche: Yes, but I’m getting also some enemies who are behaving themselves. As, for example, Kennebunkport: Probably you want the story, but this happened just before I got to Russia. I was scheduled to be in Russia for a meeting on the Bering Strait Project, which would link Siberia to the United States through Alaska, and would, in a sense, take the three major continents of the planet—the Americas, Eurasia, and Africa—and would tie them together by what would become very soon, a maglev system, which would be seriously more economical than air, more efficient than air, and cheaper. And it would also replace very expensive, in effect, highway sys-

tems, and inferior rail systems.

But, since I was going to Russia later anyway, for a meeting at the Academy of Sciences, I sent a message to the Bering Strait conference, and attended a meeting a couple weeks later in Russia. And during this period, the same things I was discussing in Moscow, were coming on the agenda inside the United States, involving Kissinger, involving the two Bushes, father and son, and the former President Clinton. And in this process, something uncorked: a recognition, first of all, that the confrontation with Russia will not work; confrontation with China also won’t work.

Stockwell: Now, by confrontation, are you referring to circling Russia with radar stations and missile launch sites?

LaRouche: No. The threat to Russia is coming from the British Isles, from the British monarchy who have targetted Russia and China, as part of an extension of what is already happening in Southwest Asia. In other words, the buildup of wars in Southwest Asia, since the fall of the Wall in Berlin, is spreading now, so that Russia itself, and China, and down the line, India, are all targetted for destruction by a faction which was typified by Tony Blair and his crowd in London.

Now, what’s happened is, that people in the United States have moved away from that faction in London, and have decided not to have Hell on Earth, but are now reaching out to accept offers of cooperation from President Putin of Russia.

Stockwell: Now that’s the essence of Kennebunkport?

LaRouche: It’s more than that: It’s also the essence of what’s going on in the White House. The current President, whose animus against his own father is rather notable, suddenly reached out to his father. Because the Cheney mess, the Cheney threat to civilization, has become for the incumbent President, an impossible situation for him to handle. And therefore, he turned back to his family to get some help. And he got help, from Kissinger, from his father, and from Bill Clinton—and from me! So, that’s essentially what’s happened.

I’ve been always careful to say: We have to get rid of Cheney immediately, but it would be a mistake to put Cheney and the President in the same position. Cheney should be removed from sight, and smell. The incumbent President involves the institution of the Presidency, and we have to deal



U.S. Navy/Denny C. Cantrell

Dick Cheney looks as though he's ready to retire to his potato patch in Wyoming. Says LaRouche, "Just get him outta there! The country demands it: In the interest of the nation, get him out! And get him out now!"

with that accordingly. So, get rid of Cheney: He's the key to the problem—he's not the source of the problem, but he's key to it. And then, since the whole financial system is coming down anyway, and since we have to get into a new set of economic agreements, to circumvent what would be the biggest crash the world has ever known, and since this involves cooperation among the United States, China, Russia, and India, among other nations, you don't want to start another war, with those with whom you have to cooperate, to deal with the on-rushing major crisis of the planet as a whole.

Stockwell: So, does this mean that we might be stepping down from a limited nuclear confrontation with Iran?

LaRouche: Well, the confrontation with Iran is part of the Cheney policy, and it involves as many Democrats as Republicans. The Democratic Party officially is, of course, the pro-peace party on this question, but effectively, if you look at all the players, you'll find that bad guys in the Democratic Party and the Republican Party are about equally numerous.

So, we're getting to a point where there is going to be a reshuffle of the political agenda in the United States. As you

can see from pre-Presidential campaigns, that's a mess that isn't going to fly. It's a complete piece of insanity. Not all the figures are obscene in that, but the campaigns, as of now, are absolutely obscene, and have no relevance or benefit for the United States.

So, there is going to be a major reshuffling of international politics and also national politics.

Stockwell: Simply because the Bushes got together in Kennebunkport with President Putin, to begin what might be overtures to China and India, as well?

LaRouche: It's more than that. Of course, Clinton was in Yalta for a conference, and was with the senior Bush at the Yeltsin burial. Clinton, being Clinton, used the [former] occasion to propose the revival of what President Reagan called SDI, which I had designed, over a quarter-century ago. So that was on the agenda. In the meantime, there were discussions in Moscow. Kissinger, in the same timeframe that I was in Moscow, was involved also in a complementary role, in putting this together. In this process, the elder, former President Bush invited Putin to Kennebunkport, and brought the son along—the son was willing on this thing. Cheney was kept out—that's the key thing: Cheney was not allowed at Kennebunkport.

So you had an agreement with Putin, which is very limited, very simple, but it's a first step, if the follow-on continues.

Stockwell: So, somebody has thrown a major curveball, at this point in the game. Now, this kind of began with the Hamilton study group, didn't it?

LaRouche: No, it began with me. It started in 1993. It was introduced as Clinton was coming in as President. Clinton was onto my role, once he became President, and was becoming President, and was briefed in that period on my role in the SDI—my role behind Reagan's operation in the SDI; and was briefed by many people on my skills in this area. So that, he started to move in that direction, as he's explained in various interviews he's given recently, how he started this. So, he has been, off and on, on this for a long time. The Soviet Union has collapsed, what do we do? What we do now, is, we don't look for a new confrontation, we try to look for forms of agreement, which will deal with the problems at this moment of our advantage. That was Clinton's policy.

He was opposed to a military buildup because he thought it was too expensive, and because there was no reason to do so. But he, as you've probably observed, has kept his options open on a lot of things. Clinton is like that.

Stockwell: There must be a split going on, between the Anglo-American empire that has been pushing for World War III, and some of the characters who were principal to that, who now seem to be dragging their feet and want to go in a different direction.

LaRouche: This is systemic. I enjoy it, as you can imagine.

Stockwell: Oh, this is the stuff of which talk shows are made. I enjoy this, too!

LaRouche: I mean, it's systemic in the sense that it goes back to the nature of our nation, which I think a lot of people in our country don't know: That, we were created—we're Europeans in a sense, in our culture. *But!* with one very important difference: The founders of this nation came over here, to bring the best of European culture to what they hoped would be a safe place, here. But also to get away from the oligarchical traditions of Europe.

So, we have within us—and of course, I have ancestry going back to the first half of the 17th Century, here in the United States, so I have a little family insight into this, as well as everything else—but we have a deeply embedded culture in us, of which most Americans today are not really aware. They don't really understand this. They haven't studied it, they don't get the education where they could understand it. But we have a special kind of affinity, which once in a while brings an Abraham Lincoln or a Franklin Roosevelt, or someone like that, out of the clouds and out of the mists, into a position of power, when we might just need them the most.

And we're in one of those periods in which the force of events says that everything that we've been doing, since the Baby Boomers were invented in about 1945-46—the anti-Roosevelt Baby Boomers, who didn't know they were Baby Boomers then, because they were still babies—but that generation that was born, as a white-collar generation, that didn't like working people, that didn't like farmers, didn't like science, but they're real sophists; and trained to be sophists from the white-collar generation of the 1945-46-58 interval, they're now on top. But underneath that, we are Americans, who have embedded in us, not always suspecting it, the traditions on which our country was founded. And from time to time, we go through bad times, but that thing comes to the surface, again.

We're in a period in which the hope of this nation is, that will happen: That this global warming insanity will go away; that the crazy financial system which is now disintegrating, will go away, but leave us to mind our business. And what you're seeing, is unlikely people, suddenly find themselves pushed into positions of leadership, to play a role which is contrary to everything they seem to have stood for up to that time. Such is the case with Kissinger; such is the case with Papa Bush, and such is the case with the Bush White House. And the Bush White House has come out of the Cheneyac dreams, and has realized that it has to grope for a way out of this stinking mess which is becoming impossible to manage.

And that's essentially what happened. The son realized he needed his father's help: The family got together, they brought Putin over to Kennebunkport, to have a talk with Russia. And specifically to have a negotiation with Russia, an understanding which nobody else would become involved in. Because they wanted to have that talk and settle something. They didn't settle very much. They came up with one signed agreement,

on nuclear power, and intend to cooperate, and *that's very good*. It's not the whole bag.

Stockwell: No, because there are more issues to discuss. But isn't this the beginning of something, that suddenly, China is going to want to be a part of? India is going to want to be part of this? France and Germany, and people who are starving in the European Union, who want to go back to their own sovereignty, isn't this something that they're going to start waving their hand, and say, "Hey! How 'bout us? How 'bout us?"

LaRouche: This is where leadership comes into play. You know, mass movement is important. The sentiments of a majority of a population are extremely important. But the initiative, which summons a people to act, as an aggregate, in its own interest, always comes from leadership. And in our case, when we're lucky, we get one of those leaders, like Washington, or Lincoln, or John Quincy Adams, or Franklin Roosevelt, or, in a sense, Eisenhower, who did what he could in his time. And sometimes, you get a leader who can pick up the message they have to deliver, the message which they have to use to mobilize the people in general, to do something that the people in general really want.

You know, the sense of politics is not democracy, because the majority of public opinion is always wrong. What is needed is leadership, which can activate within the people a recognition of their own interests, where the interests of the people voluntarily come into coincidence with the kind of leadership they're getting. And that's when we're at our best. . . .

Stockwell: You mentioned a moment ago, you were talking about these bad things going away, and you were talking about how the monetary-financial collapse would go away. But that can't go away! Don't we have to do something of a proactive nature, to take care of this? Because it's not just the United States, it's not just the dollar and the effect of its collapse on the United States. Every other nation on this planet is going to have some very serious problems, including those involved with the euro, should the dollar go under.

LaRouche: Well, if the dollar goes under, the whole planet goes under.

Now, we're going to have to take some very drastic measures, which I don't think the present Presidency is prepared to take. But they might come into that sideways, with a little bit of help.

What's going to have to happen very soon, because, if the dollar goes down, the whole world goes down. If you look at one very simple fact: What is the debt of the United States to the dollar, and how much of the nominal assets of the rest of the international financial system depend upon the value of the dollar? That is, if the dollar were to collapse suddenly by about 20% in international market value, you would have a chain reaction which would blow the whole planet out. You're at the point, a very fragile point, at which very *slight* maneuvers, can set forth a chain reaction, a collapse of the housing bubble, for example, a complete bubble. Similar things in Eu-

rope. We're ready to blow the system out.

Now, the only thing you can do, in such a case, is you have to say: *"Don't follow the currency. Don't let your currency run your country. Let your country run your currency."* And set up agreements with other countries, whereby you freeze certain currency values, by government agreement, and you do what you have to do to reorganize the currency, to prevent a collapse of what is, in effect, the world's, still, current reserve currency: the U.S. dollar. That is, the debts denominated in dollars, debts *by* the United States, denominated in dollars, to itself and to foreign countries, if that dollar goes down, *the whole world system blows out!*

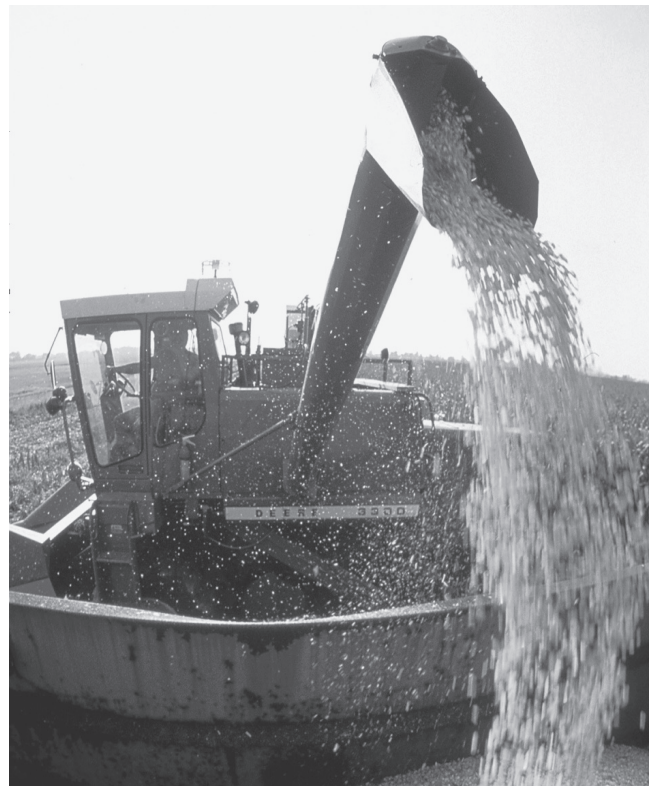
Stockwell: In order to freeze, then, that kind of value, in agreements from one country to another, so that the medium of exchange between them would be held at a constant value, you're going to have to have something besides the faith and trust of the United States behind that money.

LaRouche: What I've proposed, and what I was continuing to do, when I was in Moscow this year—was to propose, as I had proposed publicly, that the United States should work with Putin, and with China, to bring together four major nations—the United States, Russia, China, and India. Remember India is now 1.1 billion people; China's 1.4 billion people. Russia's a large nation with a tremendous area, and a very key role in the world economy as a whole, that is, physical economy. Therefore, if we say we're going to sponsor a change in the IMF system, with these powers, and bring the other countries in to support it, it'll work. If you try to bring one country in at a time, into reform, and negotiate through the United Nations or other channels, you're going to get nowhere. You're going to blow the thing out.

You have to have a powerful intervention which says, *"We're going to freeze this as of now!"* And if you've got four major powers, which represent a great part of the population and territory of the world, who agree on that, and say, *"other powers come in, let's do it together,"* most other powers of the world would join those four, and you would have a complete revision of the international system, including the United Nations system. Under those conditions, you could have an immediate freeze of values of currency, and you would not try to let the currencies float into some kind of equilibrium: *Rather* you would let the prices move into more equilibrium status, to support this fixed-price arrangement.

Under those conditions, we could then go back to the American System. Forget the monetarist system. The monetarist system, the British System, doesn't work under these conditions. *It can't.* A free-trade system can't work.

So therefore, you have to have a fixed-exchange-rate system, with various kinds of controls, Roosevelt-style. And you have to encourage *prices* to move into a state of equilibrium. You have to move away from a speculative economy, back to a physical economy: that is, back to agriculture, to basic economic infrastructure, to manufacturing, and to high technol-



USDA/Bruce Fritz

We can prevent a general collapse, LaRouche said, but this means we "have to move away from a speculative economy, back to a physical economy: that is, back to agriculture, to basic economic infrastructure, to manufacturing, and to high technology. Forget all this funny stuff we've been doing, especially since 1971." Here, a high-tech combine, using a GPS antenna.

ogy. Forget all this funny stuff we've been doing, especially since 1971.

Under those conditions, we can prevent a general collapse of the world financial and economic systems. Without that, we can't...

Stockwell: You've got the Federal Reserve and the monetarist system of the U.S. Treasury right now, or on which the U.S. Treasury is based, in the way.

LaRouche: It's easily fixed under our Constitution. The wonderful thing about us, is, you know, our Constitution is much smarter than many of our citizens are! That, when we use it, and apply its principles to our problems, we can solve them. And we have sovereignty; we are a sovereign nation. The dollar is *not* a power above us, unless we let foreigners use it that way. The dollar is our *debt*: Under our Constitution, money is issued, or the authorization for issuing the money, uttering the money, is a matter which has to be voted up in the House of Representatives, and acted upon by the Executive branch. We are a *credit* system, not a monetary system. We do not allow money to run our economy, we use the management of money to run our economy. We use the management of our economy,

to ensure that things that need to be done, have priority: such as, agriculture, maintenance of the land area, industry, basic economic infrastructure, health-care, for example, and we defend our nation and its security. That's what money must do for us. It's a credit system.

We are not investing in things we should invest in any more. We stopped it, increasingly, since 1971, especially since 1981, and therefore, we're destroying our economy, with our own financial policy, and our own legislation, particularly that of the past 25 years. So, all we have to do, is go back to our system, back to our Constitution, and do what we've done every time we've been successful....

Stockwell: If you're going to go in, and just declare the whole dang thing bankrupt, and you move in through Congressional decree to do that very thing, what about pensions, what about Social Security, what about the bonds that are tied to the debt?

LaRouche: That's what you do, you freeze—see, you don't close it down. You put it into receivership, like you put a firm that's bankrupt, but you want the thing to operate, you take it into receivership and you help it—to ease this, help that, do this. To get it back into shape so it's back in productive shape again.

Stockwell: So, people still get their bond payoffs, they still get their pensions, they still get their Social Security; it's just, the insidious virus that caused the destruction of those values because of inflation and whatever else, that is what's being altered into a new system, that will underscore the future of those very things.

LaRouche: Yes. A very specific problem: Most of money, today, is not real. That is, the hedge funds, for example. The international monetary system is a complete bubble, it's a John Law bubble. Now, what do you do? You put this thing into bankruptcy. You say, "Let's look at all these accounts, these claims on banks," because it's our banks that're about to go under; our private banks are all in jeopardy, the major ones, because they're in hock to these international systems. We act, together with other nations, and we say, "Each of us, as nations, we together are going to defend our system, that is, our national system, against these predatory things like the Cayman Islands, and the hedge funds and things like that; and we're going to put the thing into receivership."

Now, when you put a bank or banking institution into receivership, what do you do? You say, "This will not be paid. Freeze it, or tear it up. This will be paid." So therefore, you have to set the policy guidelines for what will be paid....

Let's take a concrete case, a big one: the real estate bubble. Now the real estate values in the United States, and in England and elsewhere, are about to collapse, and they'll probably collapse by as much as 50 or 60%, or more. Because this is just a big bubble. *Behind this*, is a highly inflationary gambling system. The hedge fund system is a gambling system. Therefore, the first thing you do—and you get the Con-

gress to agree, because the constituencies will lynch the Congressmen if they don't agree!—gambling debts are not paid, and hedge funds are gambling debts. What you do, is you move in to save the banks, but not the hedge funds; you move in to keep the pensions, to keep the things that are necessary. How do you do that? You do it quite democratically: You let the representatives of the people in the Federal Congress, with the Federal government, respond to the pressures of the people, to say, "This has to be paid. And this is going to wait, or it's going to be cancelled." And that's how you handle it.... But the key thing here, is you don't have a dictator saying what will be paid and what won't be paid. Under our system, you have a Congress, and the legislation governing the way the bankruptcy will proceed, will go through the Congress, especially the House of Representatives. Therefore, the voice of the people, will be manifest through their representatives.

Stockwell: You've been preaching this for decades. What kind of response—even though I know there's an awful lot of it that's kind of behind the scenes, behind the curtains—are you getting from members of Congress?

LaRouche: They're a bunch of cowards! We've got some good ones, but they're frightened. They need leadership, and they don't have leadership. The Democratic Party doesn't function in terms of leadership. Clinton is capable of functioning, but a lot of the others—. Anyone can look at the election campaign, the Presidential election campaigns, pre-campaigns: Anyone, with any brains, knows that this thing is a crock! This entire Republican-Democratic pre-Presidential primary is a mess! It's silly! It's disgusting! It should go away! We should scratch the whole thing and start all over again. Because, anyone who is imprisoned by the standards of the present pre-Presidential campaigning, is not qualified to be President! They've eliminated themselves by running. We're going to have to go back, and scratch it, and start all over again.

I think it will happen. Take the case of Al Gore: There are a lot of people, not only Democrats, and nonpartisan, so-called, but some Republicans, who are Al Gore supporters on what is the greatest, most dirty swindle in all modern history! Called global warming: There is not one stick of truth to the whole thing! It's all one big lie. It's a copy of what got Hitler elected: That was the Nazi Party policy, when it was called eugenics! And Gore is essentially following in Adolf Hitler's footsteps....

Now, what I'm concerned about in this, is we're going up to the end of February—if we get that far—of 2008. What I'm afraid of, is that a run of mavericks of many varieties, will create a campaign of indecision in 2008, when we need a year of decision. Therefore, I think the important thing now, the public has got to get wise to this phony Presidential campaign that's running on now. Some of these guys are serious people. I mean, Hillary, I would support in the Senate. Others, Democrats I know, I would support in their present position. But the campaigns that they are running, or that are being run for



EIRNS/Will Mederski

If any of the Democratic Presidential pre-candidates were serious, they would tell Al Gore to “get lost,” and take his lies about global warming with him. Here, Gore at a town hall meeting in Seattle on June 4.

them, are to me, *a national disaster*, a national tragedy, every one of them.

Stockwell: Most of their campaign money is coming in from hedge funds.

LaRouche: That’s a part of it, but it’s worse than that. The problem is largely generational. The Al Gore syndrome is that: If any of these guys were really serious, they would tell Al Gore to “get lost!” Don’t show up around this country; keep away from this planet for the next two years. And that’s where their weakness is: They allow a fraud, like this global warming swindle to be foisted—now, we just had it in New Jersey. It’s crazy! Corzine going with that thing is crazy! It’s insane! It’s immoral! And these candidates are like that: They’re acting like Baby Boomers! They’re 68ers amok! They may not have been out in the streets in 1968, but they’re part of a group which associates itself with those who were. And that’s the tradition, and that’s what’s killing us.

Stockwell: I want to go in a different direction: On June 6, just a little over a month ago, the British Broadcasting Corp. revealed, brought forth, announced this rather sensational story involving a longtime Ambassador of Saudi Arabia to the United States, Prince Bandar bin Sultan: that the BAE System, the British Aerospace group there, one of the largest arms dealers on the face of the planet, had been bribing the Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States, bribing a bunch of other people; this thing exists throughout many international characters, not the least of which goes back as far as Margaret Thatcher, maybe further than that. They were all involved in this kind of early move towards globalism, but an early move towards creating a situation for the industrial complex to get the kind of power and control that Eisenhower warned about.

Now, when an Ambassador to the United States is in-

involved; when this Ambassador to the United States from Saudi Arabia, paid money in California, paid money to people who were flying jets into the World Trade Center buildings—and this is all coming out of the BAE Systems in England—what does this mean? The European press is calling this the “scandal of the century,” we don’t hear about any of it over here: What’s going on?

LaRouche: Well, that’s why you hear about that only in Europe, only the United Kingdom itself. And that’s from some people in the United Kingdom.

Now, over here, you have two problems. First of all, everyone, as I said as recently as June 21st: Everyone who understands, from the top down, what happened in the year 2001, including September, knows that there was big money, which was off-the-shelf money, in the order of up to a trillion or so, behind the orchestration of a private attack on the United States, which was run through the same channels that coincide with the BAE.

Now, you say, “What is the BAE?” Well, the BAE is actually a modern form—it’s tied to Cheney. Cheney is actually the Vice President from BAE, and his wife is even a higher ranking person in that, than he is. Now, we know this. All of us, who know anything about that, know that this is the case. Some details we don’t know; if we had the case down solidly, with solid proof, we could act. We don’t have solid proof, but we have the basis for knowing what the direction of the investigation is that we have to conduct. We also know that there’s some things we’ve got to change, now, even before we complete the investigation, because it’s obvious they should be changed for that reason.

Now, what you’re looking at, is a revival of the British East India Company, which, remember, it ran India as an empire; it destroyed China with the opium trade, *all through private channels*, which were the controlling financier channels

behind the British Empire, before it became officially an empire. That's what the crowd is. The biggest concentration of money of this type, flows through places like the Cayman Islands, which is entirely a province of the British monarchy, and other channels of the same type. I know the list, through various parts of the world.

So therefore, you're dealing with something which has a policy behind it: The policy behind it, is what Eisenhower referred to as the "military-industrial complex," which was set into motion as an anti-Roosevelt operation immediately right after Roosevelt's death. And this thing has been around. It took a new form, which Cheney is associated with, since his function as Secretary of Defense, under George H.W. Bush: It was called the "Revolution in Military Affairs." The Revolution in Military Affairs says, "We're going to be an empire; we're going to destroy the United States, by getting it involved in war, *through which it will destroy itself.*" The Vietnam War was that thing; the wars in Southwest Asia, including the Iran-Iraq War, were part of the same thing. The current Iraq War, the crisis in Southwest Asia, part of the same thing.

The Revolution in Military Affairs—look at Halliburton. Cheney, who is actually a part of this, and Cheney is much more guilty in one sense, than Prince Bandar; he's much more on the inside, than Bandar is. Bandar is a British asset, who comes from Saudi Arabia, which is not the biggest place in the world. Cheney represents powerful forces *inside* the United States, as well as those which control him from London.

They're out to destroy the United States, to go for globalization. What do they do? They say, "We're going to keep power, in terms of a space-based system, that can shoot rockets down with nuclear missiles and so forth inside them, on Earth at any place we want to. We're going to run a world empire. We're going to destroy the nation-state, we're going to run a world empire, run it from space-based weapons. We're going to eliminate ground forces, national ground forces. We're going to eliminate armies. We're going to get nations *to destroy themselves.* We're now going to have *private armies*, like the Legions of the Caesars—private armies, such as Halliburton."

Look at the budget! Look at where the trillion-dollar budget for Iraq is: What do we have over there? The soldiers aren't getting taken care of. They don't get health care; they're dumped when they get back here, wounded, without help. They don't get the protection, they're not supported. Our military ground forces *are being destroyed!* *By the intention of acts of government*, through this war in Iraq and its continuation. But what's happening? *Private interests* are now *paid—trillions of dollars are paid to private interests* to run the mechanisms of warfare through private mercenaries, who get no pensions.

And so, this is called the Revolution in Military Affairs, which is currently headed in the United States by spokesmen such as George Shultz, or Felix Rohatyn. Felix Rohatyn and George Shultz are the people who put Pinochet into power in

Chile. Remember, Pinochet was part of BAE in his later years. And they put him in there. Felix Rohatyn is essentially a fascist. He's the guy who's behind Pinochet in the banking sector. He, at Middlebury College, and so forth, runs a base for teaching the doctrine, and promulgating the Revolution in Military Affairs—in which he is supported by George Shultz, the guy who orchestrated the creation, the crafting of the George W. Bush Administration.

So, this is the kind of situation we face. What's my answer? Okay, people who are guilty should accept their guilt, and face it. *But!* The key thing is, we've got to change the *system*, to get this out of our *system*. So hanging somebody even for crimes, even a crime as great as complicity in 9/11, is justice, but that doesn't solve the problem. You've got to eliminate the factor in our system, and international systems, which coincides with the Revolution in Military Affairs, which is shamelessly advocated by George Shultz, by Dick Cheney, and by Felix Rohatyn. And if you aren't willing to get those guys, and what they represent out, then don't complain about 9/11: Because if those guys were not *in* the positions they were in, *that couldn't happen.* And that's what we have to fix.

Punishing the past does not solve the problem of the future. Correcting the mistakes of the past, for the sake of the future, is what's required....

Stockwell: Will the BAE scandal be what's necessary to bring down Dick Cheney? You mentioned, in your 21st of June address, that his handlers, as far as the European banking circle is concerned, they're not so unhappy with him for what he has done, as for what he has *not* been able to do up to this point.

LaRouche: Well, what we face now—Cheney should be impeached, but that's too long. You want Cheney to one day miraculously say, that he's got to go back to Wyoming and take care of his potatoes, as I said the other day. That can be done. What you need is, you need a bunch of people, dignitaries, to walk in to President George W. Bush, Jr., including his daddy—and his mother also—and say, "He's got to go. We'll get rid of him for you, if you support it," to the President....

Just get him outta there! The country demands it: In the interest of the nation, *get him out!* *And get him out now!*

And people who don't understand that shouldn't be in politics. Because that's one of the things about statecraft: We're not a kind of country that shoots people to make improvements in government. We do have other means, which are much gentler, but also equally effective....

Stockwell: If that were to happen [getting Cheney out], it seems to me the smart thing for the Republican Party to do, would be to replace him, with somebody that has a very good chance of taking the Republican seat in 2008.

LaRouche: It's already been said, that, stick Colin Powell in there as a *pro tem* vice president. That's one suggestion that has come out, right? That'd work. But, see, the Republican Party's got a problem: The Republican Party has an identity

problem. And therefore, you've got an election campaign coming up, and it's important that the major parties have serious election campaigns to help shape the next Presidency, so that we have a functioning Presidency. Therefore, our key thing is, get this guy outta there, to give the Republican Party, as well as the Democrats, a chance to think over where we're going, and to come up with a new profile, so you either get a new Republican Party, and possibly a new Democratic Party out of that, in terms of character; *or*, you will get an evolution toward a regrouping of the party structure, as we've had in the past. You may have the Republican Party as it exists now, and it essentially goes out of business, but it reappears, reemerges in another guise with some Democrats, and vice versa. We're in that kind of period where that is what has to be expected.

Stockwell: You've got Voinovich, [Domenici, Lugar]—the three Republican Senators that were moving away from the President's plan. It looks like the Republican Party is splitting in three different directions.

LaRouche: That's right. But we don't want that, in a sense. Since we're going into elections, we want party systems that can deliver us a suitable President. Right now, *none* of the campaigns of the two parties, looks like it's going to produce a viable President. Therefore, we need to change the party thinking, we need to change the scenery—now. We need to do it, before November of this year. And you've got to say, on the Republican side, "We want the Republicans who are viable, to find themselves a new identity for the time being." To get the Republican Party a new identity, and then force the Democratic Party to take a new identity, and then let things roll.

Stockwell: Are they going to try and resurrect the Reagan image?

LaRouche: No. Don't kid yourself: You got to go to a Franklin Roosevelt image. There's no shortcuts. I mean, this is pay-up time, long awaited....

Stockwell: All right. Let's wrap this up, we've only got a few minutes left here. We've got a bunch of knuckleheads running for office. We've got the most dangerous Vice President in the history of this country, probably, right now. We still have a couple of battle task groups sitting off the Persian Gulf; we haven't even talked about Israel's hand in all of this, and the coming civil war in Gaza. Even though I have an awful lot of hope, listening to what you talk about—there is still, an awful lot of conflagration going on in every direction we look.

So, what do you see between now and February of next year?

LaRouche: Well, I see, essentially, the same thing—if you look back at the birth of Christianity, and some other things that preceded that, and you see what happened to the Christians over most of those centuries under the Roman and Byzantine Empire, and so forth; and you say, looking back to the time of Christ, what became of Christ's mission on Earth?

And you say, "Wait a minute, buddy? You're talking about an individual achieving success, in the sense of a simple mortal success. But that's not human." What's human is recognizing that you act on behalf of principles which are dedicated to a future outcome for humanity as a whole, and for the universe as a whole. And you act for those. And your expectation must be, that your actions today will radiate through coming generations, to produce sooner or later, a kind of benefit which you might foresee, or might not, but it will be good.

And therefore, when we fight our kinds of fights, as I fight this kind of fight, I'm fighting for immediate victory on a time schedule. That does not mean that I can guarantee to anyone that that's going to work. I can't. But if you think from the standpoint of the history of Christianity, it becomes clear: You must act in your personal lifetime, *to further that which must be furthered for the sake of the future*. And you must at the same time, not simply wish for it, but you must commit yourself to those actions which, in your best judgment, will contribute to bringing that outcome, eventually, even an outcome beyond what you imagine, but for the good.

And therefore, ... you think two or three generations ahead. When I look back, I can go back over 200 years, in terms of what I know of family, and immediate predecessors of my known family. And that's the way it is.

If we lose sight of the *immortality* of the individual, and lose sight of acting for *primarily* out of a sense of one's immortality, rather than one's sense of gratification in the short term while you're alive, then you don't have morality! And the problem here, is the Baby-Boomer generation, by adopting existentialism, which is a denial of morality, a denial of this kind of continuity, that you lose that....

Stockwell: ...The worldview that you have, is very much the worldview that I have: One of the American System being revitalized, the rebirth of the American nation, the rebirth of everything that was good about this country, and can be good again. And it is epitomized in my mind right now, by Mr. Cheney has simply got to go!

We've got about a minute left, Lyn. Anything you might want to add?

LaRouche: Yeah, I'm hopeful. But we have to realize that being hopeful is like fighting a war you know you have to win, but no guarantee that you will. And that makes you fight all the harder.

Stockwell: Yes, yes. Because the alternative is unacceptable.

LaRouche: Yep. I can't consent to it.

Stockwell: And so, you must fight, all the harder.

LaRouche: I can't consent to it. I can not consent.

Stockwell: Yeah, well, that's a good way to put it. I can not consent to the alternative. I can not consent to a world that fits into Mr. Cheney's paradigm.

It's Banco Santander vs. The Bank of the South

by Dennis Small

The intended late-June signing of the founding document of the new Bank of the South by the Presidents of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Venezuela, was postponed to an unspecified date later this year. Although the announced reasons for the delay were disagreements over issues such as the relationship between capital contributions and voting rights of the members, and the location of the new bank's headquarters, there is a far more fundamental issue at stake, as U.S. statesman Lyndon LaRouche explained on July 5:

"The Bank of the South is a matter of life and death for the nations of South America, as the international financial and monetary system plunges rapidly into disintegration. As I noted in a June 29 interview on Ecuadorian radio: 'It is my hope that the Bank of the South, would function as a vehicle commonly used by sovereign nation-states of South America, to maintain sovereignty, number one; but as a necessary vehicle of the type I specified back in August of 1982. It is the exchange of long-term credit among nations, for projects in common interest. You need a system of fixed-exchange-rate agreements among nations, in order to do that.'"

In that interview with Ecuador's Radio 530 AM host Patricio Pillajo, LaRouche had also explained that, "the Bank of the South could serve as the South American component of a new international monetary-financial system, to replace the presently bankrupt IMF and World Bank."

"The founding of the Bank of the South poses a problem in South America for financial interests typified by the Spanish Santander and BBVA banks, which are extensions of the British Empire's scandal-ridden BAE company," LaRouche said on July 5.

Santander Bank—Spain's largest bank, and number two in the entire Eurozone—is intimately associated with the

Royal Bank of Scotland, one of the Queen's leading personal financial institutions, and has developed widespread financial and political influence across South America. For example, high-level "former" Santander officials have managed to insinuate themselves into prominent positions, including cabinet posts, within Brazil's Lula government, and are known to be violently hostile to the idea of the Bank of the South, and President Lula's stated commitment to the new financial institution.

This, and not internal Brazilian affairs, is what is behind Brazil's foot-dragging on features of the Bank of the South.

As If It Were Yesterday

LaRouche's reference to his own proposal of August 1982, as a model for the kind of new financial architecture that is required even today, is particularly significant. In that year, LaRouche drafted his historic *Operation Juárez* proposal for global financial reorganization, in the aftermath of his policy discussions with then Mexican President José López Portillo.

Although the LaRouche proposal has been on the table, and known to political leaders around the world for 25 years, current events are bringing it back to life with renewed vigor. In South America, the combination of the unavoidable reality of the global financial collapse, and the emergence of a handful of courageous political leaders in the region, such as Argentine President Néstor Kirchner and Ecuadorian President Rafael Correa, have put that same issue center stage, again, with the drive for the anti-IMF Bank of the South.

The reality, therefore, is that Santander Bank, the BAE, and other oligarchical forces are deploying today to try to stop the implementation of an idea that was set in motion, 25 years ago, by LaRouche's *Operation Juárez*!

Nor should this dynamic process be surprising. More often than not, the actual proximate cause of the leading political and economic developments of the week, lies not in the prior week's or month's events, but in those moments—often years, decades, or even centuries earlier—where the *ideas* governing the options facing society today, were set in motion. Such was the case with the “Lobster Summit” at Kennebunkport, where LaRouche's SDI proposal of a quarter-century ago shaped the agenda and the dynamic of the Putin meeting with the Bush family.

And such is the case with LaRouche's 1982 *Operation Juárez* in South America today. As LaRouche explained in his June 29 Ecuadorian radio interview:

“Practically, the reconstruction of Ecuador from the rape by George Shultz and Co. requires that [a return to the ideas of *Operation Juárez*—ed]. The success of the Bolivian government's attempt to stabilize itself, depends upon something like that. The rebuilding of Peru, depends upon something like that: Large-scale transportation projects which are necessary, water management systems, power systems in general, these have to be subjects of international cooperation on infrastructure development. And it must be done by sovereign nation-states. Those nations require a common facility of credit in order to manage this set of relationships. Right now, I think that would work, provided that we make the necessary change in the IMF system.”

Santander Strikes Back

The nation of Brazil—South America's largest, both geographically and economically—is decisive to the success or failure of the Bank of the South project. And the international financial oligarchy, who have the most to lose from the Bank and LaRouche's broader proposals, know it.

Santander has placed a full-court press on Brazil on behalf of that oligarchy. In early 2007, the bank's Brazil branch managed to get its vice president for Human Relations, Miguel Jorge, named as the country's Minister of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade, and later got another vice president, Mario Toros, designated as Director of Monetary Policy at Brazil's Central Bank. They failed, however, in an April attempt to have a third Santander official put in charge of the crucial National Economic and Social Development Bank (BNDES), the country's leading development-financing institution.

But Santander has not let up. At a conference that the bank held in Spain on July 4-5 to discuss the future of Ibero-America, the bank's Americas Division general director Francisco Luzón laid out the bank's strategy for the continent, and Brazil in particular. As of 2006, Santander was the third-largest private bank in Brazil, and fifth-largest overall (the two largest banks are both still state-owned, much to the oligarchy's chagrin), with \$46 billion in assets—6.6% of the total assets of the country's banking system. Luzón bragged that Santander intends minimally to double its presence in

Brazil over the next four to five years.

In addition, Santander has joined with its longtime ally and controller, the Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS) and Fortis bank of Holland, in a gigantic \$97 billion takeover bid for ABN Amro, the largest Dutch bank. What Santander is particularly salivating over, is ABN Amro's Brazilian holding, the former Banco Real, currently the fifth-largest private bank in that country. If Santander is able to gobble up ABN Amro/Real, it will control \$70 billion in assets in Brazil, more than 10% of the country's total.

Luzón also announced Santander's intention to use \$1 billion of its own money as the seed crystal of a new \$20 billion private equity fund that it intends to launch next month. The fund, Luzón reported, would invest in infrastructure projects in Ibero-America, principally, if not entirely, in Brazil. This is a transparent effort to sucker the Brazilians with the promise of vulture funds, *for exactly the kind of infrastructure project that the Bank of the South is designed to finance.*

Luzón also used the occasion of the conference to rip into Argentina's President Kirchner, who is playing a leading role in the creation of the Bank of the South; Kirchner had won a showdown with the IMF and the international vulture funds back in 2004, forcing them to accept a 65% write-down of the face value of the Argentine bonds they were holding, and which they had bought at ten cents on the dollar on the secondary market just months earlier.

Luzón threatened that it is high time that Argentina return to “normality,” now that it is no longer in an emergency. “Normal,” he specified, means that the state must return to its non-interventionist role in the economy. Furthermore, the financial “industry” is waiting to know how much money the Argentine government is willing to let them make. “Is a 20% profit acceptable, or are they going to stick their hand in our pocket when we make that much?” the self-righteous usurer pronounced.

Santander's threats are part of a broader *Get Argentina* campaign that has been revved up as the Bank of the South comes closer to becoming a reality. For example, a front group for the very vulture funds that Argentina stymied in 2004, the American Task Force Argentina, took out a full page-ad on July 11 in the Capitol Hill daily, *Roll Call*, demanding that action be taken against not only Argentina, but now also Ecuador, for following “Argentine-Style Economics.”

Commenting on the attempts of these vulture funds to crush Argentina in 2003, then-Democratic Presidential candidate LaRouche stated bluntly: “Now you're looking at fascism in the face. And if you want to characterize it, you would say about the vulture funds' reaction, this gives you the mentality of the same kind of fascists who sacrificed the human race, including all those who died eventually in Auschwitz. This is why people died in Auschwitz: because these vulture funds had to have a government which would do the kind of job they demand.”

'Danish Bridge' to Germany To Be Built

by Tom Gillesberg and Michelle Rasmussen

On June 29, Danish Transportation Minister Flemming Hansen and his German colleague Wolfgang Tiefensee finally signed an agreement in Berlin to build a 19-kilometer bridge between the two countries across the Fehmarn Belt in the Baltic Sea, a project which the LaRouche movement has been campaigning for since 1980. Hansen called it "an historic day."

However, Tiefensee called the project "a totally Danish bridge," to be financed, built, and run by the Danish government, which will also collect the tolls. The German government, which prolonged the negotiations over the question of financing, will only build the German road to the bridge, having decided against participating in the Danish financing model.

The Danish state will use the same financing model as it has for the completed Great Belt and Øresund bridges: A state company will borrow money at low interest rates, backed up by state guarantees covering about \$6 billion, to be repaid by bridge tolls. The German government will only be responsible for about \$1 billion for the road and railroad works. Danish Transportation Minister Hansen said that this was the best agreement he could get, given the political conditions.

According to the Danish daily *Berlingske Tidende* on June 30, "At the last moment, it was a direct intervention by German Chancellor Angela Merkel that pressured ... Tiefensee to agree to a conditional 'yes' to the connection," though Tiefensee said he doesn't consider it the "final agreement." On the other hand, the Christian Democrats in the state parliament of Schleswig-Holstein, the German terminus of the bridge, called the bridge "the most important infrastructure link between the continent and Scandinavia in the past 50 years." The Swedes were also happy, since the bridge shortens the travel time from Sweden to the continent. Construction of the bridge will begin in 2011, and it should be completed in 2018.

The Danish LaRouche movement's campaign for a Fehmarn Belt bridge began 1980, when it was presented in its magazine *Strategic Studies*. The Schiller Institute escalated its campaign after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, when the bridge project became part of Lyndon LaRouche's infrastructure proposal called "The Productive Triangle." The final push came with the distribution of three 50,000-run Danish cam-



The three huge projects at the heart of the Danish model.

paign newspapers since July 2006, which highlighted the Schiller Institute plan for a national and European maglev network, to be linked up to the Eurasian Land-Bridge. Several Schiller Institute/LaRouche Youth Movement rallies in favor of the bridge have been held in recent weeks at the German embassies in Copenhagen and Stockholm, and in front of the Transportation Ministry in Berlin.

Now that the agreement to build the Fehmarn Belt bridge has been achieved, the next goal is a 46-km mega-bridge project to link the Danish island Zealand, where the capital Copenhagen is located, with the Jutland peninsula near Århus, thereby greatly shortening the distance between the two largest Danish cities.

This project, known as the Kattegat Link, was considered by many to be utopian only a year ago, when the Danish Schiller Institute launched its campaign for the first Danish maglev line. In the last month, the discussion has intensified to a degree that all Danish political parties have now called for a study of a Kattegat Link-project. The government coalition wants a dual car- and railroad-bridge, while the left wing is pleading for a railroad-only bridge. None dare oppose it. There is already 50% support in the population to include a high-speed rail link.

The Schiller Institute is campaigning to ensure that the next transformation takes place by making the Danish high-speed train network a maglev system. Once the Copenhagen-Århus line via the Kattegat Link is built, a national Danish maglev net would follow, which would be extended north to Norway and Sweden, and south to Germany. That network would cross the Eurasian continent, and via a Bering Strait tunnel, connect to North and South America. Sound like a utopian dream? Maybe, but this is the time when such dreams can come true.

Alaska-Canada-USA Rail Link Proposed

by Marcia Merry Baker

The “Rails to Resources to Ports” Feasibility Study was issued June 19, in Whitehorse, Yukon, calling for a 2,000-kilometer rail line, of new and existing routes, to connect Alaska, Yukon, and British Columbia, with Pacific ports and the North American rail grid. The estimated cost of the rail project is \$10.5 billion, and a 50-year cycle of operation was analyzed.

This would be a first-ever link-up of Alaska with the rail grid of the whole continent. However, the design and motivation of the project conform to globalization, by sticking to routes for hauling out bulk commodities by the shortest distances to Pacific ports to supply Japan, China, Korea, and other nations. This is in contrast to the growing mobilization for a North American/Eurasian Rail Corridor Development perspective, expressed in the call for a Bering Strait Tunnel, which envisions whole new agro-industrial sites and population centers served by new rail corridors in eastern Siberia, and northwestern North America. This approach would likewise utilize the vast minerals and fossil-fuel wealth of the region, but for development, not simply extraction. In the FDR years, the Siberia/Alaska/Yukon region was called the “Frontier of the North Pacific.”

The “Rails to Resources” study states that the proposed rail route is intended to link “North Pacific Rim markets in the shortest trade corridor between North Asia and North America, via a U.S. port. . . . Drastic changes in global demand, driven by Asian markets, have sharply raised the value of mineral resources in northwestern Canada and Alaska.” So a “market-driven route selection” was made, to haul out coal and minerals. In the other direction, a flow of Asian containers is projected. Maps and charts are provided of estimated tonnages.

The proposed route runs from south of Fairbanks, southeasterly over to Carmacks and Whitehorse, Yukon, with two lines to ports: one at Skagway/Haines on the Inland Passage, and the other down through British Columbia, connecting with the Canadian National Railway to the port of Prince Rupert.

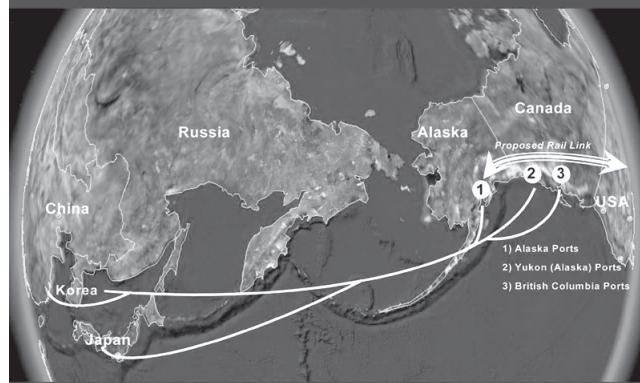
Whatever the routes, the real challenge is the anti-infrastructure stance of both Ottawa and Washington, D.C. to date. Reflecting this, the study lays out the idea that the rail system would be built by public-private partnerships, of government and private entities. The international minerals cartels are pushing this very hard.

Alaska Gov. Sarah Palin and Yukon Premier Dennis Fentie spoke at a news conference in Whitehorse June 19. Ac-



RAILS TO RESOURCES TO PORTS

The Alaska Canada Rail Link Project
Phase 1 Feasibility Study



ording to Whitehorse *Daily Star* coverage, Fentie stressed that, if the “Rails to Resources” project goes forward, it should be a “national infrastructure project.” The Yukon will now be presenting the findings of the study to the Federal government.

Area leaders have been beating the band for an Alaska-Lower '48 rail connection for decades. For example, Jeanette James, ex-officio member of the Advisory Committee of the Rails to Resources to Ports/Alaska Canada Rail Link Project, campaigned intensely for rail infrastructure when she was majority leader of the Alaska Legislature.

Larry Bagnell, a member of the Yukon Parliament for 20 years, told the Fairbanks *News-Miner*, “It’s a great long-term project. It’ll change the face of the world.” Transportation consultant Hal Cooper (interviewed recently on the Bering Strait Tunnel plan, *EIR* May 11, 2007), addressed the news conference on the larger need for rail-based development corridors, and presented a 50-page paper, with detailed maps of new corridor projects under discussion for eastern Asia, as well as North and South America.

On April 24, Walter Hickel, former governor of Alaska, (1966-68 and 1990-94, and U.S. Secretary of Interior, 1969-70), told a Moscow conference on “A Transcontinental Eurasia-American Transport Link via the Bering Strait,” that, as governor, he had proposed a “railroad around the world.” Now the time has come to make that a reality, based on the great infrastructure projects of the Eurasian-Land-Bridge proposed by Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche, and not on the “market-driven realities” imposed by globalization.

Ethanol Slavery Found On Brazil Plantation

by Valerie Rush

On June 30, Brazil's Labor Ministry anti-slavery team freed 1,108 sugarcane workers who were held as virtual slaves on the plantation of one of the biggest ethanol producers in the northeastern state of Para. In March, nearly 300 sugarcane workers had been rescued from enslavement in the state of São Paulo, but the June raid was the largest number of workers to be freed from conditions of slavery in recent Brazilian history, surpassing the previous record of 1,000 in 2005, when a sugarcane plantation in the state of Mato Grosso was raided. That plantation, too, produced ethanol.

These are not anomalies. As *EIR* first documented 20 years ago, the only way that biofuels can be "cost efficient" is by the utilization of slave labor. And Brazil is the leading case in point.

Most of the sugarcane workers at the Para plantation had been lured in from nearby states, with the promise that they would receive wages high enough to send money back to their families. Once there, they found a very different story. They were forced to work 14-hour days, and to sleep piled on top of one another; many were sick from the rotten food and bad water provided, and at the end of the month, most either received no pay, or were informed that they owed money to the company, because of exorbitant deductions from their wages for food, transportation, and so on.

This is exactly the *modus operandi* of that old Al Gore family mine memorialized in the famous American folk-song: "Sixteen Tons": "You load 16 tons, and what do you get? Another day older and deeper in debt. Saint Peter don't you call me, 'cause I can't go. I owe my soul to the company store."

According to a documentary produced with the aid of the Brazilian Catholic Church and shown at a hemispheric meeting in Havana this Spring by filmmaker María Luisa Mendonca, conditions are no better at the supposedly "modern" plantations proliferating around the country. "In Brazil, sugar and ethanol are soaked in blood, sweat, and death," said one Labor Ministry investigator cited in the film. Cane cutters are expected to cut a minimum of 15 tons a day, working often from 3 a.m. to 8 p.m., and earning a mere \$3 per day. Many of the cutters are migrants, poor, often indigenous, and include many children. They are transported in cattle trucks, provided with no bathrooms or running water, no health care, vacation

time, or safety equipment to protect against the swinging machetes which are their tools.

Biofuels, Bio-Fools

Because of Brazil's cheap and plentiful labor, it costs only \$165 to produce a ton of ethanol on its plantations, compared to \$700 per ton in the European Union nations. Under the sponsorship of the Bush Administration in Washington, the Lula government promotes its ethanol program as the economic salvation for poor countries from the Caribbean to Africa. In fact, the only "economic salvation" ethanol offers is to the supranational food cartels like Archer Daniels Midland and Bunge, while promising mass genocide in those developing nations too weak—or, like Brazil, too foolish—to resist.

Under the ethanol push, ever-increasing tracts of land, concentrated in the hands of the cartels, are displacing traditional crops grown for domestic consumption in Brazil. This increases deforestation and soil degradation, and drives millions of farmers off their lands and into the ranks of either the urban unemployed, or plantation slaves.

President Lula da Silva was born to a family from another impoverished northeastern state, Pernambuco, whose primary product has been sugarcane, since the days when Brazil was a Portuguese colony under British Crown protection. He knows firsthand what brutal working conditions exist in the cane fields. It is especially ironic, therefore, that Lula, a former trade union activist, should so vociferously defend the conversion of Brazil into a "biofuel republic" dependent upon slave labor. Cuban President Fidel Castro, a longtime friend of Lula, has devoted repeated articles in recent months to railing against the deadly pitfall of viewing ethanol as anything but a fraud perpetrated by the cartels, and yet Lula has turned a deaf ear, or worse, to the warnings of his old friend. Indeed, in interview after interview, Lula has furiously argued that Brazil will lead "an energy revolution in the world," where developing nations "will have to come to us to ask how to do this the right way."

Nearly 20 years ago, *EIR* researcher Mark Sonnenblick wrote an article on Brazil's biofuels program, and pointed out that gasohol "appears 'efficient' only in a technologically backward nation that plans to stay that way, or in a nation that is being deindustrialized and made backward." Sonnenblick documented how the gasohol program of the late 1970s had "so diverted croplands and labor resources from food production, that the nation—the world's second-greatest agricultural exporter—is running into severe food shortages, high inflation for food prices, and the need to import more than \$1 billion in foodstuffs that could be cheaply produced at home." Biofuels "don't work in Brazil," Sonnenblick concluded in 1979.

Third World nations, and others, who are being promised huge profits from biofuels should take note. Biofuels means slavery, as well as corruption and scientific incompetence. They should be rejected now.

What Integrity?

The financial press is controlled top-down by the bankers, to keep the population in the dark on crucial issues.

The attempt by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. to take over *Wall Street Journal* publisher Dow Jones has triggered lots of noise about maintaining the "integrity" and "editorial independence" of the *Journal*. This is laughable on its face, since neither integrity nor independence is characteristic of the *Journal*, or of any of the major financial press outlets.

The major financial news outlets in the United States and Britain are little more than propaganda machines for the international financier oligarchy, assigned the role of lulling the population into a false sense of security while the financiers systematically dismantle our government and our economy. They pretend to tell the truth, while they lie through their teeth. They have no integrity, and no independence. They are whores.

What bothers the editors and reporters at the *Wall Street Journal* about being taken over by Murdoch is that they fancy themselves as part of the elite, whereas Murdoch and his operation are seen as propagandists to the commoners, the sort of people who watch and believe Fox News. The high-class folks at the *Journal* do not want to be associated with the plebeian streetwalkers of Fox.

To put the media's role in perspective, you have to begin with some hard truths about the economy. The global financial system is bankrupt. The U.S. banking system is bankrupt. The U.S., including its people, its corporations, and its gov-

ernment, are living on borrowed money, with the debt growing ever larger while the ability to pay off that debt shrinks. The financial system has in fact already collapsed, with the bodies buried in the off-balance-sheet netherworld of derivatives, hedge and private equity funds, and related accounting fictions. What we see today are zombies, the walking dead, with the financial press busy applying makeup to hide the decay, and writing stories to give them the appearance of life.

Meanwhile, with cover from the financial press, the financiers are working desperately to keep the problems hidden while they implement their new, fascist agenda.

What does the *Wall Street Journal* push most of all? Deregulation, globalization, privatization, the takeover of government functions by private corporations, and the supremacy of the financial markets. That view shapes everything it publishes; not every fact or article is a lie, but taken as a whole composition, the publication is a deliberate fraud.

The *Journal* is hardly alone. The *Financial Times* and the *Economist* are even slicker in their ability to push propaganda as news, in a manner that sometimes makes the editorial page of the *Journal* look crude by comparison. Bloomberg, Reuters, CNN, CNBC, and all the rest of the financial newspapers, broadcast outlets, and websites are variations on the same theme.

One of the tricks they use is to

present each little financial crisis as something external to the system; the system, they claim, is fundamentally sound, but this crisis could infect it and cause problems. This is exactly backwards. All these so-called minor crises are actually reflections of a systemic crisis at the core of the financial system; the minor problems on the periphery are reflections of much greater problems in that core.

Look at the subprime crisis in that context. The picture painted by the financial press is that the nasty subprime lenders have jeopardized the system by making risky loans. Had the subprime lenders acted more responsibly, it is implied, then there would be no problem. This is nonsense. The subprime market was a creature of the financial system, a way to sell ever more expensive homes to a population whose ability to pay for those homes was declining. It worked as long as home prices were rising, since troubled mortgage-holders could sell or refinance, but when prices began to decline, the whole scam exploded. The subprime operators, not the bankers who ran them, were blamed, and Congress is being pressured to bail the bankers out under the guise of saving homes.

There is a real-estate crisis, of course, but it is a reflection of a larger banking crisis, in which real-estate prices were artificially pumped up to create fictitious assets, in order to preserve the illusion that the banks were solvent and profitable, when they were neither. To deal with the real-estate crisis, you must take on the banking crisis which caused it—nothing else will work. The system itself is the problem, something that the harlots at the *Wall Street Journal* and its sister propaganda rags will never tell you, because then you might do something about it.

Behind the U.K. Terror: Her Majesty's Rushdie Provocation

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach and Jeffrey Steinberg

There are ceremonious events which the Queen of England must attend to every day, most of them purely symbolic, be it the inauguration of an orphanage, or the attendance at a horse show. But there is one royal act which is of the highest political import: that is, when Queen Elizabeth II herself, goes through the formalities of knighting British subjects, or others, for services rendered to the Crown. Thus, when the Queen bestowed the title of "Sir" on author Salman Rushdie on June 16, there was a reason for it, and a reason for its occurring precisely at that time.

The news of the knighting of Rushdie, author of the blasphemous book, *The Satanic Verses* (1988), ripped through the Islamic world like a hurricane. While Muslim crowds rallied spontaneously to organize demonstrations against Britain and its Queen, for having thus honored a person considered worse than an apostate, governments in both the Sunni and Shi'ite Islamic world organized formal protests, convoking British High Commissioner Robert Brinkley in Islamabad, and summoning British officials to the Iranian foreign ministry, to lodge official protests. Pakistani Religious Affairs Minister Ijaz ul-Haq went so far as to state to the National Assembly, "If somebody has to attack by strapping bombs to his body to protect the honor of the Prophet, then it is justified." Though he later retracted the statement, the Assembly did pass a resolution condemning the knighthood on grounds that it would encourage "contempt" for the Prophet.

Mohammad Ali Hosseini, foreign affairs spokesman of Iran, hit the nail on the head, when he stated on June 17, that the honor conferred on Rushdie would "definitely put the British officials in confrontation with Islamic societies. This act shows that insulting Islamic sacred values is not accidental. It is planned, organized, guided, and supported by some Western countries."

Indeed, the significance of the Queen's ceremonial act, lies in the explicit acknowledgement, by Britain, and the monarchy itself, that they are actively engaged in fomenting wars,

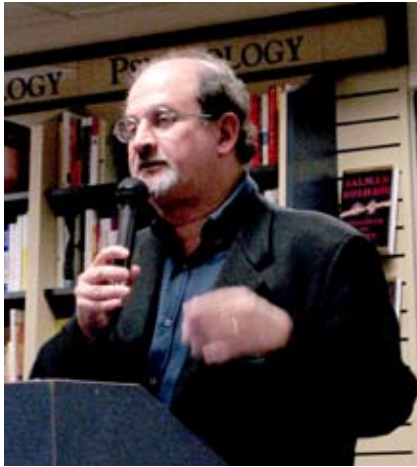
under the guise of religious conflict, as a means to the end of establishing world empire—a new form of post-nation-state feudalism, maintained by a monopoly on mass-kill weapons.

When Elizabeth II touched Salman Rushdie's shoulder with her sword, she was signalling to him and the world, the monarchy's gratitude for services rendered by the Indian-born author, in the interests of religious war. In addition to being justly outraged by the act, Islamic governments and communities should understand the knighting as a form of "outing": The British monarchy admits its role as the force that has manipulated religious, sectarian conflict, not only recently, but throughout centuries, as a method of imperial control.

London and Glasgow

True to British imperial "gang-counter-gang" methods, there was another more immediate objective served by the Rushdie provocation. The knighting of Rushdie was the actual trigger of the series of amateur terrorist attacks that took place in London and Glasgow, June 29-30. While the only person injured in the attacks was the driver of a jeep that attempted to ram the terminal at Glasgow Airport, the incidents drew massive media attention, invoking images of a new round of al-Qaeda mass terror.

On July 12, the *Times of India* confirmed what well-informed U.S. and Scottish circles had told *EIR* more than a week earlier: The "terrorists" who carried out the bungled attacks in London and Glasgow were driven to act out of outrage over the Rushdie knighthood. "It was the knighthood to writer Salman Rushdie, which has angered many radical Islamic groups, that forced alleged bomber Kafeel Ahmed to execute the Glasgow airport attack. Investigators have stumbled upon this while gathering details about his transformation from a devout student to a radical." Citing leads provided by Indian and British investigators, the newspaper added, "Kafeel and his associate, Iraqi doctor Bilal Abdulla, attempted the terror attack to 'teach a lesson' to the UK for honouring



Ken Conley

*Salman Rushdie
presenting his book
Shalimar the Clown
in California,
October 2005*

Rushdie.” One investigator interviewed for the story explained, “The knighthood to Rushdie was the final nail. That’s why they conspired and attempted the attack.”

The two men had met, according to first-hand accounts, while students at Cambridge, and would meet at the Islamic Academy on Gilbert Road in that university town. According to the July 5 *New Statesman*, that Islamic center was associated with Hizb ut-Tahrir (the “Party of Liberation”), a 50-year-old Sunni Muslim organization that preaches the revival of the caliphate, and which is closely scrutinized by British security services. U.S. sources report that Britain’s internal security service, MI5, had the men under surveillance *prior* to the attacks, lending further credence to the idea that the whole affair was a British Crown-orchestrated hype.

Why knight the Islam-slanderer Rushdie near the anniversary of serious terrorist attacks that rocked London’s subways several years ago? The Crown had a series of objectives in provoking the amateur terror attacks and then hyping them as the work of al-Qaeda sleeper cells.

First and foremost, the London and Glasgow attacks, and the media frenzy they triggered, diverted attention from the growing “Al-Yamamah” scandal, which implicates the British monarchy and a nest of major British multinational corporations, led by BAE Systems, British Petroleum, and Royal Dutch Shell, in a covert warfare slush fund, hidden for two decades, within an oil-for-arms barter deal with the Saudi monarchy. At the bottom, the Al-Yamamah project generated at least \$80-100 billion in off-the-books money, hidden in various accounts in British offshore money-laundering centers. Successive British governments have been implicated in the world’s biggest offshore secret operations fund, and, as one of his first official acts in office, British Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced that he would not reopen the Serious Fraud Office probe of BAE. Former Prime Minister Tony Blair had shut down the SFO probe on “national security” grounds late last year, and had thus set off an international furor, and as many as a dozen investigations into the Al-Yamamah bribery,

weapons trafficking, and clandestine warfare schemes. Most dangerous are a series of U.S. government inquiries. Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.) has taken an interest in the way that the Department of Justice is handling its probe, including his demand for all communications between the White House and the DOJ with regard to BAE.

In addition to attempting to divert public attention from the BAE scandal, the London-Glasgow bombings also provided a welcome boost for Gordon Brown, whose public poll ratings shot up by a reported 25-30%, after the bungled attacks. As the 9/11 attacks in the United States demonstrated, nothing boosts support for a newly minted government more than a mass-carnage terror attack, that rallies popular support for the “war on terror.” Sources tell *EIR* that the Crown has decided to throw its support behind Brown for the time being, and that the terror scare was, in part, aimed at strengthening Brown, who had been under fire from his Tory rival David Cameron.

The third aim of the Rushdie provocation, according to U.S. and Scottish government sources, centered on the Glasgow attack. In recent elections, the Scottish National Party was swept into office in a backlash against the imperial follies of the Blair government, and the sentiment for a break from the U.K. is strong and growing among the Scots. Such a break would potentially devastate the power of the City of London for some time to come. The Glasgow attack afforded the Scottish-born Gordon Brown the opportunity to rally unionist forces around the common plight of Englanders and Scots—both targeted by Islamist extremists.

Who Is Salman Rushdie?

Sir Salman Rushdie is nothing but a latter-day British pawn in the larger and older imperial game of religious manipulation, a mentally deficient individual deployed to mount a deliberate provocation. As the history of British manipulation of religious strife has documented, one can ignite riots and even war, by killing a sacred cow and throwing it into a Hindu temple; by desecrating a church, or bombing a mosque on a Shi’ite holy day. The bomb that Rushdie threw was in the form of a book, *The Satanic Verses*, geared to offend Islam as a religion.

Whether or not he carries the relevant identification card, Rushdie is a British intelligence agent, attested to by his curriculum vitae, as well as his services rendered. Born in Bombay on June 19, 1947, Rushdie had no real religious upbringing. As he said in an interview with the *Independent*, his parents were “almost totally irreligious,” going to mosque only a couple of times a year. Although they hired a religious teacher for the children, Rushdie related, “Unfortunately, they had also brought us up as extremely irreverent children. It was their fault for raising us as devilish infidels! So myself and my sisters gave this poor guy such a hard time, that after about two lessons, he told my parents that he didn’t know what to do. And, to their immense credit, they said, ‘All right, then,’

and gave up.” Rushdie also recounted in a work, *In God We Trust*, that he would take part in religious festivals now and again, with his father, going to the mosque, where he would “rise and fall with the multitude, mumbling my way through the uncomprehended Arabic. . . .” But that was it.

His parents remained in Bombay during the partition, and did not identify with those among the Muslim population who formed Pakistan. What Rushdie identified with was Britain and the British way of life. He was sent off to England, at age 13, in 1961, to attend the Rugby School; a year later his parents became British citizens—or more precisely, British subjects. When they later decided to return to Pakistan, Salman stayed in England, and, in 1965, went on to King’s College, Cambridge. It was in this period that he began to frequent literary circles, and dabble in film and theater. His literary icons were the leading degenerates of the day: James Joyce, Günter Grass, and Gabriel García Márquez.

Significantly Rushdie’s first major work, *Midnight’s Children* of 1980, which gained him recognition, had a political thrust: a critique of Indira Gandhi, who sued him for libel and won. Mrs. Gandhi was assassinated four years later. Another work, entitled *Shame* (1983), targeted Pakistani leader Zia ul-Haq as well as Benazir Bhutto, daughter of Ali Bhutto, who had been murdered on orders from Henry Kissinger.

It was in 1988, that Rushdie made his major breakthrough, with the publication of *The Satanic Verses*. As soon as the book appeared, protests broke out throughout the Islamic world, where it was seen as a blasphemous attack on Islam. The wave of protest reached a climax when Ayatollah Khomeini, then the supreme leader in Iran, issued a religious decree, or fatwa, condemning Rushdie to death. After that, Rushdie went into hiding; he became an instant *cause célèbre*.

The charge of blasphemy is justified. *The Satanic Verses* presents the Prophet, under the pseudonym of Mahmoud, as someone who violates the commitment to monotheism, by acknowledging three pagan goddesses who are worshipped by a certain Abu Simbel, an adversary of Mahmoud. Mahmoud also is depicted as involved with Abu Simbel’s wife, Hind. In addition, alterations are introduced into the revelation received by Mahmoud, revelation considered by Muslims inalterable. Finally, prostitutes in a brothel are presented as having taken on the names of the wives of the Prophet. One of the pagan goddesses ends up killing the Prophet, who thanks her for doing so.

The Method of Madness

At least one hapless professor has taken on the task of trying to provide an *explication du texte* of *The Satanic Verses*. This is Paul Brians, professor of English at Washington State University, who issued his “Notes for Salaman Rushdie: The Satanic Verses,” in 2004. His aim was to help readers plough through the work, which, like Joyce’s books, is almost incomprehensible. Professor Brians admits right off that “Between its hostile critics who refuse to read it and its supporters who

fail to read it, *The Satanic Verses* must be one of the most widely-unread best sellers in the history of publishing.” Further on he explains, “The problem with *The Satanic Verses*, is that many readers have found themselves so disoriented that they have never finished the book.”

Disorienting is putting it mildly. Rushdie, who said, “Joyce is always in my mind, I carry him everywhere with me,” indeed tried to replicate Joyce’s psychotic literary style, known as the “stream of consciousness.” This is, in fact, clinical paranoia, whereby everything that passes through the mind (or that is the illusion the writer creates) is put down on paper. Reality “out there,” as it were, does not really exist. James Joyce, himself a British intelligence agent, deployed his considerable knowledge of the English language and the Classics, to destroy both. In his “masterpiece” *Ulysses*, he took the great epic poem of Homer, and reduced it, piece by piece, to the banal story of an uninteresting individual, Leopold Bloom, all told through internal monologues. The evident purpose of the voluminous work, like those of similar intelligence agents in literature, such as T.S. Eliot and George Bernard Shaw, was to undermine the noble idea of Man, as presented by Homer and the entire humanist tradition. As Rushdie saw it, “The lives of ordinary people are also worthy of great art. One can create *grandeur* out of banality.”

Rushdie’s book is certainly more impenetrable than Joyce’s wanderings, even with the help of poor Professor Brians and his Notes. The most interesting insight into the book, comes from Marjory Wallace, the director of Schizophrenia, A National Emergency (SANE) who told BBC in a 1990 interview, that the description of people falling through the air (from an airplane hit by a terrorist attack), with which the book opens, was “The best descriptions she had ever read of a person undergoing Psychotic Schizophrenic Breakdown.”

If Rushdie is clinically insane, he would not be the first such unfortunate wretch to be exploited by her Majesty’s secret services, to do a cultural wrecking operation, in this case against one of the world’s major religions. The methods used by the British in cultural warfare have never been pretty.

The lesson to be drawn from the Rushdie case should be clear. When his book first appeared, it had the desired effect of eliciting an enraged response from among the highest authorities in the Islamic world. Today, by knighting Rushdie, the Queen has evidently desired to trigger such a response again, just as leading assets in her stable, such as Tony Blair, Benjamin Netanyahu, and Dick Cheney, are gearing up for another “religious” war, this time against Iran. The recent outburst of “Islamic terrorism” in the British Isles is intended to provoke just such a reaction. As Lyndon LaRouche wrote in a recent piece, “Russia and Iran on Strategy” (*EIR*, April 6, 2007), it is important to know your enemy, and also not to allow the enemy to draw you into a confrontation on his terms. A wiser response would be to expose the nature of the operation, the methodology deployed, and the intended reaction, so as to defeat its purpose.

Sudan Development Initiative Aims To Counter Destabilization Campaign

by Douglas DeGroot

Sudan President Omar al-Bashir made a decisive move against the international forces intent on destroying his nation, when he announced during an international video press conference from Khartoum on July 2, that his government has earmarked \$800 million for reconstruction of the Darfur region of Sudan. Darfur has been the site of an anti-government rebellion since 2003, and the rebel groups have deliberately destroyed infrastructure for education, health care, and water wells there. Destruction of the wells, a tactic that was also carried out early on in the conflict by forces allied to the government, has been compounded by conditions of drought.

Violence has lessened somewhat in Darfur recently, and the Sudan government is now moving to turn the tables on the rebels by rebuilding infrastructure that they have destroyed. One point of focus for the government will initially be on water. Bashir and Egyptian scientist Farouk El-Baz, director of the Center for Remote Sensing at Boston University, agreed during a June 20 meeting in Khartoum, on the “1,000 Wells for Darfur” initiative, according to SciDev.Net, on June 25. El-Baz had proposed the initiative to tackle the problem of water shortage in northwestern Sudan, which includes the Darfur region. The proposal is based on the discovery by the Boston University team, of an ancient enormous underground lake in northern Darfur.

This project can only be viewed, however, as a short-term palliative measure to temporarily eliminate a primary cause of the violence, since long-term, in-depth development cannot be dependent on fossil water. Only huge river diversion projects and nuclear power plants, for desalination and pumping, will provide a basis for effective, long-term development of the region.

The “1,000 Wells” initiative will be presented to the Sudan Government Council of Ministers at its upcoming meeting to work out the details, SciDev.Net reported. According to Bashir, the shortage of water resources was the “core” of the problem in Darfur. “This is a humanitarian effort in the first place, and we invite everyone to help us achieve the objective of providing water to the people that need it most. Stabilizing this important region of our country is a noble cause, which we fully stand behind,” Bashir said.

According to SciDev.Net, individuals, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), countries, and international organizations will be invited to participate in the 1,000 Wells initiative.

This will put these organizations in the Western world, especially in the United States, who have been supporting the rebels and attacking the government, on the spot: Do they want to solve the problem in Darfur, or are they only interested in attacking the Sudan government?

Much more will have to be done. El-Baz emphasized that the project was only a beginning: “The Darfur initiative will bring hope to the people of northwestern Sudan; it will allow the migration of the labour force to locations where economic development is suitable. . . . This initiative can be a starting point for ameliorating the human suffering in the region and raising the quality of life and capacity of its people.”

What Is Behind the Darfur Crisis?

There has been conflict between groups in the Darfur region, off and on, since the 1950s. But there was a qualitative change in 2003, when Hasan al-Turabi, functioning, in effect, as a British agent within Sudan and the larger Muslim world, along with fellow radical Islamists, who had been thrown out of the Sudan government in December 1999, organized a rebellion in Darfur to destabilize and overthrow the Khartoum government. The rebellion erupted, with attacks on the larger towns and government garrisons in Darfur, killing hundreds of ill-equipped policemen. After the decimation of law enforcement in the region, a chaotic every-militia-for-itself situation ensued, an ideal environment for Turabi’s British-run rebellion. According to Alex De Waal, an expert on Darfur who is not pro-government, in a region where every community has armed itself for years, there are many militia groups, ranging from entire nomadic clans that have armed themselves to protect their herds, to brigades of trained fighters headed by Musa Hilal (leader of one of many militias referred to as Janjaweed), and some of his Chadian Arab comrades in arms.

Sudan is now being held solely responsible for the violent consequences of that rebellion: the extensive infrastructural damage, creation of refugees, dislocation and deaths of civilians, as well as for the consequences of their attempts to quell the destructive rebel activity. The governments of Great Britain, the United States, and France (since the election of Nicolas Sarkozy as President), as well as numerous NGOs and other organizations, have been conti-



nously attacking the Sudan government, and this has only encouraged the rebels.

Throughout his career, from the time he returned to Sudan in 1964, after completing studies in London and Paris, Turabi has consistently worked to create a radical Islamist state. He took over and reorganized the Sudan branch of the British intelligence-created Muslim Brotherhood for this purpose, making it the core of his effort to promote hard-line Islamist ideology. In 1977, he became Justice Minister in the Jaafar Nimeiri government, and in September 1983, he got Nimeiri, who was in political trouble at the time, to establish *shari'a*, fundamentalist Islamic law. Under *shari'a* numerous punitive amputations were carried out, and, in 1985, 75-year-old Mahmoud Mohamed Taha was hung, after a brief trial in prison the day before.

Mahmoud Taha had been an anti-colonial activist, and had established the Republican Party in 1945. He had been imprisoned more than once for his activities, by the British administration. In favor of the right to association and expression, he launched a critical campaign against Turabi, in 1965. When Turabi became Justice Minister of the Nimeiri government, Mahmoud Taha continued his opposition to Turabi, who demonstrated his kind of justice, having him killed for alleged apostasy, a callous exploitation of Islam for a political purpose: Taha and his associates had distributed a leaflet which said that Nimeiri regime's *shari'a* law was an insult to Islam.

After the Nimeiri government fell, Turabi recast his net-

work, and it ultimately became the National Islamic Front (NIF). Many of the members were young, and joined mainly to advance their careers.

Just four days before the government that succeeded Nimeiri was going to sign an agreement with the southern Sudan rebel group of John Garang, the Southern People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), in July 1989, Turabi's NIF organized a coup d'état. Some in the military leadership were part of Turabi's Islamic network. The NIF was secretive about Turabi's role, to prevent an Egyptian intervention. 78,000 members of the army, police, and administration were purged to reshape the government after the coup.

Al-Turabi filled key positions with his fundamentalist cohorts, in government, administration, and the security sector, such as the militias. He sent fundamentalist militias into the South to fight the SPLM, attempting to forcefully convert Southerners (the South is not Islamic), thus presiding over what was called "the Islamic world's bloodiest *jihad*," in southern Sudan.

Ibrahim Khalil, a longtime associate and protégé of Turabi, who served as a state minister in Darfur in the early 1990s, before serving as a Cabinet-level advisor in southern Sudan, was a senior member of the Islamist movement's secret military wing. Khalil recruited several brigades of the Popular Defence Force (PDF) militia, and mujahideen, many of them from Darfur tribes, to be part of this offensive against rebels in southern Sudan. He was referred to as the emir of the mujahideen. Later, some of these same recruits became part of the anti-government rebel movement in Darfur.

War in Darfur To Regain Power in Khartoum

For the first decade after the 1989 coup, Turabi was the controlling influence behind the military rulers. During that time he wrote the constitution, was the head of the ruling National Congress Party, and was Speaker of the Parliament. In late 1999, he was about to become executive Prime Minister, which would have made the President a figurehead. At that point, Bashir declared a state of emergency, and stripped Turabi of his powers.

Over the next 15 months, Bashir gradually attained more independence from the Turabi networks. Turabi was jailed in February 2001. The student wing and regional Islamist cells followed Turabi into opposition. Two other sections of the Islamist movement that joined Turabi following the break were the financial cell and the military wing, which had continued to exist separately from the Sudanese armed forces (Turabi didn't trust the military), even after the 1989 coup which brought the Turabi and Bashir to power, and which had previously administered the PDF and jihad fighters. A rapprochement between Egypt and Sudan was the decisive turning point against Turabi. Following the split with Turabi, the Bashir government then had to disentangle itself from the remaining Turabi networks, in order to pursue a settlement with the SPLM in the South, and move to normal-



President Omar al-Bashir (front row, left) has announced a project to drill 1,000 water wells to alleviate drought conditions in the Darfur region of Sudan. Bashir also, after more than 30 years of war, made a peace agreement with the South in 2005, after former Speaker of Parliament Hasan al-Turabi (front right), who led a British-run rebellion against Bashir's government, was removed from office.

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ize Sudan's relations with the West, shedding its status as a rogue state.

In February 2005, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed between the Sudan government and the southerners who were fighting for equal rights in a unified country. This agreement ended 39 years of fighting, in which approximately 2 million people had been killed since 1955, and another 4 million had been displaced. The settlement provides an opportunity for the entire country to develop economically, instead of wasting resources in war. The state of emergency imposed when Turabi was deposed, was not lifted until the peace agreement with the South was implemented.

At that stage, Sudan needed, in the words of Sudan's Ambassador to the U.S. John Ukek Lueth Ukek (published in *EIR*, June 15, 2007) a good economic relationship with the United States: "We hope we will gain from the American people, their experience, increase our productivity, because this is the world whereby there is a lot of capital-intensive, in addition to labor-intensive products that can help my country."

But Sudan didn't get that. Instead it got sanctions for a war created by Turabi, who was following a British intelligence-dictated script for crises throughout the Muslim world. If the British goal of dismantling Sudan is achieved by the international campaign, based on the pretext of the rebellion in Darfur, consequences could be disastrous for Egypt. The water agreement that Sudan made with Egypt in 1959 could be abrogated. This could be used to squeeze Egypt, which depends on that water from the Nile.

We did what we were asked to do, in terms of making the peace agreement, Ambassador Ukek said, but that wasn't

good enough. He added that the leadership in Sudan thinks "there is a hidden agenda," behind the Darfur rebellion, which necessitates attacks on the sovereignty of countries like Sudan.

Bush Anti-Sudan Policy

The economic sanctions of the Bush Administration against the Sudan government, and the constant, costly, and hypocritical media campaign by NGOs against the Sudan government, make no mention of the violent rebellion Turabi has unleashed in Darfur. These measures only serve to help Turabi in his fight to regain power.

Bashir asserted, in his July 2 press conference, that the Darfur crisis has been exacerbated by various foreign interventions (with a good slap to the U.S. State Department and the U.S. Agency for International Development, USAID). He charged that if it were not for external interference, championed by a certain Roger Winter, Darfur would have, in the last years, registered a fundamental transformation in terms of development. Winter, a longtime activist against the Sudan government, has been involved in various interventions on behalf of U.S. agencies, under several U.S. administrations, for the last 25 years. In 2005, he was named Special Representative for Sudan to advise Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice on policy related to Darfur and to Sudan. He was formerly the mentor of Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Susan Rice; in 1998, *EIR* exposed Iran-Contra style capers in Africa by the duo.

Bashir said Sudan was sticking with the hybrid (UN-African Union) peacekeeping force, that the troops would

be African, and that participants from elsewhere would provide people such as engineers, whose expertise will map out and fine tune his country's development plans for Darfur.

Bashir dismissed the French initiative to threaten Sudan with a military intervention in the guise of establishing aid corridors from Chad into Darfur. The Sarkozy regime is intent on getting troops into Chad, using aid delivery to Darfur as a pretext. French Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner was asked in Chad, when he was organizing the Paris conference, if France would fund African peacekeepers, so the conflict could be dealt with. Kouchner rejected the idea, saying that he was only interested in getting troops into Chad, to establish "corridors" into Darfur. One of the key French demands is the establishment of a no-fly zone over Darfur, to keep Sudan from intervening against the rebels.

Julie Flint, a Darfur expert, who, like De Waal, has been critical of the government, attacked the no-fly idea in an op-ed in the *New York Times* on July 6. She reported on "a humanitarian effort that has kept more than two million displaced people alive," and that, "In the fifth year of the war, mortality levels among Darfurians reached by relief are marginally better than they were before the war and lower than in the capital, Khartoum. In South Sudan, where the conflict is stilled, children have higher death rates and lower school enrollment."

Flint points out that these successes will be lost if a no-fly zone, as many are calling for (including a number of Democratic Presidential candidates), is implemented, because most of this aid is delivered by air, and no aid operations will fly into Darfur if there is any danger of their flights being shot down by those enforcing a no-fly zone.

Flint wrote: "Today, as Khartoum's janjaweed militias turn against each other, rebel movements fragment and banditry rages, millions of Darfurians who depend on humanitarian assistance can be reached only by air. United Nations and African Union traffic accounts for 9 of every 10 flights in Darfur. Some agencies deliver as much as 90 percent of their supplies using aircraft. The collapse of the humanitarian apparatus would be a death sentence for Darfurians, especially those in camps who rely on aid agencies for food, clean water and shelter."

Countering the idea that a no-fly zone is necessary to protect the civilian population, Flint reported that, "The number of civilians killed by air attacks this year in Darfur is in the dozens." Most deaths resulted from ground battles "between Arab militias fighting one another over land." She added, counter to what some of the U.S. Presidential candidates have been saying, "Not once this year has there been aerial bombing 'before, during and after' these offensives." She advised, "The United States should step back from confrontational rhetoric and empty threats. Instead, it should support efforts to mend rebel divisions and encourage new peace talks that are not tied to artificial deadlines."

In Memoriam

Academician D.S. Lvov: Economist and Patriot

Academician Dmitri Semyonovich Lvov, one of Russia's leading economists, died on July 6 at the age of 77. Academician-Secretary of the Economics Section of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and deputy head of the Central Mathematical Economics Institute (CEMI), he was an innovator, who fought tirelessly, both in the late Soviet period, and during the murderous reforms of the 1990s, for economic policies that would better the circumstances of Russia's population. In recent years, he was best known for advocating the utilization of natural rent, including Russia's oil revenues, for investment programs in the national interest.

Academician Lvov carried on a dialogue with Lyndon LaRouche about economic ideas, in person and through their writings, from 1995 to the present. Earlier, during the 1980s, Lvov's CEMI had held seminars on the LaRouche-Riemann economic model. In 1995, after the two economists met in person for the first time, *EIR* published "Toward a Scientific Grounding for Economic Reforms in Russia," a CEMI study prepared under Lvov's direction, with a preface by LaRouche titled "The New Role for Russia in U.S. Policy Today" (*EIR*, Aug. 25, 1995). In June 2001, LaRouche and Academician Lvov gave the core testimony at hearings, convened by then-head of the State Duma's Committee on Economic Policy Sergei Glazyev, on measures to protect the national economy under conditions of world economic breakdown. Lvov emphasized "the undecided problem of ownership of the natural-resource potential of our planet," particularly opposing the idea that Russia should become a raw-materials-exporting appendage of the industry of other nations.

In response to Lvov's testimony, LaRouche wrote "On Academician Lvov's Warning: What Is 'Primitive Accumulation'?" for the *EIR* dated Aug. 17, 2001 (www.larouche.com/lar/2001/2831_lvov.html).

As recently as this past Winter, Academician Lvov continued to present his ideas as offering a way forward for Russian society. He addressed a packed auditorium of young people, with a lecture in a series of events that brought university youth together with members of the Academy. His recent lectures included favorite themes, such as "Justice and the Spiritual Life."

The CEMI website reports that on June 20, the Presi-

um of the Russian Academy of Sciences awarded Academician Lvov its 2007 prize for the best works in popular science. He merited this honor for his writings in the mass media on questions of contemporary economics, in the 1991-2007 period. The weekly *Zavtra* on July 11 published the last such intervention, the raw transcript of a phone interview with Lvov just days before his death. Gravely ill, the economist nonetheless gave a concise and pointed reply, on the foolhardiness of investing Russia's oil earnings in global financial markets, rather than Russian in the Russian economy.

Below is the message of mourning, posted on the website of Academician Lvov's close associate, and member of the State Duma, Dr. Sergei Glazyev, along with additional background from the Academy of Sciences.

'Teacher, Friend, and Comrade'

From www.glazev.ru, July 7, 2007:

On the evening of July 6, Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences Dmitri Lvov died suddenly in his 78th year. His passing was announced by the academician's assistant, Sergei Yevsyukov.

Sergei Glazyev expressed condolences to the family, friends, and colleagues of the late Academician Dmitri Semyonovich Lvov:

"Russia has lost an outstanding scholar, a true patriot of our Motherland, and a remarkable person, Dmitri Semyonovich Lvov.

"This is an enormous loss for our science and our country. For me it is the irreplaceable loss of a teacher, an old friend, and a close comrade.

"It is difficult to overstate the importance of Dmitri Semyonovich's efforts over many years, in the theory and practice of economic policy. His research, books, articles, and recommendations not only always contained a precise evaluation of economic reality, but they were also permeated by love of the country and knowledge of how to find a way out for millions of our impoverished fellow citizens, how to root out the deep social inequality that exists, and how to build a new economy—an economy based on knowledge.

"All of the works of Academician Lvov provide a shining example of a great spiritual deed, and of unselfish service to our Fatherland, and love for ordinary people.

"It is difficult to hold back the grief of this loss, but the best memorial to Dmitri Semyonovich will be to continue the work to which he devoted his entire life, and into which he put his soul. There is no doubt, that the results of his scientific work will be in demand and will be put to use for the good of our people.

"I give my condolences to the family, friends, colleagues, and students of Academician Lvov, and I grieve together with you."

Dmitri Semyonovich Lvov was a major specialist in the economics of innovation theory and the institutional structure of the economy, according to the Russian Academy of Sciences. Beginning in 1966, his scientific work was associated with the Institute of Economics; after 1972, with the Central Mathematical Economics Institute (CEMI). His books and topical articles on the theory and practice of economic reform in Russia became widely known in our country, as well as abroad.

Under Academician D.S. Lvov's direct leadership, a scientific school took shape and developed extensively, dealing with methods of evaluating the socio-economic effectiveness of investment projects and the economic techniques used in their implementation. Government documents providing the legal back-up for the effectiveness of new technologies and capital investments in the Russian economy were based on the theory of economic measurement and standards for the efficiency for capital investment, which he developed.

Another important area of Academician D.S. Lvov's research is the foundations of a system of methods and institutional forms for management of a transitional economy, taking into account the specific features of the Russian national economy's functional structure. This work opened up a new stage of research by Russian institutional economists.

His works on the theory and practice of economic reform in Russia were reflected in numerous publications—scientific papers and books—which became widely known at home and abroad. He published 14 monographs, two university textbooks, and over 300 articles, pamphlets, and scientific papers. D.S. Lvov guided the preparation of several reports for the President, the government of Russia, and the State Duma, as well as undertaking a great deal of work on contract for government organizations and agencies, major companies, industrial associations, and regions of Russia.

We draw your attention to one of the last interviews Dmitri Semyonovich gave, and to the scientific report he presented at a session of the Economics Section of the Social Sciences Division of the Russian Academy of Sciences, which he headed:

"Dmitri Lvov: 1990s reforms tore Russia apart," www.glazev.ru/nir/2047.

"Russia: the framework of reality and contours of the future" (Nov. 14, 2006), www.glazev.ru/associate/2272.



LaRouche to Italian Senate Committee: A Strategy To Defend the Nation-State

On June 5, 2007, Lyndon LaRouche addressed the Defense Committee of the Italian Senate in the context of the Committee's "Investigation of the Present State and Perspectives of the Defense Industry and Cooperation on Armaments." Here is LaRouche's testimony, followed by questions and comments by members of the Committee, and a final response by LaRouche. The remarks by Italian Senators have been translated from Italian by EIR.

Mr. Chairman, Honorable Senators, the subject of today's event focusses on the correlation between defense and economics. I want to emphasize in particular the technological aspects of that correlation.

To understand the problem, we must return to its origins, and to the basis of the character of the nation-state, which we find in the Council of Florence of 1439, and in the *Concordantia Catholica* of Nicholas of Cusa, who participated in the Council. These events marked the foundation of modern science, thanks in part to Nicholas of Cusa, whose proposals, amplified by many others who participated in that Council, led to the creation of a new form of society which we now call the "modern nation-state," and which in English, is also indicated by the expression "commonwealth society," a society in which all of the people are considered part of the nation, which must be governed in the common interest of all of the people.

Louis XI founded a state of this type in France. A second, similar state was established in England under Henry VII. Since that time, as we know from the 16th Century, particularly from the writings of a famous man from that period, [Nicolò Machiavelli], on warfare, that the nature of warfare and statecraft changed with the introduction of the modern nation-state, and the countermeasures which are occurring against it; that the ability of the old feudal system to come back, was impeded, as was indicated, with the role of the total people of a city, or of a nation, in warfare. In this process, what became known as modern economy, and modern technology, became a determining force in warfare.

We had a continuation of that under the influence of Paolo Sarpi, especially toward the beginning of the 17th Century, in terms of the so-called Liberal system, which became ultimately the Anglo-Dutch system of economy and statecraft. And then we had, of course, the continuation of religious warfare, into 1648, when the modern nation-state was established under the influence of Cardinal Mazarin, with the key



EIRNS/Claudio Giudici

"You need a multi-national world, not a globalized world. We need a system of sovereign nation-states. We need a recognition of the terrible threat that we face now. We see the need of coming together, and getting some big powers together on things that seem impossible. And then, giving hope." LaRouche is seen here in Rome on June 6, where he addressed a forum on "The Future of the Economy: Market Radicalism or New Deal."

role of Jean-Baptiste Colbert.

And if we look at the relationship between economy, technology, science, and politics, and warfare, in this period, we find that we can trace the entirety of the modern history of warfare, and military and political actions, from these roots in history. The struggle between the idea of the commonwealth society, and the idea of empire, in the new liberal form, which is typically the British Empire form, has been a continuing struggle to the present day. As today, the attempt to form globalization as a replacement for the sovereign nation-state—that is, to establish a world empire—is the center of the ongoing conflict.

And there's a constant temptation in some forces, to shut down the sovereign power of a nation over its own economy. This is called globalization; and the attempt to resist that is in trouble right now. I'm one of the resisters.



“There is tremendous pressure, especially from a formation called the hedge funds, to loot industries in every country, in every part of the world.” As in the United States, heavy industry and infrastructure have been decimated throughout Europe, by the predatory locust funds. Shown here, a Fiat assembly plant in Poland, circa 1974.

So, what we face is this: We face an attempt under certain international financier interests, who are identical with the idea of globalization, to shut down the industries, and the scientific capabilities, of nations, and to distribute these capabilities around the world, through cheap-labor societies.

For example: Europe has been stripped increasingly, especially since Maastricht, of its independent technological and military capability. The Soviet Union, the former Soviet Union, was ruined. The nations of Eastern Europe, which were part of the Comecon, are in far worse economic and social condition than they were under Soviet domination, as a result of this process. Germany is being bankrupted. Italy is being ruined, especially the essential industries which have been important to Italy since the middle of the 19th Century, from the time of the influence of Riemann on the scientific thinking in Italy.

We’ve now got to the point that the basic industries in northern Italy, in particular, are being lost. A certain amount of industry exists, but there is tremendous pressure, especially from a formation called the hedge funds, to loot industries in every country, in every part of the world. And there’s tremendous pressure to destroy particularly those sections of the economy which are traditionally part of the state’s economy, whether on the state, municipal, or national level. And the struggle is international.

The Fight To Save Social Security And the Auto Industry

For example: The most recent case we had of this, which affects directly today’s topic, is that, during the year 2005, I

had organized around me, a mobilization of the Democratic Party and others, in the United States, to defeat the attempt to loot the Social Security system of the United States—that policy introduced by the current President of the United States and some people around him. At the same time, it was obvious to me, in February of 2005, that there was a plan to destroy the automobile industry of the U.S., and to turn the automobile industry over to foreign cheap-labor producers of automobiles.

Now, this was crucial, because it was a strategic-military issue, as well as a mere economic issue. The United States, in this past century, had a very special kind of capability, which was built up since Abraham Lincoln in the 19th Century, but was significant at the end of World War I, in which we were targeted by the United Kingdom/Great Britain; and our military engaged in a number of studies which were centered around the

naval power negotiations of the early 1920s, in which the British were ganged up with Japan, demanding a reduction of U.S. naval capability to a size which would satisfy the British Empire. There were even plans by Japan and Britain and others, to conduct naval warfare against the United States, not to conquer the United States, but to reduce its naval power.

It was in this period that Japan, which was at that point, and had been since 1895, an asset of the British royal family—Japan had agreed to enter into the destruction of the Pearl Harbor Naval Base. This was back in the 1920s, at the time that Japan was an ally of Britain.

Later, the irony changed: President Roosevelt induced the British not to ally with Hitler, or at least some of them not to, and Japan continued its course and attacked Pearl Harbor anyway, as an ally of Nazi Germany.

But during this period, the U.S. military developed a policy whose impact became apparent under Franklin Roosevelt. As of the beginning of March of 1933, at the point that President Roosevelt was first inaugurated as President of the United States, Hitler had already achieved dictatorial powers, toward the end of February, right after the Reichstag’s burning. So that when Roosevelt entered office, as President, in early March of 1933, he already knew that a probable war was going to happen. So, Roosevelt’s policy immediately was one of both recovery—we had just suffered a 30% destruction of our economy from 1929 to 1933, so Roosevelt turned to a gentleman, Harry Hopkins, who set up a program which was both a military program and a civilian program.

Roosevelt’s intention was, to use the same approach to developing industrial power, and rebuilding agriculture, to

build up the civilian capability of the United States, but also at the same time, to prepare the United States to be capable of meeting its responsibilities in respect to Europe, from what was already known by Roosevelt, to be the Hitler threat.

So therefore, you had the famous phenomenon of Harry Hopkins, with the people who became significant general officers during World War II and afterwards, who were part of this program.

So, the United States' development, out of the Depression, to become the most powerful economy the world had ever seen, by 1943, was a result of a combination of military development, on a civilian economy basis. In other words, what you were seeing then, with the United States' role in this war, was a resolution of something that happened back with the Council of Florence, back in the middle of the 15th Century, in which the commonwealth society was formed; in which the long history in European experience, of basing military power, where needed, and the power of conflict as needed, basing it on the development of economy and of all the people—a new kind of nation-state, in which we try to eliminate all relics of serfdom or slavery.

So therefore, the development of the economy, for every square kilometer, and for the population within every square kilometer, to increase the productive powers of labor, and general well-being, and development of the character of the people, was our tradition. What happened in the Treaty of Westphalia; this kind of system, while it was never realized perfectly, largely because of the wars of Britain and France, and the Dutch who came in later; nonetheless, this model has been characteristic of every successful period of development, from then to the present day.

The United States' development was merely a more perfected expression of it, because we had no legacy of oligarchical rule in our society. And that has been the difference: that whereas European systems tend to be monetary systems, or based on monetary systems, the United States system, in terms of constitutional design, is not a monetary system; it's a credit system. That is, our currency, according to law, according to constitutional law, can be created only by the government, with the consent of the legislative branch, the junior partner of the legislative branch. And this power of the government to create and utter money, or to create credit, then becomes the financial power of government, which controls and is able to direct this force to industry, to agriculture, and general development of the people.

So, the power of the United States, the remarkable increase of the power of the United States, from being bankrupt in 1933, to the time that Roosevelt became President, and up until the end of the war: The greatest physical economic, military power in the world history, therefore, had been created in a short period of time, from depression, under the use of the U.S. constitutional provisions, which enabled us to make that kind of mobilization. We were not subject to control by for-

eign monetary authorities, foreign financial powers. And that was the secret of our ability to organize. And we would have done very well, if Roosevelt had not died, if we'd kept on and developed the world, freeing the world from colonialism and that sort of thing. We didn't.

A Sudden Change

Now, today you're in a situation, in which there is an attempt to destroy this legacy of modern European civilization, a legacy established beginning with the Council of Florence. The legacy of the modern nation-state based on the political equality of the human individual, and the responsibility of the state to promote the development of the individual, and to promote the improvement of the political powers and physical powers of the individual.

Since Roosevelt died, this has been underway. It was not too obvious at first, but when Truman came in, there was a sudden change. The change was typified by two things which were conspicuous at the time. Roosevelt had been committed to the elimination of all forms of colonialism, immediately, at the end of the war. He'd also been committed to the use of the military power we had developed, to convert it back into a civilian capability, and to use a significant part of that civilian economic power, to assist freed nations, as well as rebuilding Europe, but assisting freed nations, which had been colonialized nations, to give them the development which would make them truly independent nations.

That policy was abandoned. And our rate of development in the postwar period slowed down as a result. But nonetheless, we maintained that system, with the damage done to it in that fashion, until the assassination of John F. Kennedy. And John F. Kennedy's assassination allowed a different policy to be introduced. John Kennedy's assassination allowed certain forces in Europe and the United States, to proceed with what President Eisenhower had warned against, in leaving office: that a so-called military-industrial complex took actually political control of the destiny of the United States and pretty much of Europe and the other parts of the world.

Now, they did the same thing to us that was done in the Peloponnesian War to the Greeks. The Greeks were induced to engage, through Sophistry, in a prolonged war which destroyed Greece, which has not come back to the present day. Athens has never recovered from the long war it fought in the Peloponnesian War. The history of civilization, since that time, especially European civilization, has been that long wars have ruined us repeatedly.

As contrasted, for example, with the case of Louis XI, who was attacked by everyone on every side. He bribed even some of his persecutors to make peace with him, and he made a profit on peace, by avoiding war, because he used the occasion of freedom from war, to develop the French population, which is where modern France as a significant power emerged.



EIRNS/Karon Long

"We have lost much of our economy. We've destroyed it largely through globalization, and largely through laws which allowed hedge funds, and similar kinds of pestilences, to move in and take us over. Take our industries, take even our government industries, shut them down, and loot them, and move on to loot the next victim." The victim in this photo is a former GM plant in Danville, Ill.

Long Wars of the Recent Period

We did the reverse. With the Indochina war, we went into an unnecessary war, a war which was launched on the basis of lies. And we got ourselves into a long war which continued until we decided to stop it arbitrarily, because it wasn't working. Then we continued with all sorts of nonsense, but then again, we got into an Iraq war [in 1991], right after the fall of the Soviet Union, but fortunately, we didn't make a horrible mistake—we got out of it, before it became a serious war of occupation, which would have ruined us.

But then we went into the Balkan wars, which were ruinous, and we're suffering in Europe, until today, from the effects of these ongoing Balkan wars, because we haven't cleaned up the mess we made with these wars. Then, under the present Administration, we got into a long war in Iraq. We got into it by the blessing of Tony Blair from London, who lied his way all around the world on this one. And without Tony Blair's lies, which I personally got involved in defeating—and I got punished for defeating them—we got into another long war, in Southwest Asia, in Afghanistan, in Iraq. We're now engaged in a potential war in Iran. We're now engaged in a generalized war in the entire so-called Arab world, which is now spreading into Turkey, as a threat of destabilization. So, the whole region is now an area of instability.

In the meantime, we have lost much of our economy. We've destroyed it largely through globalization, and largely through laws which allowed hedge funds, and similar

kinds of pestilences, to move in and take us over. Take our industries, take even our government industries, shut them down, and loot them, and move on to loot the next victim. And this is a process I've seen in Italy, as I've seen it in the United States. I've seen it in France. I see it massively, especially since the Maastricht agreements, in Germany. I see the conditions in Eastern Europe, the former Comecon territories, where the conditions of life physically are worse than they were under the Soviets. They have the freedom to contemplate and discuss their misery. But their misery is much better than it was then; that is, it's much bigger.

So, now we see a stripping of Italy the same way, northern Italy, of the basic industries which were associated since the time of the middle of the 19th Century, with the emergence around [Enrico] Betti, of the new scientific movements in Italy. And we had a great, for example, aerospace development in Italy, typical of

military capabilities, other capabilities. And these industries, on which this depended, I see are now stripped. I go to Milan, and I find areas where there were large auto industries of high technologies, and small industries—they no longer exist. I see people, skinny girls marching around on platforms, as a substitute for industry. I see threats to the Italian economy. And my concern in this, looking at it as a part of a world community, is to say, how can we save the economy from the ravages of this process of globalization?

And then go back to 2005. What I proposed in 2005 was this: that the United States government set up a special corporation, and buy up the parts of the auto industry, especially the high-tech sector, which we would not be using for automobiles, and to use this high-tech sector of the industry, for developing infrastructure. For example, we had dams, rivers, water systems, power systems, municipal systems, all kinds of things that are essential for an economy, were decrepit. But, in the auto industry's machine-tool sector, we had the capability of fixing every one of these problems.

I simply proposed that the United States government should make emergency legislation; don't allow these plants to be shut down; but rather keep them functioning by converting them back to infrastructure programs, and similar kinds of programs, which are urgently needed anyway, and thus to keep the productive technological power of the United States at some kind of a level.

Now we see that was not done. And there was tremendous pressure put on members of the Democratic Party, who I was collaborating with, on this question of defending



Members of the LaRouche Youth Movement (center) participate in a rally vs. privatization of Social Security in Washington, D.C., February 2005. "There was tremendous pressure put on members of the Democratic Party, who I was collaborating with, on this question of defending Social Security." The Democrats turned tail and ran when LaRouche demanded they fight to save the auto industry.

EIRNS/ Neil Martin

Social Security. We had a fine alliance, until it came to this issue of so-called bailing out the automobile industry, by converting it. And today, we don't have a U.S. auto industry anymore. We have a wreckage, which is being looted, as a chicken is being looted of the last flesh on its bones. We have a Japan industry which has moved in to take over some of it. But Japan has a cheap-labor industry, so we have a breakdown in communities, in the state of Michigan, the state of Ohio, the state of Indiana, and elsewhere—a breakdown in the economy of states which is a very serious threat to the stability of the United States as a whole, because we didn't do this.

So therefore, my concern in looking at Europe, as well as the United States, is to look at this kind of problem, and say, what do we do?

A Dual-Use Economy

Therefore, it *is* necessary, as it has been since the period of the Renaissance, it is necessary to maintain the development of economic capabilities which are also the capabilities of national defense, when national defense is imperilled. This always involves, and has involved, scientific and technological progress, and the development of the skill levels of the population. Therefore, my concern would be: How can you take the sector of the economy which is still the so-called state sector, and how can you maintain in the state sector, capabilities which are both the core scientific-technological capabilities,

and maintain them in the state sector, even if they're not in the military sector as such, but maintain them where the conversion to a defense capability exists.

Now, this takes us into areas of new kinds of technologies, which is something which I'm rather notorious for: Always go to new kinds of technologies, more advanced ones, and realize that if you have to have defense, national defense action, if you're able to mobilize a competent one, it's because you have personnel who can be mobilized for that purpose who are efficient, and because you have the economic capabilities, the forms of technology and otherwise, to make that kind of conversion of the type that Roosevelt made, toward the late part of the 1930s, by developing a program for the first day he walked into office, knowing that a world war was threatened, and he had to prepare for it. So, his plans for preparing for warfare, and his preparations for developing the economy, were one and the same thing. So the idea of the dual-use economy, that is, an economy which has a high-technology orientation, is used immediately for necessary infrastructure or other economic purposes, which gives you the potential to do this in two ways: one way, in terms of the productive capability as such; secondly, the population.

Now the biggest problem we have, of nations today, is a breakdown of the capabilities of our younger generation. I work largely with an 18-to-35 age group. I concentrated largely, initially, on the 18-to-25 age group. I've been doing that ever since about 1999-2000. And what we run into, is the fact



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The 18-to-35 age group are the ones who will think about the future. “They’re going to think about what the world looks like two generations from now, 50 years from now. And keeping their morale, and giving them an economy to play with—so to speak—which has dual-use capability, is the resource that you require in any crisis that’s coming up.” Michael Kirsch of the LYM is pictured here, working on the Kepler/Gauss project in the “Basement.”

that very little attention is being given, effectively, where there’s talk about a youth movement, and a youth political movement, very little attention is being given to developing the potential creative powers of that generation.

There is a real potential in these young people, these young adults. This is our future. For any generation in history, in my knowledge and my experience of history, it’s always been the development of a young generation, young adult generation, which is the foundation of the future society. Two generations from the time of entering adulthood, to retirement age, or something like that, has been the determining factor in the success or failure of society.

As a result of certain changes in the postwar period, typified by the Congress for Cultural Freedom and things like that, we’ve had an existentialist trend in the thinking of the generation which was born between 1945 and about 1956-57, the first major [postwar] recession. That generation, you will observe, in the United States, is running all the top positions,

with very few exceptions. They are all unresponsive—I have friends among these people—but the problem I have is, they are so unresponsive to certain kinds of problems. They postpone and evade reality. I wouldn’t want them in command of a military force: They would fail. It’s not the lack of military training, it’s the lack of a sense of commitment to get the job done, the commitment to make the breakthrough.

And what we need, I would think in Italy in particular—I’m cognizant of the problems which exist for Italy here—but the problem, I think, is just that: Is to have a policy of keeping this dual-use approach to economy in view; to look at this constantly from the standpoint of what may be required through crises in the future, and to concentrate especially on developing cadre levels from among the young people within the 18-to-35 age group. Because they are the people who are going to think about a future. They’re going to think about what the world looks like two generations from now, 50 years from now. And keeping their morale, and giving them an economy to play with—so to speak—which has dual-use capability, is the resource that you require in any crisis that’s coming up. The crisis we face globally today is way beyond anything Italy is going to try to take care of. It can’t be done; it’s too big. It has to be done by the giants in the world. *But*, no nation should give up its sovereignty just because it’s not in a position to run the world. It has to run its own nation; it has to be a part of the deliberation process among nations.

So that’s my general view.

Dialogue With Members Of the Committee

Sen. Sergio De Gregorio, Chairman: I thank Professor LaRouche for having presented his considerations in such a detailed manner.

Before giving the floor to the other members of the Committee who wish to intervene, I would like to ask a question myself.

In your resumé, I read that you were the political author of what, in 1983, was officially presented by President Ronald Reagan as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). And you also developed an idea of your own concerning the anti-missile shield, which I would like to ask you to express clearly, in order to deal with a subject that is less general and more technical, which may bring us back to the military questions in which we are particularly interested. Thus, we would like you to discuss your theories, and do so in relation to the discussion currently underway in our Committee.



Sen. Luigi Ramponi: I would like to refer to what the Chairman just mentioned, and that is, the relevance of the anti-missile shield today.

President Bush has begun his trip to Europe. A procedure has been initiated for the installation of a strategic defense system in Poland and the Czech Republic. This has caused a reaction from Russia. The Americans claim that the system is necessary in order to prevent, deter, and if necessary, to intervene against, the threat of a missile attack originating from Iran. Russia reacts by claiming that Iran does not currently have a missile capability sufficient to justify the need for a missile shield. This is the current situation.

I believe that a solution can be found which can be a shared solution, and that it will be fairly easy to reach such a solution once those involved stop acting as separate parties, and when both countries, if it is necessary, begin to create an anti-missile system, certainly not against Russia, but against whoever wishes to threaten global stability through vectorial nuclear attacks. Do you think that a solution will be found to this conflict? I think so.

I have always been fascinated by your theories on development, including those which are—to be frank—more detailed than what you presented today, which made reference—I will limit myself to citing a part of those ideas which I find most interesting: to the realization of large axes of development, which you defined as “infrastructure,” today, across Asia to Europe, and which even foresee a connection with the American continent. It just so happens that the cover of a magazine [*Forum International*], which was distributed to us here, shows the project for a tunnel under the sea which would cross the Bering Strait. Many of the areas you have indicated for the development of the great connections—Afghanistan, Iran, and Iraq—currently find themselves in a very difficult situation. That is where the northern line was supposed to pass. Have you changed your view with respect to what you proposed 10 or 15 years ago? Objectively, it doesn’t seem to me that the conditions currently exist to proceed with the realization of these great axes, which however, could allow for taking a large step forward in the pacification of those territories, ensuring their development. What do you think of such an hypothesis?

You were quite prophetic in predicting a crash of the financial world at the end of the previous century. You said it early, and your prediction was—allow me to use this phrase—“right on.” What is your expectation regarding the solidity of the financial and stock market worlds today, and in the short-term?



Sen. Lidia Brisca Menapace:* Professor LaRouche, I listened to what you said with great interest, including because—please excuse me for pointing this out—one does not expect such an elaborate cultural outlook from an American. And thus, I feel very comfortable, as if you were a European; this is intended as a compliment. [In response to an interjection from Senator Ramponi:] I certainly don’t pretend that everyone agree with my comments!

I was very struck by the fact that, in anticipation of the construction of the anti-missile shield, opposition is coming in particular from Bohemia [the Czech Republic]. It is very strange for an Eastern European country to react negatively to an American proposal. I would like to know if you consider it correct to think that the opposition coming from that nation is due to the fact that it was a very important location for high-level industrial production, and that there is still a memory of this, and thus the population feels almost robbed. Otherwise, I would be at a loss to explain this protest coming from Bohemia, where there are still many street demonstrations on this issue.

I would also like to know if you agree with the possibility of adding the term “scientific” to the expression “military-industrial complex,” since all of the universities are involved in the development of this policy, with the result that there is an impoverishment, a theft of scientific research, which in this case, is subjugated to other ends.

I also found it very interesting when you stated that the infrastructure which a country must preserve, even a relatively small country like Italy, which should not allow any of its potential to be expropriated, must be understood above all, at the level of civilian development, which is so interesting and complex, that it can also be used for defense. Do you believe, as I do, that in the interest of the youth, a policy should emerge aimed at combating the lack of job security (a question which concerns the civilian economy), rather than favoring enlistment in the military? Could this be a policy of civilian infrastructure which may also be used for the defense of the country, at a time when it is almost primary with respect to an explicit defense of the country?

In your opinion, was the difficulty the United States had in dealing with the disaster in New Orleans due to the fact that a policy of civilian infrastructure has not been implemented because there was a concentration predominantly on a military policy and a military empire? Indeed, it seems strange that a



*An extended discussion between Senator Menapace and LaRouche is in *EIR*, June 22, 2007.

rich, large, powerful country, such as the United States of America, allows New Orleans, more than a year after the disaster, to remain in conditions which are unacceptable, in which the residents still can not return, to the point that the very nature of a place which is so significant, important, and well-known in the world's culture, risks being changed.

Sen. Gianni Nieddu: I would also like to thank the professor for his stimulating intervention.

In closing your presentation, you stated that no state should relinquish its sovereignty, even if that state is so small, that it is unable to deal with large processes at the international level; therefore, Italy is too small to deal with these processes, but it shouldn't relinquish its sovereignty. Now, what comes to my mind is the transfer of sovereignty which European nation-states have carried out in order to allow the construction of the unitary process in Europe, which guaranteed peace after the Second World War, the management of historical conflicts in the great European plains between France, Germany, the interests of Germany, France, and England, and so forth. This transfer of sovereignty involves all types of power, with the lone exception, until now, of foreign policy and defense, which have remained under the authority of nation-states; however, an attempt is currently underway concerning defense policy, to transfer part of the powers from the states to the European Union. It is a difficult, very complex, and contradictory attempt, but on defense policy as well, an attempt is underway to transfer sovereignty from nation-states to the European Union.

Well then, based on these considerations, a question arises: Was this process a mistake? If the size of the Italian state, as well as the German and French states, is not sufficient to effectively deal with the enormous financial power of the multinational corporations, which are the entities which promote globalization, with an enormous financial power which threatens the sovereignty of these states because it moves economic interests so large that they are sufficient to condition the economy, as you were saying, to the point of eliminating entire portions of those economies; if the scale of the state is too small; and if, on the other hand, it is a mistake to relinquish sovereignty in order to have a larger scale (at the continental, European level); then what is the response which would allow for making supranational economic-financial power coincide with supranational political power?

If the Italian government does not have the power to influence the actions of the multinational corporations by



means of its own laws, who can do it, if not a supranational power? We can regulate the activities of Italian companies, or foreign companies in Italy, but the power of multinational companies is so broad that they are able to avoid this dimension of politics.

Sen. Silvana Pisa: I wish to thank our guest for his very long and complex intervention. I would like to discuss the question of armaments: We are seeing a strong race towards rearmament, both nuclear and non-nuclear rearmament, and thus a very large increase in spending on armaments in Russia, the United States, and China. Today, this spending is very high, higher than it has ever been in the past.



Let's think of the question of the anti-missile shield, which is under discussion in the current period, and these technologies which the United States, by way of bilateral accords with Poland and the Czech Republic, in some manner wishes to place on Russia's borders, and which are seen by Putin (we have seen this in Putin's interviews in recent days) as a threat to the current strategic balance. I also hope, as Senator Ramponi already stated, that this matter will be resolved positively, but it currently represents an element of destabilization which frankly, we did not need at this time. However, I believe that the issue is part of a race to rearmament which I see as a serious threat to the global strategic balance. So I pose the question, for example: Why were the nuclear non-proliferation treaties abandoned? Why, going from nuclear to other fields, did the United States abandon the ABM Treaty in 1992? Why did the United States never ratify the CFE Treaty on conventional arms?

A second question: To go from warfare to a policy of civilian investment, for reconversion from military to civilian, substantial investments are needed; it's not so easy. Where can the funds be found to carry out this reconversion?

LaRouche Responds

Well, first of all, there are a number of questions, since the theme comes up again and again, I think probably I'd better start by answering that first.

The danger now, which is coming largely from Anglo-American interests, but not from U.S. interests: Putin has an accurate perception of what his problem is. His problem is not a U.S. problem. His problem is a British problem.

Remember, look, you've got a situation in which the United States was plunged into two successive long wars, one from 1964 to 1972, and now the more recent wars. These

are long wars. They are Peloponnesian wars, which have the same kind of cause as the original Peloponnesian War. They're caused by a certain kind of stupidity in the population, the leading circles of the population, called Sophistry, which means a society which has no principle, and has given up the idea of principle for the sake of popular opinion and expediency, or what is called Sophistry, is no longer capable of judging how to deal with the situation.

Remember, for example, the case of Louis XI. Louis XI bribed his enemies and made a profit on it! He bribed his enemies to prevent them from going to war. He bribed them not to attack him. And by the opportunity of peace, he built his economy up to be the model commonwealth economy of Europe, on which Henry VII modelled England. So, the modern nation-state was based on governments which had principle. The principle was the commonwealth principle. The commonwealth principle was established in Europe, in 1439, with the Council of Florence. It was established, even at a late stage, with a breakout of the Turkish wars, the disasters that struck the Renaissance with the Turkish wars.

Nicholas of Cusa replied with *De Pace Fidei*, to seek peace with the enemy, to avoid war, on the basis of the benefits of peace.

The United States Is the Target

Now this was pretty much the U.S. policy, most of the time. We had some corrupt influences, but what we have now is this: We have a determination of some forces to eliminate the sovereign nation-state. It's called the post-Westphalia policy. The post-Westphalia policy, which is centered in Britain, is the idea of getting the United States as a Roosevelt-memory state, to destroy itself, and *we are obliging in destroying ourselves*. The destruction of the United States caused by the succession of the Indochina War, and what has been going on in Southwest Asia, what has been going on in Europe, as well as Southwest Asia, with the Balkan wars, which followed the outbreak of the first Iraq War.

These wars are destroying the United States by its own hand, just the way that certain forces destroyed Athens by its own hand, with this kind of foolishness.

So, the United States is the target. We have idiots in the United States who think they're not the target. They think they are powers that are going on to victory. The United States is not going to have any world victory coming out of this operation it's pulling now—it will not happen. It's foolishness. We're destroying ourselves. The idea that we're healthy, we're gaining, we're a power: *We are destroying ev-*



Violent video games, like this one, "Grand Theft Auto," were developed by the military to create soulless killers: "What you're seeing in the world today, for example, is the use of killer games, point-and-shoot killer games, which are producing a new terrorist phenomenon, of our own children who are becoming fanatics and psychotics in shooting."

everything! We're destroying our military! It will take us a generation to rebuild the military that's been destroyed in this period. We destroyed our army entirely. We destroyed our military ground reserves. We have only air power and naval power left.

What's the policy then? The policy is, twofold, under globalization: First of all, the objective is not to put a few missiles in Czechia or in Poland—that is not the policy. That is a stunt, that's a diversion, that's a provocation. The policy is, to build a space-based system of missile systems which can send weapons descending on Earth any time they want to, and to have a U.S. control, or Anglo-American control, over that system—that's number one. Number two, is to eliminate all regular ground forces, controlled by governments. To eliminate governmental control over military ground forces, and to use *private armies*. This is called, in the United States, the Revolution in Military Affairs, for which Cheney has been a spokesman, ever since he was Secretary of Defense under George H.W. Bush.

In fact, what you're seeing in the world today, for example, is the use of killer games, point-and-shoot killer games, which are producing a new terrorist phenomenon, of our own children who are becoming fanatics and psychotics in shooting. We have rages of these all over the world, spreading out of the killer computer games, especially since 1999-2000, when the companies that had been making money on producing computer systems, no longer had large subsidies from the U.S. and other governments, and therefore they went into a new market of producing on a mass base, games trained to kill people in mass point-and-shoot effects. We trained police forces in this. We trained military forces in this. And we now have people volunteering to do it, on campuses and elsewhere, by killer games produced by Microsoft and others.



You can thank Alan Greenspan for the global financial catastrophe now overtaking the world: "We have flooded the world today, with the greatest inflation the world has ever imagined."

So, this is the key. You have now got a system where we are eliminating the U.S. military ground forces in Iraq. What are we going to replace them with? Well, look at Halliburton! The corporation that Cheney used to work with. Halliburton, and other companies of that type, are actually being funded massively to conduct the war, while the U.S. military is being destroyed and ground up on the field. And it will take a generation to rebuild what we have lost in military forces in this period.

A New Kind of Empire

So you have the idea of One World, with a new kind of empire, the new version of the Roman Empire, which is dominated by a space-based system, a monopoly of space-based weapons, which can target any point on Earth they want to. Which means, eliminate all resistance to the empire.

Number two, eliminate military forces which are national forces, which have national loyalties. Have only professional armies, of people with point-and-shoot killing capability, which you can recruit from your own youth, who have learned to do point-and-shoot activity blindly. You know, the typical soldier hesitated to kill. They hesitated to do repeated killing. For example, in Vietnam, where people would train snipers, they would export people as snipers, and they'd train them as snipers. They'd go out and they'd make one kill, and they couldn't make a second one. The idea of lying on a trail, lying in manure and everything all night, and waiting for somebody to come down the trail, and shoot them, as a sniper operation, and then do it a second time—the second or third time, they couldn't do it any more. Only very specially psychotic people can do that sort of thing.

So, therefore, we've now developed a system, which was developed in the U.S. military and otherwise, to *train* people. How can you train people to become point-and-shoot killers, with no humanity in their mind?

Take the case in the Bronx. You had a guy of African-American extraction, middle-class guy, no weapons, came

out of his house, and the police outside the house said, "Show some identification." He reached into his pocket to pull out his wallet—they put 40 slugs into him. Because they'd been through this kind of training program.

So, that's the thing we're up against. We're up against a process to destroy the nation-state as an institution, to destroy national sovereignty, and destroy the idea of civilization as a thing you're defending. So, that's where we're at. That's what we're trying to prevent.

Now, this came up again under the first question, on this question of development. There was a change in 1987—it was referred to by Senator Ramponi. In 1987, we had the depression. We had a Hoover-style depression. We had an idiot who became the chairman of the Federal Reserve, Greenspan, and Greenspan said, "Wait for me! Don't do anything!" And he came in with the idea of using the mortgage-based securities market, and other things, and also the financing of the computer industry, as a fund to print money electronically, as never had been printed before.

We have flooded the world today, with the greatest inflation the world has ever imagined. There is no possibility that this monetary system in its present form can exist. It's doomed, it's finished. It's gambling! The hedge funds are pure gambling. There's nothing in them. When this thing comes down, everything will come down with it.

Nuclear Energy and the Isotope Economy

Now, what's the solution? What am I doing about it?

Well, I still follow the same policy which I recommended to Reagan, and Reagan accepted, back in the beginning of the 1980s. We were working for it here in Europe; we were working for it here in Italy. We had military here in Italy who were supporting that policy. We had people in France, military in France, we had military in Germany supporting that policy. All encouraging the United States President to go into that policy, which he did. Even after the Soviets turned us down, he went back and made it public, and made the public offer.

Now that was not just a "we don't shoot you and you don't shoot us." The point was, to shift the goals of society, from military conflict goals, to economic cooperation goals. And to take and develop the kinds of systems where we could mutually eliminate the possibility of such an attack, a surprise attack, this sort of thing. And we could convert that into developing superior technologies which we'd use for other purposes as well.

Now, what's happened recently: I was in Moscow for the 80th birthday of an old friend of mine, who was a leading Soviet economist, and other economist, who was the son of the famous Soviet Ambassador to Washington, Menshikov—Stanislav Menshikov. He's a famous economist. And I used the occasion, leading into that, through my wife Helga, who is also involved in this, used the occasion to present to a Russian group, a proposal for the Bering Strait project. Since then, that proposal was accepted by that circle, and since then, since I was in Moscow, there was more discussion of it.

It is my understanding that President Putin is going to present that proposal at the coming G-8 convention. It's his intention to do it; he's already sponsored it. The Russian government has issued a very well-produced pamphlet, which, in English and in Russian, has this proposal with pictures, including Helga's picture, my picture, that sort of thing. This has been accepted by certain people in the United States. Our proposal is that we proceed with it now, for a very simple reason. The world has reached the point, that we can no longer survive without a large-scale conversion to nuclear-fission power sources. The water issue alone is typical. We cannot maintain freshwater supplies for humanity on the basis required, without nuclear fission as a power source. We need the fourth-generation fission-type reactor, particular the Jülich type, or the pebble-bed high temperature gas-cooled reactor. We need that.



Courtesy of Framatome, ANP

“With nuclear power, and with the development of thermonuclear-fusion processes, and some of the things that go with that, this is the direction we have to go. . . . We always have to look for the peaceful use of technology, and power, and use that as the way we approach the issues of conflict.” Ling Ao 1 and 2 nuclear power station in Guangdong, China, shown here.

India is going with such a policy.

They recognize it. Every other part of the world is moving in that direction, whether they say so publicly or not, because the issue is clear: Without a nuclear-fission policy, for dealing with such things as water and sanitation, you cannot deal with the problems of the planet at large. You've got 1.4 billion people in China, over 1 billion people in India. Large populations in Asia. And they have shortages of two things: potable water; and they also have a shortage of minerals, which they need for developing industry, because you cannot maintain a poor population in Asia without having an explosion. China already has internal instabilities as a result of this. India has 70% of its population as part of the same instability. Look at the conditions throughout Southeast Asia.

So, you need this kind of development

In the long term, we need to go into what's called an isotope economy, which is, we'll be able to process the isotopes we require, at very high temperatures in effect, and thus supply humanity with the means for maintaining a growing population, with a growing technology, a growing standard of living.

Now, this also means that we're going to change the planet from a maritime planet, into a land-based planet. The significance of the proposed bridge, the Alaska [Bering Strait] bridge, which has been around for a long time, is that, if you run magnetic-levitation systems, which are superior to the rail systems, if you run that kind of system as a freight system, as well as a passenger system, if you connect Eurasia to the Americas, and you also solve the Middle East problem, and connect to Africa the same way, by building up a perspective of a long-range system of these kinds of substitutes for rail

systems, we have suddenly taken the interior areas of the continents of the world—we now have made them accessible for coordinated development.

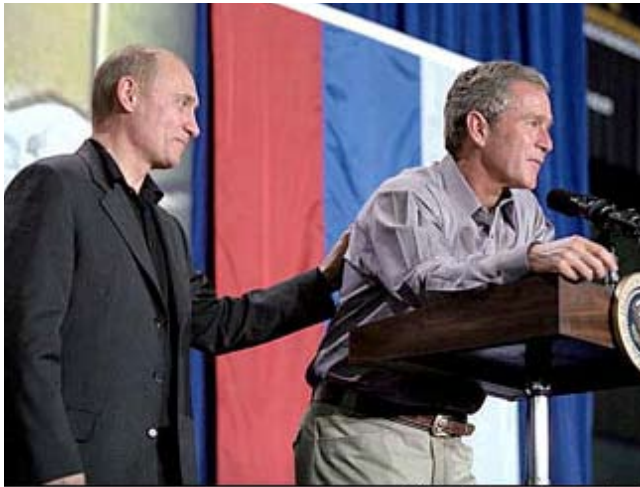
Now, high-speed rail traffic, as well as magnetic levitation, is more efficient than air; and it costs a lot less. It's more efficient than a highway. So the cheapest way of connecting various parts of the world economy together—both freight and people—is by building a high-grade magnetic-levitation system, or a transition to that through a good rail system, as a model, so that you can easily upgrade one to the other.

And with nuclear power, and with the development of thermonuclear-fusion processes, and some of the things that go with that, this is the direction we have to go. And therefore, what we needed then was the SDI, and our purpose then, was *not* simply to develop a better military system. It was to develop a system which was necessary for the economy, was necessary for the nations, and more valuable to the nations than the advantages of winning any war.

Shifting the World's Attention to a Higher Level

And the same thing applies today. We always have to look for the peaceful use of technology, and power, and use that as the way we approach the issues of conflict. If we have to go to war, we take it from the highest level. But we also do these things, not to win a war, nor to fight it; we do these things to prevent a war, by shifting the attention of the world to a higher level. And that's where the answer lies, essentially.

The conflict today is not really—you've got Bush coming here—the conflict is not really with the United States, and



White House/Paul Morse

“What Putin has done is very conscious. The inside circles inside Russia, who look at the history books, know the long relationship of friendship between the United States and Russia. . . . That view, in Russia, is shared today in Putin’s circles.” Here, Putin and Bush during their first meeting in November 2001, answer questions from students at Crawford High School in Texas.

Putin has never thought so. You know, when young Bush was first inaugurated as President, one of the first guys waiting to meet him was Vladimir Putin, and Vladimir Putin came up beside him, out of the bushes, so to speak, and said, “Let’s talk.” And you had President W. Bush, George W., talking about his friend “Putie,” in various interviews around the world.

And what Putin has done is very conscious. The inside circles inside Russia, who look at the history books, know the long relationship of friendship between the United States and Russia. And they also know, particularly, the relationship of Franklin Roosevelt and the view of Franklin Roosevelt in Soviet history, as well as in Russian history generally. That view, in Russia, is shared today in Putin’s circles.

So, therefore, one of my concerns is to induce the United States to move and take up that option, and my approach is, to say, “Let’s take this bridge over the Bering Strait.” It’s a long-term project, but the idea of taking it up as a commitment, to actually go ahead with it, and to do this in tandem with the four greatest powers on this planet, which today, are the United States, Russia, China, and India. Now, I’m not proposing a four-power government of the world. I’m proposing simply that, if these four powers, which have, combined, the maximum power in the world, *agree*, then other nations, such as Italy, which is looking for partners which it can live with, can easily join with that, and be a voice in a new shaping of the order of the world.

Because this financial system we’re in is coming down. It is finished. There is no way this financial system in its present form can be perpetuated. The present system of the hedge funds is *not* an economy—it’s a graveyard. It’s a graveyard of nations, a graveyard of economies. It’s based on looting na-

tions’ material resources. And what is then left of a nation after being looted? You might be a little bit richer in the short term, but you will have rates of inflation which are enormous. This bubble is going to pop. Therefore, on these kinds of questions, we have to think about what are acceptable long-term agreements for our economies, and the welfare of the future of humanity. What are the technologies, and can we begin to discuss those agreements now, to provide, put on the table before nations, that: It comes back on this question that came out up about sovereignty. Why is sovereignty important?

People who don’t understand sovereignty—and that includes most of the people who are for globalization. Globalization is a new Tower of Babel. It was a bad idea then; it’s a worse idea now. Because people have forgotten, especially the Baby-Boomer generation: What is the difference between a baboon and a human being? A human being has creative powers. No beast does. And therefore, in all these solutions, it’s through culture. It’s *through* our language cultures, and associated culture, that we as a people develop the ability to develop ideas among ourselves. The result of different nations, according to their culture, in developing ideas, is not a different result; it’s a different *road* to the result. Because a language culture draws upon the implications of the use of the language over many generations. You reach into the soul of the people for creative powers, and that should be the objective of this sort of thing.

So, you need a multi-national world, not a globalized world. We need a system of sovereign nation-states. We need a recognition of the terrible threat that we face now. We see the need of coming together, and getting some big powers together on things that seem impossible. And then, giving hope.

Look at what’s happened to the Italian people. I’ve seen this. What’s happened to them, with the destruction of the industries? What’s happened with the destruction of culture and education? It’s happened in all European countries. It’s happened in the United States. What’s happened?

The power to think creatively, the power to make and understand scientific discoveries: Classical culture is almost an unknown quality among nations that have been a repository of Classical cultures in the past centuries. We’ve lost it. It’s the development of the human individual mind, and particularly the power of making discoveries of principle, which are an integral part of a language culture, and therefore, a nation should be based on language culture, and the nations with different language cultures, should learn to talk to each other.

We did fairly well in European civilization in past times. I think we can do it again.

Senator De Gregorio: I thank Professor LaRouche for his presence and his contribution, which gave rise to an ample debate among the Senators present here. We are pleased with this, because it means that the remarks and ideas you provided were enthusiastically received.

On the Determination of The Orbit of Carl Gauss

Tarrajna Dorsey, a LaRouche Youth Movement researcher into the discoveries of Gauss, presents Part II of our series of reports from “The Basement Team.”

Bernardo: Last night of all,
When yon same star that’s westward from the pole
Had made his course to illumine that part of heaven
Where it now burns, Marcellus and myself,
The bell then beating one,—

Enter Ghost.

Marcellus: Peace, break thee off; look, where it comes again!

Bernardo: In the same figure, like the king that’s dead.

Marcellus: Thou art a scholar, speak to it, Horatio.

Bernardo: Looks it not like the king? Mark it, Horatio.

Horatio: Most like: it harrows me with fear and wonder.

Bernardo: It would be spoke to.

Marcellus: Question it, Horatio.

Horatio: What art thou that usurp’st this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form
In which the majesty of buried Denmark
Did sometimes march? By heaven I charge thee, speak!

Marcellus: It is offended.

Bernardo: See, it stalks away!

Horatio: Stay! speak, speak! I charge thee, speak!

Exit Ghost.

Marcellus: ‘Tis gone, and will not answer.

The year is 1799. The dusk of the century hangs in the air, and all of Europe awaits with bated breath the dawn of the new century: What answers may it hold? Several questions have already been made their reply: The American Revolution, the shining daughter of the best of European culture, now ripens beneath a distant sun, while the French Revolution, intended as her twin, lies forsaken in the dust. In France, Napoleon Bonaparte leads a coup d’état in the French gov-

ernment, and assumes power on Nov. 9. The young naturalist, Alexander von Humboldt, sets off from Paris on his five-year journey through the Americas. In the small town of Brunswick, in Germany, the young Carl Friedrich Gauss submits his first work and dissertation on the “Fundamental Theorem of Algebra” to Göttingen University. There, “the leading adornment of Göttingen,” in Gauss’s words, Georg Christoph Lichtenberg, collaborator of Abraham Kästner and physicist, dies. Kästner follows several months later, and with him, the height of the great Classical period of Germany is interred. On Dec. 16, Gauss writes to his good friend Wolfgang Bolyai:

This letter will hardly reach you this year; tell me in your next one when you received it; the last day of December will at least be the last day which we call seventeen hundred (if micrological exegets¹ now postpone the end of the century one more year), and will be especially sacred to me. Note that when it is midnight here for us, midnight is already an hour past with you. On such festive occasions my mind passes into a loftier mood, into another spiritual world; the partitions of the room disappear, our filthy, paltry world with everything that appears so big to us, makes us so happy and so unhappy, disappears, and I am an immortal pure spirit united with all the good and noble who adorned our planet and whose bodies space or time separated from mine, and I enjoy the higher life of those greater joys which an impenetrable veil conceals from our eyes until death. . . .

1. Those who are concerned with the minutiae of chronology (esp. Biblical).

The Dilemma

When the eager soul, who has heeded the advice of statesman Lyndon LaRouche,² and taken to the investigation of the development of physical science from Johannes Kepler through Gauss and Bernhard Riemann, arrives at the threshold of Gauss's investigations, he or she will undoubtedly open to the preface of the *Theory of the Motions of Heavenly Bodies Moving About the Sun in Conic Sections* and find written the following words:

Several astronomers wished me to publish the methods employed in these calculations immediately after the second discovery of Ceres; but many things—other occupations, the desire of treating the subject more fully at some subsequent period, and, especially, the hope of a further prosecution of this investigation would raise various parts of the solution to a greater degree of generality, simplicity, and elegance,—prevented my complying at the time with these friendly solicitations. I was not disappointed in this expectation, and have no cause to regret the delay. *For, the methods first employed have undergone so many and such great changes, that scarcely any trace of resemblance remains between the method in which the orbit of Ceres was first computed, and the form given in this work* [emphasis added].

Thus, the eager souls find themselves presented with an entirely new problem: to rediscover, independently of any aid from Gauss himself, Gauss's discovery. Perhaps an eager soul will wonder at the elusiveness of Gauss. While Kepler is effusive, exuberant about everything, and eager to impart his every thought, Gauss appears as the man behind the smoke-screen, remaining ever quiet and removed. He does not lay out his mind, transparently, before the reader—in fact he even throws up false signals at times to throw him off the trail! What pedagogy, or what trickery is this?!

The intent of this author, is not to make any excuses for Gauss, who needs none, but to portray for eager souls the cul-



A sketch of the “elusive” Carl F. Gauss by his student J.B. Listing.

tural processes which shaped, and to some extent limited, the actions of Gauss, so that they might find their own answers. As will be seen, no insight into the answer to this general question will be found in searching for some “tragic flaw” of Gauss, in and of himself. The answer will be sought in the fabric and the culture of the time, which underlay his actions and those of his contemporaries.

Universal History

Had our eager souls been young students in the late 18th Century, attending Jena University, they would have had the opportunity of gleaning an insight into the answer to this question directly from Friedrich Schiller (1759-1805), the great German thinker and poet, during his first lecture as professor of universal history, delivered May 26, 1789, two months before the French Revolution broke out (July 14, 1789).

After a great procession of the students to find a larger auditorium, as the original one could not hold the hundreds of students who were eager to hear a lecture from Schiller, he remarked:

Even that we found ourselves together here at this moment, found ourselves together with this degree of national culture, with this language, these manners, these civil benefits, this degree of freedom of conscience, is the result perhaps of all previous events in the world: The entirety of world history, at least, were necessary to explain this single moment.

Although the entirety of human history is hardly a subject that could be covered in the scope of the present discussion, there is a specific unfolding of events beginning with the end of the German Classical period, and extending through the 1814-15 Congress of Vienna and the 1819 Carlsbad Decrees, that must be illustrated here if we are to gain any insights at all. Yet one more crucial lesson from our teacher of universal history must be noted here.

Recall any institutional education concerning the subject of history that you have been exposed to over the course of development of your existence: Of what relevance was it to you? What do you remember of it, if anything at all? (The funny quirks of your teacher and the number of spots on the wall that look like animals do not count.) For the reason that we have largely been robbed of a true, living sense of history, in which we play a decisive role, we must again become students of another time, where this concept was better under-

2. In order to gain an extensive insight into the curriculum that Lyndon LaRouche has laid out for the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM), and the reason why it is organized as it is, see “From Kant to Riemann: The Shape of Empty Space,” *EIR*, Oct. 7, 2005, as well as “Science, Religion, and Politics: For Today’s Young Adults: Kepler and Cusa,” *EIR*, March 2, 2007. Both papers were written with the youth of today expressly in mind, and are recommended to be read in their entirety, numerous times, by all. For a review of the work done by the LYM on this subject, see www.wlym.com/~animations/

stood. As was clearly known and taught by Schiller in his lectures on universal history that same year³, the essence underlying the specific events of any particular period of history, is the battle over what the view of mankind is that will govern the society, and whether or not man will be allowed to develop his creative mental powers, in order to increase his happiness—i.e., knowledge of the universe in which he exists. From the ancient battle of Prometheus and Zeus⁴, to the constitution of Athens as contrasted with that of Sparta, to the American Revolution, to the fight for the development of nuclear power today, this has always been the essential pivot-point of history. Are human beings inherently destructive, selfish, arrogant, and foolish beings—even worse than animals? Do we exist according to the doctrine of “the survival of the fittest”? Or do we exist as a species which transcends the law of the jungle; a species which is subject to a higher law of morality based upon reason, and our likeness to the Creator? Here lies the stage upon which the entirety of the events and characters of the following discussion will appear.

Enter Ghost

Carl F. Gauss is born in the year 1777—a time when the eyes of millions of people throughout the world still sparkle with optimism at the prospects of the American Revolution. After centuries of war and oppression, the possibility of a better existence for a greater portion of mankind is no longer a myth, or a far-off dream, but a tantalizing and attainable idea. Conceptions which had long lain dormant, are now closer than ever to actually being realized politically. The talk in the humanist circles across Europe is giddy with expectation. Dr. Benjamin Franklin meets with French statesman Jean-Sylvain

Bailly in Paris. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is there as well, meeting with the circles which end up facilitating the production of his opera *Le Nozze di Figaro* (*The Marriage of Figaro*), first performed before Viennese nobility in 1786, three years before the French Revolution begins. Among these circles is Pierre de Beaumarchais, author of *Le Nozze di Figaro*, and a generous contributor of cannon to the American Revolutionary army. The *Courier de l'Europe*, directly subsidized by the French government, publishes the Declaration of Independence, and extracts from Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* are published in periodicals across Europe. The excitement is infectious.

Like the runner who, nearing the goal after a long race, hears the footsteps of his competitor still close behind, and yet draws new strength from the prospect of victory close at hand, and bursts forward across the finish line—so the founding fathers of the true age of reason in Europe continued their work, in hopes of achieving a twin victory.

Chief among these men were Gotthold Ephraim Lessing (1729-81), Moses Mendelssohn (1729-86), and Abraham Kästner (1719-1800). From their earlier collaboration to defend against the attacks on the universal genius Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz⁵ at the Berlin Academy, to their work to create a Classical renaissance in the literature, art, and language culture of Germany, these great men were driven by a passion and love for the reasoning capacity of mankind. As the poet Heinrich Heine (1797-1856) later put the role of Lessing so well:

...[W]e Germans modeled our clumsy temple of art after the bepowdered Olympus of Versailles. . . . Lessing was the literary Arminius⁶ who emancipated our

3. See *Sources*. Two such lectures are, *The Legislation of Lycurgus and Solon* and *The Mission of Moses*.

4. Prometheus recounting the sorry conditions of man prior to his gift, and what he gave—his crime against Zeus:

“...[L]isten to the sad story of mankind, who like children lived until I gave them understanding and a portion of reason; yet not in disparagement of men I speak, but meaning to set forth the greatness of my charity. For seeing they saw not, and hearing they understood not, but like as shapes in a dream they wrought all the days of their life in confusion. No houses of brick raised in the warmth of the sun they had, nor fabrics of wood, but like the little ants they dwelt underground in the sunless depth of caverns. No certain sign of approaching winter they knew, no harbinger of flowering spring or fruitful summer; ever they labored at random, till I taught them to discern the seasons by the rising and the obscure setting of the stars. Numbers I invented for them, the chiefest of all discoveries; I taught them the grouping of letters, to be a memorial and record of the past, the mistress of the arts and mother of the Muses. I first brought under the yoke beasts of burden, who by draft and carrying relieved man of their hardest labors; I yoked the proud horse to the chariot, teaching him obedience to the reins, to be the adornment of wealth and luxury. I too contrived for sailors sea-faring vessels with their flaxen wings. Alas for me! such inventions I devised for mankind, but for myself, I have no cunning to escape disaster.”

—Aeschylus, *Prometheus Bound*, translation by Paul Elmer More (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1899).

5. To understand the direct lineage from Leibniz to the humanists of the time, we seek out the words of Jean-Sylvain Bailly, one of the leaders of the republican movement of France who will be further discovered to the reader later in this report, who in his 1768 *Eulogy of Leibniz* writes, “Nature is just; she equally distributes all that is necessary to the individual put on earth to live, work, and die; she reserves to a small number of human beings, however, the right to enlighten the world, and by entrusting them with the lights that they must diffuse across their century, she says to one, you shall observe my phenomena, to the other, you shall be a geometer; she calls on this one for the purpose of legislation; she calls on this other one to paint the morals of people, of revolutions, and of empires. These geniuses pass away after they have perfected human reason, and leave behind them a great memory. But all of them have traveled on different routes: Only one man elevated himself, and dared to become universal, a man whose strong will synthesized the spirit of invention, and the spirit of method, and who seemed to have been born to tell the human race: Behold and know the dignity of your species! These are the traits by which Europe has given recognition to Leibniz.”

6. Arminius was the head of the coalition of Germanic forces who successfully beat off the attack of Roman Emperor Tiberius's nephew, Caesarius Claudianus Germanicus, in his attempt to recapture the entire region east of the Rhine River in the great Battle of the Teutoburger Forest (9 A.D.). Arminius, in Latin, or Hermann in German, became a figure who was used by some to represent the German cause during the Napoleonic wars and French occupation.



A scene from the *Phaedon*, by the famous German painter, sculptor, and contemporary of Gauss, Johann Gottfried Schadow (1764-1850), with one more guest added in: Moses Mendelssohn (on the left, looking directly out at the viewer). Socrates is at the center.

theater from that foreign rule. . . . But not only by his criticism, but also through his own works of art, did he become the founder of modern German original literature. All the paths of the intellect, all the phases of life, did this man pursue with disinterested enthusiasm. Art, theology, antiquarianism, poetry, dramatic criticism, history,—he studied these all with the same zeal and with the same aim. In all his works breathes the same grand social idea, the same progressive humanity, the same religion of reason, whose John he was, and whose Messiah we still await.

The same could be said of Kästner, as well as Mendelssohn. Mendelssohn had grown up in a Jewish ghetto in Dessau, a town near Berlin, in a family which cherished, and later preserved, the music of Bach.⁷ In his partnership with Lessing, he provided the sharp wit needed to shame into silence the cynicism and spreading disease of Voltaire, Leonhard Euler, and Pierre-Louis Maupertuis (the chief anti-humanist/anti-Leibnizians of the time). Kästner had grown up in the city of Leipzig, where the presence of Leibniz, one of its most distinguished inhabitants, and where the

7. This includes his well-known grandson, the composer Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, who conducted a 400-person performance of Bach's *St. Matthew's Passion* in 1829 and his granddaughter, Fanny Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, who had memorized the entire *Well-Tempered Clavier* by the age of 13.

music of Johann Sebastian Bach, permeated the atmosphere—a testimony to the cultural activity of the city in general. After he had accepted the professorship of mathematics at Göttingen in 1756, Kästner taught geometry, physics, and astronomy, among many other things, while at the same time writing a tremendous work on the foundations of mathematics—which reviews the works of Nicholas of Cusa and Johannes Kepler extensively, among others, as part of a larger project on the entire history and development of science.⁸ On top of this, he pens a wealth of beautiful, as well as biting poems⁹, and heads up the work at the observatory. More will be developed concerning the environment at Göttingen leading up to 1795, the year of Gauss's arrival. Here, it suffices to call upon the words of Heine once again, himself a student at Göttingen many years later, in order to capture the fighting essence of this humanist triumvirate¹⁰:

8. For the English translation of Kästner's reviews of Cusa's work, see *Dynamis*, June 2007, www.wlym.com/~seattle/dynamis/issues/june07.pdf

9. "La Pucelle" was the name given to Joan of Arc, who freed France from the British and was burned at the stake in 1431, at the age of 19. Voltaire, whom Mozart judged as "that arch-scoundrel," wrote a lying, pornographic story in verse about her.

Der Autor der Pücelle. (Nach dem Griechischen.) Den Legionen in der Hölle Las Beelzebub Voltaire's Pücelle, Und jeder Teufel war ganz Ohr; Ihr schmeichelt keinen Adamssohne, Sprach Lucifer vom Flammenthrone, Er schrieb nur, ich sagt' es ihm vor.	To the Author of <i>La Pucelle</i> (in the Greek style) Voltaire's <i>Pucelle</i> was read in Hades By Satan, to his lords and ladies And every demon was all ear; "Don't give this mortal too much credit," Sneered Lucifer once he had read it, "I wrote for him what you now hear."
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—Abraham Kästner

(translated by Sky Shields, LaRouche Youth Movement)

10. These three boldly led the charge to defend Leibniz from numerous vicious attempts by the circles of Voltaire, Leonard Euler, and Maupertuis to erase him from history. Leibniz had been under the constant attack of this dirty circle since his brainchild, the Berlin Academy of Sciences, was taken over by them in 1744. Taking advantage of the thriving discussions of Leibniz's concepts which were then dominant in the scientific community, the new heads of the Academy used the underhanded method of Paolo Sarpi to subvert the community—i.e., instead of taking Leibniz head-on, they created several decoys in the form of prize essays, with the challenge either to argue with Euler, now the head of the Academy, or to argue with an "Euler" falsely bearing Leibniz's name. A few examples are, the attacks on Leibniz's concept of the monad in 1747, and on his least-action principle in 1755; in both "contests," the prizes were given to mediocre essays which attacked Leibniz.

Kästner, who dominated the curricula at Göttingen University and was an amazing organizer, had led an unrelenting defense of Leibniz worldwide,

[Lessing] was a whole man, who, while with his polemics waging destructive battle against the old, at the same time created something newer and better. “He resembled,” says a German author, “those pious Jews, who, at the second building of the Temple, were often disturbed by the attacks of their enemies, and with one hand, they would fight against the foe, while with the other hand, they continued to work at the house of God.” This is not the place to discuss Lessing more fully, but I cannot refrain from saying that, in the whole range of literary history, he is the author whom I most love.

A Great Moment?

And what became of the life’s work of these great men? What became of the hopeful expectations of Europe? What became of the much anticipated twin Revolutions? The year of 1789 best illustrates the case. On April 30, Gauss’s 12th birthday, George Washington delivers his first inaugural address as the first President of the Constitutional Republic of the United States of America:

...[T]here is no truth more thoroughly established than that there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness; between duty and advantage; between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity; since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles

which was clearly reflected in his textbooks, lectures, and other publications, including a prize essay on Leibniz’s concept of predetermination in 1753.

In 1754, Kästner’s student from Leipzig, Lessing (who had written his famous *Der Junge Gelehrte* [*The Young Scholar*, 1748] under his tutelage), published Mendelssohn’s *Philosophische Gespräche* (*Philosophical Conversations*), a critique, in lucid German (hitherto not much used in scientific discourse), of the nation’s attack on its native philosophers, especially Leibniz. Immediately afterwards, Lessing and Mendelssohn published a collaborative work called *Pope a Metaphysician!*, which satirically criticized the Berlin Academy’s dubious deeds. (Published in *Fidelio*, Winter 1999, www.schillerinstitute.org/fid_97-01/994_pope_metaphysician.html).

In 1763, Euler’s letters to Princess d’Anhalt Dessau, niece of Prussian King Frederick II, were released, all of which were explicit attacks against Leibniz, systematically addressing each one of Leibniz’s concepts with short, pitiful arguments. In response, a series of counter-attacks was dealt by this triumvirate. Immediately, Kästner gave several lectures, polemically attacking Euler and his concepts by name. In 1765, Kästner and Erich Raspe managed to publish Leibniz’s *New Essays on Human Understanding*, with an introduction by Kästner, officially disqualifying Euler’s assertion that extension and impenetrability are self-evident principles. This achievement had worldwide effects, especially in the wake of the American Revolution and of the disastrous 1763 Treaty of Paris. Benjamin Franklin, himself another amazing worldwide organizer, received a copy and met with Raspe while in Hanover. Following this, he visited Kästner at Göttingen University. That same year, Lessing published his *Laocoön*, arguing that concepts are bounded in space and time, thereby requiring different mediums of expression. In the next year, 1767, both Kästner and Mendelssohn published papers on the immortality of the soul, including the latter’s famous *Phädon, or On the Immortality of the Soul*. [Footnote contributed by Liona Fan-Chiang.]

of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained; and since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered, perhaps, as deeply, as finally, staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

On June 17, in France, which had been a great supporter of the American Revolution, a National Assembly is convened, where the intention to usher in a constitutional monarchy is introduced. An oath swearing commitment to this intent, the famous “Tennis Court Oath,” is taken on June 20th.¹¹ The high-pressure environment surrounding Paris and Versailles is seemingly quiet, but tense—foreboding the storm. Essentially, two factions are at work to gain the support of the King, Louis XVI: the collaborators of Bailly, president of the National Assembly convening in Versailles, including the vice president and American Revolution veteran the Marquis de Lafayette, and Lazare Carnot, military leader and head of the educational ministry, versus the collaborators of Jacques Necker, Finance Minister to the King, including his accomplices the Duke of Orléans (a.k.a. Philippe Egalité), the pawn of the head of the British Foreign Office Jeremy Bentham (which reveals the true interests at hand), and their lackeys Georges Danton and Maximilien Robespierre, leaders of the “leftist” Jacobin mob. While Bailly’s National Assembly deliberates over a constitution, and gathers a militia in order to secure its defense, Necker sends in tens of thousands of the National Guard to pressure and intimidate the participants of the National Assembly. The storm bursts on July 14, 1789, when the mob of Danton and Robespierre floods the streets, and storms the Bastille prison, intentionally unhindered by Necker’s National Guard, and the “revolutionary” bloodbath begins. From this moment onward, despite the continued efforts of the republican faction to take back the reins, the situation is swept out of control, and the moment is lost.

The Poet’s Reply

And what of the sparkling eyes of our optimistic and expectant spectators across the world? What became of them? Let us ask the greatest humanist poet of the time, and of all time for that matter, Friedrich Schiller, who looked on from Germany. He says, “The attempt of the French people to gain possession of the rights of man and to win political freedom has only shown its incapacity and unworthiness, and has swept back along with it a considerable part of Europe into barbarism and serfdom.” Schiller, along with many of the humanists and supporters of the republican cause, was severely disappointed with the outcome of what he had seen as a “great moment.” Nonetheless, Schiller continues his labor to elevate

11. See Pierre Beaudry, “Jean-Sylvain Bailly: The French Revolution’s Benjamin Franklin,” *EIR*, Jan. 26, 2001.



Friedrich Schiller's home in Jena (1797). From the left: Goethe, Christoph Wieland (translator of Shakespeare's works), Alexander and Wilhelm von Humboldt, among others.

and educate mankind through his works and interactions. It is in this period that he corresponds with the Danish Prince Friedrich Christian (*Letters on the Aesthetical Education of Man*), as well as authoring some of his most beautiful and thoughtful works on the means by which man and society are ennobled: *On the Sublime*, *On Grace and Dignity*, *On the Pathetic*, etc. In these flourishing years, Ludwig von Wolzogen, who will later become the chief military figure to devise the policy by which to defeat the "invincible" Napoleon Bonaparte, meets and collaborates with Schiller regularly on the latter's historical studies, including his voluminous work on the history of the Thirty Years War. This is also the time that Schiller launches his political literary journal, *Die Horen* (*The Graces*), where he enlists such notable collaborators as Johann Gottlieb Fichte, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Johann Gottfried Herder, both of the von Humboldt brothers (Alexander and Wilhelm), Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi, and Friedrich von Matthison, among others. Wilhelm von Humboldt, who will also later become a crucial figure in the development of education and the liberation of the Prussian nation, spends hours on end in conversation with Schiller over the course of four years. These discussions are indelibly imprinted upon the minds of these young men, and Schiller himself thrives from

the joy of having young, enthusiastic minds with whom he could discuss his ideas. Following his death in 1805, Humboldt publishes their correspondence, and in the introduction, captures the towering quality of a man who was committed to the ennoblement of mankind, and who was not limited to achieving this purely through his works:

There is a more direct and fuller influence which a great mind has than through his works. These show but a portion of his being. In the living presence, it overflows purely and completely. In a manner which permits of no detailed demonstration or investigation, which thought itself is not able to follow, it is assimilated by his contemporaries and passed on to succeeding generations. The quiet and, as it were, magical influence of great spiritual natures is that in particular which allows ever developing thought to germinate, ever more powerfully and extensively, from generation to generation, from people to people. Written works and literature carry it, so to speak, locked away and mummified, over great chasms which the living potency is unable to span. Peoples, however, always made the principal steps in their spiritual progress before writing, and in those darkest, but most important, periods of human creation and formation, only living potency is possible. Nothing, therefore, attracts consideration more than any attempt, however weak in itself, to investigate how one of the remarkable men of the century permeates in his individual way the course of all thought: uniting law with appearance, striving out from the finite to the infinite.

We now turn to the beloved English poet and republican, Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822), contemporary of Heine, to perhaps provide further insight into the response following the revolution. He says:

The French Revolution may be considered as one of those manifestations of a general state of feeling among civilized mankind, produced by a defect of correspondence between the knowledge existing in society and the improvement or gradual abolition of political institutions. The year 1788 may be assumed as the epoch of one of the most important crises produced by this feeling. The sympathies connected with that event extended to every bosom. The most generous and amiable natures were those which participated the most extensively in these sympathies. But such a degree of unmingled good was expected, as it was impossible to realize. If the Revolution had been in every respect prosperous, then misrule and superstition would lose half their claims to our abhorrence, as fetters which the captive can unlock with the slightest

motion of his fingers, and which do not eat with poisonous rust into the soul. The revulsion occasioned by the atrocities of the demagogues and the re-establishment of successive tyrannies in France was terrible, and felt in the remotest corner of the civilized world.

The Ecole Polytechnique and Göttingen University

It certainly was. In the decade following the events of 1789, first Robespierre's "Reign of Terror," and then the "revolutionary" Thermidorians, ran France (after guillotining Robespierre), abolishing religion, establishing a new "scientific" calendar¹², and executing hundreds of people, including top scientists. In the midst of this frenzy, France came under external attack from all sides. Wars with Prussia, Austria, Britain, Russia, the Netherlands, and Spain ensued, threatening the utter destruction of France in her weakened state. The key figure whose leadership prevented this, was a military leader and statesman known as "the Organizer of Victory," Lazare Carnot. Carnot, who had been shaped by the ideas of Leibniz in his youth, and later studied the principles of physical economics under Gaspard Monge at the Mézière engineering academy, was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791. He served on the Committee for Public Instruction, where he began to create true revolutionary reforms in the concepts of the structure of the military. The essence of Carnot's policies was the idea that an educated citizenry, a developed productive capability, and an orientation toward innovation is what strengthens the military corps of a nation, primarily its strategic defense capacity, rather than increased magnitudes or various "strategies" in and of themselves. As part of his effort to create a quality education system, Carnot presented a new constitutional "Declaration of the Rights of Citizens" in March of 1793, wherein the conceptual foundations for the Ecole Polytechnique, to be established by him the following year, are outlined in Articles VIII and IX: "Society has the right to demand that any citizen be instructed in a useful profes-



Lazare Carnot, France's "Organizer of Victory," mobilized the nation by infusing patriotism with education in science and technology.

sion. . . . It also has the right to establish a mode of national education to prevent the evils which could be inflicted upon it by ignorance or by the corruption of morals," and, "Each citizen has the reciprocal right to expect from society the means of acquiring the knowledge and instruction which can contribute to his happiness in his particular profession and to public usefulness in the employment his fellow citizens may wish him to fulfill."

During this time, France is engaged in bloody battle with England. Hanover, the state encompassing Göttingen, is controlled by the British Crown, and must supply troops to the battlefield. Among these, is a young military student, Gerhard Johann David Scharnhorst, who fights his first battle against Carnot's troops in 1793. A deep impression is made upon him by the versatility and utter superiority of the French forces, to the extent that he later writes a book on the revolution in military campaigns effected by the French, in the time of Carnot's leadership, in which he remarks, "We will only be able to defeat the French, if we have learned . . . how to awaken the public's spirit, i.e., if we, with the same vigor and relentlessness, mobilize all the nation's resources, its bodies, its abilities, its spirit of inventiveness, its devotion to its home soil, and last but not least, its love of ideas." This insight will become crucial in Scharnhorst's later role in developing the Prussian military, the consequent defeat of Napoleon's forces in Russia, and during the Liberation Wars.

After Danton is thrown off of the Committee for Public Safety, Carnot steps in, and it is from here, that he begins to launch the institutional reform of the military. All of his earlier collaborators from the engineering school, including Monge, are called upon to assist in the reorganization, as well as scientists, mathematicians (including Adrien-Marie Legendre), and engineers. In September of 1794, between maneuvering to maintain his head (which Robespierre had been especially covetous of), he collaborates with a fellow member

12. Because it is somewhat indicative of the time, and because it is simply funny, a brief description is included of this "revolutionary calendar," concocted by one Gilbert Romme, mathematician. The intent was to reject the religious content of the Roman calendar, and to instate something more scientifically accurate, "more in phase with the movements of the heavens, the seasons, and tradition." The year commenced on the Autumnal equinox, and consisted of 12 months: Vendémiaire—"Wine Harvest," Brumaire—"Foggy," Frimaire—"Frosty," Nivose—"Snowy," Pluivoise—"Rainy," Ventose—"Windy," Germinal—"Seeding," Floreal—"Flowering," Prairial—"Grassy," Messidor—"Wheat Harvest," Thermidor—"Hot Season," Fructidor—"Fruitful." Each month was made up of three "decades" of ten days each: primidi, duodi, tridi, quartidi, quintidi, sextidi, septidi, octidi, nonidi, and décadi. There were 10 hours in each day, 100 minutes in an hour, and 100 seconds in each minute. This system lasted for 13 years. An English critic of the calendar came up with the following satire for the names of the months: Wheezy, Sneezey and Freezey; Slippery, Drippy and Nippy; Showery, Flowery and Bowery; Wheaty, Heaty and Sweetey. (www.bbc.co.uk)

of the Safety Committee, Prieur de la Côte d'Or, to create the Ecole Polytechnique. D'Or later describes the event to Carnot's son, Hippolyte:

We had often discussed, your father and I, the necessity of creating a school for the recruitment of diverse classes of engineers; it was one of our favorite occupations. But the torrent of immediate business dragged us along, urgent matters tyrannized us. After the 9th of Thermidor [July 27, 1794—the arrest of Robespierre], we talked about it again. Carnot had stayed in the Committee, I had left it; he told me to use my leisure time to develop that idea; which I did. As soon as the idea seemed to be ripe, we conferred with Monge, our former professor from Mézière, who took hold of it with his usual enthusiasm, and became the cog of the Commission to prepare the teaching program. . . . Its direct aim was the application of scientific studies to all the needs of the state.

This seedling soon swells into the greatest hub of scientific thought, bursting onto the stage of European science around the time of the sighting of the asteroid Ceres.

A flurry of activity is simultaneously taking place at Göttingen. Kästner lectures extensively on the Platonic and Archimedean solids.¹³ Georg Christoph Lichtenberg, a close collaborator of Kästner's who had undoubtedly met Dr. Benjamin Franklin during his Göttingen visit in 1766, conducts various electricity experiments (Göttingen University was the first location in Europe to build one of Franklin's lightning rods, the residence of Alexander von Humboldt being the second). Nicholas Forkel, the renowned biographer of Bach, acts as music director, professor, as well as organist, while also giving clavichord lessons to the students.¹⁴ Christian Gottlob Heyne, the successor of Johann Matthias Gesner (rector at the St. Thomas Schule in Leipzig when Bach was the music director there;¹⁵ founder of the first school of philology at Göt-

13. For an English translation of the reports of Kästner's lectures, see *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen (Göttingen Announcements of Learned Matters)*: June 26, 1783, June 7, 1794.

14. Johann Nicolaus Forkel lived from 1749 to 1818. Not only was he the key figure in the efforts to revive Bach's life and works, which had nearly been forgotten after the composer's death, but he was also the first man of his time who worked to compile musical works and bibliographies into reference compendiums. Notable, is the story of the meticulous work he did to score two full collections of masses from the early 16th Century. He had just finished the engravings, corrections had been made to the first proofs, which were ready to be printed, when the Napoleonic Wars struck, and all of the engraving plates were melted down for bullets. He dedicated his biography of Bach to Baron Gottfried van Swieten, who served as the reviver and preserver of Bach's works in the second half of the 18th Century. It was van Swieten who brought Bach's music to Beethoven, Haydn, and Mozart.

15. The following is a description of Bach, written by Gesner in the time that he worked with him at the Thomas-Schule. "You would think but slightly, My dear Fabius, of all these [the accomplishments of the citharoedists], if, return-

tingen), teaches philology classes (Gauss was originally one of his most eager students, as well as the von Humboldt brothers earlier). G. Dunnington, one of Gauss's most thorough biographers, speaks of the environment thus:

. . . German youth from every corner of the land, especially the West and South, people of rank, princes and counts, in fact almost everybody who had an interest in general culture soon streamed into Göttingen. Foreign countries, England above all, took notice of Göttingen. Students came from northern Europe. The faculty included such men as Gatterer, Archenwall, Schlözer, Spittler, and later Heeren, so that at the end of the eighteenth century one could almost speak of a Göttingen historical school. These men exerted a very strong influence.

That was the foundation for the activity of the man to whom Göttingen owes the most, except perhaps Münchhausen: Christian Gottlob Heyne, the successor of Gesner. Heyne was a pure classicist; the ancient humanities and classical literature, he thought, were the means of every nobler "training of the mind" for the true, the good, and the beautiful. . . . The fate of the university was tied up with him until the close of the eighteenth century. Just as Hollman kept the university from the deeper shocks of the impact of the French occupation at the time of the Seven Years' War, so Heyne during the Westphalian period, knew how to sweep away the danger of Göttingen's being transformed according to a French model. Into this atmosphere came young Gauss.

ing from the underworld, you could see Bach (to mention him particularly, since he was not long ago my colleague at the Leipzig Thomas-Schule), either playing our clavier (*polychordum*), which is many citharas in one, with all the fingers of both hands, or running over the keys of the instrument of instruments (*organon organorum*), whose innumerable pipes are brought to life by bellows, with both hands and, at the utmost speed, with his feet, producing by himself the most various and at the same time mutually agreeable combinations of sounds in orderly procession. If you could see him, I say, doing what many of your citharoedists and six hundred of your tibia players together could not do, not only, like a citharoedist, singing with one voice and playing his own parts, but watching over everything and bringing back to the rhythm and the beat, out of thirty or even forty musicians (*symphoniaci*), the one with a nod, another by tapping with his foot, the third with a warning finger, giving the right note to one from the top of his voice, to another from the bottom, and to a third from the middle of it—all alone, in the midst of the greatest din made by all the participants, and, although he is executing the most difficult parts by himself, noticing at once whenever and wherever a mistake occurs, holding everyone together, taking precautions everywhere, and repairing any unsteadiness, full of rhythm in every part of his body—this one man taking in all these harmonies with his keen ear and emitting with his voice alone the tome of all the voices. Favored as I am of antiquity, the accomplishments of our Bach, and of any others that there may be like him, appear to me to effect what many Orpheuses, nor twenty Arions, could achieve. JOHANN MATTHIAS GESNER. 1738." For details, see *Sources*.

War in the Heavens and Upon the Earth

Gauss returns from Göttingen to Brunswick, his hometown, in 1798, where he seeks further support from his benefactor, Carl Wilhelm Ferdinand, the Duke of Brunswick. His financial situation is very uncertain, and the little income he was promised is entirely dependent upon the Duke; otherwise, he subsists on credit, as he confidentially admits to his closest friend, Wolfgang Bolyai. During this time, he stays with Johann Friedrich Pfaff, who had been one of Kästner's main mathematics students. It is during this interval that he works on his doctoral dissertation on the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra. When he completes it in 1799, he writes to Bolyai about it, describing his work thus: "The title indicates quite definitely the chief purpose of the essay; only about a third of the whole, nevertheless, is used for this purpose, the remainder contains chiefly the history and a critique of works on the same subject by other mathematicians (viz. d' Alembert, Bougainville, Euler, de Foncenex, Lagrange, and the Encyclopedists ... which latter, however, will probably not be much pleased) besides many and varied comments on the shallowness which is so dominant in our present day mathematics."

Already, Gauss has launched a military offensive on many fronts in the battlefield of science. He has demonstrated the regular divisibility of the circle into 17 parts (thought to be impossible since antiquity), and the higher reason allowing for this. He has investigated and figured out certain aspects of elliptical functions, as he notes in his journal in 1797.¹⁶ And in 1801, the sighting of Ceres furnishes him with an opportunity to test out a new flank that he has been working on, as he recounts in the *Theoria Motus*:

Some ideas occurred to me in the month of September of the year 1801, engaged at the time on a very different subject. . . . For just about this time the report of the new planet, discovered on the first day of January of that year with the telescope at Palermo, was the subject of universal conversation; and soon afterwards the observations made by that distinguished astronomer Piazzi from the above date to the eleventh of January were published. Nowhere in the annals of astronomy do we meet with so great an opportunity, and a greater one could hardly be imagined, for showing most strikingly, the value of this problem, than in this crisis and urgent necessity, when all hope of discovering in the heavens this planetary atom, among innumerable small stars after the lapse of nearly a year, rested solely upon a sufficiently approximate knowledge of its orbit to be based upon these very few observations. Could I ever have found a more seasonable opportunity to test the practical value of my conceptions, than now in employing them for the determina-

tion of the planet Ceres, which during these forty-one days had described a geo-centric arc of only three degrees, and after the lapse of a year must be looked for in a region of the heavens very remote from that in which it was last seen?

Most of his fellow mathematicians (including the revered Pierre-Simon Laplace, author of the "authoritative" work on theoretical astronomy of the time, *Celestial Mechanics*), declare the problem to be impossible: "An opinion had universally prevailed that a complete determination from observations was impossible,—an ill-founded opinion—for it is now clearly shown that the orbit of a heavenly body may be determined quite nearly from good observations embracing only a few days; and this without any hypothetical assumptions."¹⁷ When Ceres is sighted by Freiherr von Zach in the location posited by Gauss's hypothesis, at the beginning of 1802, the spotlight of the whole of Europe is suddenly turned upon him. All wish to know by what method this young German was able to submit this elusive star to the yoke of human knowledge, without recourse to any astronomical tools whatsoever. Heinrich Wilhelm Matthias Olbers, Gauss's lifelong friend and collaborator, writes to him in September of 1802:

The whole of astronomical Europe impatiently awaits the disclosure of your method, and it seems to me, it were not quite proper to let universal expectation go altogether too long unsatisfied. Does it not perhaps appear other (you know that I am not capable of maintaining these petty thoughts), than that you wish to keep your method private, in order to perhaps be able to determine the orbit of a new planet discovered in the future, once again first and entirely on your own?

Meanwhile, the chaos and intrigue of the domestic situation in France rages on. Carnot has been ousted from power during the "18th Fructidor" (Sept. 4, 1797) coup of Barras, Danton's successor. Carnot is forced to flee the country. Two years later, the bloodshed, anarchy, and chaos of the time has run its course amongst the populace, and another coup is launched on the "18th Brumaire" (Nov. 9, 1799), bringing Napoleon Bonaparte to full power. Alexander von Humboldt, who has been studying in Paris, attempts to arrange for what later becomes his famous journey throughout the Americas. After running into numerous difficulties, he exclaims, "I am so hampered in all my projects that I daily feel inclined to wish I had lived either 40 years earlier or 40 years later. There is only one advantage to be gathered from the present state of things, and that is the extermination of the feudal system and of all the

17. Again, from the preface to the *Theoria Motus*. For more on this, see "Venetians and Empiricists Can't Handle Discoveries" by Peter Martinson (published in *EIR*, July 6, 2007, as "How the Venetians Tried To Erase Kepler From Science: Empiricism as Anti-Creativity").

16. From Gauss's journal on March 21, 1797: "The lemniscate may be divided into five parts geometrically."



Alexander von Humboldt, shown here during his travels through South America, was the greatest naturalist and one of the principal humanist political leaders of 19th-Century Europe. He was also a correspondent and supporter of Gauss. (Portrait by Friedrich Georg Weitsch.)

aristocratic privileges which have so long pressed upon the poorer and more intellectual classes of mankind.” Wilhelm von Humboldt, who witnessed the Paris events of 1789 in person, in a prescient letter to a friend in August 1791, describes the phenomena well: “Mankind had suffered from an extreme and was obliged to seek salvation in another extreme.” Napoleon recalls Carnot to France as his Inspector of War. Carnot resigns the next year over severe disagreements with Napoleon, and instead goes to work battling the efforts to reestablish a monarchy in the Senate, while simultaneously creating a revolution in the scientific world. It is during this interval that he produces his renowned scientific works, *Geometry of Position*, *On the Correlation of Geometrical Figures*, and *Fundamental Principles of the Equilibrium of Movement*. At this time, Gauss writes a letter to Olbers in October 1802:

... [N]ext week a work by Carnot, *Geometry of Position*, will arrive, which I am extremely desirous of.

This subject, which has lain almost entirely idle up until now, concerning which we had only some fragments from Euler and some from a geometer who is of very high esteem to me, Vandermonde [a collaborator of Carnot’s from Mézière and at the Ecole], serves to open up a completely new field and to cultivate an entirely independent branch of the sublime mathematics of the utmost interest.

On the battlefields across Europe, however, the victories of science are not shared. All Europe is at odds, while the true imperial faction uses the melee to conduct a tremendous looting operation of the entire continent. Napoleon acts as the typical figurehead of this “Persian Model,” which induces a nation to destroy itself through mad excursions into other lands and internal decay, while it ultimately carries out the desires of the oligarchical faction itself. Napoleon has crowned himself emperor (1804) in true Roman fashion, and thousands of Germans are being used as cannon-fodder in Napoleon’s wars against the Spanish, Italians, and Austrians. The entire region West of the Rhine River in Germany has already been occupied by Napoleon, the very year that our aforementioned military student, Scharnhorst, leaves Hanover and accepts a commission for the Prussian military, teaching at the academy in Berlin, and establishing his own Military Society, a center of debate for military strategy (1801). Scharnhorst had first studied at the military school of Wilhelm Graf zu Schaumburg-Lippe, a collaborator of Moses Mendelssohn, who impressed upon him the necessity of improvement of the art of defense, as a means of diminishing the phenomenon of war in general. Now in Berlin, Scharnhorst begins to implement his earlier ideas concerning the superiority of a military based upon development of the powers of the mind of the population. He immediately tackles the stagnant policy which only permits nobility among the ranks of the officer corps, as well as the rigid structure of field strategy which is based purely on a top-down command structure, with no concept of strengthening the role of even the lowest non-commissioned officer in order to fortify the ability of the forces overall.

As Napoleon sets out to conquer Spain, tensions in Prussia rise. Some people, led by the head of the reform movement, Freiherr vom Stein (Minister in the King’s Cabinet), have dire forebodings for the fate of the rest of the continent, and push for a great improvement in the educational and military capabilities of the nation. Others, hangers-on in the court of Prussian King Friedrich Wilhelm III, promote “appeasement” and “non-aggression” with France. When Napoleon crushes the Austrian and Russian forces in 1805, Prussia is compelled to annex the territory of Hanover (including Göttingen), which had been formerly under English control. The rotten elements of the Prussian court urge further bowing and scraping before Napoleon. When alliances are made among

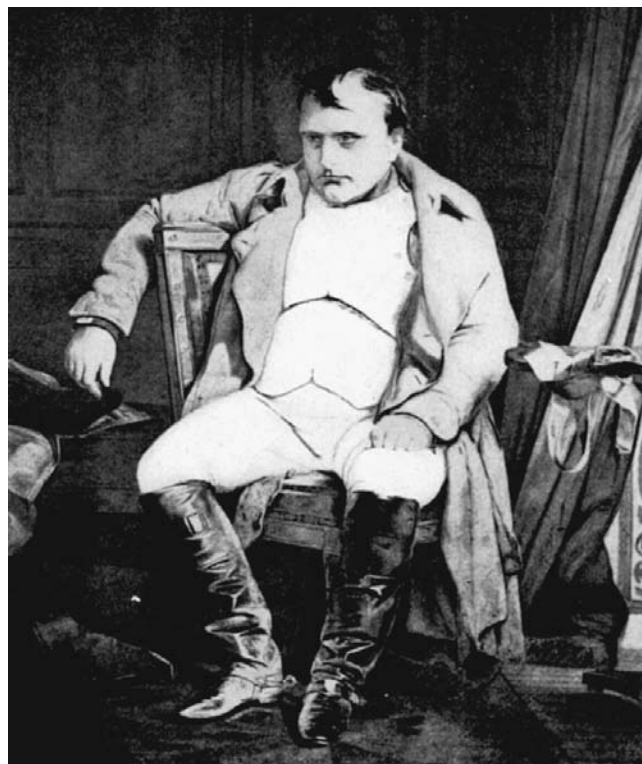
France, Russia, and Austria, however, these court lackeys are forced to cease spewing the honey-coated, yet poisonous advice with which they had polluted the King's ear.

A great dilemma now arises for the poor King. It is expressly against his desire to condone any policy which allows for the education of a great portion of his subjects in learned matters, in part, fearing the exposure of his own ignorance, and partly due to the golden rule that the oligarchical ruler feels deep in his gut: Never let the people have access to wisdom, for they will soon desire freedom, and will see the oppressive yoke of subjection to a crown as a barrier to achieving it. For the lords of Europe, the American Revolution reinforced this lesson more strongly than ever. However, Napoleon's sights are now clearly set upon Prussia, and if the King shall maintain his power, there is no way around it—vom Stein, Scharnhorst, and the reformers must have their way. But the King waivers, despite numerous entreaties on the part of his top generals, warning him of the existential danger at hand. Ultimately, the deep-rooted fears of rebellion influence the King more than the voice of reason.

Napoleon's forces sweep through Prussia, completely routing the Prussian forces in nearly every battle. In March, the area surrounding the Rhine comes entirely under French rule. Napoleon gives command of the region to his brother-in-law, Joachim Bonaparte (a.k.a. Murat). The alliance of German dukedoms and principalities has now been completely shattered, leaving fragments of states comprised of a few towns scattered across the German countryside. Among these, is Düsseldorf on the Rhine, Heine's hometown. In his *Reisebilder*, he captures the sentiment of the moment, as seen through the eyes of his youth:

In those days princes were not the persecuted wretches they now are; the crowns grew firmly on their heads, and at night they drew their night-caps over it and slept peacefully, and their people slumbered peacefully at their feet, and when they awoke in the morning they said, "Good morning, father!" and he replied, "Good morning, dear children!"

But there came a sudden change over all this. One morning when we awoke in Düsseldorf and would say, "Good morning, father!" the father had traveled away, and in the whole town there was nothing but dumb sorrow. Everywhere there was a funeral-like expression, and people slipped silently to the market and read the long paper on the door of the Town Hall. . . . An old invalid soldier from the Palatine read it rather louder, and at some words a clear tear ran down his white honorable old moustache. I stood near him, crying too, and asked why we were crying? And he replied "The Prince Elector has abdicated." And then he read further, and at the words, "for the long manifested fidelity of my subjects," "and hereby release you from allegiance," he wept still more. It is a strange



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Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte used Germans as cannon-fodder in his wars. After conquering Prussia, he marched on Russia in 1812, and a third of his soldiers were Germans; only a third of those survived.

sight to see, when an old man, in faded uniform, and scarred veteran's face, suddenly bursts into tears. While we read, the Princely Electoral coat of arms was being taken down from the Town Hall, and everything began to appear as anxiously dreary as though we were waiting for an eclipse of the sun. . . . I heard the little light-footed barber, as he made up his hair, narrate very minutely that homage would that morning be offered at the Town Hall to the Arch Duke Joachim. I heard, too, that the new ruler was of excellent family, that he had married the sister of the Emperor Napoleon, and was really a very respectable man, that he wore his beautiful black hair in curls, that he would shortly enter the town, and would certainly please all the ladies. Meanwhile, the drumming in the streets continued, and I stood before the house-door and looked at the French troops marching, those joyous and famous people who swept over the world, singing and playing, the merry, serious faces of the grenadiers. . . . I was so glad that soldiers were to be quartered in our house—my mother was not glad—and I hastened to the market place. There everything looked changed; it was as though the world had been new whitewashed. A new coat of arms was placed on

the Town Hall, its iron balconies were hung with embroidered velvet drapery, French grenadiers stood as sentinels, the old town councilors had put on new faces and Sunday coats, and looked at each other French fashion, and said, *Bon Jour!*

In October, the Prussian army, commanded by Gauss's Duke, to whom he had dedicated his work the *Disquisitiones Arithmeticae*, faces direct battle with Napoleon at Jena and Auerstedt. The Duke heads an army of 57,000 men, mostly untrained recruits, foreigners, and vagabonds. Many of them desert on the battlefield. Napoleon's army has 200,000 war-torn soldiers. The Prussian forces are completely defeated, the Duke, in his 71st year, is wounded, and a deputation is sent to request clemency from Napoleon, so that he might die in peace in his own country. They are jeered out of Halle, Napoleon spitefully mocking their efforts. The Duke is forced to flee, as the French army marches into Brunswick, as Gauss looks on. From Dunnington:

Arrangements were made to protect the Duke from ignominious imprisonment at the hand of the enemy. The plan was to flee with him to England. Gauss had intended to flee also. He always told the following story with touching sadness. Living at the time at Steinweg 22, just opposite the castle gate, Gauss looked out his window on the morning of October 25 and saw a long carriage drawn by two horses leaving the castle yard. The gate opened and it moved on out toward the Wendenthor, so slowly and gloomily that several thought it contained a corpse. The wounded and dying Duke was within, on his flight to Altona, so that he might at least die in freedom. With stricken heart and in grieving silence Gauss saw the departure of his patron and friend. He was as though annihilated. A serious expression came over his face. He was quiet and speechless and bore this great sorrow without words and sounds of complaint. This same seriousness and quietude was prevalent among all the people. Although Gauss said very little, his thoughts and emotions were the more aroused by this fact. Poignant grief gained control of him, accompanied by rancor against the invaders of Germany, in whom he also hated the enemy of his beloved prince.

Heine, who was himself a product of the pessimism and ensuing troubled mood of the population, expresses the sentiment which set in amongst the Germans at this time:

No people is more loyally attached to its rulers than are the Germans. And more even than the sorrowful condition to which the country was reduced through war and foreign rule did the mournful spectacle of their vanquished princes, creeping at the feet of Napo-

leon, afflict and grieve the Germans. The whole nation resembled those faithful old servants in the once great but now reduced families, who feel more keenly than even their masters all the humiliations to which the latter are exposed, and who in secret weep most bitterly when the family silver is to be sold, and who clandestinely contribute their pitiful savings, so that patrician wax candles and not plebeian tallow dips shall grace the family table—just as we see it so touchingly depicted in the old plays. The universal sadness found consolation in religion, and there ensued a pious resignation to the will of God, from whom alone help could come. And, in fact, against Napoleon none could help but God Himself.

Gauss himself flees Brunswick shortly after. The entire Dukedom of Brunswick, formerly independent, though allied with Prussia, has now become annexed into the newly created "Kingdom of Westphalia," artificially built out of clay, as it were, or rather, out of the war-torn ravages of recent battles across the German countryside (1807). Napoleon gifts his brother, Jerome, with this kingdom of clay, held together only by straw and a few feeble sticks. Prussia is forced to give up her entire territory west of the Elbe River, and Hanover is thrown into the mix. Thousands of young men are pressed by the French forces, compelled to join the Grand Army in its future exploits into Russia's frontier. Gauss has returned to Göttingen, now with a family, and takes on his first professorship, teaching astronomy under the new French gency.

The conditions across Europe worsen. Napoleon's demands for Roman-like war-tributes are tremendous, even impossible to pay. Berlin is now occupied by Napoleon, while the King has fled to the far eastern reaches of Prussia, which has suffered immensely. Nearly half the kingdom has been wrested from her grasp, to be doled out to other bootlickers of Napoleon. The people are forced to quarter the occupying troops. The military lies in ruin. France launches a continent-wide embargo with England. The harvest of the following year is a disaster. The currency is devalued by 50%. Consequently, hunger, poverty, and the death rates increase drastically.

Only now, in utter desperation, does the King turn to the proposals of Scharnhorst and vom Stein, appointing the former as the chairman of the newly created Military Reorganization Commission, the latter remaining as chief minister. It is vom Stein who calls Wilhelm von Humboldt back from his studies and position as Prussian Ambassador to Rome and designates him as the head of the educational ministry. In 1807, vom Stein abolishes the system of *villeinage*, which has subjected the majority of people to a virtual system of slavery, like to that of sharecroppers: serfs of the nobility's "company store." A year later, he passes a regulation condoning self-administration of the towns, like to the early colonial system on the American continent. With Scharnhorst heading the military reforms, and von Humboldt heading the educational re-

forms, advances are made in leaps and bounds. Scharnhorst now has the opportunity to implement the core of Carnot's military policy, while Humboldt has the chance to manifest his earlier discussions with Schiller in actual practice, both on the level of the entirety of the nation. (This is the year that Humboldt succeeds in founding the University of Berlin, which becomes a key bastion of scientific development!) Scharnhorst issues a statement from the Military Reorganization Commission on July 16, 1809, which captures the complete transformation in policy and thinking in the reform:

The intelligence of the soldier must be addressed. He who is the best light-infantry soldier, is the least like a machine. In the sharpshooting exercises, all formulas must be thrown out the window. For a detachment to disband, means that every single soldier is shifted into a situation in which he should deploy himself according to his judgment of the terrain and the conditions existing at that moment.

Wilhelm von Humboldt's *Preliminary Thoughts on the Plan for the Establishment of the Municipal School System in [Prussian] Lithuania*, written the same year, reflects a humanist, republican character of the same quality (and the influence of Schiller is certainly felt here):

...This complete education recognizes one, and only one, foundation: The soul of the lowliest laborer must be initially put into harmony with the soul of the most finely cultivated person, if the former is not to fall beneath human dignity and become crude, and if the latter is not to fail in human strength, becoming sentimental, fantasy-ridden, and eccentric.... In this way, even having learned Greek would be just as useful for the cabinet-maker, as would carpentry for the scholar....

If we survey this entire course, from the first elements to exit from the university, we find that from an intellectual standpoint, the education authorities must have this as their supreme (though only seldom expressed) principle: to bring forth the purest and most profound view of science, by bringing the entire nation—while preserving all individual difference—as quickly as possible along the path which, if further pursued, will lead to science, and to the point where it, and its results, can be variously intuited, grasped, seen, and practiced as talent and situation permit, thus aiding the individual by the enthusiasm awakened by perfect tempering of the whole.

These are the beginnings of the efforts to organize a unified German nation, which up until this time has been a confederacy of feudal states. But the oppressive conditions upon all Europe have by no means let up. Napoleon's army has occupied the great musical center of Europe, Vienna, the seat of



Wilhelm von Humboldt's statue at Humboldt University in Berlin. His educational reforms were based on the republican principle that "the soul of the lowliest laborer must be initially put into harmony with the soul of the most finely cultivated person, if the former is not to fall beneath human dignity and become crude, and if the latter is not to fail in human strength, becoming sentimental, fantasy-ridden, and eccentric."

the Austrian forces. In the Summer of 1809, the same year that Gauss publishes his first complete work on his astronomical discoveries, the *Theoria Motus*, Ludwig van Beethoven writes the following words from Vienna to his friends:

...The fatal period now approaching only allows me to write you a few lines in haste. First of all, the uncertainty of the post prevents me sending you anything....

...Heaven only knows how things will go on; I shall now probably have to change my residence.... What a disturbing, wild life all around me, nothing but drums, cannons, men, misery of all sorts.... I should be pleased if you would let me have by degrees the scores of the masters which you have, as for example, Mozart's *Requiem*, etc., Haydn's Masses, especially everything of the scores of, for instance, Haydn, Mozart, Bach, *Johann Sebastian Bach, Emmanuel*, etc.... If I change my place of residence, I will at once let you

know, but if you write at once, your answer will safely find me here. I hope Heaven will grant that I may not entirely have to give up Vienna as my settled abode. Farewell, all kind wishes to you so far as our wild period permits....¹⁸

Liberation

It is precisely the military and educational policies of Scharnhorst and Wilhelm von Humboldt, as well as the pertinent historical studies of Friedrich Schiller, which cause the ultimate downfall of Napoleon. After vom Stein is forced into exile, by pressure exacted by Napoleon on the King, he immediately takes up counsel with the Russian Tsar, Alexander I. After several aggressive moves towards Russia on the part of Napoleon, war erupts. Despite the internal political fight on behalf of the reformers in Prussia to persuade the King to ally with Russia, he once again disregards their advice, and by 1812, signs a new treaty with Napoleon, allowing complete use of Prussian territory for marching routes, agreeing to pay the costs of supporting the troops, on top of augmenting the French forces with another 20,000 of their own (half of the entire Prussian military capability at that time). Many of the top officers and generals who have worked closely with Scharnhorst—Gneisenau, Boyen, and Clausewitz—immediately leave the Prussian military and flee to Russia to offer their services there. What an indication of the high stakes of this battle over the fate of man: that these dedicated men would sever their close bonds with the military that they themselves had raised up, in order to fight against an empire, and in so doing, fight in a battle to the death against their own kinsmen!

At the end of May 1812, Napoleon deploys 612,000 men into Russia. The story of the devastating Winter retreat from Moscow which follows several months later is well known. A third of the men who march to battle as part of the Grand Army are Germans. Out of this Grand Army, only 112,000 return alive from that Russian Winter, some practically crawling along at the end of the march for lack of transport, and many freezing to death along the way. The next year, when Prussia has regained some of her strength, and the opportunity is ripe, the Prussian leaders launch what are now known as the “Liberation Wars.” Young and old are rallied to raise arms against the occupying forces. Many of those former students of Schiller, so eager to attend his lectures, now fight in battle against the occupying empire (which is where the well-known story comes from, of young soldiers carrying copies of Schiller’s poems near their hearts during the battle). The old fire from the era of the American Revolution is rekindled, as the prospect of creating a unified German nation with a constitution, for the first time history, after expelling the occupying

forces, appears more possible than ever. Schiller’s collaborators, Wilhelm von Humboldt and Ludwig von Wolzogen, become key figures in the ensuing events. Military successes against the weakened French forces serve to provoke the question that begins to surface across all Europe: What kind of system and organization of formerly occupied nations will be established? The Kingdom of Westphalia has collapsed; Jerome has fled. Napoleon too, has fled, and remains in exile on the island of Elba.

In the Autumn of 1814, a great congress with representation from all of the powers of Europe is convened in Vienna, with the pretense of addressing this very question. As ambassadors representing the interests of Prussia, von Humboldt and vom Stein, make their way to Vienna. From France comes Charles-Maurice, Prince of Talleyrand-Perigord, “a shit in silk stockings” as Napoleon was said to have once spoken of him, after learning of yet another of his notorious betrayals. To give a sense of Talleyrand, he is once said to have declared Brie the “King of Cheeses”; upon hearing this, the response in the French salons was that, “this will be the only King he has not betrayed.” Another charming figure, who slithers in from England, is Lord Castlereagh, hated by the English republicans. In his poem “The Mask of Anarchy,” Shelley says of him, “I met Murder on the way—/ He had a mask like Castlereagh—/ Very smooth he looked, yet grim;/ Seven bloodhounds followed him....”

The host, organizer, and kingpin of the entire congress is the Austrian Foreign Minister Prince Klemens Wenzel von Metternich, known as “Papillon Metternich” (“Butterfly Metternich”), due to his extravagant and extremely decadent proclivities. Metternich, with the assistance of his Secretary of the Congress, Friedrich von Gentz, creates the perfect conditions to prevent any breakthroughs from being made for the republican cause, including a German constitution. The best way to know how a man thinks about something is to ask him; then carefully listen to what he says, how he frames it, and reflect upon what this says about his mindset. Hence, we ask Metternich himself about the events of the congress. He answers:

Those who at the time of the assembling of the Congress at Vienna had thoroughly understood the nature and objects of this Congress, could hardly have been mistaken about its course, whatever their opinion about its results might be. The grand phrases of “reconstruction of social order,” “regeneration of the political system of Europe,” “a lasting peace founded on a just division of strength,” &c., &c., were uttered to tranquilize the people, and to give an air of dignity and grandeur to this solemn assembly; but the real purpose of the Congress was to divide amongst the conquerors the spoils taken from the vanquished. The comprehension of this truth enables us to foresee that the discussions of this Congress would be difficult, painful, and often stormy. But to understand how far they have

18. Dr. A.C. Kalischer, *Beethoven's Letters* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1972), pp. 87-91. These quotes were taken from two of Beethoven's letters to Bernhard Christoph Breitkopf and Gottfried Christoph Härtel, the heads of the famous music publishing house in Leipzig.



An etching by Francisco Goya (1746-1828), who lived through the horrors of the Napoleonic Wars. This piece is taken from a series of etchings called, "The Disasters of War," and is titled, "Why?"

been so, and why the hopes of so many enlightened men, but more or less ignorant of cabinet secrets, have been so cruelly disappointed, one must know the designs which the principal Powers had in presenting themselves on this great battlefield, and the development which particular circumstances and personal relations have given to these designs.¹⁹

Metternich has certainly revealed his own thinking to us.

Upon arrival, a myriad of parties and excursions are provided for the delegates, which serves to create an environment of fantasy and intoxication. Meanwhile, hundreds of Metternich's agents, orchestrated by Gentz, run around bribing people, sifting through the waste bins of the rooms and the pubs where the different factions meet, and generally use whatever methods necessary to thwart the humanist representatives from their cause. One of the most commonly used weapons of distraction is prostitution; hundreds of prostitutes are sent around to glean whatever details from the delegates they possibly can, sometimes jumping from the bed of a Russian delegate, to an Austrian one, etc., over the course of the same night! One can picture the disgusting atmosphere of corruption, bribery, deception, and degeneracy into which these supposed leaders of Europe are plunged. After eight months of

19. Taken from the *Memoires of Prince Metternich*. The introduction by the aged Metternich, near his death, is a worthwhile read to gain an insight into the mind of a true, and highly slippery, oligarch. I would not recommend reading further, as the rest is quite distorted, as one could imagine.

this, little has been accomplished. Not a mention of a German nation has been allowed to come to the floor.

Those who have been promised a constitution by the Prussian King, and have instead found themselves part of a newly formed Holy Alliance and Restoration of the church with Metternich's Austria, are outraged.

Many of the youth who had fought and won the Liberation Wars, who were driven by the idea of building a free nation, unified around a constitution, are especially furious. These young students were the core of the society which kept the spirit of the earlier reforms alive, despite the results of the Congress. Student societies promoting and maintaining the ideas of liberation from foreign occupation and national unity form in numerous universities across the land. A great gathering convenes in Eisenach in 1817, commemorating the 300th anniversary of the Reformation, as well as celebrating the fraternity of their revolutionary group.

This event, as well as the assassination of the Russian Ambassador and well-known poet August von Kotzebue by a young student, provide the desperately sought-after pretext to summon an "emergency meeting," in order to discuss and pass measures which would crush this national humanist sentiment. Once again headed by Metternich, the gathering is held in Carlsbad, and ambassadors from all the surrounding regions attend. The decrees which are passed assign an agent of the government to preside over every university; order the firing of any teachers who are either sympathetic to the students' cause, or are teaching such "reprehensible" ideas in their classes; prohibit the formation of student fraternities;



France's Talleyrand (Napoleon called him "a shit in silk stockings") receives advice at the Congress of Vienna. Those who had fought to free Europe from feudalism and oligarchism, as in Germany's Liberation Wars, were bitterly disappointed in the outcome of the Congress.

and condone censure of the press and of literature. One of the statutes is included here to provide a sense of the rancid quality of thinking which produced this, so convoluted that it is nearly laughable:

3. Those laws which have for a long period been directed against secret and unauthorized societies in the universities shall be strictly enforced. These laws apply especially to that association established some years since under the name Universal Students' Union (Allgemeine Burschenschaft), since the very conception of the society implies the utterly unallowable plan of permanent fellowship and constant communication between the various universities. The duty of especial watchfulness in this matter should be impressed upon the special agents of the government.²⁰

The Aftermath

...There is a reflux in the tide of human things which bears the shipwrecked hopes of men into a secure haven, after the storms are past. Methinks, those who now live have survived an age of despair...

—Shelley, 1817

Imagine the sheer disgust of those who had so ardently fought for decades to wholly liberate the peoples of Europe from the

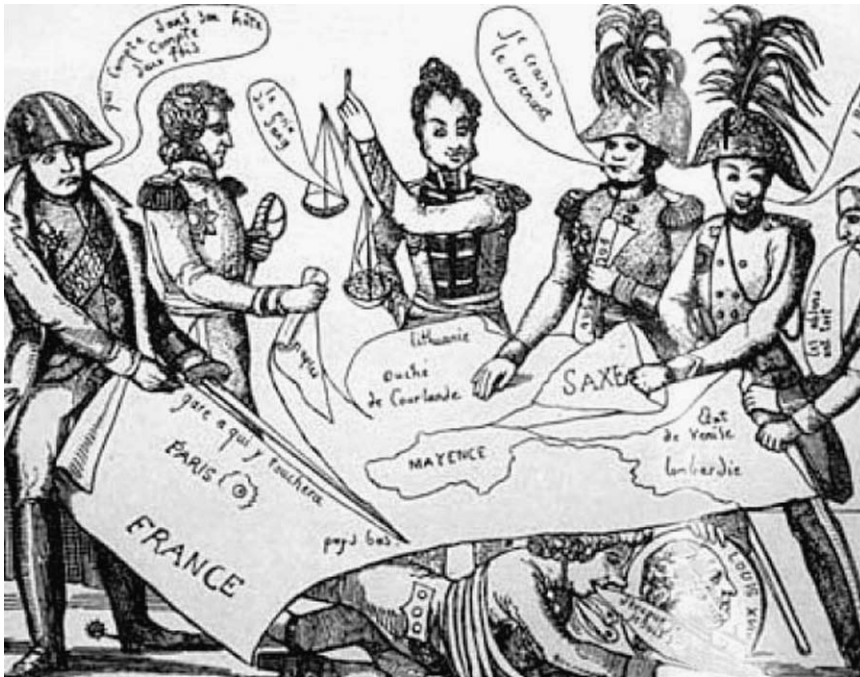
20. For the rest of the document, see <http://history.hanover.edu/texts/carlsbad.html>.

deceptive yoke of feudalism and nobility. Bitter disappointment hangs in the shadows of every university, where the students and teachers alike speak furiously of the injustice of the times, albeit in angry whispers. In this atmosphere, Gauss continues to work and teach, now heavily engaged in his investigations of geodesy. Attempts are made to preserve the ideas and concepts of the Prussian reforms, the age of Lessing, Mendelssohn, and Kästner, and the "Weimar Period" of Schiller, Goethe, and their collaborators. Alexander von Humboldt plays the central role at this time, carrying out correspondences with American scientists, his French collaborators from the Carnot period at the Ecole Polytechnique, professors of a multitude of subjects across the continent, as well as Gauss himself. When Carnot was exiled by Napoleon in 1815, he fled to Magdeburg, where Alexander von Humboldt was present. Carnot, von Humboldt, and one of Scharnhorst's first students from the Berlin military academy, General von Müffling, meet frequently to discuss the establishment of a new Ecole Polytechnique in Germany. As part of this collaboration, von Humboldt and Müffling work to bring Gauss to Berlin, where they intend to establish the new Ecole. There are several letters written back and forth between Müffling and Bernhard von Lindenau²¹, scheming to convince Gauss to come to Berlin, where they have found an open position for him. In a letter from Müffling to Lindenau on April 1, 1823, he writes:

Gauss has now been recommended to the King (along with two others, Pfaff and Bessel) for Tralles' position at the Academy of Sciences... Briefly, however with the utmost urgency, I have demonstrated the necessity and have thereby taken up my old project for an *école polytechnique*, for which Alexander Humboldt has also

21. Co-editor of Zach's *Monatliche Correspondenz*, and later Minister of the Interior for the region of Saxony. It is Lindenau who procures the 1802 outline of Gauss's first work on the determination of planetary orbits, the *Summarische Übersicht*, and publishes it in the 1809 issue of Zach's *Monatliche Correspondenz*. I include his appended footnote here:

"When I had the pleasure of making the personal acquaintance of Herr Professor Gauss some time back, I saw among his papers the following essay, already outlined many years ago and yet nowhere published, which contained the earlier method of the author for determining the orbit. In my cursory reading of this summary overview I was soon convinced that the method developed here by the author, for making a first approximation of two distances of the planets from the earth, was essentially different from that which the author has now publicly expounded upon in his larger work. So I asked him for permission that I might make this treatise known, with the assumption that it would be interesting to all connoisseurs to know the way in which the author succeeded at arriving at a complete solution—which differed from that of which an overview had been communicated to our readers in earlier issues. I originally had the goal to accompany the essay with some remarks for the purpose of making a comparison of the earlier and later methods of the author; but these, had they actually been explained, would be somewhat extensive, and without reference to the work itself, remain ever unclear. It thus appeared advisable to me to communicate the entire essay, without further addenda (which is more intended for connoisseurs who have the work itself at hand [the *Theoria Motus*], to the astronomical readers of this periodical, just as it was set down by the author in writing six years ago."



A contemporary rendering of the proceedings of the Congress of Vienna, dividing up the spoils of a Europe ravaged by war. Is that Austria's Prince Metternich on the floor?

campaigned. However, from this opportunity I have gotten to know well, that our German philologists are just as intolerant as the Jesuits, and that a true fraternization occurs, which mathematics does not permit to emerge. I hope that the Gauss affair now finally pulls through, and that when he is here I find a supporter in him, whereby we uplift the Mathematics of our country somewhat. I have told the King, that the public instruction in mathematics is begun by other nations where ours ends, that indeed mathematicians are always produced by us, but that because they must cultivate themselves by self-study, the people are generally so gruff and one-sided, that the country ultimately has no use for them. And I see it that way here every day...

Gauss never takes up the position, though the University of Berlin project continues, producing key figures such as Neils Heinrich Abel and Lejeune Dirichlet, who will later answer to von Müffling's call.

Horatio Speaks

Horatio: ... And let me speak to the yet unknowing world
 How these things came about: so shall you hear
 Of carnal, bloody, and unnatural acts,
 Of accidental judgments, casual slaughters,
 Of deaths put on by cunning and forced cause,
 And, in this upshot, purposes mistook
 Fall'n on the inventors heads: All this can I
 Truly deliver.

We have now examined certain aspects of the process in which Gauss was part. What remains to be considered, is the significance of the advent of Bernhard Riemann onto the stage of history. He arrives at Göttingen in 1846. In the intervening period, Gauss has been compelled to reveal his true thoughts only in private discussions and correspondences, such as the following remarks, made to his fellow mathematician Bessel, in 1829:

Yet another subject which I have been thinking on during my scant free time, which for me is already almost forty years old, [is] the first foundations of geometry.²²... Here also have I consolidated quite a lot, and my conviction that we cannot fully lay the foundations of geometry *a priori*, has, where possible, become even firmer. Meanwhile I shall probably not come to publishing my very extended investigations for a long time, and perhaps this shall never occur during my

lifetime, as I am fearful of the screeching of the Bœtians, were I fully to speak out my views. However it is curious, that apart from the known gap in Euclid's geometry—to fill which all efforts till now have been in vain, and which will never be filled—there exists another shortcoming, which to my knowledge no one thus far has criticized and which (though possible) is by no means easily remedied. This is the definition of a plane as a surface which wholly contains the line joining any two points. This definition contains more than is necessary to the determination of the surface, and tacitly involves a theorem which must first be proved.²³

22. For a dramatic dialogue covering the development of scientific thought and the concept of knowability, see Merv Fansler, "Knowability," www.wlym.com/~animations/ceres/Interim/interim_merv.html

23. An Aside: The cries of the Bœtians echo into our own times: The stink that Blood and Gore hedge fund proprietor and Bush-defeated Democratic Presidential candidate Al Gore has recently been making in today's pseudo-scientific world over, ostentatiously, anthropogenic climate change, should give us some insight into the atmosphere of the scientific world of Gauss's time. We find ourselves, of course, in different circumstances, but the principle that rotting corpses smell awful remains the same. It would be a good idea to locate the corpse, and rid ourselves of its rotten stench once and for all. As Hamlet replied upon questioning as to the whereabouts of Polonius's corpse, "if you find him not within this month, you shall nose him as you go up the stairs into the lobby." How does one survive as a scientist, regardless of one's time? Like the artist, the struggle is always between the passion to pursue and promote truth, despite the rocks that may be slung in one's direction, or the hunger pains of an impoverished body; or, to attempt to feed an impoverished

Riemann begins work on his doctoral dissertation in 1851, with Gauss as his supervisor. On June 10, 1854, Riemann delivers his dissertation, as the aged Gauss looks on with sparkling eyes:

It is well known that geometry presupposes not only the concept of space, but also the first fundamental notions for constructions in space as given in advance. It gives only nominal definitions for them, while the essential means of determining them appear in the form of axioms. The relations of these presuppositions is left in the dark; one sees neither whether and in how far their connection is necessary, nor *a priori*, whether it is possible. From Euclid through Legendre, to name the most renowned of modern writers on geometry, this darkness has been lifted neither by the mathematicians nor by the philosophers who have labored upon it.

What do the implications of this proposition tell us about the changed political climate in which Riemann finds himself, such that he may so explicitly outline the foundations upon which so many of Gauss's investigations have been based? How have the cultural winds shifted, such that Riemann's investigations are made possible? With these questions, we now find ourselves prepared to address our original questions concerning the figure of Gauss. He is now fully revealed to us only by looking forward to what he was able to produce. And as any good farmer will tell you, the real way to know a man is by the fruits of his labor; which is where the next chapter of our chronicle shall lead.

Fin

soul upon the fickle praise of the popular opinion of the time. Kepler and Leibniz chose the former treatment, and certainly suffered, in one sense, for it. Many "scientists" of today, competing to win the Gulliver Award for top Lagado Academy Physicist, have chosen the latter. Concerning matters of taste, let us learn the lesson of the dog: Often its "taste" is neither a matter of reason nor of health, as can be easily proven in any local dog park, where one dog will eagerly make an attempted sampling of the excrement of another. The International Panel on Climate Change comes to mind. The radio stations, television, and Internet echo with the hot phrases "peer reviewed" and "consensus." Anyone with half a noodle in their noggin should have alarm bells going off after contemplating the quality of consensus that was reached by the American population in the years 2000 and 2004. Little does the believer in the climate change hoax know, that they themselves are the peer-reviewers! Also, anyone who treats the idea of "climate change" as a new phenomenon, and something to be feared, should probably be compassionately shown to a doctor, or a mental facility. That will be an appropriate change of climate, which will actually be truly anthropogenic! Thankfully, there is a handful of the old-guard scientists left, who remember something that Kepler stressed five centuries ago: The Sun is the soul of our planetary system, and should be the chief suspect in the case of any changes in the Earth's climate. The credulous believers of the idea that scientists are impartial, and entirely unaffected by political affairs should perhaps consider a few key realities of this world. Money, status, prestige—all are easily promised lures, which serve to control the puppet strings of those who are not passionately committed to truth, and to silence those who are.

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A Point of Hope, and of No Return

The stunning success, provisional as it is, of Lyndon LaRouche's battle for the Strategic Defense Initiative, which has been demonstrated in the Putin-Bush meetings at Kennebunkport, should provide all thinking people with a jolting infusion of hope. At the proverbial 11th hour, the way has been opened up for cooperation instead of war, between the world's two major nuclear powers, inclusive of a commitment by the two to share life-saving nuclear technology with the Third World.

Equally dramatic was the demonstration at Kennebunkport on July 1-2 that President George W. Bush, when separated from his *de facto* controller Dick Cheney, and put under what numerous analysts have described as "adult supervision," can follow the course of reason.

The time for cynical foot-dragging is over! Combined with the offers which the Russian government has made to the United States on the Great Project known as the Bering Strait Tunnel, which would link the world's hemispheres across the waters between Siberia and Alaska, the Kennebunkport discussions provide a vision of hope for all mankind. A future to be fought for is visible, right on the horizon.

But there is one *gigantic* obstacle standing in the way—namely, the thuggish President of Vice called Dick Cheney.

Cheney's crimes against the Constitution of the United States are too well known to have to be repeated here. They are recognized so broadly that more than 54% of the American population, according to a recent poll, supports having him impeached. Among Democrats, this figure rises to 76%. Republicans and Democrats alike are intimately familiar with his role in wielding power and terror against anyone who might get in his way, and the way in which his dominant role in the Bush Administration has destroyed almost anything it touched, including the Republican Party.

Yet, so far, neither Democrats nor Republicans have been willing to mobilize themselves to get Cheney out of office! Only 13 Congressmen, all of them Democrats, have signed onto Dennis Kucinich's H.R. 333, which lays out a well-reasoned bill of impeachment against the Vice President. Many other Congressmen will openly

admit that their constituents are agitating for impeachment—and yet they insist they will not respect their constituents' wishes.

Some of this cowardice is a direct result of pressures being put on the Democratic Party leadership by the Felix Rohatyn-related moneybags friends of House Speaker Nancy Pelosi, who still insists that impeachment is off the table. Cutoff of campaign funds has been threatened, and Congressmen have fallen in line.

Even more cynical are those Democrats who argue that removing Cheney would be "bad for the party," because Bush could appoint a sane Vice President who would have a leg up on taking the Presidency in 2008. Such an argument simply ignores the welfare of the U.S. population, and that of the world, condemning both to the outcome of Cheney's drive for new wars, and dictatorial powers. As we have asked previously: What makes you think there will be an election in 2008, if Cheney remains in office?

On the Republican side, cowardice is also at the root of the problem. As indicated in recent statements against the course of the Iraq War, a large number of leading Republicans in the Congress recognize that Cheney is leading their party, and, more importantly, the nation, into total disaster. Yet, as in the case of the fight against the Administration's torture policy and other such things, when faced with the intransigence and threats of Cheney et al., these senior Senators and Congressmen have so far backed down.

We are now coming to a point of no return. Sane Democrats *and* Republicans don't have time to dilly-dally any longer. They have to move to dump Cheney now!

We stand at a unique moment in world history, where, in the face of the global system falling apart, and global war spreading, there are ideas on the table which could avert disaster. Although those ideas have come from an "outsider" like Lyndon LaRouche, they have been taken up by individuals within the institution of the Presidency, and others internationally, to the point where their success is in sight. Now the Congress—under excruciating pressure from the American population—has to do its job. Cheney must go!

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MAINE

- PORTLAND TimeWarner Ch.2 Mon: 1&11 am,5 pm

MARYLAND

- ANNE ARUNDEL Annapolis Ch.76 Milleneum Ch.99; Sat: 12:30 am; Sun: 12:30 am; Tue: 6:30 pm
- P.G.COUNTY Comcast Ch.76 Tue/Thu: 11:30 am

MASSACHUSETTS

- BRAINTREE Comcast Ch.31; BELD Ch.16 Tue: 8 pm
- CAMBRIDGE Comcast Ch. 10 Tue: 2:30 pm; Fri: 10:30 am
- WALPOLE Comcast Ch.8 Tue: 1-1:30 pm

MICHIGAN

- BYRON CENTER Comcast Ch.25 Mon: 2 & 7 pm
- DETROIT Comcast Ch.68 Unscheduled pop-ins
- KALAMAZOO Charter Ch. 20 Thu: 11 am; Sat: 10 am
- KENT COUNTY Comcast Ch.25 Fri: 1:30 pm
- N.KENT COUNTY Charter Ch.22 Wed: 3:30 & 11 pm
- LAKE ORION Comcast Ch.10 Mon/Tue: 2 & 9 pm
- LIVONIA Brighthouse Ch.12 Thu: 3 pm
- MT.PLEASANT Charter Ch. 3 Tue: 5:30 pm; Wed: 7 am
- PORTAGE Charter Ch.20 Tue/Wed: 8:30 am; Thu: 1:30 pm
- SHELBY TWP. Comcast Ch.20 WOW Ch.18; Mon/Wed: 6:30 pm
- WAYNE COUNTY Comcast Ch.16/18 Mon: 6-8 pm
- WYOMING Comcast Ch 25 Wed: 9:30 am

MINNESOTA

- BURNSVILLE • EGAN Comcast Ch.14 Sun, Tue, Thur, Sat: 4:30 pm; Mon, Wed, Fri.: 4:30 am
- CAMBRIDGE US Cable Ch.10 Wed: 6 pm
- COLD SPRING US Cable Ch.10 Wed: 6 pm
- COLUMBIA HTS. Comcast Ch.15 Wed: 8 pm
- DULUTH Charter Ch.20 Mon: 9 pm; Wed: 12 pm; Fri: 1 pm
- MINNEAPOLIS TimeWarner Ch.16 Tue: 11 pm
- MINNEAPOLIS (Northern Burbs) Comcast Ch.15 Thu: 3 & 9 pm
- NEW ULM Ch.14 Fri: 5 pm
- PROCTOR Ch.12 Tue: 5 pm to 1 am
- ST.CLOUD AREA Charter Ch.12 Mon: 9:30 pm

- ST.CROIX VLY. Comcast Ch.14 Thu: 1 & 7 pm; Fridays--9 am
- ST.LOUIS PARK Comcast Ch.15 Sat/Sun/Mon/Tue Midnite, 8 am, 4 pm
- St.PAUL (S&W suburbs) Comcast Ch.15 Wed: 10:30 am; Fri: 7:30 pm
- S.WASHINGTON Comcast Ch.14 Thu: 8 pm

MISSOURI

- ST.LOUIS Charter Ch.22 Wed: 5 pm; Thu: 12 Noon

NEVADA

- WASHOE CTY Charter Ch.16 Thu: 2 pm

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- MANCHESTER Comcast Ch.23 Thu: 4:30 pm

NEW JERSEY

- HADDEN TWP Comcast Ch.19 Sun: 10 am
- MERCER CTY Comcast*
- TRENTON Ch.26 3,4 Fri: 6-6:30 pm
- WINDSORS Ch.27 Mon: 5:30-6 pm
- MONTVALE/MAHWAH Cablevision Ch.76 Mon: 5 pm
- PISCATAWAY Cablevision Ch.22 Thu: 11:30 pm
- UNION Comcast Ch.26 Unshed. Fillers

NEW MEXICO

- ALBUQUERQUE Comcast Ch.27 Thu: 4 pm
- LOS ALAMOS Comcast Ch.8 Wed: 10 pm
- SANTA FE Comcast--Ch.8 Thu: 9 pm Sat: 6:30 pm
- SILVER CITY{Conley Productions} Daily: 8-10 pm
- TAOS Ch.2 Thu: 7 pm

NEW YORK

- ALBANY T/W Ch.18 Wed: 5 pm
- BETHLEHEM TimeWarner Ch.18 Thu: 9:30 pm
- BRONX Cablevision Ch.70 Wed: 7:30 am
- BROOKLYN T/W Ch.35; Cablevision Ch.68 Mon: 10 am
- CHEMUNG T/W Ch.1/99 Tue: 7:30 pm
- ERIE COUNTY Adelphia Ch.20 Thu 10:35 pm
- IRONDEQUOIT T/W Ch.15; Mon/Thu: 7 pm
- JEFFERSON • LEWIS T/W Ch.99 Unscheduled pop-ins
- NIAGARA/ERIE T/W Ch.20 Thu: 10:35 pm
- ONEIDA T/W Ch.99 Thu: 8 or 9 pm
- PENFIELD Ch.15 Penfield Comm. TV*
- QUEENS T/W Ch.35; Tue: 10:30 am
- QUEENSBURY T/W Ch.71; Mon: 7 pm
- ROCHESTER T/W Ch.15, Sun:9 pm; Thu:8 pm
- ROCKLAND Cablevision Ch.76 Mon: 5 pm
- SCHENECTADY T/W Ch.16; Fri: 1 p.m. Sat: 1:30 am
- STATEN ISL. TimeWarner Thu: Midnite (Ch.35); Sat: 8 am (Ch.34)
- TOMKINS CTY Sun: 12:30 pm; Sat: 6 pm

- TRI-LAKES Adelphia Ch.2 Sun:7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
- WEBSTER Ch.12 Wed: 9 pm

NORTH CAROLINA

- HICKORY Charter Ch.3 Tue: 10 pm

OHIO

- AMHERST T/W Ch.95 Daily 12 Noon & 10 pm
- CUYAHOGA T/W Ch.21 Wed: 3:30 pm
- OBERLIN Cable Co-Op Ch.9 The: 8 pm

OKLAHOMA

- NORMAN Cox Ch.20 Wed: 9 pm

OREGON

- LINN/BENTON Comcast Ch.29 Tue: 1 pm; Thu: 9 pm
- PORTLAND Tue:6 pm (Ch.22); Thu:3 pm (Ch.23)

RHODE ISLAND

- E.PROVIDENCE Cox Ch.18 Tue: 6:30 pm
- STATEWIDE RI Interconnect Cox Ch.13 Tue:10-10:30 am

TEXAS

- DALLAS Comcast Ch.13-B Tue: 10:30 pm
- HOUSTON T/W Ch.17 TV Max Ch.95; Wed: 5:30 pm; Sat: 9 am
- KINGWOOD Cebridge Ch.98 Wed: 5:30 pm; Sat: 9 am

VERMONT

- GREATER FALLS Adelphia Ch.10 Mon,Wed,Fri: 1 pm
- MONTPELIER Adelphia Ch.15 Tue: 9 pm; Wed: 3 pm

VIRGINIA

- ALBERMARLE Comcast Ch.13 Sun: 4 am; Fri: 3 pm
- ARLINGTON Comcast Ch.33 Mon: 1 pm; Tue: 9 am
- CHESTERFIELD Comcast Ch.6 Tue: 5 pm
- FAIRFAX Ch.10 1st & 2nd Wed: 1 pm
- LOUDOUN Comcast Ch.23 Wed: 6 pm
- ROANOKE Ch.78 Tue: 7 pm; Thu: 2 pm

WASHINGTON

- KING COUNTY Comcast Ch.29/77 Sat: 2 pm
- TRI CITIES Charter Ch.13/99 Mon: 7 pm Thu: 9 pm
- WENATCHEE Charter Ch.98 Thu: 1 pm

WISCONSIN

- MARATHON Charter Ch.10 Thu: 9:30 pm; Fri: 12 noon
- MUSKEGO TimeWarner Ch.14 Sat: 4 pm; Sun: 7 am

WYOMING

- GILLETTE Bresnan Ch.31 Tue: 7 pm

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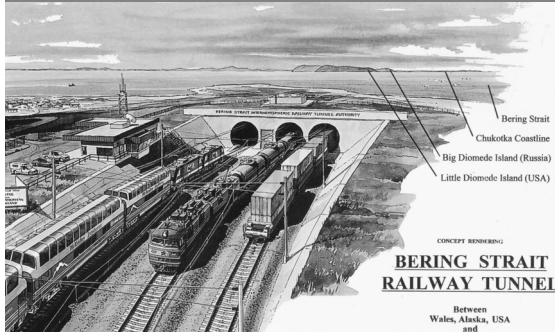
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