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State Reps Tell Congress: Pass 'Firewall' Bill Now!
Pakistan's Leaders Will Be Tested in Coming Months
LaRouche Youth: Build a Bridge to the Future

Save the American Republic From the British Empire!

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EIR

From the Managing Editor

Are you shocked by our cover? The British Empire, Dick Cheney, and 9/11? Lyndon LaRouche's Oct. 10 webcast, published in full in this issue, spells out the causal relationships unflinchingly, even as he notes that "I know more than I'm saying."

As LaRouche has frequently pointed out, he warned in January 2001, after the inauguration of Bush and Cheney, that we had to look seriously at the historical precedent of the Reichstag Fire. Organized by Hermann Göring, it provided the pretext for making Hitler the dictator of Germany. Eight months later came 9/11, and the still-ongoing grab for police-state powers, led by Dick Cheney.

LaRouche's webcast speech also really takes the gloves off with respect to the capitulation of Congress on every issue of importance. The polls show Congress with about the same low degree of popularity that Cheney has—and that includes the Democratic majority, which was elected in 2006 in order to reverse everything that Cheney stands for. Why have the Democrats not done so? It's because of fear—fear of what Cheney represents; and the Baby-Boomer mentality of "go along to get along." For this reason, LaRouche throws the ball to state and local officials, who are being slammed by housing foreclosures and the collapse of living standards of their constituents, and who are ready and willing to act.

LaRouche concludes as bluntly as he began: "If we decide that we're going to defend the U.S. economy, in particular, against what is now an immediate and virtually inevitable collapse, disintegration of our economy, of our republic—if we decide to do that, and use the methods I indicated, that can change the world. It will break the power of the British Empire: the empire which gave us 9/11."

To underline the potential role that state officials can play, we publish a discussion among three of them on The LaRouche Show (see *National*). We also publish a petition in support of LaRouche's "Homeowners and Bank Protection Act of 2007," with endorsements from dozens of state and local officials, and labor leaders. Are your representatives on the list? If not, why not?

We wrap up our coverage of the Schiller Institute's conference in Kiedrich, Germany, with the panel by the LaRouche Youth Movement on science and political organizing, and LaRouche's concluding remarks on the subject of human creativity.

Susan Welsh

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Cover This Week

FEMA/Michael Rieger (9/11); DOD/Staff Sgt. Gary Hilliard (Cheney)

Dick Cheney is the man everybody in Washington is afraid of, because of 9/11, said LaRouche.

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LAROUCHE WEBCAST

Save the American Republic From the British Empire!

Lyndon LaRouche addressed a three-hour international webcast on Oct. 10. His opening remarks were followed by two hours of discussion; it is archived at www.larouchepub.com and www.larouchepac.com. Here is an edited transcript.

Debra Freeman: Good afternoon. My name is Debra Freeman, and on behalf of LaRouche PAC, I'd like to welcome all of you to today's event.

Certainly, Mr. LaRouche's address here in Washington today, could not come at a more opportune moment. Our nation finds itself clearly in the throes of what I think can only be assumed is the final stage of a breakdown crisis that has been a long time in coming. We find ourselves in a situation where virtually no American can escape the immediate effects of this breakdown crisis. Probably the first people being hit are those unfortunate individuals who got sucked into various kinds of exotic mortgages, or subprime mortgages, but clearly that is really just the very, very tip of the iceberg.

It doesn't come as a surprise, certainly, to anyone in this room: Mr. LaRouche has warned about this, and really, with time to spare, proposed an initiative that would establish a firewall that would protect not only the American people, but which would also provide a measure of protection for the chartered state and Federal banks, to ensure not only that people were allowed to remain in their homes, but that at the same time, our banking system continued to function.

Now, some of our friends said, "Well! We agree with keeping homeowners in their homes, but why the heck should we do anything to save the banks? You know, they're the ones that are responsible for this, they made plenty of money. Why is LaRouche concerned about them?" And while the anger might be understandable, I would challenge anybody to try to figure out how to run a nation—in fact, how to run a superpower—without a banking system. It doesn't really function. And I think that Lyn's expertise in this area is really vital.

And while the developments of the last weeks and months have not been surprising to those of us associated with Mr. LaRouche, what has been surprising, and continues to be surprising to me, is the absolute impotence of the response here in Washington, where no longer do you have the excuse that there is not a Democratic majority. There is a Democratic majority; yet, our national leadership stands paralyzed.

Fortunately, what Mr. LaRouche has been able to do, with the help of the LaRouche Youth Movement and others, has been to mobilize city, state, and county leaders—political leaders, civic leaders, labor leaders, etc.—to begin the kind of drive necessary *to get action taken here in Washington.* As we convene today's meeting, more than 100 political leaders from across the United States, including leaders of some of the largest national constituency organizations, have endorsed Mr. LaRouche's Homeowners and Bank Protection Act. At the same time, that legislation, in memorial form, is being considered in eight state legislatures, which is somewhat unprecedented, when one considers that at this particular time, about 70% of the state legislatures are not even in session. Were they in session, I can guarantee you that the number considering this piece of legislation would be far more.

But the fact of the matter, is that even for this simple action to be taken, what we need is a leadership in Washington, which is prepared to do what it has not been prepared to do up to now: And that is to face the simple reality. And I can think of *no* individual, who is a better messenger and spokesman for that reality, than my boss. So without any further introduction, ladies and gentlemen, I bring you Lyndon LaRouche.

EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

"We are going to protect the people and nation of the United States," Lyndon LaRouche promised. "We're going to encourage other nations to join us in doing the same thing. We're going to shut down British Empire! Which, as I described it, is the source of 9/11: We'll shut it down."

Lyndon LaRouche: Well, let's start from the top.

In early January of 2001, before the inauguration of George W. Bush as President, I warned that the general nature of the catastrophe would be, that the U.S. economy would be a failure—the policies of Bush would be a total failure: We were headed into a downslide, which in fact has happened, all throughout this period. And the thing we had to fear, from *inside the U.S. government*, was that someone would set off a form of terrorist incident within the year, which would shock the nation into submission.

In the Summer of that year, 2001, the recession was fully on. The collapse was on; the political systems were shaken by the collapse. And then, on the famous Sept. 11, someone, with cooperation from inside the highest levels of power in the United States, unleashed an incident which is called the 9/11 incident. That job was done with the complicity of the British Empire. It was done with complicity of elements in Saudi Arabia, as all the evidence would plainly tell you. That was a terrorist act, against the United States, done with complicity of people at a very high level *inside* the United States, with a coverup organized by people inside, a high level inside the United States.

Now, certain facts are not known, and I shall not say what I know now. But I shall say, that I do know, beyond doubt, that 9/11 was an inside job. It was an inside job on behalf of what the Bush-Cheney Administration represents. And since that time, everybody who knows anything about the government, knows about our system, knows that more or less to be true. You see the behavior of members of the Congress and political institutions who are running scared! Because they know that kind of thing is on.

Now what I said in January of 2001, *prior* to the inauguration of this President, the first time: I said that we had to look at the precedent, under these kinds of economic conditions which I indicated, in which Hermann Göring orchestrated the burning of the Reichstag, for the purpose of making Hitler not merely the Chancellor of Germany, but the dictator. And Hitler remained a dictator from the night after that burning of the Reichstag, until the day he died! Nobody got rid of him. I would say, that what has happened is, with the case of Cheney, in particular—Cheney is the figurehead of this operation, *Vice* President Cheney, the man everybody's afraid of *because of 9/11!*—that everyone is running in terror, just as in Germany, they ran in terror from the burning of the Reichstag, and the Germans never got free of that, until the day Hitler was dead.

Now, the operation was run against the United States by whom? It was run against it by the British Empire. They're the ones that ran it. And right now, you see in politics now, the shadow of exactly that kind of problem, because that's what you're looking at when you look at the U.S. Presidential campaign, right now. The Presidential campaign, the political campaign on the Federal level, is a bad joke! Hillary Clinton says a few things which are important. She does not have a *clue* as to what the problem is. She doesn't have a *clue* as to what the solution is—but she is the closest to telling the truth, and all the rest of them are far from the truth. Dennis Kucinich says a few things that are true, but he has no grasp of this issue.

I do have a grasp of the issue—and I know more than I'm saying: With complicity of certain people in Saudi Arabia, with the British Empire, which shares power with Saudi Arabia, through the BAE, a job was done on the United States on 9/11. And we've been living under the heat of that, ever since. That I stand by. Other facts will come out at a suitable time.

But the point is, under those conditions—you saw what happened in 2005: At the end of 2004, Kerry failed in nerve, as a Presidential candidate. He could have won, but he lost his

www.blackwaterusa.com

Behind the headlines about the murderous mercenary outfit, Blackwater USA, is Dick Cheney's "Revolution in Military Affairs." The policy, LaRouche stated, is "to eliminate the regular military forces of the United States, except for the Air Force, which had a special function, and perhaps some Naval forces . . . in order to implement what was called the 'Revolution in Military Affairs.'" Shown, images from Blackwater's training courses.

nerve. It's something that Kerry tends to do—he's a man of anger, who sometimes, when restraining his anger, imposes a certain kind of impotence on himself, as we saw in his behavior under attack during the period of the Summer Democratic Party convention, when this same thing happened. So, under that condition, we had this monstrous thing face us: the reelection of the present President, with his Vice President as the actual acting President.

So, I intervened—a carry-over from what I had done in assisting the Democratic Presidential campaign—to mobilize the United States, the Democratic Party and others, for the defense of Social Security. This occurred in November of that year, late November, and was fully in play in January. The Democratic Party responded to what I set into motion, and organized to defend the Social Security system, against the plans of the Bush-Cheney Administration. That program succeeded, during the course of 2005.

The 'Revolution in Military Affairs'

However, approximately April-May of that same year, we had a well-known fascist, a Democratic Party fascist, from Middlebury College, Felix Rohatyn, who is a partner with George Shultz in what is called the "Revolution in Military Affairs." The Revolution in Military Affairs is what you're looking at when you think about Blackwater, and the Blackwater scandal in the papers right now. The policy has been, and this was the policy of Cheney when he was Secretary of Defense, was to eliminate the regular military forces of the United States, except for the Air Force, which had a special function, and perhaps some Naval forces, but to eliminate the regular military forces of the United States, in order to implement what was called "the Revolution in Military Affairs."

This is a policy which has been around for a long time. Under Hitler, it was called the SS policy: Get rid of the regular military forces and bring in the SS. The International Waffen

John Dean: Cheney's Neo-Cons Saw 9/11 as an Opportunity

Appearing on MSNBC's Countdown, on the evening of Oct. 10, John Dean, the former Nixon White House counsel, clearly identified of Vice President Dick Cheney's attempt to seize dictatorial powers immediately following the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001. The following exchange occurred between host Keith Olbermann and Dean, author of *Broken Government* and *Worse Than Watergate*, which document the crimes of the Bush-Cheney Administration.

In response to Olbermann's final question about how, in 2001, Cheney was so well positioned to take advantage of the aftermath of the attacks, i.e., "how so much [power] was rolled out so quickly" to the White House, Dean responded: "Well, we know [what] a number of the think tanks were hoping or saying. I'm not saying they are hoping that the travesty and tragedy that did occur would occur, but they certainly thought they needed a triggering event to get a lot of their policies that they had been developing for years; the neo-conservatives saw this as an opportunity. It was already in the drawers. They just opened them and used 9/11 to push everything through. And it became a very willing public, a very willing Congress. And they were ready. They were not ready, however, to really deal with the problem they should have been, and that was to recognize terrorism."

SS has never come fully into operation—that was a matter of timing—but the intention remained there. So, we had the intention to establish, in the post-war period, actually from about the time that President Roosevelt died—an intention to change the course of military affairs and to set up a kind of Caesarian world dictatorship, an Anglo-American world dictatorship, with special military capabilities, in which private armies, or privatized armies, would be used to police the world. We had this, for example, in the Pinochet regime in South America, in Chile, the terror in South America in the 1970s—the same kind of thing, the same operation: Revolution in Military Affairs.

Now, this has been the special project of George Shultz, who is the official author of the Bush-Cheney Administration, and who was behind Felix Rohatyn in this Revolution in Military Affairs.

EIRNS/Brian McAndrews

In 2005, LaRouche called for emergency action to save the U.S. auto industry and to use its machine-tool capacity to rebuild the economy. The LaRouche Youth Movement held a day of action May 12, that year, in Washington, D.C. (see photo), to galvanize the Senate to implement a Roosevelt-style recovery program. "That kind of method would have worked" LaRouche declared at the webcast.

So, we had a second program that year, in 2005, which was to defend the automobile industry, preventing it from going into the dissolution it's undergone since then, now, by saying, "Let's take the automobile industry, which is overbloated by the way it was mismanaged, and let's take valuable sections of the automobile industry, which are a machine-tool capability with an attached labor force; and use this capability as a government takeover of this capability, to deal with things like fixing up power stations, fixing up rail systems, fixing up water management systems and so forth." Which would have been actually a Roosevelt-style recovery program, which means going to public infrastructure first! And by employing forces which exist for public infrastructure, you create a market which builds up your private sector, which is what in a sense we did with Harry Hopkins under Franklin Roosevelt. That kind of method would have worked.

However: In comes Felix Rohatyn, with Shultz behind him, and these monkeys say, "No, no, no!" So, what happened is that the Democratic Party, while they picked up and defended the Social Security system, did not defend the rights of the American citizens, because we had to defend the automobile industry, not necessarily to produce automobiles, but as an industrial capability, to keep the capability of running an economy here. When the decision was made by February of 2006, to let the automobile industry go down the chute—and that was the decision that was made: It was made at the highest levels of the Democratic Party *and* the Republican Party: "Let the auto industry and what that represented go down the chute." And they did. *And we have since gone down the chute.*

The last shards of the automobile industry, of the American-owned, American-run automobile industry, are being destroyed. Throughout this nation, there's desperation. The state of Michigan is a no-man's land. The state of Ohio is virtually a no-man's land. Throughout the United States, there is *desolation*, because of these policies.

And the war continues! And the intention to extend the war into Iran and beyond continues. And the same thing behind their 9/11—Cheney, the friends of Cheney in London, in the BAE, and the Saudi accomplices in the BAE—the same crowd that gave you 9/11, are behind it all. And many people in the United States know that, many people in high places. But they're afraid to say so. I'm saying so. A lot of us have been talking about this in private, at a high level: I'm saying so, now.

If you don't give up the blackmail, the fear of 9/11, the fear that something terrible will happen to us if we displease Cheney, and Cheney's backers in London; if we don't give that up, we don't have a nation.

The Political Parties Are a Joke

We're now at a point, in terms of the economy, where the U.S. dollar is collapsing. The collapse is worse than it appears to be, because in these cases they fake assets, as you see massive faking of assets, like the Northern Rock in England; Goldman Sucks, or Goldman Sachs, or whatever you want to call it, is doing these kinds of things. This is fake. There *is* no recovery! There *is* no growth! It's fakery! Entirely fakery. And people wish to believe.

Then you have a situation, like the recent developments in

deanforamerica.com

Howard Dean played a key part in wrecking the Democratic campaigns in 2006, by refusing to fund candidates who should have won. "And you saw the result. Howard 'Scream': They made him the head of the Democratic National Committee!" LaRouche is calling for his ouster now.

the Democratic Party. Forget the Republican candidates, they're all a joke; they're not serious. And they don't intend to be serious. It's a joke.

But look at the Democratic Party side, it's a real joke: *Do you realize that the entire Congress has the level of popularity today, that Dick Cheney has?* The leadership of the Democratic Party is held in the highest contempt, by the Democratic voters of the United States! And this despair, this lack of a sense of leadership at the top of the Democratic Party, is one of the problems, which aggravates our problems. Hillary Clinton has expressed some being upset about that. She doesn't understand what the answer is, what the solution is; she has no program that fits reality. None of the candidates has a program that fits reality—they're not about to. And the leaders of the Democratic Party, for example, Harry Reid in the Senate, and Nancy Pelosi in the House, will not *allow* the Democratic members to do anything worthwhile doing.

Take, for example, at the beginning of the nomination campaign for the 2000 election: Before the Iowa caucuses, I published a summary of my estimate of the various Democratic contenders, leading Democratic contenders for the nomination. And in that, I made a special note of the fact, I said: Many people think that Howard Dean is a contender. And I said, he is *not* a contender. He's going to blow his stack, and that is going to take him out of the race—it did! He remains "Howard Scream" to the present day. That's all he's good for!

He was a key part in wrecking the Democratic campaign in 2006, a key part of it. He was the one who had moved the money around to prevent a serious campaign being done from the Democratic Party on behalf of the candidates, and he spent the money in his own, little special projects! So the Democratic Party had no money to run its campaigns, as it should have had, to launch from the top its campaigns for the year 2006, and you saw the result. Howard Scream: They made him the head of the Democratic National Committee! Howard Scream! And he has certain qualities worse than just his bad temper. There was a cartoon series that used to appear in the newspapers back during the 1930s, called "The Terrible-Tempered Mr. Bang," and I think that was Howard Scream, or Howard Scream's grandfather, or something like that. But that's our situation.

Now, where are we?

Right now, we're on the short end of the end of civilization as we've known it: *this present world monetary-financial system is hopelessly bankrupt; it's at its terminal end.*

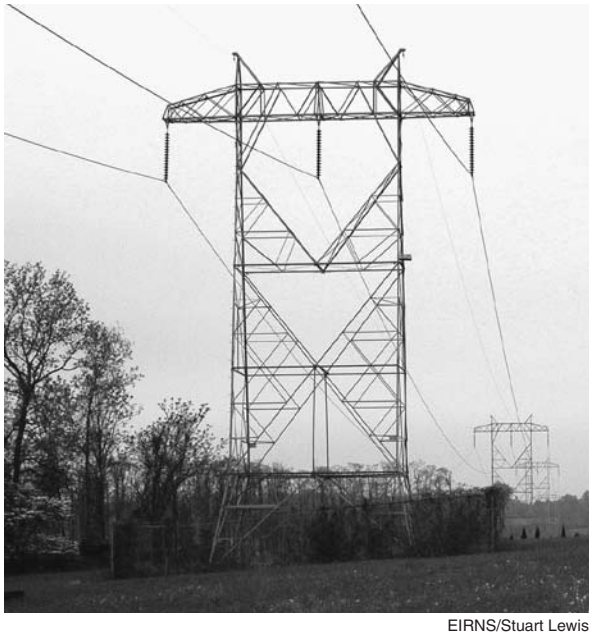
Now for reasons I shall explain to you now, here, you can never precisely predict a date on which something is going to happen, in economic processes: Because, economic processes are a reflection of *voluntary* powers of persons and institutions. And so, they don't operate on the basis of a Cartesian projectile system, where you launch a bullet, or launch a cannon ball, and it goes out at a certain speed and comes to an inevitable end at a predictable point. In real life, in real economies, economic systems don't function with that kind of predictability. Economic processes are not statistical in nature, they are actually dynamic, in the same sense as the term *dynamis* was used by the ancient Greeks, the Pythagoreans, in defining scientific method, and the way that modern scientific method which is based on Leibniz's definition of dynamics, operates. We operate in a universe which has laws. These laws include laws which are discovered by mankind and used by mankind, and become an integral part of the way society works.

In this process, there's free will operating. There are choices. Free will is operating at all levels, on an individual level, in powerful institutions, and so forth. But the rules which society has adopted, rules which function like universal physical principles, these rules remain—at least temporarily until they're superseded—they represent the thing that controls what is going to happen in society. Within this set of rules, individuals have choices, they can make decisions. Institutions have choices, they can make decisions. You can shift the way the consequences unfold. You can change the timing of events, by human will. But you can not change the characteristic direction, which the rules of the system have built into it.

So, now we have reached a point, where we are, at this point, in terms of *dynamics*, in terms of the system, *this world*

EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

The U.S.Constitution provides that public credit be created through the Treasury Department to promote the general welfare. "This credit forms the basis for our currency, the utterance of our currency; it forms the basis for public credit, such as investments in public infrastructure: building a railway system, building power systems, dams, and so forth; funding certain kinds, or launching certain kinds of private projects, as well as for warfare. Public credit is our system," LaRouche explained. Shown, the Treasury building (above), and electric high-tension wires in Pennsylvania.



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

monetary-financial system is finished. It's as good as dead, right now—or as worse than dead, right now. There is no possibility, that, of its own volition, it will rebound. There is no possibility that it can have a remarkably extended life. Though you can have an extended life, under a dictatorship. But as the kind of political systems we have now, it can not continue. You can have an exception to that—dictatorship, extended wars, other things that will delay the point of decision, or resolution. But this system is finished. There's nothing you can do within the terms of this system, to prevent it from collapsing. Somebody can alter the date on which the collapse officially occurs. But the inevitability of the collapse is built into the system, and it's on the short term.

But you can change the system.

We Are a Unique Form of Government

Now, the United States has had quite a bit of experience with systems. The system which the United States represents was new in its time. We were a unique republic. Nothing like it actually existed in Europe. It did not exist in the 18th Century, it did not exist in the 19th Century, and did not really exist in the 20th Century. We are a unique form of government.

The European systems, and systems of the world in general, are oligarchical systems: That is, you have an upper ruling class, or influential class, which dominates society, typified by parliamentary systems. A parliamentary system is a system of tyranny. You have a parliament, elected officials, who presumably make certain decisions. But the minute they try to make a decision that offends the leading powers, the parliament goes into a crisis, and you have a new parliamentary government, the end of the threat. That's the way it works.

Our Constitutional system, inherently, is superior to any other system on this planet, when we use it, when our Constitution is followed. Because, our Constitution is based on certain principles which flow implicitly, from the intention of the Preamble of the Federal Constitution. And also, that our system of government, constitutionally, is not a monetary system—it's a *credit* system.

Read the Constitution! How is money created, under law, under our Constitution? A bill is presented in the House of Representatives. That bill authorizes the Department of Treasury, and therefore, the President, to utter credit of the United States, in the form of currency or some other form of credit—public credit. This credit is then released, and applied, according to law, at the discretion of government. This credit forms the basis for our currency, the utterance of our currency; it forms the basis for public credit, such as investments in public infrastructure: building a railway system, building power systems, dams, and so forth; funding certain kinds, or launching certain kinds of private projects, as well as for warfare. Public credit is our system. We regulate our currency, as we did best under Franklin Roosevelt, to have a fixed-exchange-rate system, among nations. That works the best.

We are unique, in that sense. Every part of Europe, for example, is still—well, forget Eastern Europe, forget Russia for the moment—but every part of Central and Western Europe is actually an oligarchical system, in which there is a higher power than government. That higher power is central banking. Central banking is private central banking. And private credit, in the form of a monetary system, controls the governments.

We're living in, essentially, a British Empire: That is, the world is run by a money system, called a "free-market system." Or the equivalent. The money system is controlled by banks and similar financial institutions. Governments, under free trade, are not supposed to interfere with the functioning of that system. You're under a *dictatorship* of international finance. The only alternative to this, which is what is *hated* by the oligarchs, is Franklin Roosevelt's system: Franklin Roosevelt instituted a revival of the American System, based on public credit, rather than monetary power, arbitrary monetary power.

Now, the present system—to make as short of this as possible in terms of this aspect of the presentation—the present system, as long as we try to operate according to the rules of an international monetary system, the United States is now hopelessly doomed. And Howard Scream can scream all he wants—it's still doomed. He would just make it worse. There is no hope for the continued survival of the United States, under the present monetary system.

EIRNS/Bill Jones

"Harry Reid in the Senate, and Nancy Pelosi in the House, will not allow the Democratic members to do anything worthwhile doing," LaRouche charged. "They will sabotage anything, which is not pleasing to the bankers, to the financiers. And that is to the international financiers, in the City of London."

However, under our Constitution, with a President, and with the backing of a Congress which supports him in this, the United States can turn on a dime: *Precisely such is the key to my proposed legislation*, which is now before the Congress. That is: You can not reform this system. You can not improve it, it can not work, there's no way of escaping catastrophe globally, under this system—*none!*

What you *can* do, you can do under our Constitution: The Federal government can act, to create a *firewall*, in which we protect—for example—mortgages, and banks, that is, legitimate banks, chartered banks. We move to protect them, absolutely, under the same thing as a bankruptcy procedure. In other words, you're putting the system into bankruptcy, under the authority of the Federal government. That means that no household will have an eviction. We'll sort it out later. No bank will be shut down; no regular bank, no chartered bank, will be shut down—they're protected, under bankruptcy protection.

We now proceed to decide what is going to be paid in the future. We're not going to pay gambling debts. And most of this monetary effluent, that you're seeing floating out there, is gambling debts, what is called "monetary assets." All of it is speculation, speculation, speculation, speculation—gambling debts. We don't pay gambling debts. "What about my bank, my debt? I got this note, I got this note, who's going to pay my note?" "We're not paying your note, buddy. It's a gambling debt. Can't collect—it's an IOU, not worth anything." As George Bush said—wrongly—about Social Security claims. That's not an IOU, that's an obligation of the Federal government. That's not an IOU. Gambling debts are IOUs, Goldman Sachs is a bunch of IOUs, and I don't think they're going to pay them, either.

So, the point is, what you can do under the authority of government, you can create a new system. In our case, in our republic, the system you would create, would be a return to the principles of the Constitution, as typified, for example, by the precedent of what Franklin Roosevelt did, with Harry Hopkins and others, to save the United States from the worst Depression we'd had up to that time, that is, in the 20th Century. We do the same thing again.

A Firewall of Law

So what is required here, leadership, means very simply, things that the average guy out there can understand. The average person on the state level, the state legislatures and similar institutions, are sane. The people in the Congress are insane from the top down. That doesn't mean they're all insane, it means they're intimidated by Harry Reid, they're intimidated by Pelosi, and so forth and so on. Therefore, they will sabotage anything, which is not pleasing to the bankers, to the financiers. And that is to the international financiers, in the City of London.

The center of the world economy today, is the City of London. It's not the British monarchy, as such. The British monarchy is an institution of the system, but the British monarchy is *not* the controller of the system. The controller of the system is a Venetian-style system of private financier interests,

sort of like a slime mold, which assembles and asserts its collective power, and uses the instruments of government, under its compulsion, to cause societies to submit to its will. That's an empire. That was the empire, the medieval empire, of the Crusaders and the Venetians, the usurers. That's been the British Empire since February of 1763, when we broke from the British on that issue.

All we have to do, is reestablish the principle of sovereign government: That sovereign government is the highest authority on this planet, and especially in our own country. We say, we put the system into bankruptcy reorganization. Our objective is to make sure that we can keep the economy, society going, without missing a step. No one is evicted from their homes. No bank, which is a chartered bank, is closed down. We take other measures of a similar nature, to ensure that what we're doing today that is good, will continue! And we will build on that to introduce new things, which will get us back on the road to expansion.

And the first thing we'll have to do, once I get this bill through the Congress, the next thing, is go back to do what we should have done, in 2005 and 2006: Take the capacity represented by the automobile industry of the United States—that is, U.S. corporations—take that capacity, which represents primarily a *machine-tool* capacity, in locations which still exist (the plant may be closed down, but the location exists; the people still live there, or most of them do). It has a machine-tool capability. It has also an associated labor force which worked with the automobile industry, and similar industries, to engage in the production to realize the fruits of what the machine-tool sector does in terms of rebuilding.

We can use the remains of the machine-tool sector associated with the auto industry, by getting it back into functioning under government financing. We can use that to start a recovery program. We start it in the public sector. We build nuclear power plants, *rapidly*, many of them. We rebuild our water systems, rapidly. We create a national rail system, immediately, rapidly.

We use these kinds of projects, which are government-related projects, we use these to stimulate employment and production in the private sector of industry, in agriculture and industry. The same way! The same way as the Homeowners and Bank Protection Act, the same method: We create a *firewall of law*, a firewall of Constitutional law, which protects what is essential for the functioning of the nation and the security of its people, to separate what we do day by day, which is protected from claims of another nature. Those claims of another nature can stand outside the offices and wait their turn to be considered: We are going to protect the people and nation of the United States. We're going to encourage other nations to join us in doing the same thing.

We're going to shut down British Empire! Which, as I described it, is the source of 9/11: We'll shut it down.

We Can Break the Power of the British Empire

We'll bring together a cooperation among nations. Take the case of Israel. The thing is a little more complicated than it might seem on the surface. But, any sane Israeli, and there are some there, wants peace. They realize that Israel has no future in a continuation of the present system. Every sane Israeli knows that there must be a permanent peace between Palestinians and Jews. It must be established. The President of Israel at present, has said so. Well, I know him quite well, and I believe him. And these have been ideas he's had for a long time. He is, for me, and for many Palestinians, an *acceptable partner for discussion* of this question. And the idea of having a two-state solution for the Middle East, Palestinians and Israelis, each with its capital in Jerusalem—so you have in Jerusalem two capitals, one the Palestinian state, one the Israeli state.

You do this, first of all, by going to Syria, which is ready to make a peace agreement with Israel. Everything is done that needs to be done, to discuss. You can go in there and you can make the agreement. You can't dictate it, but you can make the agreement—it'll work. If you're determined to make it work, it'll work. And that closes the last insecure border for Israel.

That means then, that you proceed with what? Well, with nuclear power! What's the big problem in that area? Water! There's not enough water; how can you get water? With nuclear power! Nuclear desalination.

So, now you can transform an area which is destitute because of the water crisis and related things, and if you have peace among these people, as parties to the peace, and base the peace on commitment to this project, you can stabilize that region! If people of good will are there.

The problem is, the Israelis did this operation against Syria, and therefore, they're not too enthusiastic about going ahead right now, and making the negotiation. Though Peres has indicated he's committed to doing it, and everything he's said so far, indicates that's true.

So, what we have before us is the prospect, if we can get this thing in view, we can proceed quickly, throughout the world, to work through part of the world, we can begin to put things into place, to rebuild the world as President Roosevelt had intended, had he not died. The intention, coming out of the war, the idea of the creation of the United Nations, the idea of the elimination of colonialism, systematically and immediately—these kinds of things were the intention of Roosevelt. The Truman Administration turned it around, and went with the British.

But today, the same kind of thinking applies: If we decide that we're going to defend the U.S. economy, in particular, against what is now an immediate and virtually inevitable collapse, disintegration of our economy, of our republic—if we decide to do that, and use the methods I indicated, that can change the world. It will break the power of the British Empire: the empire which gave us 9/11.

Dialogue With LaRouche

Debra Freeman: Thank you, Lyn. As we normally do during these webcasts, I have a series of questions that have come in while Lyn was speaking, via the Internet.... I'm going to alternate. We do have a lot of institutional questions that have come in, and as always I will give them priority; but I will try to get to your questions as well.

Now, Lyn, we have a lot of questions that have come in, very specifically on the question of the HBPA [Homeowners and Bank Protection Act]. And I've put together five basic questions about the measure itself, that are kind of a compilation of what people have asked.

How the Housing Bill Will Work

The first one comes from someone in Pennsylvania, who says that he has been trying to get his Congressional Representative to endorse the bill, but that the Representative's staff told him that the member of Congress believes that the bill is full of unworkable proposals. And not only would he not endorse it, but he was systematically contacting those state legislators who have endorsed it, and asking them to rescind their endorsements. So, our supporter here has some questions that were given to him by the Congressional office, and these are similar to questions that we've gotten from other Congressional offices as well.

I'll ask you them, one at a time....

The first one is: "Mr. LaRouche, if you stop all foreclosures, how would you prevent some people from simply ceasing to pay their monthly mortgages? Or even just cutting back some months if their money is tight? If banks can't foreclose, how does one force people to continue to pay their home mortgages at all? The entire population could just skate home-free on their payments."

LaRouche: What a swindle! What a phony question!

Look: The provision is—as I made very clear, and even an idiot in the Congress can understand it—the way you do it is, once a property is in a state of threatened foreclosure, you come into negotiation, and it's a negotiation conducted under law. What's the law? I specified it very clearly. Didn't the idiot listen to what I said? He wants to criticize what I say, before the idiot knows what he's talking about?

I said, we will, instead of paying the scheduled mortgage as scheduled, there will be an agreement, an arrangement, under which the person who is the occupant of the property, will pay something per month, in the form, as if of rent; until such time as a resolution of the debt can be made. The object is to keep the people in their houses. And if you take them out of their houses, and if you take the extent of the *evictions which are about to occur if this does not happen, you're going to have the United States going into a sinkhole of Congress!*

Anybody who opposes this, should be considered as tantamount to a criminal mind.

Freeman: I figured that was a good warmup.

Another Congressional office says, "Mr. LaRouche, your bill says that banks must be under protection until home prices come down to fair prices. But wouldn't that leave people with mortgage amounts that are way higher, than the price of the underlying asset—i.e., their home—leaving them with huge negative equity?

"Or, are you calling for the mortgage amounts, as well, to be somehow slashed, to match home prices? If so, how would this work, and how could it be legally enforced?

"And if it were done, wouldn't it be a kind of expropriation against the banks and other lending companies?"

LaRouche: Well, if we don't do it, the banks are going to disappear, so how can you expropriate the banks if you're going to cause them to disappear?

What is going to happen is precisely that: You're going to take the amount of the overpricing—the overpricing through a national swindle, a mortgage price swindle—and we're going to come to a legal proceeding; under the Congress, under Federal law, we're going to decide what's a swindle and what's not a swindle. And any amount of the excess value of the mortgage that is a swindle, will be slashed! Under law.

But, what we'll have, as a result of that, on the other side—which you won't have any other way—in that way, *we will keep the local bank in existence.* What we're going to do, essentially, is take all this paper, which is highly inflationary, it's speculative, it's *gambling money*! It's gambling house money! We're going to see to it that what should be paid, to keep the economy going, will be paid, or will be covered by protection.

We're going to rebuild the economy. This means that we are engaging an obligation to *increase employment*—not of bank clerks, and certainly not of stockbrokers. We have an excess of stockbrokers—as a matter of fact that error is being corrected right now, by the market itself, eh? You're going to find, stockbrokers are going to be paving the streets—with their bodies. We don't need them! We don't need these guys!

The time when you had a rational economy went out about the time of the assassination of John Kennedy. We've been a screwball economy ever since then. Look at the records. We had a lot of filth going on in the economy around Truman and beyond. I wrote about this, back in the 1950s; I warned about the '57 recession, which was a deep one. I was right! I was right then, and I'm right now—and they were wrong then.

But we still kept the economy going, and Jack Kennedy kept the thing going. And then they killed him! And then some idiot terrified Johnson into going into a crazy war, *by fraud, by lies!* The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, Big Lie! We got into a long war, like a Peloponnesian War, starting with Indo-China. We got into a long war in '64, we continued it through '72; we resumed it, again, at the end of the 1970s, in the form of the war in Afghanistan. We launch more and more wars. We used 9/11 to launch wars, permanent wars! And we've destroyed our society.

The point is, we have to realize that wealth is created not

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"The object is to keep the people in their houses," LaRouche stated. If you allow mass evictions, "you're going to have the United States going into a sinkhole of Congress! Anybody who opposes this, should be considered as tantamount to a criminal mind." Here, recent auction listings of foreclosed homes in the Washington, D.C. area.

by people signing paper. Wealth is created as physical wealth, by physical production, by conditions of life, or physical conditions of life—health, and so forth—and that's real wealth.

We have gone to a point: Look, we are a swindle economy! We don't pay our debts! What do you think *we owe the world*, in terms of financial debt? We don't produce our own food; we steal it from other countries. We take it from them at the lowest possible prices, then we don't pay for what we bought! That's the present system. Have you looked at the accounts recently? The United States is one of the biggest swindlers in the world. It's only a smaller swindler, compared to the British. But it's a swindler; we're swindling the world.

What I'm proposing to do, is to *go back to a productive society*, where we produce wealth, physical wealth, in the forms of care, in the forms of education, that sort of thing, which increase the power of mankind, physically, per square kilometer and per capita. And we used to do that.

So, we simply say: "Well, we're in a depression. Now, if you're in a depression, you're a bankrupt. And the United States is bankrupt. The whole system is bankrupt. Why are we bankrupt? Because we mismanaged, we're incompetent."

Now, what do you do with a bankrupt? He has to take the heat. He lost, he was a fool, he didn't manage competently, he swindled. He's a *failure*, and this *failure* is now coming around and telling us how to run the economy? This idiot?

No. The point is, we must have solid banks. We must give them the chance to come back on their feet as solid banks of the type we used to have. We must have solid businesses, we must have solid farms, solid communities. We must give them a period of time to get back on their feet, to recover from what we did, since the death of Jack Kennedy, to destroy them. They have a right to do that; they're human beings. Society is based on the welfare of human beings, the principle of the General Welfare, no other consideration.

We're not a money economy! We're not a loan shark economy—or we shouldn't be. And therefore, we'll freeze the thing; we'll keep the banks functioning because we need that, because the people need them. We'll keep the people in the homes, because we need that. We'll slash the part they were overcharged in buying these homes in the first place. We'll slash the charges against the banks. We'll protect the banks, too. We'll give the society the chance to get back on its feet.

And otherwise, if you don't do that, if you object to these measures, you're going to send society to Hell, and you'll be to blame for that.

'We Have to Protect the People'

Freeman: Another question from the Banking Committee on the House side: "Mr. LaRouche, your proposal would essentially wipe out what could be as much as trillions of dollars of assets of both banks and mortgage-backed securities. Now, a lot of pension funds are invested in mortgage-backed securities, and it would seem to me that this would be not only a disaster for the banks themselves, but also for pension funds.

"However, I do see that you are calling for some form of protection for the banks that would be orchestrated through this new Federal agency that you've proposed. Specifically, what form of protection are you talking about? Do you mean that the government would then bail out these banks, if they were in trouble?"

LaRouche: Well, the government would do two things: The government will, first of all, ensure that the bank continues to function, because the greatest calamity to be avoided, is the idea that the banks start collapsing, and don't function. Try to imagine functioning in an economy in which your local banks don't function, in which the savings bank and the other things you depend upon don't function. Think about that: Are you willing to take a measure which will deny relief for those threatened institutions? Do you want to take that on your conscience? Don't talk to me about swindles.

Now, on the question of pensions: If a guy has a gambling debt, my view is, "tough luck, buddy." You gambled! And much of this so-called wealth, which people call "assets," was arrived at through gambling. You have states which have engaged in gambling. Now, gambling is actually immoral. So we'll call this a "sin tax."

No, the point is, a pension—a human being went to work for a firm. They were engaged in a Federal, or private, or state pension fund. That was part of their wages. Therefore, you owe them that! Now, you come along and say, "Now, we're going to cut this fund out, we're going to cut this fund out." Well, who's going to eat it? Not the person, the pensioner. I mean, you may have a limit on pensions: If somebody came out with a golden parachute, or a diamond-studded golden parachute, from some corporation recently, they've got nothing coming to them.

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The issue in his Homeowners and Bank Protection Act, said LaRouche is: "What about injustice to people?… We have to do that which is just. And what we're doing, is justice—it's for human beings; it is justice for the presently living human beings, for the sake of the future generations." LaRouche is shown greeting supporters after the webcast.

But the average person does have. And, more than that, it's in the interest of society, that this person have that right! Our society has to be based on humanity, on social stability, on the welfare of future generations. You know, you're all going to die! What are you, monkeys—you just die, and another breed of monkeys come along? Or is there some purpose in this whole organization we call human society?

We all die: Doesn't our living probably have a purpose? Is it not a purpose which is expressed in what happens in the next generations that come? Do we not have a policy? We don't throw people out on the elephants' graveyard, simply because they become retired. Don't we recognize that we have an obligation to *society's future* to take care of these things? We contracted them; we owe it! What kind of skunks are we that we say, "Aww—You gotta take this guy, this *'investor'*" (probably a swindler, Las Vegas type, hmm?) "A gambling casino operator, we gotta take care of.…" Oh? What about injustice?"

What about injustice to people? What about, did the people of this country actually have a say, in the mismanagement of this economy? *Who managed this economy in the recent decades?* What are you going to do, charge the members of the Parliament or members of Congress for mismanagement? Are you going to go back and take all the people who were running the state government as elected officials and charge them? It was their will that did this.

Or, are you going to say: We have a moral responsibility, to have an orderly development of society. And we have to do that which is just. And what we're doing, is justice—it's for human beings; it is justice for the presently living human beings, for the sake of the future generations.

And what I see now, as I saw recently in the shutting down of the auto industry: The people who did that, they didn't have to do that. They did it. Who did it? These big speculators, these swindlers. Who did it? These guys who took the golden parachutes. The hedge funds. First of all, you go through the thing. The first guy to go, is the hedge fund. Hedge funds get nothing. And if they've got something, we take it from them. No, it was a swindle. I mean, everyone pays their dues.

But we have to protect the people. And we have to protect the future generations. We have to protect our nation. Some people say, "no." I say, "They're immoral." And they probably will go to Hell.

Look to the State-Level Leadership

Freeman: This question is from a senior Congressional staffer whom you know rather well. She says, "Lyn, please explain why you think that none of the legislative efforts by Congress so far address the home mortgage crisis in any way. I understand that you may believe that they are just interim, or stopgap measures, but surely they're a step in the right direction. However, you seem to be saying that these actions are actually making things worse. Please explain how and why that is so."

LaRouche: Every time a bank in the United States contributes to bail out Northern Rock in London, what are you doing? You are throwing assets of U.S. institutions, which are now in *jeopardy*—your banks, are now being put in jeopardy—to *bail out* worthless investments! What? Ten cents on the dollar! The guys who are taking over Northern Rock are paying 10 cents on the dollar, or the equivalent. We are supposed to bail them out on the basis of 100%. We're being robbed! Why should we be throwing good money after bad? Why should we be robbed? These institutions are bankrupt: Let them be put through bankruptcy! You don't want to take care of the householder, you want to throw the householder out in the street? Well, we'll throw you out in the street! The householder is more important to us than you are!

This is false morality! The morality of the cash nexus. And I see this.

The problem with these guys in the Congress, is they're cowardly. They're gutless. And the people know it!

Look: I'm dealing right now with two political levels. One, I'm dealing with the Federal level, typified by the Congressional level. The Congressional level, hmm? They're about the moral level of Cheney; that's their performance. That's what the people think! The American people consider the members of the Congress as being as low, in worth, as Dick Cheney. And that's a change that has occurred within the past year. And it's a change which has come about, *precisely*

because of the arguments I'm hearing now, on these objections to this reform!

Whereas, get down to the state level. Now, you also get a generational problem here. You have three adult generations to consider: One, 18 to 35, in two sections, 18 to 25, and 18 to 35. Then you have a slightly younger generation of 35 to about 50, and they're the in-between, the iffy generation.

Then you get the level of 50 years of age, to 65: Baby Boomers—generally born between 1945 and 1958. Sixty-eighters. Remember them? Pot? The generation that went to pot? Pot luck. Right? The guys who were on the streets in '68, what did they do? They tore their clothes off, grew new sexual organs, all these kinds of things; took all kinds of drugs, burned down buildings, burned down schools—all these good things: They're now the stolid citizens who call themselves the members of the Senate and other institutions!

So, what you're seeing here is a contempt expressed against the members of Congress, generally, including the Democrats! Nancy Pelosi has no admirers among stalwart citizens in that area. They're submitting to her. And they look at Congress with contempt.

Now, look what we're getting: The government of the United States, the quality of leadership fit to govern the United States, is found on the lower level! Where? Well, you find it in state legislatures. We've got about 70% of the population of the United States involved in, represented by legislative bodies. They are not all in session, of course, unfortunately. But people in those bodies have taken a stand on these issues. These guys are willing to take a stand on an issue, where the Federal government, the members of Congress *are not*! They represent the lower age-group, and the lower income-bracket influence, than the Federal level. But *they* represent the majority of the people. Because the Congress represents, typifies about 18% of the people! This [the state bodies] represent 50-60% of the people—in the same states! State by state.

The problem here, is, someone says, "But you can't do anything about it! Reid won't let you do anything about it, in the Senate. Pelosi won't let you do anything about it in the House." Who are these two clowns? The majority of people, the majority of elected people in the United States, on the state level, will tend to support this policy which I've laid out. The upper group, in the Senate or the Congress, won't, not because they're evil, but because they're stinking cowards! And they're intimidated. They're afraid.

You look at what happened at the recent meetings of the Democratic Presidential party leadership: a bunch of clowns! These people are acting like clowns. They're not necessarily clowns, but they're terrified! They're afraid to be caught breathing!

And, you see, the reason why Hillary Clinton is so popular is because she has guts. She's often wrong, and usually wrong. But she has guts! And you have all these guys who are running for President, or the Presidential nomination, and they have no spine—and no brain, either!

National Archives

None of the Presidential candidates is presently qualified for the office, LaRouche declared. But Hillary Clinton is popular is "because she has guts. She's often wrong, and usually wrong. But she has guts!" Hillary is shown being sworn in as U.S. Senator from New York.

Freeman: We still have lots of institutional questions, and a lot of questions from the states. But I'm going to just mix it up a little bit, and take a question now from the audience gathered here. Joe Elkins: Do you want to come to the mike and ask your question?

Q: Hello Mr. LaRouche. I've been doing a lot of organizing on the Hill lately, and I had a question that had been posed to me from two Senate offices. They both represent an enormous number of foreclosed constituents, and they've had this as essentially their only question to me during meetings. Their question is: "Who are you meeting with on the Banking Committee? And what are they saying? We aren't on the Committee; we can't introduce it. But maybe we could do an amendment."

LaRouche: Well—I'm setting fire to the tail of some creatures these days. And I'm going to get more and more rough. It has to be done: We're trying to save the nation, and these gutless wonders, they disgust me.

Don't be intimidated by this crap. We have, we know, on the state level, in the Democratic Party and outside—we have support from those who are recognized representatives: whether they're in government or in leading institutions like trade unions and so forth, people who have been elected rep-

resentatives of institutions on the state level. And cumulatively, on a national level, we know the majority of the people—as against what we're getting in the Congress—agree with us! We're right! And they're wrong, and they're cowards. And that's what the problem is.

And the way to deal with this, is, don't say, "How do we do this, if these guys, won't…?" Well, we can always lynch 'em! And you know, that may be said in jest, but it's a very nice jest to make.

What Is Congress Afraid Of?

Freeman: Lyn, the next question comes from a Democratic consultant here in Washington. He says, "Lyn, by my estimate, based on the polls that we've been taking, it would appear that we're virtually guaranteed"—(when he says "we," he means the Democrats)—"we're virtually guaranteed of a Presidential win in 2008. However, on the Congressional level, what we're seeing is a phenomenon unlike anything I've ever seen in all the years that I've been in politics. It's not about party, it's about incumbency: The general mood across the nation, without limit, is to kick the bums out. And it really is across the board, regardless of demographics. Citizens hate the old hands in Congress, and they hate the freshmen, too, because they feel that they elected the freshmen with a mandate, and that the freshmen haven't delivered on it, and haven't even tried.

"Now, it isn't as if this is secret knowledge. Members of Congress are as aware of this, as I am. I know that, because I share these polls with them. Now, you say that they're cowards. But my question to you, is: Cowards about what? Afraid of what? What they're doing now, is going to virtually guarantee their exit from office, and frankly, even though I don't have a very high opinion of a lot of them, I am concerned about the idea of a complete turnover in Congressional leadership."

LaRouche: Well you've got to think a little bit more, about warfare, as I know this gentleman does. He's inclined to warfare.

Now, we're in a war. And the tide of war is turning against the enemy. Because you've got a lot of people out there—*do you have any idea of what the level of foreclosure is, that's about to descend on this population during the coming 30 days?* To say nothing of the coming 60 days: Do you have any idea, of what the level of foreclosure is going to be? And similar kinds of catastrophes?

For example: Take the case of Loudoun County. You've got a fascist crew out there running for sheriff, on the Republican ticket. It's Blackwater! The candidacy for the sheriff, in Loudoun County, today, the Republican candidacy, is Blackwater! And what that represents. These guys represent real fascists. I mean not something you can label "fascism" or "fascist-like": This is like Pinochet and similar types. And remember, this is minor in the U.S.—Blackwater is minor, compared to the British operation! This is the Revolution in Military Affairs! This is the dirty-stick end of it. These are the guys who go out and kill, not because they have a target, but because they need to kill. Remember, look at these stories that keep coming in, you see what the pattern is: They're not killing by over-enthusiasm. They're going out to kill, to create an effect. Just like the Nazis did, exactly the same thing. And these guys *are* Nazis! I know who they are. I know their pedigree: They are Nazis.

So, you're in this kind of situation, and the target of these Nazis is Hispanics. You have a lot of people who come from Mexico and similar places, who've been working in the construction industry in the greater Loudoun County and adjoining areas. Now, this group, this campaign is intended to create a lynch mob business about burning out Hispanics. It's a real Nazi-style, Ku Klux Klan-style operation.

This is what the American people are faced with, not just the Blackwater case. We're faced with this kind of *world*! Look at the lack of resistance. Look at what is *known* about what's been going on in Southwest Asia: Where is the guts to stop it?! Yes, you have some people who are doing something about it, but in general, in the Congress, there are no guts! The same way they deferred to the Bank of England, they defer also to this thing. They say they're opposed to it, but they're afraid to be caught opposing it, when it comes down to concretes.

So, that's our situation: that we have people who are cowards. They won't fight. You have people on a lower level of influence, but more of them, on the state levels, who want to do something, but they're told that they don't have the *authority* to do anything! They say, "Well, we represent a Banking Committee—you can't do anything!" Right?

Well, you can do something: You can get resolutions; you can get out there, and say, these guys ought to be thrown out! That's what you can do. You've got a couple guys on a Banking Committee, you know the fate of the nation depends upon a banking reform—and you're not willing to demand that of your fellow member of your party? The party organization? What do you do? You say, "He won't do it—he should be thrown out of the party!" Say that a couple of times, and see what happens.

What you're going to see, though, is when this heat builds up, over the next 30 days; the heat is going to build up rapidly, to the point that you're going to have a social explosion. And people who are now saying, "Oh, ya can't do it! You can't do it! You can't do it!" are going to say, "We're going to do it!"

A Winning Policy Against the British Empire

Freeman: Before I move on to this pile of questions from state legislators and labor leaders, we do have some international questions that I'd like to entertain. This is a question from Yuri Tsarik, who represents the World Development Network in Minsk, Belarus. And he says:

"Dear Mr. LaRouche: The recent events in Myanmar and Pakistan, which earlier, as we know, were included in the so-called development triangle, China-Burma-Pakistan, and the situation around Iran, concern me. To what extent do you think that it is all directed against China? And is there, in the

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Hispanics are being targetted by the anti-immigration mob throughout the country. "You have a lot of people who come from Mexico and similar places, who've been working in the construction industry," LaRouche said. "This campaign is intended to create a lynch-mob business about burning out Hispanics. It's a real Nazi-style, Ku Klux Klan-style operation."

White House, any other vision of a U.S. policy toward growing and developing China, outside of the destructive crash course that Cheney & Co. seem to represent?"

LaRouche: Well, there's no simplistic way of looking at this thing. In Myanmar, you have a China-backed government, not really "China-backed," but China sympathizes; China says, this is a good thing to have in place. So, therefore, you have a Buddhist organization which organizes an attempted insurrection. And you get a reaction.

In Pakistan: Pakistan is being chopped into pieces. It's being chopped into pieces essentially by the British Empire. All this stuff is done by the British Empire. The Americans are a bunch of idiots in this category. They don't do much of anything any more. Back in the World War II period, people of my generation, we *did* do things. We were for freedom of peoples from colonial governments and things like that. We did do things; I did things.

But that's not there any more. The British run it.

Who controls the Buddhist operation in Myanmar? The British! Who controls much of the Islamic operations in Pakistan and so forth? The British! Look at the history of this thing; look at the British East India Company, which established power with private armies, in 1763, when the British Empire was created, as a system of private armies and private bankers. Then take the case of Al-Afghani, and take the case of the Sykes-Picot Treaty, and realize that the whole region has been run by the British Empire. The Muslim Brotherhood is a British intelligence operation, with various branches. They run this. Who do you think runs most of this stuff in Africa: It's run by the British! Since 1898, in the operation there.

That is what you have today, in this part of the world! In Asia, especially throughout South Asia, the operations are essentially British intelligence operations. I'm very familiar with these kinds of operations. Our work in this area, in intelligence, focusses on this stuff. This is it! During World War II, the intelligence organizations of the U.S. were divided between patriotic and British operations. Allen Dulles was with the Brits. Some of our friends were on the other side. I was on the other side, in my own way, on the American side.

And so, when you're looking at this kind of problem, you have to look at it from a *positive* standpoint, not from the standpoint of the negatives. The whole of Asia is a mess right now, politically.

You have a very interesting development in Korea, very promising.

China has so far not indicated willingness to take a significant position, or a necessary position on anything. They're dealing with their own problems. They are doing what they're doing. But on this general problem, as I see it, they're not really much proactive.

Russia has a proactive approach, of its own type. There are other tendencies in Russia, which I think also have a good sense on this thing. But that's the nature of the situation.

What you have is the British Empire, in its present form—the way I mean British Empire—is engaged in a general destabilization of most of the world. Look what is happening: like Northern Rock. Why the *hell* is a United States asset being put in jeopardy to bail out a bankrupt British bank? Why are the resources of Goldman Sachs and company being mobilized to bail out Northern Rock, which is to bail out the Bank of England? Why are we bailing out the bankrupt Bank of England? Is England worth saving? Since how long?

No. So, one should not look at this from that standpoint. What you have to look at is this: The question is, what are the positive actions, which I say, I do from the United States. My point is to say, "What should be the policy of the United States? What should be the policy of the United States toward, in particular, Russia?" Well, I made it very clear: If the United States got off its bum, and had some sense, it would go to Putin and say, "Okay, we want cooperation. We want cooperation with China. We want cooperation with India. India's a mess, but we want cooperation, nonetheless."

On that basis, we would have enough power, a concert of power, to introduce a general reform of the world monetary-financial system. We could force it. Because with that kind of power, other countries, like Germany, would be among the first to join; Italy would tend to be among the first to join. With that kind of power, whole parts of the world would immediately tend to join, because people like to be in the shadow of power. And if you represent power, and you come up with a proposal which they like, they're more likely to tend to go with you on that one.

And that's the way I think we have to approach this. Yes, the whole world is being destabilized by the British Empire—although I prefer we call it the Brutish Empire—it's being destabilized. Therefore, rather than trying to react, or detect and react to specific forms of destabilization of the planet, in this problem, my thing is, let's go for a counter-operation, let's take a positive course of action, to bring powers together around common interests, and to use that sense of common interest to get an overwhelming shift in a new direction.

Since the present world monetary-financial system is a total disgrace, anyone with any brains knows this system can not last. If you've got a combination of power that can dictate the establishment of a new international monetary-financial system, a credit system; if you can do that, you have the ability to walk into *any* nation, and get a favorable hearing for a change in policy. That simple.

So, negatives, being against something, is sometimes necessary. But being against something is not the way to create policy. You create policy by what you're *for*, not by what you're against. If you're against something, what are you for? What are you willing to do *for*? And that will give you the ability to deal with what you have to deal against. And the problem of trying to find, who's the bad guy, knock him out one by one—no, that doesn't work. You have to have a winning policy, which can bring nations together in a common interest, and use that common interest as the wedge to deal with the impediments.

KOIS

The British Empire, in its present form, is engaged in a general destabilization of most of the world, LaRouche charged. But nations in Eurasia have attempted to find an alternative course through cooperation in infrastructure development programs. Here, South Korea conducts a trial run Sept. 18, 2002, to mark the start of reconnecting the Kyongui Line between North and South Koreas. This, and subsequent moves between the two Koreas, Larouche said, represent very promising developments.

A Conspiracy of Folly

Freeman: Okay, we had a question that had been submitted by the *Economic Daily* of China, but I believe that you did just answer it, in your response to this last question.

The next question comes from Würzburg, Germany, from the Department of Monetary Policy at the University of Würzburg: "Mr. LaRouche, I have a question concerning your latest press release, 'A Conspiracy of Folly.' There you describe the fact that many Goldman Sachs officials are appointed to key financial posts in the Western world, and you call this phenomenon a 'conspiracy of folly.' My question is this: whether you really believe that these people are dumb and without any real insight into the current problems in the international financial markets and the banking system, as well as the possible impact of these problems on the whole economic activity. Or, let me suggest something else: Isn't it imaginable that these people would like to govern a controlled crash? A crash that might boost their power, in a post-crash world, and that this crash would, in turn, destroy the vestige of the current free world, namely, that part of the world which is currently not under their control?

"It seems to me that these people could benefit from a crash in many ways, hedging against inflation by buying real assets like gold and silver, on the eve of a controlled crash, etc. If this would be true, the conflict with this group of people would come to its maximum in this onrushing crisis. I would appreciate it, if you would answer this question, because it has been on my mind."

LaRouche: Well, essentially your observation about the nature of this apparent alliance, is true. It's fair. But then you have to say, "What are the implications of it?"

First of all, the first irony of this thing is, that it won't work. That it is a conspiracy in folly. It's like a guy who says, "I'm going to take control of the ship." "How're you going to do it?" "I'm going to bore a hole in the bottom. I'll drown all the other people."

What you have, actually, is—I know these people. I'm an old hand at this thing. And their instinct is, their "way of life." Their way of life is not something which is an independent, individual decision by their part. They have cronies. They have associations, groups, ways they meet. Like this whole Goldman Sachs crowd. They're associated with each other at many points in the past, many points of intersection over a period of time.

And therefore, when somebody comes up with "this here deal," they will tend to go with it, because it's their group and people they know, and they say, "We can win, we can win." But they also, at the same time, do not understand the world system. The intrinsic thing here is not merely that they're greedy—they're probably greedy—but as you suggest correctly, the impulse of agglomeration is agglomeration for

power. It's an instinct for power: Grab power. The problem is, they're incompetent, and anything they try, as shown now, will result in the worst possible calamity.

Now also, the other side, as the Cayman Islands suggests: Anybody who goes into the mouth of this kind of deal, may be eaten by the caymans. And the British are behind this thing in the Cayman Islands. So, what you have is, everybody's being played. It's the Great Game; everybody is playing. Now, if you look at the history of the British Empire, and look at the mentality of the British Empire, it's the Great Game. It is not a simple linear game.

For example, the British Empire organized World War I. There's no guilty party for organizing World War I except the British Empire, including some characters in New York, who are Teddy Roosevelt's crowd who were for it. So they organized the British Empire—why? Because there was a wave of development of economies based on the American model—as typified by the post-Civil War model, Lincoln, and so forth—in Asia. You had the transcontinental railway system in the United States emulated in Russia by the Trans-Siberian [Railway]. You had the various railway systems developed in Germany and other countries, including the Berlin-to-Baghdad system. This integration of the interior territory of large parts of Eurasia, was considered a threat to the British Empire, which is based on maritime power.

So, therefore, the British Empire organized the war, just as they organized the Seven Years' War earlier, before 1763, in order to get the nations of Eurasia to destroy *themselves* mutually in a war. And the British threw millions of their own soldiers into the conflagration to do it. You have to see this kind of mentality. They do not choose up sides, fair teams, one team against the other, that sort of thing. That's not the way they play. The British method is *to betray your ally*; to set your ally up for destruction. And you ally with them for the purpose of influencing them to do precisely that. That's what you're seeing now. The Bank of England, or the Bunk of England, is the center of organizing this great swindle centered around the Northern Rock. It's a great swindle; it's typical of swindles being run in the United States. I *know* these guys. They *do this*. This is the way they think. They think like caymans.

Harry Reid Ready for Retirement

Freeman: We have now a series of questions from the people who are on the front lines of this fight—some of the state legislators and labor leaders who are fighting for the HBPA. The first question comes from Sen. Joe Neal, from Las Vegas, Nevada, which has the highest rate of foreclosures in the United States. He says: "Lyn, I've been informed that my Senator, Harry Reid, has said that the Senate is not going to take any action relative to the hedge funds during this session. In your judgment as an economic forecaster of conditions that are distressing our nation, can you address the question of just what such a postponement or lack of action on the hedge funds during this session of Congress will mean, in terms of the impact on our nation?"

LaRouche: I think it means that Harry Reid is ready for retirement. Now what these guys are doing—look, Harry Reid is Harry Reid. He has his own prejudices; he's pro-Truman, which is not to his credit, but essentially he in the twilight of his career in the Senate. And he is ready to throw up his hands and say: "OK, I'm about ready to quit. What do you want me to do?" to the bosses. And I saw him turn—remember, I was involved with him all through 2005, into the beginning of 2006. I saw him turn in 2006, and he was reached. He went exactly the opposite way on every kind of issue, and it was really a very—with an emotional turn against me on this thing—very clear, clear signal: "No, no, no, no, no." And he sold out everything.

Pelosi? Well, Pelosi's a limp fish, similar type, limp fish. She's a nothing, but she's the head of the institution, and she's a snippet, an angry, a nasty little snippet; a worn-out housewife. And she comes from a family with a certain reputation, where they were known to have their hands in the public till, but never too much involved in the public interest.

So, this is the kind of thing you get: not someone who is naturally malicious, who's made some big deal. But when big power came up to them, like the Mormons in that region, and told Harry Reid, "No Harry," he said "OK." And he took his licking, and he's been taking it ever since. I would say he's a man who decided to quit, but go out with a nice pension.

Freeman: In Speaker Pelosi's defense, I think you have to hold her surgeon partially responsible, because when you wind those threads too tight, I imagine that it's extremely uncomfortable. And while I don't have any direct knowledge of that, I do have some training in the health field, and I know that chronic pain can really produce incredible bitchiness, and that could actually be one of the problems that she has. So, I would give Speaker Pelosi something of an allowance in this regard. Maybe she should take painkillers.

Baby Boomers vs. the Standard of Truth

The next question comes from Rep. Juanita Walton of St. Louis, and actually before I ask the question, I really do want to point out that although the response overall to the mobilization of the HBPA has really been tremendous, it is also the case that Representative Walton from Missouri, and Rep. Harold James from the state of Pennsylvania, really have spearheaded this fight, and have acted with tremendous courage and real resolution in support of their constituents, without any regard for anything else, and I personally have tremendous admiration for the two of them, and I really think they deserve a round of applause. I think some of their supporters are here today.

Lyn, Representative Walton says: "Mr. LaRouche, I have two questions on the same topic. As you know, I have been following the foreclosure crisis very closely. It is also the case that my husband is a bankruptcy attorney, and he has been warning folks that they have entered into mortgages that are

going to vastly increase their monthly payments. That has been borne out, and in some cases, people's payments have doubled. Yet, they go ahead anyway, thinking somehow that they will never be the ones to lose their home.

"What I don't understand is, why it is that average people have gone so crazy as to do this? Also, why are our leaders nationally, putting their heads in the sand, knowing what is happening? This is outright robbery, and they are refusing to do anything to halt the crisis. This is not just about citizens being robbed, though in many cases you could argue that they walked into it, but it is really the Congress sitting by and doing *absolutely nothing* to halt the process from continuing, let alone doing something to alleviate the effects of it. I have put a resolution into the National Black Caucus of State Legislators, in the hopes of addressing precisely this. But we need Congress to act, and I'm wondering if you have any suggestions as to what *more* we can do."

LaRouche: The problem here is a sociological problem in large degree—which is where the advantage of my age comes to the fore. You have to understand what has happened to this society and its morals since the 1930s and since the death of Franklin Roosevelt. You have to look at what is identified today as the pacesetters of ethics, morality, achievement, and so forth in society. What's the image of the successful person? Who defines that? What group defines that successful person?

Essentially, it's the same nuts who were screaming and screaming on the streets of Manhattan and elsewhere in 1968, who had come from families of the middle class, white-collar oriented, born between 1945 and 1958. This was a phenomenon in Europe as well as in the United States. This generation now represents people between 50 and 65 years of age. This generation has come, since 1968, to *dominate* the cultural trends and social outlook of the population of the United States, and also Europe. The Baby-Boomer syndrome—environmentalism, anti-nuclear power, anti-technology, anti-modern science in any sense—is completely irrational. And they're oriented that the authority lies not with truth, but with opinion.

In other words, in a healthy society, the idea, the principle is, as the Pope said recently in one of his addresses, that the standard of truth is *truth*. That is, truthfulness on an individual basis, and if you're a minority and you're right, you're right. That's truth. The sophist says, it's prevailing sentiment, the most popular sentiment. For example, the Hollywood standard—popular. Why is she considered beautiful? She's popular. Why is so-and-so intelligent? He's considered popular. Why are they considered a good candidate? Because they're popular. Popular stereotypes become the standard of behavior, and people are intimidated, because in place of a sense of right and wrong, they now go by established popularized stereotypes. If you're going against popular opinion, you're wrong. If you're not keeping up with the Joneses, you should be bankrupt, etc., etc. So, that's what the problem is.

Now, the only way you can deal with that, is not with the idea of success. There is no magic recipe where infallible success is within your reach. But, what are you going to do with your life? Which side are you going to be on? Which side are you going to come out on? Are you going to come out on the side of the pigs, or on the side of the people—which? If you say, "The pigs are more popular, therefore, I've got to be a pig. I want a popular image, therefore, I'll go with the pigs." The problem you have with people in our society who have a poorly developed moral sense—that is, a real moral sense, a scientific sense of a moral sense—give way to popularity of this type, this Baby-Boomer type. That's what dominates the whole slogan of the Congress—"Go along to get along!"—that's the substitute for morality. So, the idea of what's right, what's wrong, what's truthful, what's not truthful, what will lead to a good result, what will not lead to a good result, means *nothing*. Are you *popular*? Are you popular? And you have to think about how the Baby Boomers function, how the '68ers function, as I saw them function.

I'll tell you, after I saw their functioning—at Columbia University and elsewhere—at those campuses in the late Spring of 1968, I wrote this paper on the role of social control in fascism. Because what I saw in the New Left, was the same thing we knew from the early 1930s, when there was a big trolley car strike in Berlin, and the members of the Communist Party and Nazi Party were swapping memberships back and forth regularly over this period. That's called "popularity."

And I saw that in the New Left. It's the same thing as those Germans who, as activists—Communist and Nazi—were swapping spit in the early 1930s in the Berlin trolley car strike. And that's what I saw on the campuses in 1968 in the late Spring, and Summer, and beyond 1968. It is that ideology. Look at the ages, and look at the background, look at the cultural outlook of the members of the Congress between the ages of 50 and 65, and that's where the problem lies. There is only one remedy for that, and the remedy is truth, upholding truth. And the remedy is possible in a time when sophistry is shattered, as now. In a time where "but you've got to pay the mortgage or the whole system will come down"—No!

When you decide that that is what you *hate*, that is *false*! Then you say you question popular morality, and that's when you come back to truth, and that's our only chance, Juanita. Take the issue, the hard issue; keep fighting for the hard issues, win or lose. Because if you don't fight for the right issues, win or lose, you lose your personal character; you lose your judgment. The time will come, as it has in history in the past, when the right issue has enough legs to carry truth. And I think we are in such a time now.

Machine-Tool Capacity in Michigan

Freeman: The next question comes from Rep. Lee Gonzales in Michigan.... Representative Gonzales says: "Mr. LaRouche, our nation is clearly in a crisis on many levels, and this is probably mirrored nowhere more than here in the great state of Michigan. I represent Flint, which is a former center of

EIRNS/Will Mederski

"Popular stereotypes become the standard of behavior, and people are intimidated, because in place of a sense of right and wrong, they now go by established popularized stereotypes. If you're going against popular opinion, you're wrong...." LaRouche said. Instead, you have to decide, what are you going to do with your life? Which side are you going to be on? Shown: Members of the LaRouche Youth Movement organize for truth, in Seattle, October 2007.

the auto industry, but it is now increasingly becoming a ghost town. The state as a whole is experiencing the simultaneous collapse of the auto industry, of real estate. We have increasing foreclosures, we have an incredible and unprecedented rate of homelessness, and we also are experiencing a dramatic loss of state revenues. Our legislature has been in almost continuous special session to try and balance the budget, and it is clear to many of us that this is near to impossible. It is very important to us that you are pursuing this national dialogue on these crucial issues with the due diligence that you are. Please comment on the implications of the national crisis with regard to the state of Michigan. Do you think that our circumstances are special? Is it worse here than it is in other places, or is this something whose impact is being felt even in places like California?"

LaRouche: Again, let me strongly recommend that when you are dealing with issues of this type, don't look for the negatives, look for the positives. Always look for the positive. What is possible? Now, let's take the case of Michigan, and take the adjoining area of western New York state, and Ohio, an area immediately, functionally associated with the collapse of the automobile industry and so forth. What's good there, what's positive? What do you have as a weapon? Not what do you lack, but what do you have? Because you're not going to build with what you don't have, you have to build with something that you *do have*.

What you have in this area is, a concentration of what had been the greatest machine-tool capacity in the world, centered around the automobile industry. This was not simply the automobile industry; this was the machine-tool-driven industry, this was the science-driven industry. This built nuclear power plants; this built airplanes. It built all kinds of things, because the essence of it was production, and *real production*, real production based on science-driven machine-tool capabilities.

And what you had was a level of top engineers and scientists, working together with people who are design engineers, experimental design engineers, and they developed the possibility of making the machine tools and designing the products on which the nation depended. One of the products of this was the automobile—the tractor, the automobile, the locomotive were produced in this area. And in this area to this day, the people have a culture which is still the same culture. They are now being dissipated.

My view is, there is only one remedy, which is the next important thing I'm thinking about pushing, beyond this housing and banking action: to go back to 2005, go back to my proposal then in February and March of 2005. The Federal government should step in, and buy up control of those facilities which represented this part of the auto industry, with special emphasis on its machine-tool design capability. Since we don't need to produce that many automobiles—fine! I think we have too many automobiles right now. We don't need more automobiles. What we need are other things which we have not been making. We need power plants; we must have nuclear power plants. We must have *thousands of them*, because there's no possibility of meeting the challenge without them. We want high-temperature gas-cooled reactors. We want to be freed of oil from the BAE. We want to make hydrogen-based fuels from water, and the waste of hydrogen fuels made from water is *water*. Not bad, eh? It's quite a pollutant.

Then, we need the power. We need also to rebuild our water management systems, the river systems and other things. We've lost it! You can't get a safe drink of fresh water in most parts of the United States today, where you could 20 years ago, or 40 years ago—can't! Bring it back: public sanitation systems, power systems, mass transit, magnetic levitation, rail. Don't depend on jamming up highways with commuters.

Clusters of Development

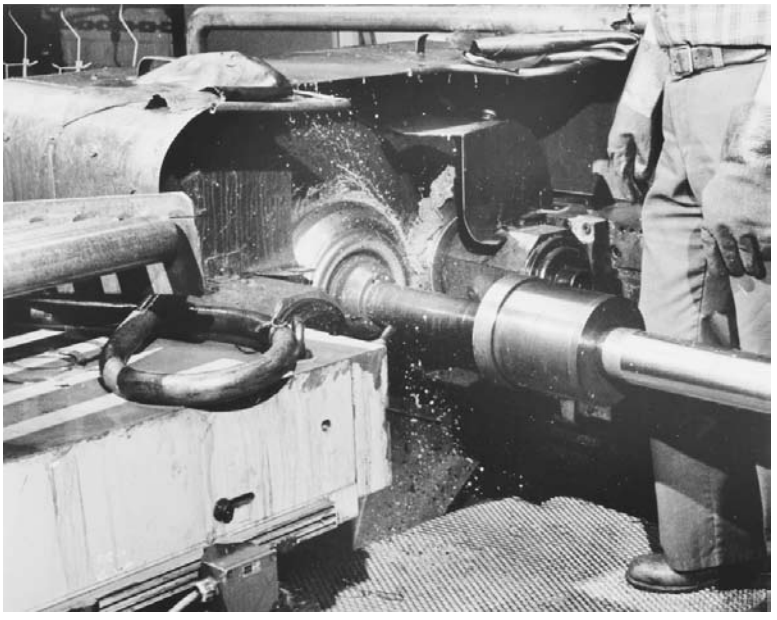
Build a new society. We don't want to concentrate the whole population in a few areas of super agglomeration, as around Washington, where you have to drive through a permanent traffic jam of about 60 miles or more to get to and from work. That's *insane*! You have whole areas that produce nothing. All they produce is sitting places for families who live in houses, these kinds of communities. We need to disperse, go back to dispersing the population into local centers of produc-

tion, agriculture, industry, as we did before.

Conquer the land! Don't concentrate everybody around Washington D.C. and New York City, and Los Angeles, and let the rest of the land go to waste. Take this land area, which we developed to make a nation: Rebuild it. Do these things, and also do the engineering for new kinds of systems that we require, and build new industries in various parts of the world. Develop areas, not to have super corporations all concentrated in one place, but to have clusters of different kinds of production skills in the same areas, where they can infiltrate, in terms of their influence on one another.

This is the kind of world we have to build, and therefore, you take this area: western New York state—what used to be Buffalo and so forth; Ohio, northern Ohio and down; Michigan. This was one of the clusters. You have also Missouri; Missouri had a tremendous aerospace capability, related capability before. It's been shut down.

So, therefore, what we need to do is look at the country as a whole as areas for clusters of development, high-technology development. Move into areas where the skills are known to exist within the population, where you have a culture of skill. The government starts a corporation, spins it off later as a private corporation, but starts it up to do something which is in the public interest. Then use these public-interest developments as stimulants to create new private industries and rebuild our economy. And, therefore, we have to look at this area I just designated, not as a slum area, but as an area that has embedded in it a structure of skills needed for certain kinds of high-technology contributions to the economy as a whole. Start from the positive. Don't start from what you *don't have*; start from what you do have.



Reynolds Metals Co.

In response to a question from a State Rep from Flint, Mich. about the collapse of the auto industry: "What you have in this area is, a concentration of what had been the greatest machine-tool capacity in the world, centered around the automobile industry.… This was the machine-tool-driven industry, this was the science-driven industry. This built nuclear power plants; this built airplanes." This is what has to be revived. In the photo: machine tools used in the production of passenger car wheels at Kelsey-Hayes Corp. in Illinois, for GM, during the 1980s.

Ultimate Catastrophe: A Non-Nuclear Planet

Freeman: This is a question from a think-tank located in New York. It says: "Mr. LaRouche, at the recent global initiative meeting in New York, as well as elsewhere, former President Bill Clinton has stated that he believes that developing sector nations must be permitted to pursue the development of nuclear power for peaceful uses—i.e., for the generation of electricity. Yet, here in the United States, where we clearly are well equipped to generate electricity with nuclear reactors, there seems to be a continued reluctance to embrace a pro-nuclear position, even though most people involved will tell you privately that they do support it.

"The reservation seems to be centered on the fact that people do not trust public utilities to properly maintain these plants. As you may know, there is a scandal right now that has erupted at the Peach Bottom facility in Pennsylvania, where videotapes were released showing people asleep at the switch, so to speak. But my question is, could we really move for the kind of large-scale development projects that are necessary to rebuild the United States, and to revitalize our industry, without nuclear power?

"What are your thoughts on this, and how do we address the question of the regulation of these facilities? Do you think that safety really is a factor?"

LaRouche: Well, what you've got is a piece of idiocy, which was started in part by some people back in the 19th Century—Clausius, Kelvin, and others, who came up with what was called the Second Law of Thermodynamics, which was a piece of crap. There is no such thing as a quantity of energy. You have an effect which is quantified, but there is no quantity of energy; it doesn't come in quantity units.

What we call energy as effect, is measured as an increase of what we call energy flux density. For example, mankind relied upon the Sun for heat. Now, the Sun is a very big thermonuclear fusion process, and it has a very high temperature. Not as high as some supernovas and so forth, but it's very high, and this heat is radiated from the Sun and, as heat, reaches the surface of the Earth, where it has a very low energy flux density.

Now, this low energy flux density of radiated sunlight is very useful, if you use it properly. What happens is that you have a little thing called chlorophyll, which looks like a polliwog. The molecule looks like a polliwog, and they sort of nest together, and they have—I don't want to talk about the sex life of the molecule, but anyway—whatever they do, they absorb

radiation, which can be counted in calories, in the process. Now this process accumulates, and is transformed by a little magnesium molecule behavior, into a higher energy flux density, such as water and carbon dioxide, and the production of living plant life, green plant life. The effect of this is that you have plant life now using the sunlight to generate chlorophyll and to produce, generate more oxygen from carbon dioxide, and also water in the process. This creates a climate of fields and forests, and life in general, transforms the desert into a place where people can live, where man's power over nature is increased.

What these idiots propose to do is to take the sunlight directly, at a very low energy flux density—it can burn your skin, but it's a low energy flux density, not very useful—to apply it directly. What happens if you apply it directly? You get desert. If you apply it to plant life, you get fields and forests, and so forth and so on. And you also get a lowering of the average temperature of the planet, at which people live.

So, the issue here is, mankind has proceeded from relying upon simple sunlight through the burning of combustible material, to coal, to coke, to petrochemical fuels; and now we go to a much higher level, which is nuclear fission—much higher energy flux density. Not only does this mean that you're increasing the efficiency of the planet, and lowering the temperature of the planet, the comfort of the planet, but you're also creating processes, physical processes, which you can not create otherwise.

When we go to thermonuclear fusion, we take charge of a much higher level of the physical chemical processes of the planet, and thus the objective of mankind is to go constantly to higher energy flux density modes of generation of power. Because the important thing is not the number of calories; it's the energy flux density of the heat applied which determines the effect you get.

So therefore, every part of the world needs a change presently, from the present modes of power. For example, water power is not efficient. You can use it as a by-product of certain effects, but the function of water is primarily not water power. The function of water is water as such. Water is essential to living processes. That's what it's for. So use it to promote living processes. Get your power from higher things: from nuclear fission and nuclear fusion. Because not only do you get more efficient power, but also you're able to produce, chemically, states of nature you can not produce otherwise.

So that's the point. Therefore, if we do not have a nuclear industry, we're going to die. We can not maintain the population of this planet. The ultimate catastrophe would be a non-nuclear planet. We need it.

As for anything else, well, I don't think there's any process on this planet that can't kill people, even the simplest kind. A rope can kill people. So therefore, let's not worry about the fact that a mismanagement of one particular form of power can kill people, or poison people, when mismanagement of any kind of power will tend to kill people anyway. Rather, the policy is, if you're going to have a nuclear fission policy, do it right! We know how to do it right, so do it right. Don't talk about how bad it would be if we did it wrong. Don't do it wrong!

And that's what we know as having science and regulation. We need at least five nuclear power plants to be built on this planet every week. That's our need.

Freeman: Did you say five a week?

LaRouche: Yes, 1 gigawatt each.

Freeman: That's a lot of work.

LaRouche: That's a lot of power.

Freeman: That's a lot of power.

LaRouche: More power than the Congress has.

Freeman: Two windmills would be more power than the Congress has.

LaRouche: I think we've got two windmills in the Congress!

Relive Great Scientific Discoveries!

Freeman: The next question is from Rep. Catherine Barrett of Cincinnati, Ohio. She says, "Mr. LaRouche, we really need to turn around the job situation in the country, and of course we see it here in Ohio. The reason this really concerns me is that the crisis in jobs is having a massive impact on our youth and on education. I see young people here in Ohio who are very, very smart; yet each day I see the spark of creativity in them stifled, and I see their hope snuffed out. The reason is obvious. We have no real opportunities for them, as far as offering them challenging employment in the future. And the way that things are going now, I foresee these young people either just giving up, or going overseas to seek employment.

"In the United States, we've been exporting jobs, and now I think we're going to be exporting our young people and our creativity. Just as many old people abandoned Europe at the beginning of the 20th Century to pursue opportunity here, I believe that our youth may very well decide to follow suit. The difference is that, at the turn of the century, people were not just pursuing a job; they were pursuing an idea. If that idea is dead in the United States, and our youth see fit to leave, I believe that that will pretty much spell the end of this nation. Do you agree, and what do you think can be done to address it?"

LaRouche: Well, first of all, give up video games, because the same mind that is destroyed by video games—and it is destroyed—can be employed to do elementary kinds of machine-tool design, experimental design, proof-of-principle experiments. And the key thing, of course, is in universities and secondary schools to have access and regular programs in which the young people would not simply scribble formulas on a wall, but would actually construct devices, which are experimental devices, test devices, that test physical principles, in short.

This, of course, went with a community, usually, in which there was a demand for a machine-tool and related kinds of skills, chemical skills and so forth, and therefore you would have a young population in the community finding out what's going on in the community, and we would naturally attract

them to relive through these experiments, these historic experiments themselves, in biology, biological work, and other things—instrumentation.

Now, when you educate people in that form, they really are having access to being able to do almost anything, in principle. They're developing the capacity to do almost anything. Two things: first of all, I think we ought to have Microsoft pay a penalty for what it's doing, because I don't think its computers are going to hold up much longer the way they're going. Because what we need to do is not video games. We need to have the minds of people involved in experiencing discoveries of principle, especially physical principle, biological principle, and so forth.

Normal lives should be to provide the kinds of opportunities in which young people are encouraged to do just that. Call it a form of play! It comes out as play, but it's the basis of science, this kind of play, because: Why do you do it? Because it's there! Why do you conduct the experiment? Because it's there! Why did you try to do that? Because I thought about it and I thought I ought to test it—that kind of thinking. And then get a little more organization in it.

So the key thing in the destruction of our schools, is the key problem with youth. We are not giving them the schooling which is a science-oriented, culturally oriented kind of training. We're training them in behavior: behavioral training, behavioral conditioning, not doing experimental work. And we want people to do experimental work, to relive the great discoveries, the experiences of the past. But do it because, at the age of childhood and adolescence, you do it because it's *fun*!

And if you do it as fun, then suddenly you discover that fun is the secret of life, because fun is discovering principles, going through that process, and it's also social. The key thing is people who are sharing this kind of experience, this kind of *fun*, actually are developing in the process healthier social relations. People who are learning only how to behave in school, are not developing good social relations. They're getting bad teachers. Sharing of this experience of discovery, as the basis for the educational process, creates both the stimulation of discovery as a form of play, as a form of play which develops social relations among those who are playing, which is the foundation for the adult skills, the adult creativity.

We're Living in a Policy of Genocide—and Al Gore

Freeman: The next question comes from Leroy Baylor from WHCR Radio in, I believe, New York. He says, "Mr. LaRouche, in 2006, a decision clearly was made to let the auto industry sink. Could you please tell me how that decision was made, and who the deciders were?"

LaRouche: Well, the decision was essentially a decision to reduce the world's population to less than 1 billion people. Now, the way you do that is you destroy the kinds of practices which enable you to support a population level of 6 and 1/2 billion people. And therefore you let nature take its course.

For example, what you would do is, you invent Al Gore. Yes, Al Gore. Look what you have. This so-called carbon crap. This is a complete fraud. There is no scientific basis for any of this. It's a complete lie! There's no truth to it, but what's the effect of it? The effect is to induce people to lower the productivity of the human race, per capita and per square kilometer.

What is the effect of that? The effect of that is a collapse of population levels. We have now reached a precarious level of 6 and 1/2 billion people on this planet, approximately. What happens if you lower the standard of living? Don't measure it in terms of money, because what good is money if there's nothing to buy? Look what's happening to our food supplies because of Al Gore. Our food supply is being destroyed for these crazy fuels that don't work—Al Gore, these kinds of ideas.

What's being done with Monsanto. Monsanto did not invent life! It has no patent on life. It has no right to a royalty on life, even plant life. It didn't invent seeds. What it did is that it invented a specific kind of seed which it synthesized in a laboratory, banned the use of competing seeds, and then charged for every seed you produce. If you've got one seed which has got one strain of anything of a Monsanto brand, you're fined—by the U.S. government, by international codes.

These things are genocidal! We are living in a policy of genocide. The objective is to reduce the human population to about one-half billion people, and to do it fairly quickly. And what they're doing will work, if it's allowed to continue. So prevent it. And that's where the problem lies.

So, [what happened to] the auto industry was simply a process of destroying the machine-tool capability of the United States, and of other countries. If you realize what the auto industry is, if you look at what the technology is that's embodied in the auto industry, and you take that away from the United States, you don't have an industrial economy. You have to lower your standard of living, you have to decrease the number of people who are allowed to live.

It's genocide, and that's the problem. But see, the liberal says—pant, pant, pant—"You can't say that! You can't say that! They have their right to their ideas, don't they?" Even if it puts your grandmother up a chimney.

"They have a right to their ideas, don't they? Isn't it their opinion? Isn't it popular opinion? How dare you contradict popular opinion?" I say, I have nothing but contempt for popular opinion. What better can one expect of me?

The Problem Is Popular Opinion

Freeman: This is a question from a California Democratic Party official. He says, "Mr. LaRouche, I've watched as you've forecast that the housing bubble created by Greenspan would pop, and that it would threaten banks and non-banking financial institutions. I'm now reasonably convinced that you've been right. Yet, most Democrats, including elected officials from the state of California, are continuing to ignore

the crisis, even as it has begun to devastate entire cities and suburbs here on the West Coast.

"What is it that holds them back? Is it really fear of Wall Street, as some of the members of the LaRouche Youth Movement have stated? I really don't understand how the fear of Wall Street could be so great! Is it delusion, as you have recently said, or is it just plain ignorance in economics? The thing that I don't understand is why it is that they can't see that acting in the face of this crisis is *good* politics. Even if they moved for no other reason, you would think that they would move out of a simple desire for self-advancement."

LaRouche: The reason why they do that, probably because you could say, in the short term, is that they're insane. The other side, again the same thing. It is popular opinion. It is Baby-Boomer ideology.

Now, we had backwardness in all parts of the population in my experience of several generations. I saw it in World War II, when training people that we were dredging out of the swamps and slums of the United States, and training them to become soldiers or reasonable facsimiles thereof. But this is more than just stupidity. It's organized stupidity. It's Baby Boomerism. You have the official form of sophistry. This is the same sophistry, in principle, so-called, which was used to induce the people of Athens to destroy their own culture in the Peloponnesian War and other things. Sophistry!

Sophistry is the substitution of so-called popular opinion, or perceived popular opinion, for truth. Therefore, you have a population of Baby Boomers. And, of course, on the West Coast, we call it Californication, the Hollywood mentality, in which this is very strong. You see it even in the characteristic of California speech, California up-talk. You rise on the prolonged last syll-AB-le, which means that no one can understand what you're saying, and you don't know what *you* are saying, so you're both on common ground as a result.

That's the problem; the problem is popular opinion. Think about how many people: for example, you have among teenagers, you have two things, two kinds of popular opinion. Popular opinion by girls, and popular opinion by boys. Popular boys, popular girls, unpopular boys, unpopular girls. What is the greatest fear of the classroom or the playground? Being unpopular. Fear of being unpopular!

This dominates society, and that's what the problem is. People are afraid of expressing unpopular views, or of being seen or considered to have unpopular views. They say, "No one agrees with you!" Right? "No one will agree with you! None of my friends will agree with anything you say!" What's that? Sophistry. Fraud. Perversion. Moral decadence. Degeneration. That's what's wrong. That's why we call it Californication.

Roosevelt's Standard Was Truth

Freeman: We have a lot of questions about Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and I'm going to try to put them together, so that they can all be taken at once. This starts out by saying:

What Monsanto is doing is genocide, LaRouche insisted. "Monsanto did not invent life! It has no patent on life. It has no right to a royalty on life, even plant life. It didn't invent seeds." Seminis, a Monsanto subsidiary, boasts that it is the largest developer, grower, and marketer of fruit and vegetable seeds in the world.

"Dear Mr. LaRouche: FDR was responsible for some of the most dramatic structural shifts of emphasis of administration in this nation's history. Under FDR, administrative centralization came much closer to being achieved than many Presidents before him even dreamed of. It was this administrative centralization that laid the foundation for the executive Presidency, and finally, to the kind of 'King George' that we have today as a President.

"So then, how do we address this? Was FDR in fact the most beneficial to our republic in the past century, or did he lay the basis for problems that he had no way of anticipating? One of the reasons that I ask this, is that you continually refer to yourself as acting in the tradition of FDR, and many people make precisely the same criticism of you that they make of FDR. Please address this."

LaRouche: Well, the first question of policy is truth. Truth, not opinion. When opinion, especially popular opinion, is introduced as an antidote to truth, that's where you have a problem. Now, remember, to understand the root of this, the birth of civilization from a terrible society called feudalism, and from empires before that, was in the Renaissance, with the development of the idea of truth, as at the Council of Florence, which ended religious oppression, systemically. Then, that was introduced again by the Spanish and others of the old Venetian types, and there was a fight for the prevalence of popular opinion, which was called The Inquisition.

And then there was a modification of this process in the fight against the nation-state, by what was called Liberalism. Now, Liberalism is the same thing as known in ancient Greece as sophistry. Liberalism is the same thing known as lying, as a policy. Liberalism denies the existence of principles in the

universe, and says that only official opinion, or popular opinion, as a substitute for reason, must determine the policy of society.

Now, the U.S. Constitution is anti-Liberal, and the criticism reported here in this question, is a Liberal attack on truth, the principle of truth. For example, the kinds of practices—what did Roosevelt overthrow? He overthrew the tradition of Woodrow Wilson, a liar, a degenerate, and a founder of the modern form of the Ku Klux Klan. Democracy? Democracy, anyone? Ku Klux Klan? The President of the United States was the founder of the modern Ku Klux Klan, officially, while an incumbent in the White House? That's your definition of truth, definition of popular opinion? Not popular with me.

The entire 1920s, the policy of the U.S. government under Coolidge was a lie! We bought into—for example, the Treaty of Versailles was a big lie. The war on Europe, which actually started in 1894-95, with the war against China by Japan (which was organized by the British), led through a series of wars into the Treaty of Versailles. The war was organized by the British monarchy, and no one but the British monarchy. It was organized to destroy the ability of continental Europe to develop modern nation-states. That was the purpose.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

National Archives

Franklin D. Roosevelt (left) overthrew the tradition of Woodrow Wilson, "a liar, a degenerate, and a founder of the modern form of the Ku Klux Klan." The U.S. Constitution, which FDR defended, is anti-Liberal, asserted LaRouche. It stands for the principle of truth, against Liberal "popular opinion."

World War II was a continuation of that purpose. At the Versailles Treaty Organization, Secretary of State Lansing rose to say that Germany was the sole author of World War I. No! Britain was the sole author of World War I, and Woodrow Wilson was a great admirer of Britain, and a lunatic and a fascist on top of it. What you had with the Mellons in the 1920s, under Coolidge and Hoover, was bestiality.

Roosevelt changed that. Roosevelt's standard was truth. Roosevelt's standard was the general welfare of the population, the development of the population, the right of the world to be free from colonialism and similar kinds of afflictions. These were principles which were *in* the Constitution, were the intent of the formation of the United States. Roosevelt did nothing but that.

These guys, today, who attack Franklin Roosevelt on this this kind of issue, are defending lies, defending falsehoods, the same as this kind of thing. Contrary to this kind of criticism, the standard of law is truth, not popular opinion. Roosevelt defended the common man, and I saw the common man who needed defending at that time. I was entering adolescence at the point that Roosevelt was elected. I saw what was going on in the streets of the United States, in the areas that I knew directly. I saw the process over the 1930s, I saw the changes. I lived through it. I lived through the War.

I know what Roosevelt was, and the criticism that you make of Roosevelt in this question is completely false, and without basis. And, on this question: The answer is, what is truth? The truth is that Roosevelt was not an oppressor and those who attacked him were. And if you don't believe it, see the result.

No Candidate Is Qualified Now to Be President

Freeman: We have time for two more questions. But first, I'd like to call people's attention to the LaRouche PAC website, where the HBPA is printed in full, and where the specific state form of the HBPA is available. It is currently being considered in a number of states. If it is not yet being considered in your state, I would really encourage you to talk to your state rep, and make sure that it is actually brought under consideration in your state.

I believe that now the resolution actually has a number in the states of Pennsylvania, Alabama, New Hampshire, Michigan, Illinois, and maybe Missouri—I'm not sure. I know it's before the NBCSL [National Black Caucus of State Legislators]. It is in Tennessee, and I believe there is also an intention to see it introduced, if it's not already in—it just may not have a number yet—in both Ohio and New Jersey.

If your state is not among those states, you should see to it, that your state *is* among those states. And if your state is among the states I mentioned, you should actually work to make sure that your state representative has co-sponsored the legislation, and that you support him or her, if he has. Because, obviously, time is really running short.

Now, to take these last couple of questions: Lyn, the first

one is the inevitable question about the Presidential campaign, and I have a whole stack of them. What it boils down to is this: One says, "On the Democratic Presidential candidates, on the one hand, we have Hillary Clinton, who's the obvious front-runner, who often says the wrong thing, but who for a variety of reasons might be induced to actually do the right thing.

"The other one who stands out is Dennis Kucinich, who may be a very odd fellow, but who has nevertheless come out in support of impeaching Cheney, of ending the shredding of our Constitution, of ending the Iraq occupation immediately. On the positive side, he wants to provide single-payer universal health insurance, free state college tuition. And although he seems to get very little notice in the media, he obviously is one Democrat who clearly is concerned with the general welfare of the majority of the American people.

"Both these two candidates have certain things that speak in their favor. Both of them also have very obvious problems. My question to you is what do *you* intend to do? Will you make a statement soon endorsing either Mr. Kucinich or Mrs. Clinton, or will you be making an announcement of your own?"

LaRouche: No, I'm going to do essentially what I did today. I often will defend Hillary, as I did on a recent account, because what she did was right and what those who attacked her did was absurd. That's simply fact. That's not an endorsement. That's simply an intervention in the process.

In my view, there is not a single candidate running who is qualified to be President of the United States. Period. That has not changed. There has been no sudden Damascus Road conversions of any of these characters coming along on this question. Hillary is not qualified. Dennis is not qualified.

Dennis does useful things. Fine. Give him credit for it. You don't have to marry the guy! If he does something right, give him credit for it. You don't have to marry him! Hillary does something right, give her credit for it. When she's attacked and it's wrong, defend her on that basis, but don't go into this business about popularity contests. We need a President of the United States, and we haven't got one in sight. We're going to have to do something about that, and I think you're going to have to look at the process that's coming out.

First of all, the conception of what a President should be, among all the candidates, is wrong. That's where the problem begins. The conception of what a Presidential candidate should be at this time is what's missing. A Presidential candidate should be in the image, essentially, of Franklin Roosevelt, and should say so. They could add a few other predicates to that, from an earlier period, as a standard of comparison, but if they're not that, they're not qualified to be President of the United States, because they can not solve the problems.

The fact that they're *for* this, or *for* that, or because they have a list of maybes and so forth, doesn't mean anything. Are they capable of doing what is necessary to save this nation, and to save civilization, from a peril which is now ongoing, and which none of these candidates are prepared to withstand? They're not even prepared to say it.

So, therefore, nobody's qualified right now. But I will say, as I do—I will say what the truth is. Hillary probably's going to be forced into, likely forced, Hillary will be President. That probably will happen. But she's not qualified. But we've had other Presidents who were not qualified, in less serious circumstances—like the recent case, for example.

But the point is to keep it that way. Keep the issue clear. Don't make this a popularity contest. It doesn't work that way. You have to think of the long time frame, the commitment to what does the United States represent, and who must represent what it represents. And never compromise that. We've had too many compromises, too many compromises on popular opinion. And someone has to tell the truth. My job is to tell the truth. She's not qualified. None of them are qualified. She's the least disqualified, among those running so far.

Time To Listen to LaRouche

Freeman: I'm going to close with this question, submitted by Carrie Kemp of Pennsylvania. She had wanted to ask the question herself, but for the sake of time and efficiency, I will ask it. She says: "Mr. LaRouche, looking back at your long life of speaking the truth, is there anything in the past that you think you should have said more? Or are you pleased?"

LaRouche: Well, generally, considering my circumstances, I'm pleased. Should I have said something more? Yes. Maybe somebody else will have to do it for me.

Freeman: As his spokesman, I'll do it for him: Lyn has been right for decades, and it is high time that some people took notice of that and started listening to him, and speaking out *publicly* for the fact that Lyn *is* right, and that the future of this nation and the future of civilization depends upon following what he has to say.

And you don't have to be his spokeswoman to say that!

Ladies and gentlemen, you have been a very fine audience. We have a great deal of work to do. Although I will say, that we are making progress, we are making strides every day. But we are also in the midst of a very serious crisis, and every day that goes by that these actions are *not* taken, and that Lyn is not put in a situation of having hands-on ability to guide and direct the situation, the fact is, that people suffer.

So, we've got to get things moving. We have other questions that have been submitted from different parts of the world; we have questions about Africa; we have questions that have been submitted by labor officials. I think Lyn has touched on the answers to many of those questions, but as we always do, we will pass them on to him, and he may very well choose to answer some of them in writing.

Otherwise, unless Lyn has something else that he would like to say—I'm going to bring today's proceedings to a close. . . .

LaRouche: I'll say, thank you all, very much. Take care.

Pakistan's 'Leaders' Will Be Tested in Coming Months

by Ramtanu Maitra

The Western media, and some in Pakistan's English-language media, divided between the White House's wishful thinking and some others' aspiration for ushering in democracy in Pakistan, are busy debating whether a non-uniformed Pervez Musharraf, or the scandal-ridden democrat Benazir Bhutto, will be the appropriate choice for President at this juncture, to meet Washington's needs. Considering what Pakistan is going through, and what it could experience in the coming months and years, this is an utterly surreal debate.

The crisis in Pakistan today is not centered on who gets power in Islamabad, but how to put a stop to the process of "Talibanization" in Pakistan's western provinces, including the troubled Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), bordering the battlefields in Afghanistan, where foreign troops are on a search-and-destroy mission. No doubt, much of the anti-U.S. "Talibanization" occurred in Pakistan's west because of the insensitive U.S.-led military actions in Afghanistan, and Washington's riding roughshod over Pakistan. According to a U.S.-based Pakistani analyst, Taliban forces and their sympathizers are becoming entrenched in the region and are aggressively expanding their operations.

Considering Washington's *modus operandi* in the region, it is inconceivable that whosoever assumes power in Islamabad can do much to change this course of events, which has the potential to break up the country. But, long before that happens, Pakistan's military, the only stable institution as of now, will be torn apart.

What is equally disturbing is British involvement in the area, and their promotion of Benazir Bhutto to return to Pakistan's power structure. Britain knows the area well and thrives on splitting Islamic nations to maintain access not only to oil and gas, but also to the cash of the oil-exporting countries, which is heavily invested in the City of London. According to British Ministry of Defence figures, there are now more than 6,000 British troops in Afghanistan. That will rise to 7,700 by the end of this year, and it could go even higher next year.

A Civil War-Like Situation

Some analysts claim the process of a civil war between the Pakistani Army and locals in the Pushtun-dominated North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and FATA; and in the Baloch-dominated Balochistan against the Army, have already begun. While a sort of civil war may not have begun, preparations for it are under way.

On Oct. 9, according to the Pakistani Army, in North Waziristan, one of the three most alienated districts in the FATA, at least 45 Pakistani soldiers, and as many as 150 pro-Taliban militants, were killed in three days of fierce fighting. The military said that the militants were unusually well trained and were getting support from Afghanistan. Dozens of civilian casualties are also reported.

The *Daily Times* of Lahore reported on Aug. 15: Many people in the tribal areas marked Aug. 14 (Pakistan's independence day) as a "black day," in protest against the stepped-up military presence in the region near the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

Reports of clashes are pouring out of the area, between the so-called tribals, who consider the Pakistani military as intruders, and the Army. During the last three months, at least 250 Pakistani soldiers were killed, and another 250 remain in the insurgents' custody.

There are also indications that Pakistani soldiers are giving up their weapons and their identities to the insurgents,

almost voluntarily. In one case in mid-September, an entire Pakistani Army company was "kidnapped" by the insurgents and released later—*sans* arms and identity cards. The identity cards would enable some of the militants to travel abroad. One leading Pakistani news daily in its editorial said on Oct. 10 that "the most serious development is that some of the security personnel seem to be succumbing to propaganda, or perhaps just criticism, that they are killing fellow Pakistanis."

The Tarbela Ghazi Incident

But the most troubling event for the Pakistan Army's security occurred on Sept. 13, when an ethnic Pushtun Army officer belonging to the elite Special Services Group (SSG) blew himself up at the headquarters mess hall of the SSG at Tarbela Ghazi, 100 kilometers south of Islamabad. Reportedly, the officer's younger sister was among the 300 girls killed during the Army's commando raid on the Lal Masjid in Islamabad between July 10 and 13, 2007.

The incident is of grave importance, because the U.S. Special Forces trained the SSG, to which Gen. Pervez Musharraf once belonged. The SSG was trained for covert operations, and also for counter-terrorism and counterinsurgency. There were rumors that CIA personnel were present in the mess hall, and that the U.S. National Security Agency's monitoring station was badly damaged by the explosion.

This is a serious breach in the security of Pakistan's most elite troops, and the officers' mess is secured more tightly than even the Presidential Palace, some point out. If all the details of these reports turn out to be accurate, it is evident that following the raid on the Lal Masjid, the Pakistani Army has inherited another ferocious enemy—mostly tribal, but also strong backers of the Islamist zealots who are anti-U.S., anti-NATO, anti-Musharraf, and anti-Army.

Two other recent events could contribute significantly to further instabilities. On Oct. 5, the new imam of Lal Masjid issued an implied warning to deploy suicide bombers. In his traditional Friday Jumma sermon, according to a report filed from the capital, Imam Abdul Ghaffar said, "There can be no compromise. If our demands are not fulfilled, we cannot guarantee that there will be law and order. There will be protests, unrest, and we may have to use our last option."

The second event involves Osama bin Laden, who was the beneficiary of the Pakistani establishment at one point, and had never verbally attacked the Pakistani Army. But on Sept. 20, As-Sahab, the propaganda and psywar unit of al-Qaeda, disseminated an audio message from bin Laden, the third since Sept. 7, 2007. It is a sort of *fatwa* against Mu sharraf and his Army. It is titled: "Come to Jihad: A Speech to the People of Pakistan."

The *fatwa* says: "It is obligatory on the Muslims in Pakistan to carry out *Jihad* and fighting to remove Pervez, his government, his Army and those who help him.... We in the al-Qaeda organization call on Allah to witness that we will retaliate for the blood of Maulana Abd al-Rashid Ghazi of the Lal Masjid [the imam who was killed during the Pakistani Army's raid in July] and those with him against Musharraf and those who help him, and for all the pure and innocent blood, foremost of which is the blood of the champions of Islam in Waziristan—both North and South—among them the two noble leaders, Nek Muhammad and Abdullah Mahsud."

Such incendiary speeches have already begun to find their mark. Violence is increasing not only in the western part of Pakistan, but also in Afghanistan, particularly in the areas adjacent to Pakistan.

Origin of the Crisis

The process of Pakistan's destabilization began following the erstwhile Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan. The Reagan Administration, seeing an opportunity to bring the Red Army to its knees, presented the invasion as an attack against Islam. Organizing Islamic zealots, and assembling criminals from various Islamic countries, the Reagan Administration handed them over to the Pakistani Army to train them with modern arms and equipment. The operation was a success, at least in the short term. A defeated Red Army hightailed it back to the U.S.S.R. in 1989, and soon after, the Soviet Union vanished from the world map. What was left behind, however, were well-trained and indoctrinated militants who had secured a victory against the Red Army. A number of well-heeled warlords in Afghanistan fought each other, and looted and pillaged the citizenry, for years, seeking control of Kabul. It became evident that Afghanistan would remain a state in chaos for years, if not decades.

At this point, the Pakistani Army, partly with the intent to gain strategic control over Afghanistan, and partly to prevent the ongoing bloodshed, committed a tactical blunder by mobilizing Islamic zealots, most of whom were from Afghani-

stan, but quite a few from Pakistan as well. At the time, Benazir Bhutto was the premier and she had presided over this externally initiated development. These zealots—known as the Taliban—were used by the Pakistani Army in 1995 to capture Kabul.

The Army's mistake was its inability to realize that the Taliban would not get the support of the United States—a major benefactor of Pakistan. The Taliban's orthodox/fundamentalist Islamic tenets, very close to the Sunni-Wahhabi variety, were acceptable to Saudi Arabia, and, in fact, Saudi Arabia was providing financial help to the Taliban. But Washington remained suspicious of the Taliban, and of Pakistan's real intent behind developing this radical Islamic force.

After 9/11, the United States told Pakistan not only to stop providing support to the Taliban, but also to hunt them down and eliminate them. What soon became evident to Washington and others, was that the Taliban had developed a large support base within Pakistan, thanks to the Pakistani Army and the powerful Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) agency. The United States invaded Afghanistan in November 2001 with the help of the Tajik-Uzbek-Hazara ethnic groups, to oust the Pushtun-dominated Taliban. Although the U.S.-led invading forces captured Kabul at breakneck speed, what followed was the failed attempt by the United States to establish a democratic system in Kabul, with a Pushtun, Hamid Karzai, as President. As a result, Washington leaned heavily on its military to bring about a "solution." The process continues to date, with the defeated Taliban getting stronger by the day; it is likely that they will come back to power in the not-too-distant future.

It is unlikely that the Taliban will return to power of Kabul, as long as the U.S.-led International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF) and NATO remain stationed in Afghanistan. At the same time, it is likely that the insurgents, no longer Taliban militants only, will continue to challenge the foreign forces whom the enemy has identified as an occupation force.

Pakistan is fully involved in this complex state of affairs; most of the insurgency operations against the foreign forces, and the U.S.-backed puppet government of President Karzai, were launched from Pakistan's FATA. Although President Musharraf ordered his Army to move in to the FATA in 2001, it did not come into real conflict with the tribal areas before 2004.

Musharraf came under extreme pressure from U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney, who had been demanding that Pakistan clear the FATA of jihadis, al-Qaeda, and the Taliban—since unless Pakistan eliminates the "Islamic extremists," a victory in the "war on terror" in Afghanistan would be wellnigh impossible. The proposal translates into asking Musharraf to declare war against Pakistani citizens, on behalf of U.S. and NATO forces.

Once the conflict began between the tribal areas and the Army, it became apparent just how much Islamabad is risking in order to satisfy the United States. The tribals, who were sheltering the anti-U.S. and anti-Kabul militants in their territory, have now grown opposed to Musharraf and the Pakistani Army. The recent armed conflicts, and the emergence of suicide bombers in Pakistan, including in the capital city of Islamabad, are indicative of the level of animosity that exists between the militants and the Pakistani establishment.

An Existential Crisis

President Musharraf enjoys the support of many senior army officers and a large number of Pakistanis, who identify him as the true representative of the Army, the only institution of substance in Pakistan. He has agreed to shed his military uniform and remain only as President. He has taken the necessary moves to get "friendly" army officers to assume positions from which they can protect him. He has also agreed to the U.S. demand for "free and fair" general elections by the end of this year. He issued hurriedly on Oct. 5, a day before his election, a National Reconciliation Ordinance to grant immunity to former two-time Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. Backed by the United States and Britain, Bhutto announced that she would return to Pakistan, after almost eight years, on Oct. 18.

On Oct. 6, Musharraf got himself re-elected as President, drawing his support from the existing National Assembly members, and ignoring the lawyers' debate over whether General Musharraf in uniform could participate in a Presidential election. A number of petitions have been placed before Pakistan's Supreme Court to invalidate the election. The court told Pakistan's Election Commission not to formally validate the results until it has finally decided the case, which it will start hearing on Oct 17. Musharraf has stated that he will remain the Chief of Army Staff until his re-election is validated.

It is evident that those Pakistanis who are looking for a strong government at this critical juncture are going to be deeply disappointed. Benazir Bhutto, for instance, has already been identified as a democratic face that Washington would like Pakistan to put on. But Bhutto as Prime Minister failed miserably twice, and she was out of country for almost eight years, afraid to face the corruption charges against her. This may further diminish her credibility as an effective leader. In addition, the very idea that Benazir Bhutto is an American choice would work against her. America is one of the least-liked nations in Pakistan today.

On the other hand, Musharraf has also lost much of his shine over the years. One reason is that his attempt to subdue the Supreme Court last March, when he sacked the Chief Justice, did not succeed. Another is that the much-vaunted economic development in Pakistan over the last eight years has bypassed the ordinary people, who are being hit hard by higher prices for food and other essential items. This has weakened President Musharraf as well.

Landslide Vote Gives Correa Mandate To Dismantle Free-Trade Economics

by Gretchen Small

"The long night of neoliberalism is over," Ecuador's President Rafael Correa declared when exit polls after the Sept. 30 elections for a Constituent Assembly showed his Alianza País movement had won what he called "the mother of all battles": a mandate to dismantle the financiers' free-trade model and transform the State into institutions empowered to defend the General Welfare.

Correa had staked his young Presidency on the elections, promising to resign if Ecuadorians voted to stick with the status quo, in which private financier interests maintain an iron grip over the majority of the media, political parties, and other institutions, and act, as Correa charged on Aug. 8, "with the logic of financial and banking capital, without the ethics of a human being and patriot."

With 95% of the vote counted as of Oct. 11, Correa's project had won a stunning landslide of 70%.

British and Wall Street interests had used the small nation of Ecuador as "a guinea pig," as the *Wall Street Journal* so baldly declared in 2000, for their policy of stripping national sovereignty to the point of elimination of even a national currency. After looting the country until nothing was left, in 1999, the financier interests running the government confiscated half of all bank deposits in the country to pay the foreign debt, while printing money like mad to bail out, not the depositors, but the bankers. In the resulting hyperinflation, the currency became worthless, falling from 7,000 to 25,000 sucres to the dollar, and the U.S. dollar was imposed as the currency in its place. When bank deposits were finally given back to the people, they were worth one-fifth of what they had been. The nation nearly disintegrated in the devastation that resulted from those policies, as non-governments came, and fell, in succession, and 2 million people fled to seek work abroad.

When the outspoken Rafael Correa, a 44-year-old economist who rejects the idea that destructive economic policies, such as globalization, are ever "irreversible," took the oath of office on Jan. 15, 2007, the financiers dismissed him, promising that his government, too, could be brought down rapidly.

Unlike the Baby-Boomer politicians governing in most of the world today, given orders to bow to "the way things are," or be shot—the young President has received numerous death threats—Correa turned to a power greater than anything the financiers can ever deploy: the desire of human beings to seize their right to a dignified existence; to demand, as he said in his Sept. 26 address to the United Nations, "their right to enjoy a life worthy of being lived."

Correa has organized the people of Ecuador to think big, and stand firm. "We don't aspire for Ecuador to become the Switzerland of the Andes. We aspire that, one day, Switzerland will want to be the Ecuador of the Alps," he told some 1,000 Ecuadorian immigrants who turned out to hear him address a rally in Brooklyn, New York on Sept. 23. Displaying the quality of voluntarism which the oligarchy always fears, he told them: "We can do everything that we propose to do."

First, the Oil Multis; Next, the Bankers

The Constituent Assembly is scheduled to be seated at the end of October, and has 180 days in which to draft a new constitution, which will then be brought to the voters. Issues of principle will be fought out during that period, but Correa is not waiting a half-year to act.

Four days after his election sweep, Correa moved to rein in one of the most powerful interests looting the country: the oil multinationals. Noting that certain foreign oil companies had made 200% to 300% profits in recent years, while some did not even pay taxes, Correa declared, "We are not going to be cheated again." He issued a decree on Oct. 4 stipulating that 99% of windfall oil revenues must now go the state, leaving the remaining 1% for the companies.

Ecuador produces around 530,000 barrels of crude oil a day, but 49% of that is currently in foreign hands, despite the Constitution, whose Article 247 declares the nation's subsoil resources to be "the inalienable property" of the state, to be exploited in furtherance of "national interests." The companies are operating under contracts signed when the benchmark price of oil was $23 a barrel, and many of those contracts stipulated that the companies would pay less to the government, should the price of oil drop below the benchmark rate, but left the payments the same, should it rise! As the international price of oil nearly quadrupled, the oil multis merrily made off with the entirety of that bonanza, until 2006, when the previous Palacios government ordered that the state receive 50% of the windfall.

The multis, which screamed when they had to give up

Roosewelt Pinheiro/ABr

Chevron Corp.

Ecuador's President Correa is moving hard against the oil multinationals that are looting the country, some without paying any taxes at all. Above, a center of oil production in the Oriente region of Ecuador.

half, are now calculating how to respond not only to the decree that they receive only 1% of the windfall revenues, but to the Correa government's subsequent announcement that it will be auditing the 15 sweetheart contracts, signed between 1995 and 2000, for irregularities. The Correa government has "requested" the contracts be renegotiated from joint venture contracts, back to the service contracts used before 1995. This would conform to the Constitution, both Article 247, and Article 3, which asserts the government's obligation to defend the country's natural resources and secure economic development for the "collective benefit" of all.

Correa stated after the election that regulating the national financial system is high on his list of priorities, including restructuring the central bank, whose so-called "autonomy," he charges, is a cover for corrupt control of national financies by private interests. He also said advancing regional integration will be key, particularly the creation of the Bank of the South, a proposed regional institution which *EIR*'s founder, Lyndon LaRouche, has praised as a step towards the needed new world financial order.

As could be imagined, opposition figures serving such powerful interests as those which control global oil and banking, are becoming apoplectic, telling their international friends that Correa is dividing the country. Correa pointed out after the elections, that the country has been proven to be more united than ever. But, he offered a friendly suggestion to those trembling over the loss of their privileges. They represent the elite who destroyed the country, the richest 2-3% who think they have the right to make decisions on people's lives and the nation's resources, he said. These are the people who remained silent when 2 million Ecuadorians were forced to leave the country to find a living, many dying in the attempt. What can I tell them, but "take a Valium," he said.

Doing What Americans Would Do

Just prior to the elections, Correa visited his good friend and ally, Argentina's President Néstor Kirchner, in Buenos Aires, before coming to the United States, where he has been painted by Wall Street as a would-be dictator and leader of some anti-American axis of evil alleged to be forming under Venezuela's President Hugo Chávez.

Correa took the lies, and the liars, head on. Interrogated by *Newsweek*'s nasty Lally Weymouth, Correa answered that his government "is not anti-American at all.... We are honest people who are doing what anyone would do in our country with [its] huge inequalities."

"The United States is a strategic country for Ecuador," he stated in a Sept. 25 address before the Council of Americas in New York City. He did not bow before the power of the Council, founded by the Rockefeller interests to represent the leading multinationals and financial groups, but laid out Ecuador's case for respectful relations with the United States based on his nation's sovereign right to develop.

Correa outlined Ecuador's inequalities to them. Unemployment, despite all those who have emigrated, remains around 11%, while one out of two Ecuadorians of working age do not have a secure job, he told them. Around 40% of the population lives in poverty.

My government's historic responsibility is far greater than the need to worry about its country-risk rating and maintaining statistical equilibriums, Correa said. "We are not prepared to persevere in policies which have not produced the economic and social results which the great majorities of my country demand." We are leading a constitutional change so as to be able to consolidate a new development perspective, by defining a state which, as he emphasized repeatedly, "recovers the powers of regulation, management, and planning lost on the torturous path traversed in the past two decades."

"The government has returned faith to a people who, a few years ago, were looted by the banking crisis, which saw how policies were applied to attract capital, but export people." We have succeeded, he said, "in letting Ecuadorians feel that after Jan. 15, 2007, the nation now belongs to all of them."

Who Is Doing What To Whom in Turkey?

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

The resolution passed by the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee (H.R. 106) on Oct. 10, acknowledging the genocide against the Armenian people in 1915, is *ostensibly* a victory for the Armenian lobby and the Armenian people, whether at home, or in the diaspora. That is, if one views developments as through a keyhole. Seen in the broader context of current strategic realities, however—realities obviously not on the radar screen of the Congress—the vote may provide a trigger for political and military actions in the turbulent Southwest Asia region, from which neither the Turks, nor the Armenians; neither the Iraqis nor the Kurds, nor anyone else, will benefit.

The 27-21 vote for the resolution, though not binding, represents the first time that such Congressional action has been taken, although the issue has been on and off the agenda for years. Largely symbolic, the resolution calls on the United States to acknowledge that the massacres which culminated in 1915 be designated a "genocide," that President Bush characterize it as such in his annual April 24 message, and that he "ensure that the foreign policy of the United States reflects appropriate understanding and sensitivity concerning issues related to human rights, ethnic cleansing, and genocide documented in the United States record relating to the Armenian Genocide and the consequences of the failure to realize a just resolution. . . ."

That the killings of Armenians beginning in the late 1890s and continuing through 1915 and beyond, constitute genocide, is not the issue. (And, to paraphrase the Bard, genocide by any other name is still genocide.) The fact that it was genocide has been documented, as referenced in the resolution, and our own research.* The real issue is: Will the current crisis in Southwest Asia, with the deteriorating situation in Iraq, simultaneous political crises in Lebanon and Turkey, and Vice President Dick Cheney's planned new war against Iran, ignite a regional explosion, which could lead even to a new world war? Will the Congressional committee's resolution contribute to that process?

In response to the vote, Lyndon LaRouche issued a strongly-worded denunciation of Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.), who threw her wholehearted support behind the resolution—despite the fact that four former secretaries of state had written a joint letter to her, urging against it, and warning that it would gravely destabilize U.S.-Turkish relations. LaRouche declared that he held Pelosi personally accountable for the consequences of the House action. He also noted that the Islamist government would take the opportunity to flaunt its nationalist credentials by fully backing the crackdown on the PKK and the denunciation of the crazy U.S. position peddled by Pelosi.

The scene is set for a new, dramatic escalation: Just as the House committee members were casting their votes, international wires reported that Turkey had begun shelling positions of the terrorist Kurdish PKK, inside northern Iraq. On Oct. 9, the Supreme Anti-Terror Board of Turkey met under the leadership of Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan, to deliberate over how to meet the increasing PKK threat. The PKK had killed 15 Turkish troops over the preceding weekend in southeastern Turkey. Following the meeting, the Board issued a written statement, saying: "The institutions concerned have been given the necessary orders and instructions to take all kinds of legal, economic and political measures to end the presence of the terrorist organization in a neighboring country in the upcoming period, including if necessary a cross-border operation," into Iraq. According to the Turkish paper *Zaman* Oct. 12, the Board meeting, which decided on the incursions, had discussed a new intelligence report, "PKK 2008," which says that the group has its weapons in Iraq, and has been moving them closer to the Turkish border. The report stressed that it is Iraq which is the sole safe haven for the PKK at present. Furthermore, it said that the PKK, hoping to beef up recruitment, plans spectacular terror attacks inside Turkey in 2008.

On Oct. 9, following the Turkish government statement that it would move aggressively against PKK terrorists, the civilian and military authorities put the country on the highest state of mobilization, the Turkish *Daily News* reported. Defense Minister Vecdi Gönül said, "there is no need for parliamentary authorization for a hot pursuit operation" to pursue PKK terrorists, but, he added, the government should get authorization from Parliament. Chief of General Staff Gen. Buyukanit stated: "If you ask me whether it would be useful or not, my answer is yes. It will be useful."

It is expected that the government will ask parliament for approval for a cross-border incursion. Prime Minister Erdogan, speaking to CNN Turk on Oct. 10, said this did not mean immediate action, however. "We could send the motion to parliament tomorrow," he said, adding that there could be a vote next week. His government wants a one-year authorization for an incursion. "It does not mean that everything will happen once we have the authorization," he said. "We want to have the authorization in hand so as to make a swift decision when it becomes necessary."

U.S. Stonewalling

Turkey has repeatedly threatened such moves, and the United States has repeatedly opposed the idea. Turkey has

* Muriel Mirak-Weissbach, "The Armenian Genocide: True Justice Requires the End of Geopolitics," *EIR*, May 3, 2005.

NATO

On Oct. 9, the Supreme Anti-Terror Board of Turkey met under the leadership of Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan, to deliberate over how to meet the increasing PKK threat. As Committee members voted in the U.S., international wires reported that Turkey had begun shelling positions of the terrorist Kurdish PKK, inside northern Iraq. Here, PKK supporters demonstrate in London in 2003.

argued, and rightly, that the U.S.A., as the occupying power in Iraq, could and should disarm the PKK terrorists there. Talks have gone on between the two allies on this issues. Referring to them, Erdogan said they "did not produce the expected results." He told CNN Turk, "It turned out to be wasted time. They [the U.S.] say they are against the PKK. If you are against, then you should do what is necessary."

So, Turkey will go it alone, if necessary. But it will not be a simple mop-up operation. If Turkey intervenes, then the authorities of the Kurdish Regional Government, who have been providing de facto support to the PKK, could respond. Although Turkey and Iraq recently signed a landmark agreement on cooperation in the fight against Kurdish terrorism, Baghdad balked at allowing Turkey the right for cross-border incursions, on grounds it would violate Iraq's sovereignty. And the Kurds have threatened retaliation. Washington has also vehemently opposed any such actions by the Turkish military in Iraq. Any move against the Kurds inside Iraq would also catalyze reactions from Kurds in neighboring states, like Iran (which has run joint anti-PKK operations with Turkey) and Syria. It is known that the Cheney networks have developed capabilities inside the Kurdish separatist movements in this region, especially in Iran. One Turkish newspaper has mooted that the PKK itself is nothing but a NATO-U.S. operation, aimed at destabilizing Turkey.

If the Turkish government required any encouragement to go ahead with such plans, then the vote in the House committee provided it on a silver platter. Ankara's response to the resolution's vote, was immediate. A government statement said the "irresponsible" resolution would probably endanger bilateral relations. "We still hope that the House of Representatives will have enough good sense not to take this resolution further," said the statement. If it did, this would jeopardize a strategic partnership with an ally; it would be an "irresponsible attitude," said the statement. "It is unacceptable that the Turkish nation should be accused of a crime that it never committed in its history." President Abdallah Gul also called the vote unacceptable.

On Oct. 11, the Turkish government recalled its ambassador for talks, for "a week or ten days," according to the Foriegn Ministry. At the same time, the Foreign Ministry summoned the U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, Ross Wilson. And, the Turkish *Daily News* reported on a series of demonstrations in the country, against U.S. Embassy and consulate buildings.

Among the measures Turkey could take, to "punish" the U.S.A. for the Congressional resolution, is the possible closure of the Incirlik base to the United States. Defense Secretary Robert Gates was quoted by AFP on Oct. 12, saying that 70% of air cargo, as well as 30% of fuel shipments and 95% of mine-resistance armored vehicles which are destined for Iraq, go through Turkey. After talks with his British counterpart Des Browne, Gates said, "The Turks have been quite clear about some of the measures they would have to take if this resolution passes," and recalled that France had been punished after its parliament passed a similar resolution on the genocide. These measures included denying overflight rights to the French Air Force.

Israel's Stake in U.S.-Turkish Relations

Israel is also reportedly concerned about the new strains in U.S.-Turkish relations. According to the *Jerusalem Post* of Oct. 12, Turkish Foreign Minister Ali Babacan, who met Israeli President Shimon Peres the previous Sunday (and invited him on Gul's behalf to visit Turkey), said that relations with Israel could also suffer. Babacan had mentioned on his visit that the perception in Turkey was that "the Jewish organizations … and the Armenian diaspora, the Aremenian lobbies, are now hand-in-hand trying to defame Turkey, and try-

U.S. Air Force/Tech. Sgt. Larry A. Simmons

Among the measures Turkey could take to "punish" Washington for the House resolution, is the closure of the Incirlik base (shown here) to the U.S.; 70% of air cargo, as well as 30% of fuel shipments, and 95% of mine-resistance armored vehicles destined for Iraq, go through Turkey.

ing to condemn Turkey and the Turkish people.... So if something goes wrong in Washington, D.C., it will inevitably will have some influence on relations between Turkey and the U.S., plus the relations between Turkey and Israel, as well." Other Israelis cited the recent moves by the U.S. Anti-Defamation League, to acknowledge the genocide, saying this meant that Israel would also be held responsible for the Congressional vote.

The Israeli angle is interesting, especially since that the Turks have recently been engaged in aggressive diplomatic efforts to mediate between Israel and Syria, in hopes of sparking some sort of negotiations towards peace. On Oct. 12, Syrian President Bashar Assad, in an interview to *Al Shuruq*, a Tunisian daily, said that Turkey had, for the last six months, renewed its efforts to mediate peace talks between Syria and Israel. Assad revealed that Turkish officials have been making frequent visits between Ankara and Damascus in ongoing efforts to prepare the ground for Israel-Syria talks.

This, and other recent events, raise the question: Is there an active policy being pursued by the Cheney-led war party in Washington, to force Turkey into a series of counterproductive military and political moves? The Turks are, as said, seeking to mediate between Israel and Syria. But Cheney's group has made clear it wants nothing to do with Syria, and refuses to allow any discussion of the Golan Heights in the so-called peace conference the White House wants to organize for November. Furthermore, Turkey recently signed a major gas deal with Iran (public enemy number one in Washington), whereby Iranian gas would travel via Turkey to European consumers. Washington made known its disapproval. Just days ago, on Oct. 10, it was announced that Tehran and Damascus had signed a huge oil deal, whereby Iran will deliver 105 billion cubic feet of gas per year to Syria, a deal worth $1 billion. Significantly, the gas will be delivered to Syria via Turkey. Is Turkey to be punished for these initiatives?

The Achilles' Heel

If the members of the House committee were to remove their blinders and look at this broader picture, they might think again about how to proceed. Establishing truth about the historical record is a precondition for establishing justice, in this case, for the Armenian people. But, should their Congressional actions provide the pretext for military moves in the region of the sort indicated above, what will they have gained?

By the same token, it must be said that the official Turkish attitude towards the Armenian question has made it possible for forces on a higher strategic planning level, to utilize it as a political tool. As one Turkish publication, the *Star*, wrote on Oct. 12, the problem is that Turkish officials have refused to deal with the Armenian issue rationally. Since the tragic events themselves, one Turkish government after another has solemnly declared that there was no genocide, that the Armenians who died were hapless victims of World War I, etc. Not only that, but according to a paragraph in the Turkish legal code, it is a crime to offend "Turkishness." Any reference to the Armenian genocide is considered such an offense against Turkishness, and is punishable. Recently, the son of Hrant Dirk, an Armenian journalist who had been prosecuted for speaking of the genocide, and was assassinated by a crazed ideologue, was also condemned for similar thought crimes.

As long as this sort of mentality prevails, the issue of the Armenian genocide can be used to manipulate Turkey and its people. A sane approach to the issue, would be to bring together responsible historians from both sides, to unlock the Ottoman and other archives, and seek to find the truth about those tragic events. One important feature that such research would reveal, is the role of the British in the World War I machinations that led to the genocide. Lamentably lacking in the U.S. Congress's resolution, is, in fact, any mention of the role of the British in the Young Turk operation which organized the massacres. Such a historical inquiry should be undertaken, as has been proposed by exceptional historicans on both sides, in the search for truth, and in the spirit of reconciliation between the Armenian and Turkish people, once and for all.

'Four Powers' Policy Needed for Myanmar

by Mike Billington

The frenetic Anglo-American sponsorship and support for the September demonstrations in Myanmar have been matched by their equally frenetic effort to coerce Myanmar's neighbors into backing Western demands for intervention into Myanmar's sovereign affairs. China, India, and Russia—the three great powers of Eurasia—and Myanmar's Southeast Asian neighbor Thailand, have refused to accept the fraudulent argument presented by London and Washington that the situation in Myanmar is a "threat to international peace and security"—the threshold required by the United Nations Charter for Security Council intervention into a sovereign state. The Western press and political leaders are screaming for regime change, but their professed concern for "human rights" is recognized internationally as a cover for their imperial designs, already demonstrated in Iraq and Afghanistan, and perhaps soon in Iran and Syria.

A look at the map (**Figure 1**) will reveal the underlying purpose in Western efforts to destabilize Myanmar—it is the strategic hub between China, India, and Southeast Asia, and thus serves as a target of convenience in keeping the Eurasian world divided. It is therefore not surprising to see that the Anglo-American coverage of the recent crisis is almost entirely focussed on blaming China, India, and Thailand for their "failure" to confront the military government in Yangon: *Washington Post* editorial page editor Fred Hiatt even suggested that China be told to choose between holding the Olympics in 2008 and its support for Myanmar!

However, the Bush Administration's capacity to take direct action in East Asia, with the existing disaster in Southwest Asia still unfolding, is close to zero. Wiser minds in Washington, including within the State Department, may in fact recognize the urgency of U.S. cooperation with the Asian powers to engage Myanmar positively, as the Asians are already doing, through regional development projects, and cooperation in drug-enforcement and counter-terror operations. One model is the Six-Party Talks on the Korea crisis, which have succeeded, through State Department collaboration with China, Russia, Japan, and South Korea, in engaging North Korea positively, despite howls of opposition from the neoconservatives associated with Vice President Dick Cheney.

The activation of a portion of Myanmar's Buddhist monks in the September protests, follows a pattern seen before in Southeast Asia. In Vietnam, in 1963, U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, working largely behind President Kennedy's back, sponsored a radical Buddhist faction's public revolt, run directly out of the U.S. Embassy, to facilitate a military coup against President Ngo Dinh Diem, thus facilitating a full-scale U.S. war in Vietnam. In Thailand, in 1992, an ascetic Buddhist sect under the direction of former Gen. Chamlong Srimuang led demonstrations, with extensive support from Washington, in a violent confrontation with troops and police, bringing about the downfall of the government of Suchinda Kraprayoon.

While the crackdown on monks in Myanmar will have some impact domestically, the military actions were far below the level of violence during the 1988 popular uprising, in which an estimated 3,000 were killed. The government reports that ten were killed in the September crackdown, with about 2,000 arrests, many of whom have already been released.

Who Is Aung San Suu Kyi?

It is quite possible that one result of the events of the past weeks will be the waning of the influence of Aung San Suu Kyi, the nominal head of the opposition National League for Democracy (NLD). Suu Kyi is the daughter of Aung San, the Burmese leader who negotiated the independence of Burma from the British after World War II, and was killed in 1947 by a factional opponent—with British backing. Suu Kyi was subsequently educated by British diplomatic and intelligence "Asia hands" in India and London. She married Michael Aris, a Briton, and an expert on the Himalayan culture of Tibet and Bhutan; Aris was trained by the dean of British intelligence operations against China in the Himalaya region, Hugh Richardson. Richardson profiled and manipulated the tantric Buddhist cult of the Dalai Lama in Tibet against China, demanding that Tibet be left in its "pristine" state of backwardness. Aris and Suu Kyi edited a book on Tibet in Richardson's honor in 1979.

Suu Kyi visited her dying mother in Burma in 1988, only to be swept up in the mass demonstrations which broke out against the military government of Gen. Ne Win, who had led Burma's military government through his often bizarre "Burmese Way to Socialism" from 1962 to 1988. Although Suu Kyi had not previously been involved in political activity, she was rapidly adopted as the spokesperson for the movement, joined by her husband and the British intelligence operations behind him.

The military forces that crushed the uprising also deposed Ne Win. The new junta quickly undertook the first serious operations to pacify the multiple ethnic armies (see below), and set elections for 1990 to select delegates to a constitutional convention. This election, which was won by Suu Kyi's NLD, is repeatedly mis-reported in the West as a governmental election, as if the NLD had been elected to rule—a falsehood easily refuted by reading even the Western press coverage from before the election. Demands for the government to be handed over to the NLD were rejected, and Suu Kyi was placed under house arrest. She was then granted a Nobel Peace Prize,

FIGURE 1

With peace on the borders for the first time since British colonization, Myanmar's road and rail connections to India, China, and Thailand are finally being constructed. India is creating new inland waterway connections, while investing in oil, gas, and hydroelectric power, and constructing a port on the Bay of Bengal. China and Thailand are building a series of dams on the Salween River along the eastern border. In the north, the old "Burma Road" from India to China, is being restored and upgraded. China is planning a crude oil terminal on the Bay of Bengal and a 2,380 km pipeline to Yunnan.

and the glorification of Suu Kyi by the Anglo-American oligarchy went into high gear. The United States and Britain proceeded to define all relations with Myanmar through the interests of this one woman—a convenient cover for their actual geopolitical intentions.

The constitutional convention was not held until 1995. Aung San Suu Kyi was released from house arrest, and the NLD was invited to attend. Within a few weeks of the opening of the convention, however, Suu Kyi insisted that the NLD drop out, arguing that any constitution which failed to exclude the military from government was unacceptable.

However, Mrs. Suu Kyi Aris's dogmatic insistence that the opposition must follow the demands of the British and the "Project Democracy" networks in the U.S.A.—in particular, by supporting the imposition of sanctions against their country by the United States and Europe—has become increasingly unpopular among the opposition within Myanmar, and even among the dissident movement living abroad. It is recognized by many, perhaps most, that the sanctions have failed, that Suu Kyi is seen as an asset of London and Washington, and that Myanmar's Asian neighbors, China, India, Russia, Thailand, and others, are engaged in a significant opening up of Myanmar to trade, investment, and major regional transportation projects, which are beginning to lift the extremely poor country out of its isolation and poverty.

In October 2003, Matthew Daley, then the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, told Congress that the sanctions primarily disrupted the garment workers in Yangon, leaving as many as 100,000 young women jobless. Many of these women, Daley said, "have entered the flourishing illegal sex and entertainment industries," either in Myanmar or in neighboring countries.

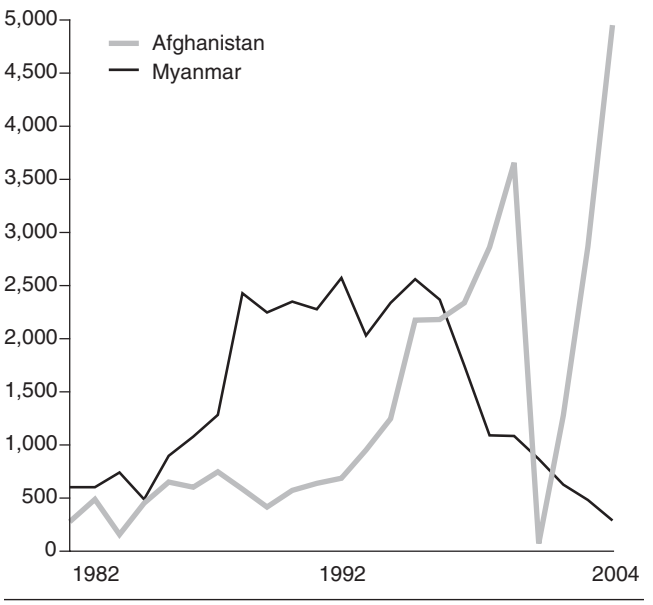
It is of note that the September demonstrations were not sparked by a lack of democracy, but by the government's lifting of subsidies on fuel. While regrettable, a similar crisis is facing every nation on Earth, as the mounting inflation in fuel (and food!) forces governments to choose between lifting their subsidies, or incurring massive new debts, further undermining their economic sovereignty. In fact, the International Monetary Fund had explicitly advised the Myanmar government to lift the subsidies, as "prudent" economic policy—a fact left out of nearly all Western coverage of the crisis, to date.

The Military's Role

The military government is recognized by all honest observers for having united Myanmar for the first time since its British colonization in the 19th Century. The British-orchestrated constitution which was forced upon the nation in exchange for independence in 1948, included the right of each ethnic entity to declare independence from the central government in Yangon—an intentional prescription for disunity and continual conflict. As independence negotiations were proceeding in London under Aung San, the British Conservative Party's wartime governor of Burma, Reginald Dorman-Smith, set up an organization called "Friends of the Burma Hill People," to foster such perpetual conflict—and assure the continued "free trade" in opium, through those regions which were not under the control of the central government.

There are several modern-day "Reginald Dorman-Smiths," who have obstructed every effort by the Myanmar government to defeat or pacify the ethnic druglords. These include especially George Shultz and George Soros, who are,

FIGURE 2
Opium Production, Myanmar and Afghanistan



not coincidentally, two of the leading promoters of drug legalization internationally, including even the heroin extracted from opium. Shultz, who personally put together the original George W. Bush Administration from his neo-conservative network, was a leading light in the International Republican Institute (IRI), a U.S. government-funded institution which conducts political subversion against Myanmar (among other nations) under the guise of promoting "democracy." (Former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, a personal controller of Suu Kyi, heads the "Democratic" partner-in-subversion of the IRI, the National Democratic Institute.)

As to mega-speculator George Soros, who finances Burmanet, the Burma Project, and numerous other organizations promoting subversion in Myanmar, he is the primary financial sponsor of every state referendum in the United States to legalize drugs. Soros's Open Society Institute went so far as to successfully pressure the Global Fund, a UN agency, to cut funding for a $98 million project in Myanmar to combat AIDS, TB, and malaria, an act which was exposed and condemned by the International Crisis Group.

The fact that this Wall Street "drug lobby" is leading the campaign to overthrow the Myanmar regime is not accidental: That regime, working with Thailand and Laos, has nearly wiped out "Golden Triangle" drug production. Western anti-drug forces have loudly protested the failure of the U.S. and Europe to recognize the monumental success of Myanmar's drug suppression, and to help them in completing this urgent task. A U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration report in 1996 praised Myanmar's pacification of ethnic drug armies and the dramatic increase in drug seizures within Myanmar. In 1999, the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) held its International Heroin Conference in Yangon, despite strenuous opposition from Washington and London, whose representatives boycotted the meeting. Interpol's Secretary General Raymond Kendall, in his address to that conference, said: "It is high time the international community became acquainted with the excellent work that is being carried out in Myanmar against the illicit production and trafficking of heroin."

This year, Antonio Maria Costa, the UN anti-drug chief, acknowledged this historic achievement by the junta, while noting that Afghanistan has more than made up for the opium supplies eliminated in Myanmar. The UN reports that Myanmar has cut opium production by more than 90%, while Afghanistan, under U.S. and NATO occupation, now produces 92% of the world's opium, poisoning and killing the youth many nations (**Figure 2**).

Negotiations

UN special envoy Ibrahim Gambari visited Myanmar after the suppression of the demonstrations, meeting with the head of the government, Gen. Than Shwe, and twice with Aung San Suu Kyi. He apparently delivered a message from the government to Suu Kyi, that it would open discussions with the opposition if she were to drop her support for sanctions, and stop calling for confrontation rather than dialogue with the military government. Gambari, reporting back to the UN on Oct. 5, denounced the use of force and mass arrests to quell the demonstrations, but spoke of the offer of negotiations as an "historic opportunity," and thanked the Myanmar government for its cooperation during his mission.

Suu Kyi responded to the offer of talks by agreeing to consider them in a positive light, while an NLD spokesman said that they now recognize that the military must have a role in any future government. The great concern in Myanmar is that, if Suu Kyi again plays the British hard line, that any future resurgence of Buddhist activism could lead to a split in the military and civil war. This would benefit no one but the British.

Washington could contribute to this "historic opportunity," rather than sabotage it, by working with the three great Eurasian powers, China, India, and Russia, in their ongoing development of road and rail networks connecting China, India, and Southeast Asia through Myanmar; their development of Myanmar's oil and hydropower resources, and their nuclear energy capacity (Russia has already offered to build a nuclear plant and educate nuclear scientists and engineers from Myanmar); and in providing aid to Myanmar's anti-drug and health-care capacities. This would represent the "four-power alliance" which Lyndon LaRouche has called for more generally. And as Pope Paul VI emphasized in the encyclical "Populorum Progressio" in 1967, "Development is the new name for peace."

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A Conspiracy of Folly

Goldman Sachs may seem to be running the world, but being lead bank in a global blowout has its disadvantages.

The announcement this month that Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper had selected former Goldman Sachs banker Mark Carney to become the next governor of the Bank of Canada, represents the latest in a string of appointments of former Goldman Sachs bankers to key posts in the financial policy and supervisory apparatus. Everywhere one turns, it seems, there is a former Goldman banker running the show.

The list is impressive, and begins at the White House, where former Goldman banker Joshua Bolten is Chief of Staff to President George W. Bush. At Treasury, Secretary Henry Paulson and Under Secretary for Domestic Finance Robert Steel are both Goldman men, Paulson a former CEO and co-chairman, and Steel a former vice-chairman. Paulson and Steel are key figures in the President's Working Group on Financial Markets, a.k.a. the Plunge Protection Team, and have reactivated the financial crisis command center at Treasury.

To improve coordination with the Fed, former Goldman economist William Dudley was installed as chief of markets at the New York Fed, which handles market operations for the Federal Reserve System. Former Goldman managing partner Reuben Jeffrey, III, who sat on the Plunge team while chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, is now Under Secretary of State for Economic, Energy and Agricultural Affairs, the top economic post at the State Department, and former Goldman security director Randall Fort is Assistant Secetary of State for Intelligence and Research, and heads State's intelligence operations. Former Goldman co-chairman Stephen Friedman was appointed in 2005 as chairman of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

New York Stock Exchange chairman John Thain is a former president of Goldman Sachs, while former Goldman electronic trading specialist Duncan Niederauer is president of the NYSE. Last year, the NYSE went public after buying the Archipelago electronic stock exchange, which was partly owned by Goldman Sachs. Not surprisingly, the NYSE is moving toward an electronic trading model. Thain also served as co-chairman of the 2005 World Economic Forum.

Goldman Sachs is also well-represented on the international scene, where former Goldman banker Mario Draghi not only heads the Bank of Italy, but also sits on the boards of the Bank for International Settlements, the European Central Bank (BIS), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the Asian Development Bank. Draghi also chairs the Financial Stability Forum, a global plunge protection apparatus created after the near-collapse of the financial system in September 1998. Italian Premier Romano Prodi and Italian deputy treasury chief Massimo Tononi are also Goldman alumni.

The Goldman gang is well represented at the World Bank as well. There, Robert Zoellick recently replaced ousted neo-con Paul Wolfowitz, and George Richardson is the principal financial officer.

In addition, both Draghi and former New York Fed president E. Gerald Corrigan, now with Goldman Sachs, are members of the Group of Thirty, a collection of alleged "wise men" who help steer the global financial system. The G-30 also includes former Fed chairman Paul Volcker and former Bank of England official and BIS general manager Sir Andrew Crockett, among others.

On top of all of this, Goldman Sachs is by far the most profitable investment bank on Wall Street, and the largest hedge fund manager in the world, with the sometime exception of J.P. Morgan Chase. Goldman alumni run some of the larger of the free-standing hedge funds, such as Fortress Investment, J.C. Flowers, Omega, ESL, Perry Capital, Och-Ziff, Farallon, and others. Former Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin, a former Goldman co-chairman, is chairman of the executive committee at Citigroup, the largest U.S. bank, while Goldman's London chief, former WTO chief Peter Sutherland, sits on the board of the powerful Royal Bank of Scotland. Jim Cramer, founder of TheStreet and CNBC screaming head, is also a former Goldman banker.

By all appearances, Goldman Sachs sits at the top of the world, unmatched in financial and political power. But appearances are often deceiving. It is clear that this Goldman Sachs network has been designated the command center for managing the global financial collapse, but that position is akin to moving a load of highly unstable explosives over rough terrain. History has not been kind to the "lead ducks" of the financial bubble, as the case of J.P. Morgan, Goldman's predecessor as a workout bank, indicates. Morgan blew up, and was taken over by rival Chase Manhattan. According to Lyndon LaRouche, "Goldman Sucks" is being played by the Brits, and will go down with the system it ostensibly runs.

Will Social Dems Return to Reason?

After years of flirting with monetarism, the SPD shifts back to a pro-labor, dirigist orientation

Several weeks of intense street campaigning in early 2005 by the LaRouche Youth Movement in Germany, with the slogan "Produce, don't speculate," met such a strong positive response among labor and the party base of the Social Democrats, that SPD party chairman Franz Müntefering, on April 18 of that year, decided to tap into the ferment with his now famous attack on the "locust funds" that have been devouring German industry and jobs. During the remaining four weeks of the campaign for the May 22 parliamentary elections in North Rhine-Westphalia—Germany's biggest state—and the following weeks of campaigning for the early national elections on Sept. 18, the SPD and its party leaders engaged in an amazing nationwide drive that abandoned most of the previous pro-monetarist orientation, and emphasized the need to defend industry against the predator funds.

Whereas the SPD had been in a hopeless situation before, this new drive enabled it to nearly win the election, and the political situation changed to such an extent that the economic-financial-policy neo-cons among the Christian Democrats were unable to win the elections outright for their Chancellor candidate Angela Merkel. A Grand Coalition of Social Democrats and Christian Democrats (CDU-CSU) had to be formed, in November 2005.

But the string-pullers in the banks and funds managed to unleash a revolt inside the SPD, get Müntefering overthrown and replaced at the party top, and pulled the SPD back into the monetarist camp, where it had been in 2004, when SPD Chancellor Gerhard Schröder implemented the "Hartz IV" policy of drastic cuts in the labor and social welfare budgets of the government.

This changed last month, when the new SPD chair Kurt Beck suddenly made himself the spokesman of those that want the Hartz IV policy to change, because it has led to the impoverishment of several million Germans, mostly longer-term unemployed, whose monthly income had been reduced to welfare levels, by that policy. Beck's call for a return of the former jobless support payments that gave citizens up to 67% of their last monthly income, before becoming unemployed, led to a fierce confrontation with the SPD's members in the Grand Coalition government: Labor Minister Franz Müntefering, Finance Minister Peer Steinbrück, Foreign Minister Frank Walter Steinmeier, and Transport Minister Wolfgang Tiefensee (the latter, also in conflict with the party over his plan for railway privatization).

Their argument—that the Social Democrats have to remain loyal to Hartz IV; that anything else would cost more money, which allegedly isn't available; and that there "cannot be a return to the other side of the river" (as Steinmeier put it)—however, met strong opposition among party members. The national SPD party convention in Hamburg, at the end of October, is expected to feature a majority vote of delegates for a revision of the Hartz IV policy, as well as against railway privatization. The Tiefensee plan to shut down almost a third of the national railway grid, with cost-cutting arguments, has especially enraged the Social Democrats, who want to keep the railways in the hands of the state.

Therefore, after the Hamburg convention, the question is whether the aforesaid cabinet ministers can stay in the government, when their party calls for a new policy. The ferment in favor of labor and the state also exists among the labor wing of the Christian Democrats, so that once this tendency has won the upper hand in the SPD, Chancellor Angela Merkel, the party chairwoman of the CDU, will also have a big problem in her own party. Not only may the SPD's government ministers be replaced, then; the Grand Coalition may collapse altogether, and Germany may again face early elections for national parliament.

Whatever direction the political developments in Germany may take now, and early elections are not unlikely, the crucial question is, whether the revived Social Democrats and their corresponding pro-labor currents among the Christian Democrats, who also oppose Hartz IV and railway privatization, will prevail. Will they be able to adapt to the LaRouche Movement's programmatic input, as rapidly as in they did in the Spring of 2005?

Kurt Beck's recent remarks reflect the impact of the full breakout of the global financial collapse at the end of July, which heralds the end of monetarist policies; it also reflects the impact of a series of recent statements which Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the chairwoman of the BüSo party in Germany, has made in defense of state intervention to halt the economic-financial destruction. These statements have been mass-circulated throughout Germany, meeting strong positive response among the population, notably also among the party base of the SPD—as in early 2005.

International Intelligence

Colombia, Venezuela Open Trans-Caribbean Pipeline

Colombian President Alvaro Uribe and Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez inaugurated on Oct. 12 a 225 km pipeline that joins both countries, and will deliver 150 million cubic feet of gas from Colombia to Venezuela during the next five years, and after that will send 200 million cubic feet from Venezuela to Colombia. This is the first stage of a pipeline that will extend into Panama and Ecuador. During the event, President Uribe announced that Colombia will join the Bank of the South, explaining that this was not meant as a rejection of the World Bank or the Inter-American Developement Bank, "but an expression of solidarity, of loyalty with the brotherhood of Latin-America to which we are not going to fail."

Ecuadoran President Rafael Correa, invited to the event, said that this integration shows that "there's more that joins us than separates us," and the next step will be the inauguration of the Bank of the South, now including Colombia, Argentina, Ecuador, Bolivia, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Venezuela. "We are seeking to forget an old view that sought to create great markets, not great nations; that sought great consumers but not great citizens," Correa said.

British Judge Rules Gore Movie Contains Propaganda

A British judge ruled on Oct. 10 that Al Gore's global warming movie (for which he won the Nobel Peace Prize), "An Inconvenient Truth," can only be shown in British public schools, if teachers inform the students that it isn't always true. The judge issued his decision on the basis of British education laws which prohibit the promotion of unbalanced political views in the classroom.

The case was initiated by a father, who sued to stop the Department of Children, Schools, and Families from sending copies of Gore's movie to schools across England, on the grounds that it contained "serious scientific inaccuracies, political propaganda and sentimental mush." High Court judge Michael Burton did not stop distribution of the movie, but ordered that it could only be shown if teachers warned students that the science isn't decided on global warming.

The judge cited nine specific scientific errors in the film, made in "the context of alarmism and exaggeration." These included Gore's assertion that a sea-level rise of up to 20 feet would be caused by melting of either West Antarctica or Greenland in the near future. The judge called this "distinctly alarmist," as it is "common ground that if Greenland melted it would release this amount of water—but only after, and over, millennia."

Likewise, there is "insufficient evidence" that global warming produced Hurricane Katrina, as Gore asserts. And as for the claims that polar bears have been drowning searching for ice, Judge Burton wrote that "the only scientific study that either side before me can find, is one which indicates that four polar bears have recently been found drowned because of a storm."

LaRouche: India Should Reconsider Nuclear Deal

Lyndon LaRouche on Oct. 12 issued a statement, in response to comments by India's Prime Minister Singh, that he would be willing to abandon the U.S.-India nuclear deal to prevent the collapse of his government.

LaRouche observed that it may be in India's national interest to take a second look at the deal, given that, so long as Vice President Dick Cheney remains in office, the Bush Administration is thoroughly untrustworthy, and no agreement with the Administration can be considered viable. LaRouche proposed that the U.S.-India deal be suspended, pending the U.S. adoption of the proposal presented to President Bush in early July at the Kennebunkport, Maine summit, by Russian President Vladimir Putin. The Russian leader proposed a U.S.-Russian strategic partnership, including on ballistic missile defense.

An acceptance of the Kennebunkport proposal, LaRouche explained, would be a test of the honesty of the Bush Administration at this time. There are, LaRouche added, many Republicans who share his view, that the Administration absolutely cannot be trusted, under the current circumstances, to live up to any strategic promises. LaRouche said that there is no benefit to dealing with this U.S. government, so long as Cheney is running U.S. policy.

He added that the behavior of Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) is a further complicating factor.

LaRouche then addressed India's own needs. India must be completely free to complete the thorium cycle, including the freedom to charge it up, he said. The country faces a severe water and power crisis, particularly in the south. This is an existential crisis for India and for all of South Asia. Any deal which in any way hamstrings India's ability to proceed ahead, with full sovereign control over the full thorium cycle, is bad for India.

Private Security Firms Order Probe of Blackwater

The International Peace Operations Association, the trade group for private military companies, announced on Oct. 12 that Blackwater USA had formally withdrawn its membership in the association. On Oct. 8, the IPOA's executive committee authorized an independent review of Blackwater "to ascertain whether Blackwater USA's processes and procedures were fully sufficient to ensure compliance with the IPOA Code of Conduct."

The IPOA claims that its code of conduct "is a set of ethical and professional guidelines for companies in the peace and stability operations industry," and that it "stresses human rights, corporate ethics, international humanitarian law, transparency, accountability, and responsibility and professionalism in relationships with employees, clients, and partner companies."

State Reps Tell Congress: Pass 'Firewall' Bill Now!

Appearing together (by telephone) on The LaRouche Show Oct. 6, Rep. Juanita Walton of St. Louis, Mo., Rep. Harold James of Philadelphia, Pa., and former Rep. LaMar Lemmons III of Detroit, Mich., discussed with host Marcia Merry-Baker, Economics editor of *EIR*, the fight to get Congress to pass Lyndon LaRouche's Homeowners and Bank Protection Act (HBPA). Resolutions in support of the Act have been introduced, so far, in five state legislatures (Florida, Michigan, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Illinois), and are pending in three others (Missouri, Alabama, and Tennessee). In addition, a petition in support of the resolution is circulating nationwide (see list of endorsers below). The states represented by the three legislators are at the top of the list of those threatened by the blowout of the housing bubble and the foreclosure "tsunami" it has caused. State representatives Walton and James, and Lemmons' father, Rep. LaMar Lemmons II, have each introduced emergency resolutions memorializing Congress to pass the HBPA. Matthew Ogden of the LaRouche Youth Movement also joined the discussion. (The LaRouche Show airs every Saturday at 1 p.m. Eastern Time on www.larouchepub.com.)

Asked about the conditions in their states that led the lawmakers to call for Federal action, Representative Walton noted that foreclosures in the St. Louis area have increased by 115% in the recent period. Then, Representative James described how representatives of the LaRouche movement had briefed him on the HBPA, and what he did about it. Here are excerpts from the discussion.

James: I got all this information as relates to the homeowners, foreclosures, and just seeing how many foreclosures there are in our city, in Philadelphia and in Pennsylvania—it's alarming.... We have a program to try to help assist homeowners who lose mortgages and it's just overwhelming.... So when this was brought to my attention, I put the co-sponsorship memo out, asking Congress to do something right away, and was able to get about 41 co-sponsors. [James's bill is H.R. 418.]

Walton: That's excellent. And in our state, Missouri, we're not in session, so I have mine drafted. I did submit it to the NBCSL, which is the National Black Caucus of State Legislators. In fact, we had our meeting last month in Washington, and looked at items that we should have as our agenda for 2008, and that was the number-one thing that was on the list: the foreclosures, and addressing that issue, and speaking to Congress on that issue.

Baker: LaMar, you're speaking from Detroit, and I know that over the last few years, you have been leading walking tours in ruined neighborhoods, to call attention to this.

Lemmons: As a matter of fact we are here in Detroit, and now I can say that this is "the belly of the beast." The home of all the Big Three [automakers], and there's very little Big Three inside the city of Detroit. They have the headquarters here in Auburn Hills, Dearborn—those are suburbs—and the city of Detroit. But the reality is that there's little auto manufacturing going on here.

There are massive amounts of homeowner foreclosures, and Lyndon LaRouche was the *only* person I know, to come out with a national program for a moratorium on the foreclosures—and we need it, because our House district is number five in the entire United States. And these are all poor and working-class people in the first place.

And the casinos that we have built as a so-called "economic solution" haven't worked. As a matter of fact, the crisis has accelerated, because people have been desperate and they

have been gambling, and they have been losing, and it has accelerated the rate of foreclosures here in the city of Detroit. No city in the nation—cumulatively—of its size, has had more foreclosures than the city of Detroit.... Detroit having at one point, at the last census, approximately a million [people]. At the next census, we're probably going to be down below 750,000....

Baker: And in Pennsylvania, Harold, you likewise, Philadelpha, and in the Pittsburgh area, you are ranking among the top. And as you say, the agencies which might give some advice were swamped.

James: Overwhelmed. Yes, they're overwhelmed....

Lemmons: In Michigan, we were able to garner, in one day, 21 co-sponsors, and one or two of them Republicans. They're leery when something just comes up and moves that quick, so we didn't get that co-sponsorship. But we are going to do a House Concurrent Resolution, which would be both chambers, as well as we'll open it up for co-sponsorship whenever we get the chance, and that's where the LaRouche Youth Movement comes in, wherever we get movement on the bill....

And once on the floor, we'll open it up for co-sponsorship, and I assure you, it will be massively bipartisan, and you can expect at least a majority of the members of the legislature to support it, being, a majority being 56 or more, supporting. So it will send a real message to Congress, as soon as we can get movement on the legislation. And the only thing which has held us back from getting movement is that the economic crisis here in Michigan has been so bad that, on the front burner, has been to deal with the almost $2 billion annual budget deficit that we've had.... We've got *massive* homeless problems that we've never had here in Detroit. And that's another by-product....

Baker: Juanita, you were going to say more on that?

Walton: In fact, when I was in Washington the other week, my husband and I walked from the hotel to Union Station, and he happened to see that someone homeless had set up, it looked like they had just kind of been there for quite some time, in terms of the blankets and everything that they had; they had quite a bit of stuff they had accumulated—he was just shocked to see it. We saw a lot of homelessness and even people that had mental illness walking around, that you could see, and this was in a two-block walk. And, I guess you would say, he really hadn't seen it. I said, "Look, only thing you have to do, is get out of your car in St. Louis and walk downtown, and you'll see the same thing, in the parks in the city—of St. Louis—and throughout the city. You just have to get out of your car, and walk, and start looking....

Baker: Harold, I understand you have been involved in taking this to national institutions. Were you in Washington for the Congressional Black Caucus?

Lemmons: ...I'll be meeting with my Congresswoman, who also happens to be the chair of the Black Caucus, and I'll also be meeting with the chair—being here in Detroit—with the chair of the House Judiciary Committee, John Conyers.... I have spoken with John and he is 100% supportive of it. We've got to get someone to introduce it in Congress. And now, we have control of the House, and there's no reason whatsoever that we shouldn't get some movement in Congress on this legislation.

Walton: I've also spoken to my Congressman, Congressman [William Lacy] Clay, in reference to the issue, and he's very aware of it....

Baker: Now, Harold James, you also have on the Republican side, Sen. [Arlen] Specter, who says he wants to pay attention to the issue. But you've had Rep. [Paul] Kanjorski from the Wilkes-Barre area that's completely bombed-out, old coal mining, milling area, who said a couple weeks ago that the entire financial system is coming down. So, do you see any motion from your delegation or anywhere in the country you've been speaking to people about?

James: Well, I wrote all three of our Congressmen from Philadelphia: that's [Robert] Brady, [Chaka] Fattah, and Allyson Schwartz. And I sent them a letter this week; I haven't got a response from them. I sent them copies of the resolutions, but I haven't had a response yet. But I'm sure the LaRouche Youth Movement will get some kind of response this week....

Baker: Matt Ogden has some breaking news, and then, maybe even if Harold has to leave, he still would want to hear about it right now. Go ahead, Matt.

Ogden: The news is that the first legislative body in the nation has actually passed the resolution for the HBPA: The Pontiac, Michigan City Council passed a resolution the day before yesterday calling for Congress to act immediately on the HBPA.

Baker: Matt, also, there's Illinois.

Ogden: The other breaking news is that just like in the three states that we have represented on the line, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Missouri, another state has also taken the initiative to submit a draft resolution to at least circulate: The Illinois state legislature now has a draft resolution circulating and collecting co-signers....

Lemmons: ...We've got to make sure the Presidential candidates, particularly the Democratic, but both parties, are addressing these issues. I hear everything about 9/11 and who is going to prevent the next 9/11, but I hear nothing about the 9/11 that's happening to our economy, I near nothing about what's happening with Katrina, I hear nothing about the banking. So we've got to make sure that these are the issues being addressed by the Presidential candidates.

Petition to Congress: Implement the Homeowners and Bank Protection Act

This petition from the Lyndon LaRouche Political Action Committee (LPAC) is being circulated across the United States by, and to, state and local elected officials, and to labor movement leaders, and other elected leaders, for presentation to the U.S. Congress. If you would like to endorse this petition, please send an e-mail to lpacpetition@gmail.com, and include your full name and your organization (for identification purposes only.)

The onrushing financial crisis engulfing home mortgages, debt instruments of all types, and the banking system of the United States, threatens to set off an economic depression worse than the 1930s.

Millions of American citizens are threatened with foreclosure and loss of their homes over the upcoming months, according to studies released by RealtyTrac and Moody's Economy.com.

The hedge funds which spread this financial collapse among markets worldwide, by dominating speculation in all those markets, are now going bankrupt and demanding government bailout of their securities and derivatives. The nominal value of the derivatives based on mortgages alone is the size of the combined GDP of the nations of the world. The hedge funds, the mortgage-backed securities, the financial derivatives *can not* be bailed out.

This financial crisis is now threatening the integrity of both state and Federally chartered banks, as typified by the run on deposits of Northern Rock mortgage bank in Britain in September and Countrywide Financial in California during the month of August; and such a banking collapse would wipe out the life savings of American citizens, and drastically undermine the economic stability of our states and cities.

In a similar financial crisis in the 1930s, President Franklin D. Roosevelt intervened to protect banks and homeowners; for example in April 1933, he introduced legislation as a "declaration of national policy . . . that the broad interests of the Nation require that special safeguards should be thrown around home ownership as a guarantee of social and economic stability. . . ." One month earlier, his Bank Holiday reorganized the nation's failing banks under Federal protection.

The principles of the Homeowners and Bank Protection Act of 2007, proposed by economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., meet this crisis. It requires emergency action that only the United States Congress has the capability to enact. This act includes the following provisions:

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

2. During the transitional period, all foreclosures shall be frozen, allowing American families to retain their homes. Monthly payments, the equivalent of rental payments, shall be made to designated banks, which can use the funds as collateral for normal lending practices, thus recapitalizing the banking systems. These affordable monthly payments will be factored into new mortgages, reflecting the deflating of the housing bubble, and the establishment of appropriate property valuations, and reduced fixed mortgage interest rates. This shakeout will take several years to achieve. In the interim period, no homeowner shall be evicted from his or her property, and the Federal and state-chartered banks shall be protected, so they can resume their traditional functions, serving local communities, and facilitating credit for investment in productive industries, agriculture, infrastructure, etc.

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

I urge the Congress of the United States to pass legislation embodying these three principles immediately, as emergency legislation, halting a "tsunami" of foreclosures, keeping millions of American families in their homes to avert social chaos, and protecting chartered lending banks of the United States and the states.

Signers of the Petition

Congressman Mervyn Dymally*; currently State Representative; Los Angeles, Calif.

Dr. Joycelyn Elders, former Surgeon General of the United States; Little Rock, Ark.

Congressman Andy Jacobs*; Indianapolis, Ind.

Rosa Rosales, National President, League of Latin American Citizens; San. Antonio, Tex.

Current and Former State Elected Officials

Listed alphabetically by state, and alphabetically by name within each state:

Northeast/Mid-Atlantic:

Sen. Eric Coleman; Hartford, Conn.

Rep. Douglas McCrory; Hartford, Conn.

Rep. Felipe Reinoso; Bridgeport, Conn.

rJo Winch, Hartford City Council; Hartford, Conn.

Erford Fowler, City Council; Newburyport, Mass.

Councilman Jorge Gonzalez; City Council, Lawrence, Mass.

Rep. Benjamin Swan; Springfield, Mass.

Councilman Radhames Capellan; Prospect Park, N.J.

Richard Forbes; Committeeman, Pohatcong Township, Pohatcong, N.J.

Rep. Gordon Johnson; Englewood, N.J.

Harry Apolito; County Legislator, 15th District, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Rep. Harold James; Philadelphia, Pa.

Rep. Thaddaeus Kirkland; Philadelphia, Pa.

Rep. Ron Waters; Philadelphia, Pa.

Midwest:

Rep. Annazette Collins; Chicago, Ill.

Sen. Samuel Smith; E. Chicago, Ind.

Rep. Oletha Faust-Goudeau; Wichita, Kan.

Rep. Lee Gonzales; Flint Township, Mich.

Rep. LaMar Lemmons II; Detroit, Mich.

Rep. LaMar Lemmons III*; Detroit, Mich.

Everett Seay, City Council; Pontiac, Mich.

Rep. Esther Haywood; St. Louis, Mo.

Rep. Rodney Hubbard; St. Louis, Mo.

Rep. Jamilah Nasheed; St. Louis, Mo.

Rep. Terry Riley,* City Council; Kansas City, Mo.

Rep. Charles Quincy Troupe,* Board of Aldermen; St. Louis, Mo.

Rep. Juanita Walton; St. Louis, Mo.

Sen. George W. Burrows*; Adams, Neb.

Sen. John DeCamp*; Lincoln, Neb.

Sen. Don Eret*; Dorchester, Neb.

Rep. Catherine Barrett*; Cincinnati, Ohio

Kevin Conwell, City Council; Cleveland, Ohio

Rep. Annie Keys*; Cleveland, Ohio

Robert White, City Council; Cleveland, Ohio

Rep. Jim Bradford; Pine Ridge, S.D.

Sen. Theresa B. Two Bulls; Pine Ridge, S.D.

Tribal Chairman Robert Cournoyer, Yankton Sioux Tribe; Marty, S.D.

Rep. Clayton Halverson; Veblen, S.D.

Sen. Frank Kloucek; Scotland, S.D.

Rep. Gerald F. Lang; Madison, S.D.

Rep. Larry Lucas; Mission, S.D.

Sen. Ryan Maher; Isabel, S.D.

Rep. Eldon Nygaard; Vermillion, S.D.

Tribal Chairman Joseph Brings Plenty, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Eagle Butte, S.D.

Sen. Dan Sutton, Flandreau, S.D.

Rep. Tom van Norman; Eagle Butte, S.D.

Rep. Christine Sinicki; Milwaukee, Wisc.

South:

Rep. Yusuf Abdus-Salaam; Selma, Ala.

Rep. Ronald Grantland; Hartselle, Ala.

Rep. Thomas Jackson; Thomasville, Ala.

Rep. Thad McClammy; Montgomery, Ala.

Rep. Demetrius Newton; Speaker Pro-Tem; Birmingham, Ala.

Rep. John Rogers; Birmingham, Ala.

Rep. James Thomas; Selma, Ala.

Rep. Priscilla Taylor; West Palm Beach, Fla.

Rep. Billy Mitchell; Stone Mountain, Ga.

Rep. Howard Mosby; Atlanta, Ga.

Rep. Earnest Williams; Stone Mountain, Ga.

Dan Johnson, City Council; Louisville, Ky.

Sen. Joey Pendleton; Hopkinsville, Ky.

Mayor Jack Hammons; Winnsboro, La.

Sen. Robert Kostelka; Monroe, La.

Mayor Reggie Skains; Downsville, La.

Rep. Earl Banks; Jackson, Miss.

Rep. Credell Calhoun; Jackson, Miss.

Jackie Washington, Business owner and NAACP activist; Biloxi, Miss.

James Mitchell, City Council; Charlotte, N.C.

Rep. Robert Brown; Charleston, S.C.

Rep. Joe Towns; Memphis, Tenn.

Supervisor James E. Clem; County Board, Loudoun County, Va.

West:

Sen. Joe Neal,* Las Vegas, Nev.

Sen. Carlos Cisneros; Questa, N.M.

John Wiley Price, Dallas County Commission; Dallas, Tex.

Labor Signers

Scott Henning, Grievance Chairman and Trustee, United Steelworkers Local 8378; McMinnville, Ore.

Bruce Hawley, President, Western Michigan Building Trades; Business Manager, Ironworkers Local 340; Grand Rapids, Mich.

Gary Barnett, Chairman, UAW CAP Council Franklin County; Columbus, Ohio

Mark Sweazy, President, UAW Local 969; Columbus, Ohio

Kathy Jensen, Financial Secretary, UAW CAP Council Franklin County; Columbus, Ohio

Frank Hettinger, Business Agent, Elevator Constructors Local 20; Louisville, Ky.

Bob Gossman, Chairman, UAW Retirees Local 969, Columbus, Ohio

John Jeffries, President, IAM Lodge 830; Louisville, Ky.

Windell Gregory, Secretary-Treasurer, District Lodge 19 IAMAW; Paducah, Ky.

Gordon Brown, Trustee, UAW CAP Council Franklin County; Columbus, Ohio

Bob Breckinridge, Trustee UAW CAP Council Franklin County; Columbus, Ohio

Lawrence Ryan, President, United Steelworkers Local 370; Ft. Smith, Ark.

Charles Morton, Executive Director, Dayton Building and Construction Council; Dayton, Ohio

Martin Sheets, Vice President, Local 1395 IBEW; Indianapolis, Ind.

Rick Nye, President, UAW Local 2269; Columbus, Ohio

Eugene Morey, President, UAW Local 849; Ypsilanti, Mich.

Gary Perry, Chair, Franklin County Union Label Committee; Columbus, Ohio

Michael Balls, Vice Chair, Saginaw County UAW CAP Committee; Trustee UAW Local 699; Board of Directors, Wanigas Credit Union; Saginaw, Mich.

* Former elected official.

Van Collins, Uniserve Director, Michigan Educators Assn; Saginaw, Mich.
David Campbell, Secretary-Treasurer, Area Local 480-481 APWU; Ferndale, Mich.
Paul Shemanski, International Representative, IAM Michigan; Comstock Park, Mich.
Frank Barkley, President, 12th District VA Council AFGE; Business Agent, Local 1061, AFGE; Van Nuys, Calif.
James Berger, Business Manager, IBEW Local 309; Collinsville, Ill.
Ismael Martinez, Recording Secretary, USWA Local 1482; Old Bridge, N.J.
Adrian King, President, UAW Local 35; Hamtramck, Mich.
Steve Green, President, USWA Local 1482; Old Bridge, N.J.
Sue Daniel, Treasurer, Smith County Central Labor Council, former Vice President, Texas AFL-CIO; Frankston, Tex.
Lawrence Oberding, Business Agent, Ironworkers Local 44; Cincinnati, Ohio
Maurice Pulley, Executive Board, Local 1654 AFSCME; Milwaukee, Wisc.
Bert Atkins, Chairman, Legislative Committee, IAM Local 837, St. Louis, Mo.
Richard Downs, Vice President, Heat and Frost Insulators Local 18; Indianapolis, Ind.
Shane Shook, President, AFSCME Local 3450; Des Moines, Iowa
William Londrigan, State President, Kentucky AFL-CIO; Frankfort, Ky.
Mark Thomas, Business Agent, Ironworkers Local 3; Pittsburgh, Pa.
Douglas Kubic, Financial Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent, ILA Local 815; Milwaukee, Wisc.
John Jeffries, President, Local 830 IAM, Louisville, Ky.
Jonathon Dooley, Vice President, Amalgamated Transit Union Local 1447; Louisville, Ky.
Rhonda Rivers, Recording Secretary, ATU Local 1447; Louisville, Ky.
Wanda Mitchell-Smith, Political Action Representative, AFSCME Council 62; Louisville, Ky.
Paul Jacobs, Business Representative, Teamsters Local 379; Boston, Mass.
Richard Womack, National Representative, AFL-CIO; Philadelphia, Pa.
Kenneth Koch, President, IAM Lodge 681; Vice President Kentucky AFL-CIO; Louisville, Ky.
Larry Johnson, President, IAM Lodge 1720; Mayfield, Ky.
Ron Basham, Chief Steward, IAM Lodge 830; Louisville, Ky.
Mary Garr, President, CWA Local 3310; Louisville, Ky.
Jim Neubauer, Business Manager and Financial Secretary, IBEW Local 1377; Cleveland, Ohio
S.L. Stephens, President, UAW Local 882; Hapeville, Ga.
Jeff Monroe, UAW International Representative, General Dynamics Coordinator; Detroit, Mich.
Donald Lawson, Labor lawyer and consultant; San Jose, Calif.
Chris Holland, Apprentice Program Instructor and Former Executive Board, Ironworkers Local 416; Norwalk, Calif.
Kenneth Pifer, Business Representative, Local 312; Painters and Glaziers; Kalamazoo, Mich.
Joe Joseph, Former President, UAW Local 1970; Dearborn, Mich.

Vulture Funds Are Squatting on Congress

by Anton Chaitkin

The widely reported unblushing corruption of Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-Nev.), in privately assuring private-equity fund managers he would block Congress from raising their taxes, has sharply illustrated the necessity behind Lyndon LaRouche's strategy: To save the country, as with LaRouche's proposed Homeowners and Bank Protection Act of 2007, you must rally the state and local political levels to force Congressional action—with pitchforks.

Legislation has been introduced into Congress to raise to normal income-tax levels the taxation on equity-fund and hedge-fund managers who are now taxed at lower capital-gains rates. The gigantic "buyout" vulture funds' lobbying war against Congress was the biggest mid-Summer political news item in Washington.

Blackstone Group, Carlyle Group, and other funds paid over $5 million to lobbyists to try to block the tax proposals, even funding an obscene front group calling itself the Coalition for Capital Access, that appeared in September, saying it represents "minorities and women" who, unlike the usual white male billionaire pirates, are *also* managers of hedge funds and private equity funds.

London Speaks

The British imperial center moved in directly, issuing a thinly veiled warning to the U.S. Congress. In his first press interview since appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer (Treasury chief), Alistair Darling said July 5 that he was wary of making any sudden changes to British taxation laws concerning private equity funds. He cautioned that such rapid changes could have unintended and undesirable consequences, citing as an example, the Sarbanes-Oxley law passed in the United States in the wake of the Enron scandal. That, he said, damaged the U.S. economic market, and "London's actually benefitted because of that."

LaRouche commented on the scuffle, as reported July 10 on larouchepac.com: "The rich have to pay their taxes. States are already reporting tax shortfalls and deficits. The Federal government needs the tax income to make capital loans and grants to the states to recover. These private equity looters, in particular, have stolen the pensions, and/or the jobs, of millions of employees of corporations they've bought up. They

claim they're making money for pension funds, but the jobs and pensions were stolen by them. They should shut up and pay their taxes."

Reid Sneaks

The *Washington Post* reported Oct. 9 that Senator Reid had met repeatedly in closed sessions with private equity leaders, and told them the legislation raising their taxes would not appear on the Senate's calendar this session. The *Post* quoted Reid's spokesman Jim Manley: "Given the difficulty in getting any legislation through the Senate and the little time left this year for moving other issues important to the American public, it is unclear whether there is sufficient time to address the appropriate tax treatment of private equity firms."

The hedge/equity fund strong-armers have been pressing all around the Congress, and swarming over all of the Republican and Democratic Presidential candidates as well.

Take, for example, the pathetic case of Sen. Barack Obama (D-Ill.), a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. He announced, at the end of September, that he had hired lobbyist Moses Mercado as a senior campaign advisor. Mercado's firm, Ogilvy Government Relations, is the main lobbying agency for Blackstone Group, Carlyle Group, and the hedge and private equity funds attacking Congressional attempts to tax them. Obama's own on-his-knees campaign fundraising efforts began last December 2006, when billionaire George Soros convened a council of investment bankers to back Obama, who was seen as an alternative to the Clintons.

Mercado is a former top aide to Democratic National Committee chairman Howard Dean. His insider status with "Screamer" Dean—as their faction squeezed funds to Democratic Congressional candidates despite warnings from LaRouche and the Bill Clinton forces—has been publicly lauded by Ogilvy's chief Wayne Berman, Mercado's lobbying boss. Berman's firm was formerly notorious as the Federalist Group, a center of the Tom DeLay/K-Street corruption machine in Washington. Wayne's wife Lea Berman is currently social director at the White House, having previously served in the same capacity for Vice President Dick Cheney and his wife Lynne, and then as Lynne Cheney's chief of staff.

Or take the case of former professional basketball star Earvin "Magic" Johnson: Johnson is the most prominent public spokesman for the Access to Capital Coalition, formed Sept. 7, 2007 as the "minorities and women" front for the Private Equity Council (Carlyle Group and Blackstone Group). At the same time, Johnson has been raising funds for Hillary Clinton's Presidential candidacy.

Magic Johnson owns his own private equity enterprise, which is part of a billion dollar partnership called Canyon-Johnson Urban Funds. This is managed by Canyon Capital Advisers, a hedge and realty fund unit spun off from Michael Milken's operation within Drexel Burnham Lambert. When Milken went to prison for his junk bond scams, the men who helped him shape his deals, Joshua Friedman and Mitchell Julis, went off to form Canyon.

Friedman, Julis, and their partner Robert Turner—who directly manages Johnson's money in the Urban Funds—all still speak at events sponsored by Michael's "Milken Family Foundation."

Get the Pitchforks

In his Oct. 10 webcast, LaRouche was blunt:

"The people in the Congress are insane from the top down. That … means they're intimidated by Harry Reid, [and] by [House Speaker Nancy] Pelosi, and so forth … Therefore, they will sabotage anything … not pleasing to the bankers, to the financiers. And that is to the international financiers, in the City of London.…

"All we have to do, is reestablish the principle of sovereign government: That sovereign government is the highest authority on this planet, and especially in our own country.…

"I'm setting fire to the tail of some creatures these days. And I'm going to get more and more rough. It has to be done: We're trying to save the nation, and these gutless wonders, they disgust me.

"Don't be intimidated by this crap. We … know, on the state level, … we have support from those who are recognized representatives. Whether they're in government or in leading institutions like trade unions.… And cumulatively, on a national level, we know the majority of the people, as against what we're getting in the Congress, agree with us! We're right! And they're wrong, and they're cowards. And that's what the problem is.

"And the way to deal with this, is, don't say, 'how do we do this, if these guys, won't?…' Well, we can always lynch 'em! And you know, that may be said in jest, but it's a very nice jest to make.

"…Harry Reid is ready for retirement.… He has his own prejudices; he's pro-Truman, which is not to his credit, but essentially, he is in the twilight of his career in the Senate. And he is ready to throw up his hands and say, 'Okay, I'm about ready to quit. What do you want me to do?' to the bosses. And I saw him turn—remember, I was involved with him all through 2005, into the beginning of 2006. I saw him turn in 2006, and he was reached. He went exactly the opposite way on every kind of issue … with an emotional turn against me on this thing. Very clear, clear signal. 'No, no, no, no, no.' And he sold out everything.…

"You get … not someone who is naturally malicious, who's made some big deal, but when big power came up to them—like the Mormons in that region told Harry Reid, 'No Harry,' he said 'Okay.' And he took his licking, and he's been taking it ever since. I would say he's a man who decided to quit, but to go out with a nice pension."

The Pentagon's Virtual World Of 'Military Transformation'

by Carl Osgood

In 1776, the fledgling American republic, still fighting for its independence from the British Empire, faced a seemingly impossible military situation. Among other problems, it had no navy capable of protecting its thousands of miles of coastline from the Royal Navy, then the most powerful fleet afloat. Robert Morris, the "Financier of the Revolution," in a Feb. 1, 1777 letter to naval hero John Paul Jones, noted this problem. "It has long been clear to me," Morris wrote, "that our infant fleet cannot protect our coasts; and the only effectual relief it can afford us is to attack the enemy's defenseless places and thereby oblige them to station more of their ships in their own countries, or to keep them employed in following ours, and either way we are relieved so far as they do it." Thus did Morris establish the principle that being too weak to defend, it was necessary to attack![*]

John Paul Jones set out to prove the principle, and did so with great success, as did other heroic privateers in the service of the Revolution.

Almost 170 years later, Gen. Douglas MacArthur would prove it again when, after having been ordered out of the Philippines by President Franklin Roosevelt, he concluded that the only way to defend Australia from a Japanese invasion was to discard the British-authored Brisbane Line plan, which contemplated leaving two-thirds of the continent to the Japanese, and instead, defend Australia from 1,000 miles forward in New Guinea. MacArthur's situation in July 1942 was only marginally different from that described by Morris in 1777. MacArthur had too few forces with which to defend Australia, and the forces he did have were poorly equipped and undersupplied. So, he did the only thing he could do: Go on the offensive!

Now, fast forward to 2007. What if Morris, or MacArthur, or George Washington, or any of the other successful American military leaders of the past had the Information Age tools that are available to military commanders today? Today, the situation could be modelled in a computer-run virtual environment, which would include satellite and laser radar mapping of the terrain, the ability to track and record, in real time, movements of people whether on foot, in vehicles, on water, or by air, and profiles of the major population groups and their leaders. Scenarios could be run through this environment to generate possible courses of action. Those courses of action could then be presented to the commander as a "menu of choices" for deciding what to do next. "We can anticipate the best outcome, the worst outcome, the most likely outcome, and provide the decision-maker a broader, analytical underpinning for his decision than a legacy staff, a manual approach, is able to create," said Dave Ozolek, the director of the Joint Futures Lab at U.S. Joint Forces Command in Suffolk, Va., in an Aug. 7 interview. The Joint Futures Lab is where the modelling and simulation experiments to create this capability are performed, using a supercomputer installation specifically funded for this purpose by Congress.

But the algorithms used in the virtual environment are not the same thing as human cognitive activity. Could the computer even digest a concept such as, "When you are too weak to defend, it is necessary to attack"? Indeed, what possible courses of action might the computer come up with, if the situation that MacArthur faced in July 1942 were run through the simulation? Or that of George Washington on Dec. 24, 1776, after having been driven out of New York by the British, and forced to retreat all the way across New Jersey into Pennsylvania? Would the computer come up with Washington's plan to re-cross the ice-choked Delaware River, and attack the Hessians at Trenton and the British at Princeton, thereby keeping alive the cause of the Revolution just at the point that the British thought they had the war won?

Aside from the exclusion of that quality of creative thinking (for which gobs of information is not a substitute), there is another crucial difference. Morris, Washington, and MacArthur were dedicated to the principles of a republic committed to promoting the welfare of its citizens and the establishment of those principles as a beacon for the world. The Bush-Cheney Administration is committed to an imperial principle of domination of the world, as reflected in its own strategic policy documents. Cheney, as Secretary of Defense in the George H.W. Bush Administration, had overseen the production of a policy that, in the words of Nicholas Lemann, in an April 1, 2002 *New Yorker* article, "envisioned a future in which the United States could, and should,

* Holloway H. Frost, *We Build a Navy* (U.S. Naval Institute Press, 1929).

prevent any other nation or alliance from becoming a great power."

That policy outlook caused an uproar inside the Pentagon and the national security institutions at the time, and was rejected by the cooler heads inside the administration, including then-National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft. But, the policy's authors, who included Paul Wolfowitz and I. Lewis "Scooter" Libby, brought it with them when they came back into government with Cheney in the George W. Bush Administration in 2001. The pre-emptive war policy enunciated in the September 2002 National Security Strategy, is a reflection of that fact. So, this is the strategic outlook that the designers of the virtual worlds being developed at the Joint Futures Lab are actually in the service of.

Better Decision-Making?

Ozolek and his colleagues argue that the modelling and simulations that they are working on will provide commanders with much better analysis to back up their decision-making by making it possible to anticipate unintended consequences. "What we're trying to do," he said, "is highlight if you do this, there's this X percent chance that this really bad thing could happen; there's this Y percent chance that this really good thing could happen; the highest probability is that the following conditions will emerge from this. Frame a course of action, and then the commander can decide what risk he is willing to take, where does he want to reinforce things, what course of action will give him overall the most positive strategic outcome."

Had this capability been available to then-Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld and L. Paul Bremer, the man Rumsfeld installed in Baghdad to run Iraq in May 2003, would Bremer still have disbanded the Iraqi Army? If we take Ozolek at his word, then the scenario could have been run through the virtual environment, and the resulting analysis should have said, among other things, that sending 400,000 armed men home with no jobs, no paychecks, and no future, was a really bad idea and could help plant the seeds of a future insurgency. What the analysis would ignore is the *intention* behind the decision, which should be obvious when looked at in combination with Bremer's de-Ba'athification order and the order to shut down and privatize state-run factories.

As *Washington Post* reporter Tom Ricks wrote in his book *Fiasco: The American Military Adventure in Iraq,* stability was the *target* of Cheney and the neo-con war party, not their goal. The instability fostered by Bremer's orders, which could have been foreseen by any person knowledgeable about Iraq, without a computer simulation, not only helped spread chaos and years of bloodshed; it also opened up the opportunities for profit by military contractors ranging from Halliburton to Blackwater to Britain's Aegis Defense Systems, this privatization of war being another key feature of the so-called Revolution in Military Affairs.

The Pre-Emptive War Doctrine

Rumsfeld's and Bremer's decisions in Baghdad take us back to the broader *intention* underlying their policy. That intention can be seen spelled out in British intelligence operative Prof. Bernard Lewis's 1970s "Arc of Crisis" and Prof. Samuel Huntington's early-1990s "Clash of Civilizations" policies. The Arc of Crisis policy, to use radical Islam as a weapon against the Soviet Union, was implemented in Afghanistan, first by Jimmy Carter's National Security Advisor, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and than by the Reagan Administration. When the anti-Soviet Afghan mujahideen of the 1980s turned out to be the terrorists of the 1990s, this phenomenon was regarded as an "unintended consequence" of the U.S.-backed guerilla war, by the same officials who were instrumental in implementing that policy. What many did not understand was that, in fact, it was just another chapter in Great Britain's 200-year-old "Great Game," of divide and conquer in Central and Southwest Asia, in which both Lewis and Brzezinski are thoroughly schooled.

The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 provided the opening that should have been used to implement Franklin Roosevelt's long-delayed post-World War II plans to rebuild the world according to what he termed "20th-Century American methods," as opposed to 19th-Century British imperial methods. Instead, Huntington came along with his "Clash of Civilizations" thesis, which claimed that conflict among civilizations, such as between the Christian West and the Muslim East, was our unavoidable future. This became the basis on which the Cheney war party promised to subdue the world using "shock and awe" methods, to "protect" us from cave-dwelling terrorists and any country that might have the potential to challenge our status as "the world's only superpower." Though not necessarily expressed in these terms, this outlook permeates and dominates American strategic thinking, as indicated by recent repeated statements from senior Army leaders that we are now living "in an age of persistent conflict."

Alexander Hamilton, writing in *Federalist No. 8*, in 1789, seemed to anticipate where such an outlook would lead, when he wrote, "The violent destruction of life and property incident to war, the continual effort and alarm attendant on a state of continual danger, will compel nations the most attached to liberty to resort for repose and security to institutions which have a tendency to destroy their civil and political rights. To be more safe, they at length become willing to run the risk of being less free."

The methods being developed at U.S. Joint Forces Command, being, as they are, based on behavior modification in the military, political, economic, and other realms, rather than on a moral commitment to defend the general welfare, seem to be facilitating our way down the road Hamilton warned of. To that degree, they are the opposite of the kind of creative thinking typified by Washington, MacArthur, and Franklin Roosevelt.

Mankind's Next 50 Years Of Space Exploration

It is a Renaissance view of man that is required to build the "cathedrals" of the second half-century of the space age. Marsha Freeman reports.

The Soviet Union opened the age of space exploration 50 years ago, on Oct. 4, 1957, by successfully launching the world's first Earth-orbiting satellite, Sputnik. This half-century anniversary, being celebrated around the world, provides an opportunity, and an obligation, to review not only the accomplishments of the first 50 years of the Space Age, but the philosophical fight that had to be waged to bring it to fruition. It is a fight that started centuries ago, and continues to this day, over man's role in the universe.

The "space race" between the United States and the Soviet Union, which began with Sputnik, and culminated in the July 20, 1969 landing of the first astronauts on the Moon, saw the greatest peacetime mobilization of scientific and technological resources in world history. That mobilization was the science driver for technology-based economic growth in the United States, for two decades.

It allowed mankind, for the first time, to explore the Earth with an array of new tools, and from a "Solarian" perspective. It opened exploration of Earth's neighbors in the Solar System to *in situ* examination, by the scientific instruments sent there, as extensions of man's Earth-bound senses. The resulting data allowed scientists to carry out the critical experiments, against which to test their theoretical knowledge and hypotheses.

The Apollo lunar landings, for the first time, brought man face-to-face with the magnificent continuing creation of his universe.

While today, when American Space Shuttles and Russian Soyuz spacecraft routinely take people into space, and unmanned craft are either at, or on their way to, more than half the planets in the Solar System, it may seem "natural" that mankind is exploring space. But nothing that has been accomplished over these past 50 years, has come about without an intense fight.

What is available today in space technology, is just a faint reflection of what had been planned for this second half-century of the Space Age, when it began. Today, we are still in the midst of the political and philosophical fight that was waged to create the advancements of the first five decades of the Space Age.

'The Power of Reason'

The Second World War saw the development of two breakthroughs in science and technology that would reshape the post-war world: rockets and nuclear fission. Married, they presented a formidable new weapon, that could threaten entire nations, as far as half-way around the globe. Put to use for the benefit of all mankind, they could open a new age of prosperity, for all of the people on the Earth.

In October 1946, the RAND Corporation, think tank of the Army Air Force, and representing the crazed utopian faction in the military, proposed that "air power" and psychological warfare be the post-war tools of military policy. RAND put forward a program to use the coming technology of rockets as a way to project the "aura of power," against the Soviet Union. "The psychological effect of a satellite will in less dramatic fashion parallel that of the atomic bomb," RAND's analysts wrote, in "Time Factor in the Satellite Program." While Bertrand Russell and his co-thinkers were proposing preemptive nuclear bombing of the Soviet Union, RAND proposed that, "combined with our present monopoly of the A-bomb, such a [satellite] threat . . . will give pause to any nation which contemplates aggressive war against the U.S. . . . [I]t would be well to give the world *the impression* of an ever-widening gap between our technology and any other possible rivals" (emphasis added).

While the role of this new technology of rockets was being debated in policy-making circles in Washington, scientists were planning an International Geophysical Year (IGY), dur-

PRNewsFoto/Newscom

"Thank you, Sputnik!" reads the banner, in English and Russian, hung from a Saturn V rocket, in this photograph taken on Oct. 4, 2007, at the U.S. Space and Rocket Center, in Huntsville, Ala. Standing behind the replica of Sputnik are, left to right, Konrad Dannenberg, Homer Hickam, Dr. William Lucas, Dr. Ernst Stuhlinger, and Dr. Julian Davidson. Dannenberg and Stuhlinger were instrumental in launching the world's first rocket to reach space, in October 1942, at Peenemünde, Germany. At the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, they worked on the Saturn V rocket that took American astronauts to the Moon.

ing 1957-58, as a follow-on to the two highly successful international Polar Years, which had taken place in 1882 and 1932. Scientist Lloyd Berkner, who had accompanied Admiral Byrd on his Antarctic expedition in 1928, and was a key organizer of the IGY, stated his motivation for the global initiative: "Science is creative beauty in the highest sense. It provides a systematic and reliable criterion of universal applicability in Plato's search for the 'harmonious, the beautiful, and the desirable. . . .' Truly, the characteristic of civilized man that distinguishes him from all other creatures is his learning, the ability to utilize knowledge to free himself from the vicissitudes of his environment."

Berkner also anticipated the argument that would be made later, regarding the "cost-benefit" of space exploration: "Each new technology derived from science has a permanence that continues to benefit society indefinitely in the future. Thus capital represented by discovery outlives all other forms. Consequently, the investment in basic research should be written off over an indefinitely long time against the permanent gains acquired by society."

At the start of the International Geophysical Year, both the U.S. and Soviet Union announced they would attempt to launch an Earth-orbiting satellite. With the success of Sputnik, the question of what the guiding principles would be for this new arena of man's activity was squarely on the table.

One month after Sputnik's Oct. 4, 1957 launch, space visionary Krafft Ehricke published an article in *Astronautics* magazine, titled, "The Anthropology of Astronautics," in which he formulated those guiding principles:

First Law: Nobody and nothing under the natural laws of this universe impose any limitations on man except man himself.

Second Law: Not only the Earth, but the entire Solar System, and as much of the universe as he can reach under the laws of nature, are man's rightful field of activity.

Third Law: By expanding through the universe, man fulfills his destiny as an element of life, endowed with the power of reason and the wisdom of the moral law within himself.

This optimism, and a grounding in the most profound philosophical concepts that Western civilization has developed since Plato, defined the terms of the fight that was to come. This defining of man as an active instrument of creation in the universe, was not to go unchallenged.

Inner Versus Outer Space

The gauntlet was thrown down when President Dwight Eisenhower signed the law, on Oct. 1, 1958 creating the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), a civilian agency, to carry out the nation's space efforts. The fear on the part of the British oligarchy and others, that Sputnik, the space race, and this new space agency would unleach optimism about the future, was well founded.

A 1959 study by the social-control Institute for Social Research found that four out of five people said the world is better off because of science. Most disturbing to these sociologists was the observation that "the long range possibilities of the space age apparently have much more meaning for those people who are most likely to live to see them," that is, the

youth. Worse still, after Sputnik, the nation was rallied to substantially improve science and math education for these young people, to meet the challenges ahead.

In 1958, Donald Michael, who, a few years later, would become a member of the U.S. committee of the neo-Malthusian Club of Rome, co-authored a study, titled, "Man in Space: A Tool and Program for the Study of Social Change," with anthropologist, and "cultural relativist," Margaret Mead.

In March 1961, two months before the Apollo program was announced, the "liberal" Brookings Institution, concerned with the "sociological" profiling of society, released a report on "Proposed Studies of the Implications of Peaceful Space Activities for Human Affairs." The principal author was Donald Michael.

The Brookings proposal was that NASA establish a "social sciences research capability," to be "concerned with the consequences of its own activities." This was not a proposal to study how to create the needed scientists and engineers, or how to better educate the population about science, or how to transfer NASA-developed technology to the economy. Initiating the 1960s counter-culture shift to zero growth, and the importance of "inner feelings," as juxtaposed to "outer space," Brookings insisted that NASA study the adverse social impact on society of the space program!

Brookings proposed that NASA study how it would have to compete with other scientific endeavors for "limited resources." Michael proposed that an area of study be "the disillusionment and cynicism" among NASA scientists, who feel they are being used by politicians. Cultural values might change, Michaels foretells, leading society to a "rejection of technological innovation" that NASA would bring about. In the footsteps of H.G. Wells, a cultural paradigm shift was being created as the battering ram against the greatest American achievement since the victory over fascism in World War II.

President John F. Kennedy's announcement, on May 25, 1961, that the United States would, by the end of the decade, "land a man on the Moon and return him safely to the Earth," quickened the pace of the organizing against space exploration.

Leading environmentalist Barry Commoner wrote in *The Nation* on Dec. 16, 1962: "At this moment, in some other city, a group may be meeting to consider how to provide air for the first human inhabitant on the moon. Yet we are meeting here because we have not yet learned how to manage our lives without fouling the air man must continue to breathe on Mother Earth."

Dr. Philip Abelson, member of the American Association of the Club of Rome, the CFR, and editor of *Science* magazine, opined on April 19, 1963: "NASA has sought examples of technology fallout in its program. To date, those cited have not been impressive. The problems of space are different from the earthly tax-paying economy."

The mother of all social profiling and psychological warfare shops, the London Tavistock Institute, led the charge against uncontrolled optimism, as Americans, and people all over the world, watched in awe, as man conquered space. In the mid-1960s, the Tavistock Institute's magazine, *Human Relations* reported, with alarm, that the space program was producing an extraordinary number of "redundant" and "supernumerary" scientists and engineers. "There would soon be two scientists for every man, woman, and dog in the society," they warned. The expanding pool of these scientists and engineers would have a profound impact on the values of American society, from skilled workers to office clerks, Tavistock reported, down to grammar school children.

In 1966, a book titled *Social Indicators* was published, written by Bertram Gross. As a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, Gross was a leading promoter of the shift to the "post-industrial" society. The aim was to convince then-President Lyndon Johnson that scientifically vectored developments in new technology were not the basis for the attainment of civil rights and economic advancement, but rather, the "Great Society" would ameliorate poverty through "social programs."

The purpose of the Great Society program, Gross wrote, is that it "looks beyond the prospects of abundance to the problems of abundance.... The Great Society is concerned not with how much, but how good—not with the quantity of our goods but the quality of our lives." Gross later became editor of the Tavistock Institute's periodical *Human Relations*.

The space program, because of its very reach beyond any limits, was the target of a concerted campaign to replace scientific and industrial development with a "return to nature," environmental paranoia, disdain for science, and the 18th-Century British economic and social policy of "war of each against all."

The Apollo Dead End?

One of the greatest myths perpetrated by space historians, has been that there was no visionary follow-on to Kennedy's Apollo program, because the lunar goal was a "dead end." In fact, in the view of the men who managed NASA, the scientists and engineers who carried out the Apollo program, and the American public, missions to the Moon were not the end of the space program; they were only the beginning.

Krafft Ehricke was well known for his adage: "It has been said, 'If God wanted man to fly, He would have given man wings.' Today we can say, 'If God wanted man to become a spacefaring species, He would have given man a moon.'" Since the time of the ancients, the brightest orb in the night sky was seen as the stepping-stone to the rest of the universe.

The idea that President Kennedy's Apollo program was a "dead end" stems from the proposition that it was only a geopolitical strategy to beat the Russians to the Moon, and once that goal were achieved, the space program floundered.

NASA

The immediate reason for the counter-attack to President Kennedy's announcement that the United States would land a man on the Moon, was the optimism that would be generated from such an accomplishment. Here, Apollo 11 astronauts Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Mike Collins greet thousands of well-wishers in Mexico City in September 1969, during their post-Apollo 45-day international tour.

But landing a man on the Moon was not the only program outlined in President Kennedy's "Special Message to the Congress on Urgent National Needs," on May 25, 1961, although it was certainly the most dramatic. The President also proposed funding for a "satellite system, for worldwide weather observation … accelerating the use of space satellites for worldwide communications," and, most important, "an additional $23 million, together with $7 million already available, to accelerate development of the Rover nuclear rocket."

Everyone knew that a nuclear rocket was not needed to go to the Moon. As the President stated: "This gives promise of someday providing a means for even more exciting and ambitious exploration of space, perhaps beyond the Moon, perhaps to the very end of the solar system itself."

President Kennedy saw the space program not only as the pathway to attain preeminence for the U.S. in science and technology, but as part of his domestic economic thrust, which included new programs in health care and education, and as a war-avoidance policy that provided an arena in which to develop positive relations with the Soviet leadership.

To the men who had been planning for the Space Age over decades, including those who were now entrusted with the task of its realization, Apollo would create the infrastructure to allow mankind to go anywhere.

President Kennedy's NASA Administrator, and Franklin Roosevelt-partisan, James Webb, made this explicit in his defense of NASA's budget for 1965: "The policy on which this budget is based is the mastery of space, and its utilization for the benefit of mankind. This mastery and the relation of our position to those of other nations, will not be determined by any single achievement. Superiority in the space environment will be won by that nation which first fashions into a usable system all of the scientific knowledge, all of the technology, all of the experience, all of the space launches and terminal facilities, and all of the aid to space navigation required for safe and regular operations.… We have avoided a narrow program, one limited, for example, to developing only the technology needed to reach the moon with state-of-the-art hardware. To do so, we might well find, some years hence, that we had won the battle and lost the war as far as ultimate and enduring superiority in space is concerned."

It was not only scientists and engineers, and children who, by the thousands joined rocket clubs, spending weekends launching amateur rockets, who were infected with the optimism of the Apollo program. In 1962, the editors of *Fortune* magazine, reflecting the view of American industry, published a book, *The Space Industry: America's Newest Giant*, which included a chapter titled, "Hitching the Economy to the Infinite."

"There is no end to space, and so far as the U.S. economy is concerned, there will probably be no end to the space program.… Man has hitched his wagon to the infinite, and he is unlikely ever to unhitch it again.… The space venture, in short, is likely to be more durably stupendous than even its most passionate advocates think it will be." Overall, the authors state, "nothing is more fecund, industrially and socially, than large mobilizations of scientific knowledge and effort; and this is the greatest mobilization of them all." The dedication to the book reads: "To our grandchildren, who, no doubt, will think nothing at all of going to the Moon."

If there were such optimism created by the burgeoning space program, from every segment of society, why were there no bold goals, no cities on the Moon, no manned mis-

NASA

One tragedy of Lyndon Johnson's Presidency is that the future of the space program, which he had been instrumental in creating, was destroyed on his watch, through the financial ruin of the Vietnam War, and the Great Society. Here, in September 1964, President Johnson listens to a briefing at Cape Canaveral on the Saturn rocket program.

sions to Mars, following the completion of the Apollo program in 1972?

As the lunar programs were gearing up to meet his goal, President Kennedy was felled by an assassin's bullet.

The Wars Against the President

When Lyndon Johnson assumed the Presidency, he was fully committed to completing the Apollo program his predecessor had begun. The plan for what would follow, however, became a trade-off with the escalation in Federal spending for the Vietnam War.

Assured by Defense Secretary Robert McNamara that the war would be over by June 30, 1967, Johnson approved sending the first U.S. combat troops to Vietnam in 1965. As the expenditures for the military action escalated, pressure mounted on the President to reduce NASA's budget. The peak spending year for the Apollo program was not after the lunar landing of Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin in 1969, but 1965. Although Johnson would neither sacrifice, nor delay, the martyred President's Apollo goal, spending to prepare for post-Apollo programs was put on hold.

With most of the hardware for the lunar landing already in hand, and undergoing testing, Administrator Webb had no choice but to order the first round of layoffs in the space agency. While Marshall Space Flight Center head Wernher von Braun watched the first Saturn V rocket test in Florida, he learned that a reduction-in-force would eliminate 700 people from his workforce, which had designed the rockets to take men to the Moon.

The spending for the Vietnam War, which had caused a hemorrhaging of the Federal budget, into tens of billions of dollars of deficits, had all but eliminated the post-Apollo space program. And politically, the protests against the war led to Lyndon Johnson's 1968 decision not to run for reelection.

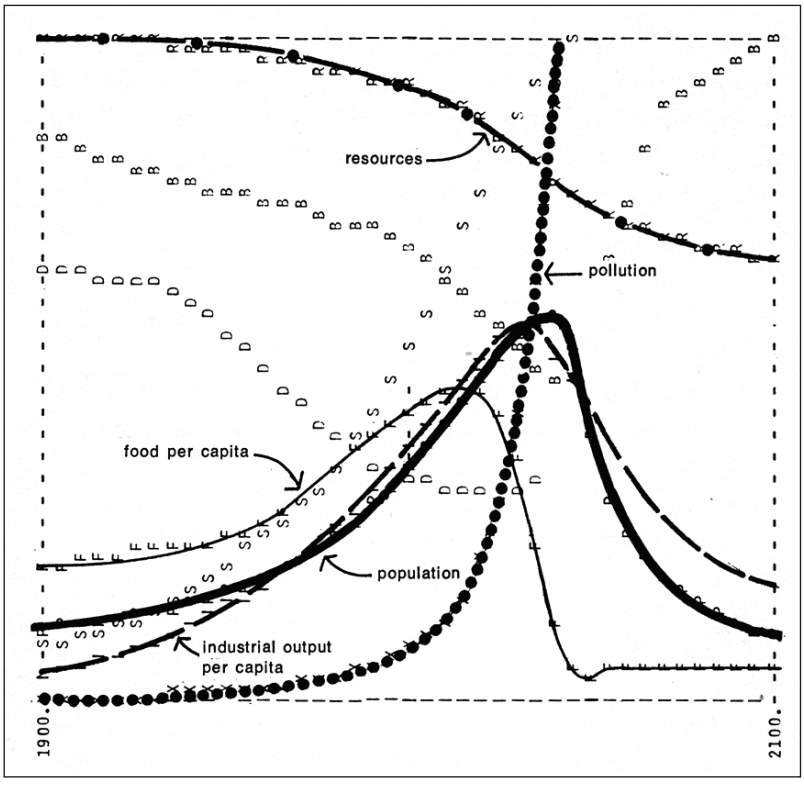
In order to rally traditionally "liberal" Roosevelt Democrats, to oppose the space program, when they would not be inclined to do so in order to finance the military, a second front in the war against the President was opened. Johnson saw his domestic programs as a continuation of Kennedy's unfinished agenda, including aid to education, Medicare health protection, civil rights legislation, and other Federal social programs that had been stalled in the Congress. In his State of the Union address in 1964, Johnson gave special attention to the War on Poverty, and the Great Society projects that would help win that war. But rather than the traditional Democratic approach, to provide job training, better education, and job opportunities through great infrastructure projects for those whom FDR had described as the "forgotten men," the new Office of Economic Opportunity promoted the idea of "income transfer," or handouts to the poor, managed primarily through the welfare and food stamp programs.

The reins of public social and economic policy were taken out of the hands of the traditional Democratic Party, and given to the sociologists. At last, Tavistock was to have its day. Through the promotion of "local control," one version of "power to the people," neighborhoods would fight each other for small pieces of the Federal anti-poverty funding pie. The flow of Federal dollars fed corruption, and pitted especially minority communities against the traditional Democratic Party machines, upon which people had depended for decades.

Through the profiling of populations by race, gender, nationality, religion, age, or any other "special interest," policies promoting each group's interest against the others, developed by Tavistock and kindred organizations, tore apart the social fabric of the United States. President Johnson looked on in demoralized disbelief, as the programs he hoped would lift the poor into the mainstream of economic life choked in the flames of the urban riots, that were wreaking havoc on the stunning accomplishments of the Civil Rights movement.

For many youth, the 1960s became the decade of illicit drugs, mind-deadening rock music, demoralization, and drop-

FIGURE 1
All Models Lead to 'Zero Growth'



Universe Books, 1972

The Club of Rome's book The Limits to Growth*, used incomprehensible graphs such as this one, to try to make a "scientific" argument that there is no alternative to limits on economic and population growth, as a salvo in the fight against the limitless potential of space exploration.*

The Club of Rome, established at a meeting of 30 individuals from ten countries, in April 1968, took on the task. In 1972, a report for the Club's Project on the Predicament of Mankind was published under the title, *The Limits to Growth*. The researchers concluded that there are "five basic factors that determine, and therefore, ultimately limit, growth on this planet—population, agricultural production, natural resources, industrial production, and pollution." In order to make this argument "scientific," graphs such as the one shown here were concocted (**Figure 1**). The end point is the collapse of the world economy, even with their version of "unlimited" resources, which includes no breakthrough in science, or development of revolutionary new technologies.

Donella and Dennis Meadows, et al., argued for drastic population control measures, needed to curb the growth of the teeming masses, particularly in the Third World. The world will reach a limit in its ability to feed itself, they asserted, because "opening more land to cultivation is not economically feasible," requiring too many capital inputs from industry. Even if industry could keep up with the demand, the pollution produced would choke mankind's ability to breathe, access potable water, etc. Diminishing supplies of non-renewable resources, such as raw materials, set another limit, and nuclear power is bad because, they asserted, while renewable through breeder reactors, it will only fuel industrial expansion and population growth!

ping out. Others joined the "post-industrial society," becoming not scientists, engineers, farmers, or skilled workers, but sociologists, lawyers, and today, perhaps, hedge fund managers. What helped feed the hopelessness of the 68ers were the two Kennedy assassinations, and that of Dr. Martin Luther King. Then, added to this, was the proposition that there was no future, because mankind had reached its "limits to growth."

There Are No Limits to Growth

In the 1960s, the historical existence of the United States itself had long discredited the Malthusian doomsday prediction that population growth would cause the extinction of the human race. Waves of technological advancement had created the highest standard of living, for the largest percentage of the population, of any nation in the world. Therefore, selling the idea of such "limits to growth," would have to acquire some kind of "scientific" veneer, to convince an otherwise skeptical electorate. Computers to the rescue!

This warmed-over Malthusian hocus pocus, was not an easy sell to an American public that had defeated fascism in the Second World War, and which had seen planes conquer the air, and now, rockets opening up space. This problem was well recognized by the Club of Rome. Optimism itself was enemy number one. "Applying technology to the natural pressures that the environment exerts against any growth process has been so successful in the past that a whole culture has evolved around the principle of fighting against the limits rather than learning to live with them.... We have found that technological optimism is the common and most dangerous reaction to our findings from the world model.... Technology can relieve the symptoms ... without affecting the underlying cause ... [which is] the problem of growth in a finite system." But if there were any one thing that was not finite, it was space exploration.

Visionaries of the space age counterattacked, recognizing that this attempted brainwashing of the population by the zero-growth ideologues posed an existential threat, not only to the space program, but to the future of this nation.

In a December 1982 article in *Fusion* magazine, Krafft Ehricke wrote that the authors of *The Limits to Growth* "compare the growth of mankind to the mindless and senseless multiplication of lilies in a pond. I never considered mankind a lily in a pond, senseless and mindless. . . ."

Ehricke, who had joined Helga Zepp-LaRouche as a member of the Schiller Institute, counterposed to this depravity, the cultural outlook that had created all of the great ages of mankind: "For me the development of the idea of space travel was always the most logical and most noble consequence of the Renaissance idea, which again placed man in an organic and active relationship with his surrounding universe and which perceived in the synthesis of knowledge and capabilities its highest ideals. . . . The concepts of 'limit' and 'impossibility' were each relegated to two clearly distinct regions, namely the 'limit' of our present state of knowledge and the 'impossibility' of a process running counter to the well-understood laws of nature."

To Ehricke, space exploration was not a line-item in the Federal budget, but the transformation of the Earth from a closed to an open system, where mankind's creativity allows no limits.

By the late 1960s, however, the fight had been virtually lost. NASA would carry out the exploration of the Moon through seven Apollo missions, but the final three would be cancelled. The detailed plans, to build cities on the Moon, and embark on the first manned mission to Mars by 1980, would not be realized.

But that should not imply that the Apollo program had no lasting legacy. The space program of the 1960s inspired two generations of scientists and engineers, who chose their careers motivated by the optimism and excitement of participating in this new ocean of space. These scientists and engineers went on to create not only the Space Age, but the myriad of new technologies in agriculture, energy, medicine, communications, and industry which now provide the tools to start to build up an underdeveloped world.

Every year, millions of Americans visit the National Air & Space Museum in Washington. When asked why they come there, they reply that it is because these accomplishments "make them feel proud." It is not the case that Americans "lost interest" in the space program after Apollo; there was just not the cultural optimism, the commitment of resources, or the leadership on the highest level, to keep it going.

What is required to ensure that the second half-century of the Space Age pushes forward on the frontiers, is a return to first principles.

The Real Reasons for Space Exploration

In describing his plans for the creation of a city on the Moon, where mankind would take up the task of moving human civilization into the cosmos, Krafft Ehricke stated: "Like the giant cathedrals of the Middle Ages, Selenopolis will be the work of many generations." In a speech in Texas, on Jan. 19, 2007, NASA Administrator Mike Griffin expressed a similar view, in his explanation of the "Acceptable" versus the "Real" reasons for space exploration.

Griffin began by saying that he is "convinced that if NASA

Who's Behind Opposition To the Space Program?

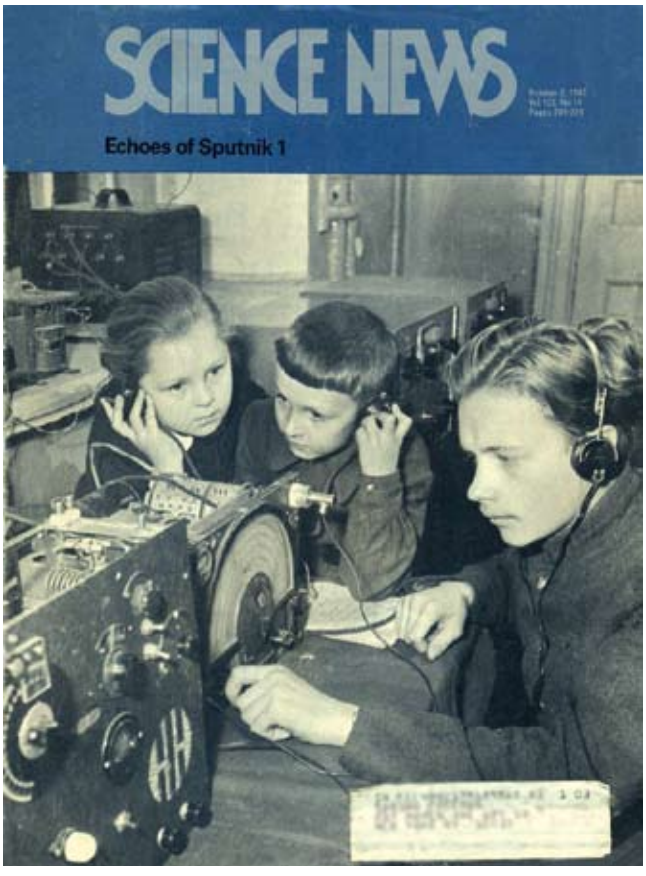
In its cultural warfare against the United States, the British gamemasters have put a major emphasis on attempting to sabotage the U.S. space program. Not in their own name, of course. What you find instead is an insidious ideological attack on mankind's ability to exercise his creativity in mastering the universe, oozing out of academic and other institutions, and attempting to smother the natural excitement which Americans have characteristically shown for scientific achievement.

Two elements of this attack are mentioned by Marsha Freeman in this article. First, the mobilization of Bertrand Russell (a British Lord, after all, with a lengthy pedigree) to turn the idea of a space program into a *weapons* program, in Britain's geopolitical plan for the post-FDR era. Second, the role of the London Tavistock Institute, which specifically targetted the cultural optimism which blossomed under President Kennedy's bold leadership for sending a man to the Moon. These corrosive ideas have then been taken up by so-called American institutions, and used to destroy even the idea of space exploration, which idea flows lawfully from man's nature as a creative human being with responsibility for the universe.

A case in point is former Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich, who avowed in a speech on Feb. 4, 1995 that NASA should have been disbanded after the Apollo program. "I think they'd have been better off," he said. *EIR* exposed the British networks behind Gingrich and Company in a Jan. 12, 1996 feature, "Newt Gingrich Looks Into the Future," which included an exposé of " 'Anticipatory Democracy': Britain's Tavistock Institute Brainwashed Newt."

But such instances are only indicative of the larger assault. In fact, it is British Liberal poison—in economics, science, epistemology, and politics—which has been *deliberately* deployed to demoralize and render impotent the United States, and to turn our country against its own proud tradition. That is the enemy to identify, and defeat.

—Nancy Spannaus



One of the "Real Reasons" for space exploration, Mike Griffin explained, is to inspire the next generation. Here, reprinted on the 25th anniversary of Sputnik, is a photograph of Russian children as they listen to the "beep, beep" of the world's first artificial satellite, as it circled the Earth.

were to disappear tomorrow, if the American space program were to disappear tomorrow, if we never put up another Hubble [Space Telescope], never put another human being in space, people would be profoundly distraught. Americans would feel less than themselves. They would feel that our best days were behind us. They would feel that we have lost something, something that matters.…"

If you ask, he said, "why we're going back to the Moon, and later, beyond, you can get a variety of answers: … for the purpose of scientific discovery, economic benefit, national security, … to bring the Solar System within mankind's sphere of economic influence." These are the "Acceptable Reasons," he asserted, reasons that can be "discussed within circles of public policy making," such as Congressional hearings.

But if you ask an explorer his reasons for exploring, you will not hear such "Acceptable Reasons." The "Real Reasons," Griffin stated, are "intuitive and compelling to all of us, but not immediately logical.…

"We like to do what I'll call monument building. We want to leave something behind for the next generation, or the generation after that, to show them that we were here, to show them what we did with our time here. This is the impulse behind cathedrals and pyramids, and many, many other things.… It is my observation that when we do things for Real Reasons, as opposed to Acceptable Reasons, we produce our highest achievements."

"The cultural ethos in America today," Griffin continued, "requires us to have Acceptable Reasons for what we do … that offer a favorable cost-benefit ratio that can be logically defended. We tend to dismiss out of hand reasons that are emotional, or are value-driven in ways that we can't capture on a spreadsheet."

But the Real Reason is captured in what Griffin describes as his favorite quote, from President John Kennedy's speech at Rice University in September 1962: "We choose to go to the Moon, and do the other things, not because they are easy, but because they are hard."

Griffin continued: "The cathedral builders knew that reason. They were doing something that required a far greater percentage of their gross domestic product than we ever put into the space business.… We look back across 600 or 800 years of time, and we are still awed by what they did.…" In fact, Griffin pointed out, in carrying out their projects, motivated by Real Reasons, they had to meet physical challenges, and so developed civil engineering, and many of the technologies that fundamentally built Western civilization—a "spin-off," or "Acceptable Reason."

"It is my contention that the products of our space program are today's cathedrals. The space program addresses the Real Reasons why humans do things.… [W]hat is the scientific value of discovering the origins of our universe?" Consider national security: "What is the value to the United States of being involved in enterprises which lift up human hearts everywhere when we do them? I would submit that the highest possible form of national security, well above having better guns and bombs than everyone else … is the kind of security that comes from being a nation which does the kinds of things that make others want to work with us to do them.…"

What does it require to build the modern cathedrals of the space program? "You have to value hard work. You have to be willing to defer gratification, and to spend years doing what we do, and then stand back and see if it works. We learn how to leave a legacy, because we work on things that all of us will not live to see—and we know it. And we learn about accepting the challenges of the unknown, where we might fail, and to do so not without fear or apprehension, but to master it and to control it, and to go anyway."

The cathedrals of the second 50 years of the Space Age are waiting to be built. This will require nothing less than the philosophical view of mankind which created the cathedrals of centuries past, and of the first half-century of space exploration.

THE LAROUCHE YOUTH MOVEMENT

International Strategy To Build a Bridge to the Future

Here is the concluding presentation, a "Report on the Work of the LaRouche Youth Movement" at the Schiller Institute conference "The Eurasian Land-Bridge Is Becoming a Reality!" held in Kiedrich, Germany, Sept. 15-16, 2007. For other presentations, see the last three issues of EIR*, and the website of the Schiller Institute, www.schillerinstitute.org. Rhys McGuckin of Australia was the panel moderator.*

Rhys McGuckin: …I think it's very important, now that we're discussing the question of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, that we consider that it's actually more than simply one continent that we're dealing with. And it's very important that people get a sense of what's been shifting politically worldwide. As it stands right at the moment, we literally do have people from almost every continent on the planet except Antarctica—it's a little hard to get people there. We actually have people from Russia, Denmark, Sweden, France, Italy, Germany, Poland, Bahrain, and recently acquired, or recently joined, some very important people from South Africa and Zimbabwe—and I would like to ask them to stand up so people can see our new additions. [applause]

EIRNS/Julien Lemaître

Rhys McGuckin

The one thing that has stood out, I think, throughout the conference, is this question of a real mission-orientation that's required for us as a generation, to really take a grip of, and use, as a way to transform the way in which people see politics. It's very interesting that the process of discussion has unfortunately also centered a little too much around the question of *money*. I noticed that with the facts and figures that were coming up. And this is one of the reasons why we, as a political movement, have been studying LaRouche's economics, which is more oriented around the transformation that occurs when we, as human beings, do use our minds, make discoveries, and then apply them across the board.…

Politics Means Big Ideas

Oyang Teng, United States: I've been thinking, as we've been hearing presentations the last two days on the subject of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, that this is first and foremost a political question. And what I mean by that, is that when we're discussing the concept behind a reorganization of the entire world economic system, a reorganization of the entire world paradigm—a paradigm shift, as Jacques [Cheminade] was saying: that a shared dream is a political mission. And the organizing mission of the LaRouche Youth Movement has been, and is, to actually see through the creation and development of the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

And there's the story I heard from an organizer, a friend of mine in California, who a little bit before my time, was organizing in the heart of Silicon Valley, during the height of the Internet bubble, when every other person that would walk by was a 25-year-old retiree, you know, a millionaire who had made it big on the Internet bubble. And he was out there at a booktable, telling these people, "We're actually in an economic crisis. And we've got to build this world development project called the Land-Bridge." And people would look at him like he was crazy. Now those are the people, since 2000, who have gone back to move in with their parents, are reenrolling in college, and finding a way to live on macaroni and cheese.

But this is also the first encounter that I had with what this movement actually represents; the first meeting I came to, this

EIRNS/Helene Møller

Oyang Teng: Our authority is "the authority of the future."

was the subject of discussion. The question of potential relative population density came up, which is a concept that LaRouche has developed as a physical economic measurement for the growth and development of an economy; that you can measure the reproductive power of your economy, by looking at the potential to support a given number of people on a given land area with the technologies available at the time—in a first approximation. And we were looking at maps of population density, looking at Germany, for example, with 600 people per square kilometer, or something like that, and contrasting that to countries in Africa, where you have 20 people per square kilometer. And in that context, discussing this idea of a Eurasian Land-Bridge. And this is really the first political idea that I can say that I really had. I mean, I was against the war that was soon to be beginning; I thought that poverty was a bad thing. But as a political idea, as an actual power to act on, and a sense of what is the principle required to organize that power, that's a political idea, that's the essence of a political movement.

And I think it's important, especially given what passes for political movements today, to consider what the LaRouche movement, what the LaRouche Youth Movement *actually is*, as a political movement. Because politics should really be about the biggest ideas. It should never be anything less than the most ambitious, the most beautiful idea. The politics of, particularly our generation, should never be anything less than that. Because it's actually the only way that somebody is going to have a sense—like this first meeting, I came in, I knew nothing about any of the details, any of the particular names, dates, places. I had a general sense that I wanted to do something, that I wanted to do something good. But what I did not yet have an understanding of, was that there was a movement that had, as Helga [Zepp-LaRouche] said earlier, a thoroughly composed idea about how to deal with the entire world. And when people have that knowledge, that's something that changes them, whether they join a movement or not. It's something that you can't ignore: You have to face the fact that there's a movement out there that actually has an idea, and is committed to an idea of how the entire world should be organized.

Organizing in the United States

So, this has really been the mission of the Youth Movement. Now, there've been a number of battles along the way, and there's a number of steps required to get there. But the difference between a movement based on the small steps, and a movement based on the idea, is going to be the difference between whether we actually succeed or fail. And the secret of our success is something that I'm going to disclose right now. And it's something that Mr. LaRouche said once, in discussing how it is that our movement has been so successful. You ready?

He said: We've fought many battles, and we've lost most of them. Now, I'll come back to that—I think it's something that I'll let people think about. In the context now, of looking at what we're in the United States doing around this "firewall" legislation. Again, it's a step, it's the first step that's required in initiating this worldwide project: but to take the country as a whole and say, "We recognize that there's a need to get into the pores of society at this point, to implement this Homeowners and Bank Protection Act through the Congress in the next month."

And we have a unique kind of army, a political army that's able to do that. And that's what we're doing right now, from both coasts, East to West, and North to South, wherever we are, in taking the state-by-state, county-by-county, city-by-city warpath, to actually bring people into a conception of saying: We're going to get every state legislature, every county official, every advocacy group, every homeowner advocacy, whoever's out there that exists in the population that's ready to move, into an organized force, to push this through Congress at the top. We had 52 meetings in the Texas state legislature over two days; we had 36 in the Massachusetts legislature in Boston in one day. We have people calling us back—people in the Congress, people in the communities—demanding everything that we have on this legislation, which is, as LaRouche described, a "firewall," a first step, to actually create the room and the ability to act, for each of those next steps.

I think the only way to understand, politically, where we're situated right now, with respect to this legislation, and everything that we're doing as a political movement, is, if you look at the developments of the last year, you're seeing what it means, this thing I said about fighting these battles. Because, we can go back 25 years, you know, when some of those here were born, and LaRouche put on the table a proposal called the "Strategic Defense Initiative." And at the time, while Reagan, the President of the United States, did adopt that, it wasn't implemented as policy, and that's a well-

known history that we've gone through. LaRouche was sent to prison, and then the [Berlin] Wall fell, and we proposed the Eurasian Land-Bridge, and the Strategic Triangle. And, that wasn't implemented, as we heard from some of our speakers this weekend.

In the Summer of 2003, we began the campaign to impeach Cheney, and we said, "He has to be impeached now"—and he wasn't impeached. In 2004, we said, "Cheney has to be impeached *now*." He wasn't impeached. In 2005, we said, "The country's survival depends on getting Cheney out!" He wasn't impeached. In 2006, we said, "We've *got* to get rid of Dick Cheney." He wasn't impeached.

Now, in 2007, we actually got an impeachment resolution. Sometimes I think these things happen slower than we like. But we have an impeachment resolution; we have 20 signers on that in the Congress right now. And we've created a condition where it's actually dangerous for Congressmen to come back into their hometowns, because of the beating that they're going to receive from their constituents. We have to actually protect the Congressmen from the people in their districts, so that they don't beat them up. Give them enough time to get them back to Washington—so *we* can beat them up!

The SDI: We had a situation these last few months, back in April, May, June, with Clinton in Yalta, LaRouche in Moscow, Putin in Kennebunkport, and the issue of the Strategic Defense Initiative was back on the table for the world, as a war-avoidance policy.

So, we could ask ourselves, "Were those battles that we lost?" What's happening now, is, we've got a situation where the accumulated authority that we've generated, is putting us now in a position where people who have maybe said, nine times out of ten, that they're not going to listen, are now calling our offices demanding meetings. And it's not just the fact that there's a crisis. There's sometimes the idea that when there's a crisis, you know, your shirt's on fire, then things will change, automatically. But it's not just the fact that there's a crisis: It's the fact that there's a crisis, and people now have a conception of where they need to go to figure out the solution to that crisis.

Our Authority Is That We Are the Future

So, in the type of political organizing that we're doing, our authority, especially as a Youth Movement, doesn't come from the money that we have; it doesn't come from the position that we occupy; it doesn't come from our experience, either. Most of the people in this room have more experience. But it's the authority of the future, and that's something that, as a political movement, we're actually leveraging, now that the entire system is coming apart, and people are experiencing that, whether or not they are willing to admit it. For example, several weeks ago, the head of the state Democratic Party in California, which is the largest Democratic Party in the country, spoke at our meeting in Los Angeles. And that's a process of opening the discussion and the debate within the Democratic Party, and as Jacques said, it's not just a question of getting the debate, but it's giving people the ability to actually have the debate. And so, that's what we've done, any time we've had these people within arm's reach. And you'll see with maybe some of the later presentations, how we are using the work, to create the capability to actually have a discussion, so that people can think about the policies and the ideas required.

So, I think that's the way to think about our ability to act, now. Because the question right now is, do we, as a political movement, have the power, have the capability, to act on an idea, and get other people to act with us? And what we're seeing right now, with this campaign around the Homeowners and Bank Protection Act, is that this is going to be the test of the population: the ability to respond to an *idea*—to respond to a piece of legislation—but the ability to respond to an idea, where they know there's a movement here, that has been right about the economic crisis—we've been organizing around that; we were right when they were telling us we were wrong. And now, as we see, for example, with the head of the Democratic Party coming to speak to us at our meeting, they recognize that. They may not fully understand it, but they recognize that that power is there.

So, it looks good. I think there's definitely going to be many more battles ahead. But we know how to win the war, and that's what's important.

McGuckin: One thing I will add, is that we do have a lot of fun with what we do, in the discussions that we have. I think it's also very important that it's not just something that's oriented, obviously, towards the U.S., but we do have colleagues, for instance, from Mexico, who've been waging a very big fight there, which I'll get Ingrid to give you an idea of.

Reviving the Legacy of López Portillo in Mexico

Ingrid Torres, Mexico: I would like to just give a brief idea on what's going on with Mexico, also because you saw yesterday, this very beautiful video of [the late President José] López Portillo,[1] his speech to the UN General Assembly. And right now, we're going to celebrate on Oct. 1, the 25th anniversary of that speech. So, in Mexico we've been preparing a

1. Helga Zepp-LaRouche showed excerpts from a video of the Mexican President's speech, on the opening day of the Schiller Institute conference. López Portillo and Lyndon LaRouche had met in Mexico during the Summer of 1982, when the Mexican economy was under heavy attack. LaRouche then wrote *Operation Juárez*, a program of action for the integration of the Ibero-American continent. López Portillo nationalized Mexico's banking system to stem the speculative attacks by the world financier oligarchy. At the UN, he described the motivation for his actions. He was viciously attacked, and smeared by corruption libels which are responsible for the fact that most Mexicans today do not know the true history of what he tried to do for the nation. The transcript of his remarks is in *EIR*, Sept. 7, 2007. The video, in Spanish, with English translation, is at www.larouchepac.com/media/2007/08/27/jos-l-pez-portillo- tuvo-raz-n-en-1982-y-tiene-aun-m-s-raz-n-.html.

Ingrid Torres: "Mexico needs to recognize its heroes, not to spit on them, not to attack them."

EIRNS/Julien Lemaître

series of events commemorating this speech. I will say, only people from the LYM, the LaRouche movement, and a few other people in the government, old people, know this speech, but the majority of the population in Mexico really doesn't know who López Portillo was—just as a lot of people you encounter on the street know the name of LaRouche, but they really don't know who he is.

We have been fighting in the universities and public places, to make people understand what Mexico would be, if López Portillo's policy had been followed throughout these 25 years: that we could have 20 nuclear plants, and we could have a National Bank, and we could have infrastructure and development. And basically, Mexico would have been a First World nation, in developing technology, with the oil that we have, that now is just used to pay the external debt, and other things. And it's not just to give a pessimistic view, but just to say the type of potential we had, that we have really had true heroes in our country. And that the significance that López Portillo has, and his collaboration with LaRouche, is because that's exactly what needs to be understood to act, right now.

I remember, when Lyn, in one of his conferences, said that Mexico needs to recognize its heroes, not to spit on them, not to attack them; but that we need to recognize our heroes, to morally overcome these crises, to morally react in these crises. And I think, in the process of organizing, we have thoroughly understood why this should happen. Right now, we're going to have a couple of conferences at universities, with this speech with some people who are relatives of López Portillo's, and some people who worked in the construction of our only nuclear plant, in Veracruz, which was constructed during his period. This is going to be in a couple of universities, and also in a public place on Oct. 1, where we're going to be transmitting the video that you saw yesterday, with another part that you didn't see, in which López Portillo was in a meeting with Helga. That's going to be shown on a big screen, publicly.

We need to point out that there was a person proposing a new financial system, López Portillo then, LaRouche now. And that we need to revive this type of memory.... In Mexico, people get hysterical; if you mention his name and you say he was a good President, people get crazy. And I know Helga and Lyn have said, we shouldn't be Jacobins and attack people at this time of crisis, we should organize minds; sometimes that's hard, but we're trying! It's hard, because people don't really understand what happened in 1982 in Mexico. And we have to make people realize that we're in that process right now.

I think that it could be done, because we have found people who are moral, although they don't go beyond that, to publicly defend López Portillo, as it also happened with Lyn, that no one has publicly had the guts to go with his policies, except for people like López Portillo in Mexico.

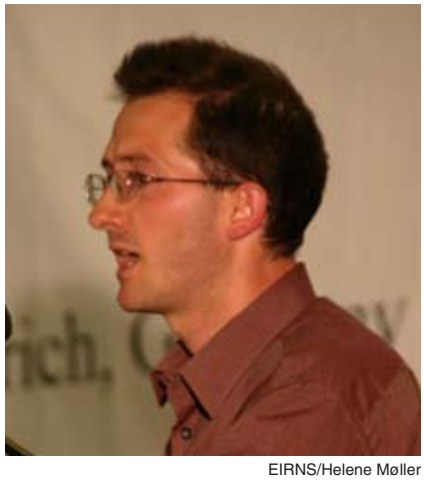
So, we're in a process of making the younger generation understand what the Baby-Boomer generation, 68ers in Mexico and worldwide, forgot, two years ago. That's what I wanted to say. Thank you.

McGuckin: We do have a significant fight, also occurring in Argentina, Venezuela—unfortunately, we don't have representatives here to go through that. They've had significant discussions, including with the President of Argentina. But I think you should get a sense that that's one whole section of this world bridge, that we're aiming to build.

So, I would like to shift to another continent, in this case, the Eurasian Land-Bridge, by asking Arnaud Vivrel, from France, to give you a sense of something which I find very inspirational, what the French have actually been organizing.

The 'New Politics' in France

Arnaud Vivrel, France: I've been part of the LaRouche movement since the end of 2003. I would like to give a short report on how we mobilized in France, with this very idea that Lyn put out, of the New Politics. And especially, I would like to address the cultural aspects of how we organize in France. And to illustrate, I would like to talk with you about the Presidential campaign, where we had, as a candidate, Jacques Cheminade, and where we mobilized for a year and a half, to get signatures from mayors. Because, as you may



Arnaud Vivrel: We've set up the preconditions, a "magnetic field," to organize in France.

EIRNS/Helene Møller

know, in France, to be a [Presidential] candidate, you need 500 signatures [from mayors] to run as a candidate.

So, we started this campaign in January 2006, and we started to discover our country. We had about 1,000 meetings with different mayors, all over France. We decided to have, as an idea, to create what we call in physics, a magnetic field. So, we built up a network in which we had 5,000 mayors who received our e-mail weekly, on all the interventions of Jacques Cheminade during the campaign, and also, the international issues that Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche put out. And we created also a network of people who received our newspaper, about 3,000 mayors during the campaign, so that they could think more deeply about our ideas. And we also distributed 100,000 pamphlets of the program of Jacques Cheminade.

And so, what is interesting is that we could say, we lost the battle, as Oyang said. We lost the battle, because we didn't actually get the 500 signatures. We got about 250 signatures; but, what I should say, is that we've fought, and all the culture we are discovering and transmitting to the mayors—science, music, and especially leadership; and especially, as Oyang said, we fought with the authority of the future.

A typical example of the problem with the mayors in France, is what Jacques said already during his presentation: the Cartesian attitude. Because, we would meet with a mayor, he would say, "Okay, I agree with you, you're totally right. The world is collapsing. I know, I have a lot of problems in my city, and so, and I'm fighting for the good, also like you. But, I cannot do more. I have my limits. My parliament deputy is from the right-wing party, so I can't afford to be disagreement with him, signing for Jacques Cheminade and so on."

So, when you have a person in front of you, who says, "I totally agree, but I will not sign," it's exactly the problem that Jacques said: It's the problem of the Baby-Boomer generation, where the mind, reason, and the emotions are divided. And we were fighting hard with this issue. We were calling mayors. We had a team of 20 people, including youth and Boomers, who were calling mayors for a year and a half. And we tried some different approaches, such as the musical approach, where we wrote songs for mayors and we would sing to them, in the face-to-face meetings. And we had also a Rabelaisian approach, with poetry, using humor, to make them laugh. Because, if you can make someone laugh, he is more inclined to do something.

So, we lost the battle, as I said. But then, Jacques Cheminade wrote a leaflet, and we printed 20,000 leaflets, saying, "Ségolène Royal: A Vote for Reason," and we organized for Ségolène Royal. And what was interesting was that Socialist Party, and especially the youth of the Socialist Party, didn't understand why were fighting so *hard*, distributing more leaflets than they. And they'd go, "Wow! Wait a minute, is that Jacques Cheminade? The right-wing guy? I don't understand."

I'll explain that to you. A month ago, after the election, at the end of August, we had an intervention at La Rochelle, in the west of France, where we have been organizing every year since 2004. We've tried to organize the leadership of the Socialist Party, without being naive about it, but the most important thing was that we organized the base of the Socialist Party, the people who are really, really angry with their leadership. And on this occasion, we had a lot of success, and openness, and people recognizing we were right. And even ex-government ministers or high-level Socialists would ask us what we think about the international situation. And we also mobilized a lot of the youth in the Socialist Party.

Since 2006, we have split into three different branch offices—in Rennes, Lyon, and Paris. And now, we want to create, for the future, we are organizing in the north of France and in the east, in Lille and Metz. And it's very interesting, because there, you have a post-industrial area, where people are very politicized, and they're very angry about what's happening right now. And if they're not pessimistic, we've seen that we can mobilize them very quickly. And that is a good direction for the future organization of our movement in France.

The last thing I want to bring up, is that we've mobilized a lot over the Internet. We follow the marching orders of Lyndon LaRouche, creating a daily website [www.solidariteetprogres.org], where we have every day the "*Brèves d'Actualités*"—News Briefs. And in July, we doubled the number of visits, and in August, we doubled the number from July, meaning, we had about 56,000 hits per month for August. That's interesting in itself, from the standpoint that people can see for themselves what's happening on our website, what is the reality of the subprime market crisis.

So, in conclusion, I should say that we've set up the preconditions, as I said earlier, a magnetic field, to organize in France. And I'd be happy if some more people from the international organization will join us to have fun, actually to organize all of France. Thank you.

Ingrid Torres: I would just like to say something I forgot: This is a very beautiful day to have this conference, because today we celebrate in Mexico our Independence in 1810.

McGuckin: Well, obviously, France isn't the only one in Eurasia, so we're going to have Karsten Werner, from Germany, speak about what's been happening, with a lot of people that we do have internationally, from Denmark, from Australia, from various other places.

Breaking Through the Fog in Germany

Karsten Werner, Germany: Thanks to the speakers before me, I think there's not too much to add—maybe a little bit. Maybe some of you have been wondering, why we are singing. You know, it's nice. You have young people coming together and singing. And I hope, at least with the *Jesu, meine Freude*, yesterday, that we did something with you, which you might not have expected. Because if you do music right, and

Karsten Werner: Singing represents creativity, "which is embedded as a potential in all of us."

EIRNS/Julien Lemaître

you perform it right, and you put the necessary amount of work into it—which we've assigned to ourselves and this is the curriculum which Lyndon LaRouche has given us, next to the science work, which is not something separated—if you do it right, you touch something in people, in *every* person, and I've seen it multiple times in the street, which is uniquely human: You touch that quality in them, which is not their daily life, entertainment, identity which people usually have put on; it's something *real.* And people usually don't even realize that—"Oops, is that me?" It's like something just hits them.

And just to make this a little bit more concrete, I just want to give you an idea of how we've been organizing in the last weeks, in Germany, in Berlin, where we have our headquarters, with about 40 full-time youth organizers from all over the place; but also in Saxony. And just to fill you in, again, it has been mentioned before, but the situation in Germany could not be more dire, and could not be more connected to the crisis we're seeing worldwide, especially as triggered by the collapse of the U.S. housing market. Because, in the United States, you face a situation where you have, at least, 7 million families about to be thrown out of their homes, because the adjustable rate mortgages are resetting to high interest rates; people who have lost their jobs can't pay, so on and so forth. The mortgages have been sold to Wall Street types or to the big banks who don't care if people are homeless.

But people here in Germany or other European countries give you the line, "Well! But that's America. They're stupid, we know that." They have a stupid President, right? But that's a fantasy, because every bank, not only every German bank, but every bank in the world, and especially German banks—even the state-owned banks, on the state level and the Federal level—have been buying paper which is directly connected to these fictitious home values. And they're now blowing out.

So, what has been happening, a few weeks ago, is that a state bank, the state where I am from, Saxony, has been sold off, overnight, in a *Nacht und Nebel Aktion*, a "cloak and dagger" operation or whatever it's called in English—to another state bank. Because, all of a sudden, they found out that some of this money was not even worth the paper it was written on. And to be able to sell that bank, they just lifted, dismissed, the constitution of the state of Saxony for two days! Didn't even bother to tell the Parliament what's going on. This could not be more severe, this kind of crisis.

So what we decided to do, as Helga had already, a few weeks before, renewed her call for a New Bretton Woods, which, if not everybody has already signed it, I would encourage people to do—she wrote another leaflet, calling for a similar measure as we're doing in the United States, which is to have a firewall also for the German economy. Because, as you might well imagine, if you bring your savings to the banks here, and the assets they're holding against it are all these fictitious mortgage-based securities, the values which are connected to this blowing-out subprime sector in the United States, people may well lose their life's savings! That's going to create social chaos, too. Banks are going to close their doors.

So what we need here, too, is a firewall. And that's what we've been organizing around in these last weeks in Berlin. Also trying to set up meetings with Federal members of Parliament, with people on the state level, very similar to what we've done in the United States. And the reactions are actually very interesting: Because there is a consensus, unfortunately. There is still this line being propagated, inside these "houses of institution" (or you might call them differently)—that there are actually no losses! Everything is fine for now, there's only risks.

That's what we've been told, over and over again. You see banks blowing out, you see hundreds of billions of dollars being printed, but "it's just risks for now. We can't estimate any losses. There's no problem." But what people did react to, was when we briefed them on what we're doing in the United States, and how dire the situation is over there, what's really facing us, as an overall crisis here, not just financially, but physically, economically. And people would respond to that. Because, let's say, one person from the state parliament, saying, "So you're saying the BüSo (the German party) has an influence in American politics?"

So, you have to give people a sense of what we do, and they respond to the fact that we're not just observers of the situation, but we're moving on things. And people look at us as an authority on what to do, since we've been talking about this crisis for about 30 years!

Why We Sing

But I really want to stress that the most important task that people in this room, and beyond, whom we've associated with, and who in the future are going to be associated with us, have, is, to uplift people. And that's, I think, what Lyndon LaRouche yesterday very well stressed: this question of optimism. It's very easy to get dragged down in the day-to-day organizing, talking to people, other things you experience. But you do have to have a sense of mission, where you see that

what you're doing is right.

And that's, I think, where the singing, again and again, strikes a real nerve. Because, we came back from Saxony, we had this one very funny event here in Berlin, where the head of the Federal Reserve, "Mr. Helicopter Money" himself [Ben Bernanke], was going to speak, somewhere in the center of Berlin, and of course we couldn't help but welcome him. So, we made this banner with the headline: "Solution to the Financial Crisis," and it showed the map of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, which left a lot of people wondering, "What do these have to do with each other?" But the most striking thing for people coming there, who were mostly, as you can imagine, bankers, financial advisors, lawyers, consultants, the Financial Senate of Berlin, which hates us—these people were struck by the chorus! Because we were singing all the time, our whole repertoire: We would sing from the German National Anthem, the things you've been hearing here. And people who had not heard the chorus yet, would talk to us and say, "No, no, no! You're completely wrong! There *is* no financial crisis!"—exactly what I've just been saying—"you only have risks. No losses, yet. No problem! No problem, okay!"…

And then, they hear the chorus, and they would turn around completely! Saying, "Omigod! What're these young people doing?" And then, one guy ends up giving his card, immediately. Because, what you see—not just in our chorus, but when young people, and people in general sing—I think it's sort of the epitome of mankind. It's the best that we as humanity can do, because it's a unique thing to sing, to sing polyphonically. It represents this certain streak of creativity, which is embedded as a potential in all of us. You know, only human beings can sing. I could never imagine somebody like George W. Bush singing—it's just impossible.

I think this sense of optimism is really, really important. We've heard a lot of things, from Amelia, enlightening things from Helga, from Jacques, from all the other participants here. But I really think what we need to develop in ourselves, we should really challenge each and all of us, to develop—especially for Germans—a sense of patriotism, also as cooperation amongst the nations, and what this crisis also needs, is balls. [laughter, applause]

McGuckin: And yes, I think it was very important, that Jacques actually made two sort of challenges for us, I think also for the youth to do some work on. Because I think it represents the kind of process that we have to put forward to mankind, to really bring the best out of people, to really look for the good in people, as has been said, that we need to actually put challenges down for mankind. Not simply just a matter of actually building and developing the continents of *this* planet, but there are quite a few others out there, which need to be examined. And with the work that's currently being done, in the Basement, the Catacombs, that we would like to actually put forward a challenge to people in the audience, to really work through some of these kinds of ideas.

Daniel Buchmann: The Youth Movement is taking the works of Cusa and Kepler, to establish a scientific method again.

EIRNS/Helene Møller

So, on that note, I'll ask Danny Buchmann, of Germany, to present what he has.

Restore a Real Scientific Method

Daniel Buchmann, Germany: I'm actually opening a subject area that would require many "Fidel Castro" speeches to elaborate it and go into it. It's quite a challenge.

One of the things that comes up in organizing, that comes up in everything we're doing, is the problem of, quite quickly, what is human cognition? How do we know anything? And Lyn, of course, as a forecaster, can speak for himself. What is his forecast? Where? What was involved? But he has been quite successful, more successful than anybody else. And Lyn is saying there is a natural science behind this, you can understand these things, you can master this, and it's not some kind of Oracle of Delphi kind of operation, but it's hard, scientific work.

And Lyn is challenging the Youth Movement to take up that work, and the Basement in his house in the U.S., the crew there, is really just kind of the forerunner, but it's work that's being done, so that everybody else participates in it. It's not something for some kind of elite group, but it's supposed to spread everywhere.

I would like to ask Kai-Uwe to show the first picture, the Sun.[2] I'm going to talk about some things that are going on in the Solar System, that I hope will puzzle some people, and will cause a similar sense of wonder that Karsten mentioned in the case of music, and I hope people will start investigating these things. Because some of the answers are simply not known.

How did the Sun come into existence? How did the Solar System come into existence? Most scientists today, or so-called scientists, make reference to a work by Immanuel Kant from the year 1755: *Allgemeine Naturgesichte und Theorie des Himmels*; it's like "General History of Nature and Theory of the Heavens," or "Celestial Theory," where he just makes the argument, that you have a big cloud of dust that is the universe, or part of the universe, and by forces of gravitation,

2. Graphics from this presentation were not available at press time.

some of that dust condenses and becomes the Sun or planets, and somehow matter is formed. And along with that, goes a notion that you have some very small particles, atoms, of which we consist, that either attract each other or repel each other, and that's kind of the basic forces that are operating in the universe, and people like Newton and others, they fall into that category, and the universities today are full with that.

And what Lyn attacked with the Second Law of Thermodynamics also goes into this: the notion that you have a universe in which you have all kinds of materials, you have energy, somehow it's a big machine that is operating, certain forces that are operating, but at some point it's just running down, and that's the end of it.

But if we look at the real universe, it has been developing ever since—I don't know how or when or under what circumstances it came into being. But we live in a universe, and it has been developing until now. Some people say, it's not going to develop in the future—this is now the end of development, and now it's going to decay. But I would make the wild guess that it's going to continue to develop.

And so I just want to show some of the things that we have in our Solar System. That's another picture of the Sun. Here you see the different planets, the smallest ones; Earth, also—the biggest one, Jupiter, Saturn, the Earth is among the smaller planets....

What you see here, is how much space the planets take, or what is the eccentricity of the orbit, and you find, for example, that Mercury's orbit is quite eccentric. And then you have Venus, which is almost circular; you have Earth that is more eccentric than Venus, but it's still close to a circle. Mars is more eccentric. Then of course, you have this gap between Mars and Jupiter, where you have the asteroids. Then you have Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, which has quite an eccentric orbit; big difference between aphelion and perihelion. And Neptune, again, almost a circular orbit.

So, if you have an idea of the Sun that spins, and spins off material, and that material forms planets; how is it that these planets have different orbits? Is that by accident, or why is that the case? And for example, we know that most planets are more or less in the same plane, around the Sun, moving around like on a gigantic disk in the same direction; but interestingly enough, some planets spin differently. For example, everybody knows that the Earth's orbit is inclined by 23.5°—that's why we have Summer and Winter. But for example, Venus is flipped completely; that is, Venus rotates around itself differently from any other planet, as if it were rolling backwards around its own axis. There, for example, is a question where scientists are supposed to give an answer, they're supposed to deal with this, and they developed theories that some big planet came by, or some comet, and turned Venus around, with some gigantic gravitational force so that it spins differently. But how much sense does that make, while Venus's orbit is almost circular? It's almost a perfect circle? Doesn't make much sense to me, at least.

Another problem that scientists run into, is, why does the Earth have a Moon? Where did it come from?... To give an idea of how Newtonian the thinking of official science today is: The best theory that scientists, so-called, today have, is that the Moon came into existence because some big object just bumped into the Earth and two pieces were left, Moon and Earth. And there's no better theory that exists, in official university textbooks....

And I'm sure that many people have heard of such thing as Gauss and imaginary numbers to explain certain things that occur, and algebraic calculations, that do not correspond to what we know about how these things are supposed to work, that will not correspond to our axioms or assumptions. Somebody just said, "There must have been another planet back then: Gaia, which is the Earth, and Thea, which is this other planet, and they crashed into each other and formed Earth and Moon." That's the best theory they have up to now.

So, why do we have Moon and Earth in that way?

So, let's go to the picture of Mars. It comes up, because, for instance, Mercury and Venus don't have any moon. Earth has one moon, and a rather big one, that has a big influence on what's going on on the Earth, for example, with tides and things like that. Mars has two moons, but they're rather small—so why that dissimilarity between Earth and Mars? Another area, where for example, Earth and Mars are very similar, is the days are almost equal: The Martian day is just 24 hours 30 minutes, so we could go there and have the same rhythm of being asleep and being awake, we would not have to change it much. On most other planets, that wouldn't work.

Let's jump to Jupiter: Jupiter as compared to the others, is a very, very big planet, and it has many, many moons. I don't know how many moons Jupiter has—they're discovering new moons all the time. On the list I have, it's 39, that are known. And Saturn, 30. And some of them might be suitable for human colonization at some point; we have some similarities to our Moon there. From the standpoint of geology, they are quite interesting.

Now, let's have a look at Uranus. Uranus is also almost flipped, but flipped by 98°, so it's basically rolling over its orbit around the Sun, but quite fast, while some of the inner planets are extremely slow: For Mercury to rotate around itself, takes 58 days (our Earth days). For Venus, it takes over 200 days. Earth, around 24 hours, Mars is similar, but then Jupiter is only 10 hours, Saturn the same thing; Uranus, Neptune, are about 16-17 hours, so they rotate extremely quickly. Why is that the case?

And so, you find many, many paradoxes, where for example, Kepler could not see these things; he did not have access to the kind of data that we have. But as far as I know, there are no answers to why the planets move in these ways that they do—and it's up to us to find out.

I could show you more paradoxes that are involved in the Solar System. One of the things that comes up, is that while the Sun carries a big mass of the Solar System, about 99% of

the mass of the Solar System, it has very, very little of the angular momentum of the Solar System. Most of it is in the planets. How much sense does that make?

I just wanted to put these things out, as challenges. I looked at these things because I wanted to understand better, how the Solar System really works. And I don't have the answer to this. I called up Bruce Director and Larry Hecht,[3] and asked them, and they told me, "Read Nicholas of Cusa, that's the best you get. Read Kepler." And that's because in terms of scientific method, there's not much advance since then. We don't have any scientists, universities, institutions today, that have access to any kind of method with which they could deal with these kinds of paradoxes.

So, it's really the Youth Movement that is taking the original works of those people such as Nicholas of Cusa, such as Kepler, to establish a scientific method again. And then hopefully we can answer these questions.

To go back to Pluto—Pluto is also interesting! You may have realized, if you look at our Moon, our Moon always shows us the same face. The same thing with Pluto and Charon, and not only has Charon always the same face to Pluto, but also Pluto to Charon. So they behave in a very fascinating way, and we don't really know why that is the case. Maybe some people do—maybe Lyn knows—but he definitely gave the Youth Movement a challenge to study these things, to study Kepler's *Mysterium Cosmographicum*, study the *New Astronomy*, study the *World Harmonies*, to find an approach how to find out about these things. Because if we want to colonize Mars, if we want to go to other planets to live there, as I said yesterday, build infrastructure out there in space, we have to find out. And maybe the way to find out, is to go there and find out! Maybe that's what we have to do; maybe there's no other way to do it.

Then, there's other galaxies. Or, there's other stars within our galaxy, maybe 100 billion or so, and then there's probably hundreds of billions of other galaxies. And so, people who say that there are limits to growth, or that economy is about money, are really blocked individuals. Because the universe is so big, and it's up to us to go there and find out.

Just to give another example, I heard the story of some of the German engineers who were important in the Apollo Project that took place in the United States in the 1960s. They started to experiment with rockets at the height of the Depression in Germany in the 1930s, and the story goes—I don't know how far that is true, but it's like an anecdote—there was a movie in the '20s called, "Die Frau im Mond," "The Woman on the Moon," which is supposed to be the first science-fiction movie; one of the first movies with special effects. And they watched that movie, and said, "Damn! That's exciting!" So, they started to build rockets, to experiment with these things.

And then, of course, after World War II, this was extremely important in the whole Apollo Project. And as Lyn said repeatedly, the Apollo Project was one of the last projects where the U.S. economy had really an in-depth, scientific, technological growth, which was not really there after the paradigm-shift.

And so I just wanted to throw out a few things to poke people, to challenge people to take up these things.

We started also some work on the question of the Isotope Economy. Because now we're looking at the universe in the large; but, if you look at the universe in the very small, you find the same problems, where today's universities, today's institutions, run into extreme difficulties, where they come up with all kinds of very, very complicated equations with which to determine what's going on in an atom. And most of these equations work for hydrogen, which has one proton and one electron. But it fails for all the other atoms! Today's universities have no really coherent picture of how to understand these things. So what we really need is a kind of Mendeleyev or a Kepler, who takes up the question of the Isotope Economy, that takes up these phenomena in the Solar System.

So, that's what I have, and it sounds like a lot of work.

Lyn, I had this in mind as a question for you, actually. So, I would like you to comment on these things.

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.: Liberate Man From Shackles on the Mind

Yeah! Well, when you get a question like that, you always say, the problem now is the question. And if you want to solve the question, you have to come up with a different question. And that's what is going on in The Basement, up there in Virginia.

Now, I did this for a reason, which is relevant to the proposition that's been thrown at me: I discovered that you're not going to educate and develop youth, if you let Baby Boomers supervise them. Because Baby Boomers will always interrupt them, in the very process when they're trying solve a problem; they'll destroy the concentration span, they will come in with a different agenda, other kinds of things.

So, we revised the program which we'd already started, with the emphasis—and Jonathan Tennnebaum played a useful role in this on both sides of the Atlantic at one point—on calling attention to what we'd agreed on a long time ago, which is to emphasize the work of the Pythagoreans and Plato. And to take one problem as a way of insight into a modern problem, which is Gauss's attack on the incompetence of Euler and so forth and so on; or the actual fraudulent character of the work of Euler, and so forth and so on. Euler had been a competently trained scientist, but he became totally corrupted

3. Bruce Director is the author of most of the LaRouche Movement's pedagogical exercises titled "Riemann for Anti-Dummies," including extensive work on Gauss, which he has presented in classes to the LYM internationally. Larry Hecht is the editor of *21st Century Science & Technology.*

politically, and as a whore, he did much more poorly in scientific performance than he had before he became a prostitute.

But my concern was to give the young people a chance to develop in a way which is relevant to politics. And I took a program starting with Pythagoras, and Gauss's exposure of the fraudulent character of the work of Euler, for example. And I said, that's the starting point. And then, the first thing we did, is I took the question of working through Kepler in two phases. The first phase was simply to look at the question of how gravitation as a principle was discovered, and defined as a principle—and I'll come to that point, because that's crucial. The second thing is to determine how the Solar System as a whole operates, and what the relationship is to the orbiting of the Sun by the Earth: What is this relationship to the way in which the principle of gravitation organizes the whole Solar System?

And then we went on to the other things, which was the *Harmonies,*[4] which I think some of you have seen; that's a fairly ample report and there was some work done here in support of that.

The Problem With Understanding Gauss

Also, we're now working on the Gauss on the orbit of Ceres. That contains a very interesting problem, which I had laid out as a special challenge. I had a crew of people, two successive crews going through the Kepler, and the product, I think you've probably seen on the website, the reports of it. But with Gauss, I warned people, "Hold off." When you're studying the work of Kepler, you have the most frank and detailed exposure of a process of scientific discovery in all history. Because the project starts—and Kepler keeps rewriting, effectively, his books. When he changes and corrects an error, he doesn't eliminate the error; he reports the error, and then explains why he recognized an error, and how he dealt with that. And that's right next to it.

So, in the case of Kepler, you have the clearest demonstration on a large scale, of a great scientific mind, understanding the universe better, by examining its own effort to understand the universe. So, Kepler is reciprocal: Kepler presents you science, as the study of *the behavior of mind, which is making scientific discoveries; and the process of correction that involves.* That's unique.

Library of Congress

"Gauss is a reflection of the creative process which wears a mask," said LaRouche, "in order to protect itself from being identified as a dangerous species."

Then we came to Gauss. Now, Gauss is fun, because Gauss never tells the truth. That is, in very few cases, does Gauss actually present the method by which the discovery was made. Now Gauss tells the truth about one thing: When he comes up to a discovery, to present the resulting discovery, he then gives you a presentation of the way in which this discovery can be validated. Usually mathematically. But he doesn't tell you the truth—and there's a very good reason for it, which is relevant to what we're doing here, today, and in society.

The reason he doesn't tell you the truth, is because there's a reign of terror going on. Gauss had destroyed the credibility of Euler and Lagrange. Lagrange went on to Paris, where he became a protégé of Napoleon Bonaparte, in 1799. And Bonaparte took the first step toward breaking up the Ecole Polytechnique, which was the leading scientific institution of Europe at that time, which had been formed on the brink of the French Revolution, but actually had a longer basis in the work of Gaspard Monge.

So, what happened, of course, is that the French Revolution, which is based on a bunch of bastards—the French Revolution was out to destroy science, as the case of Lavoisier shows, during the Terror, the same kind of thing. And they wanted a mechanistic conception of the universe, instead. They had adopted the conception which Euler, Lagrange, and so forth, had represented in that century, as the anti-Leibniz conception, actually an anti-scientific conception.

Now, as Napoleon came to power, remember he was a part of the Reign of Terror; he was a protégé of Maximilien Robe-

4. Kepler's work is available in English as ***The Harmony of the World by Johannes Kepler***, translated by E.J. Aiton, A.M. Duncan, and J.V. Field (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1997). For reports from the LYM "Basement" team, see www.wlym.com/~animations.

spierre, and he was a complete opportunist who was trained by Joseph de Maistre, who gave him a new personality. He did a personality re-profiling of Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon Bonaparte was actually modeled upon Torquemada, the great Inquisitional figure of terror. And Joseph de Maistre was a key person who justified and defended the French Terror.

So this crowd, a bunch of thugs, were used effectively by the British, to destroy France, and the rest of Europe as well. Because Napoleon was not only involved in the defense of France, which had already been adequately defended by Lazard Carnot, who was the real Author of Victory; but Napoleon was an instrument, who could be compared, in effect, to Lynne Cheney's agent, her husband Dick. Napoleon Bonaparte did the same thing for all Europe, as a traitor to France and a traitor to Europe, that was done, the role that was played by the Great Elector's successor, that is, Frederick the Great. Frederick the Great was a stooge for the British. The British were in the process of building an empire. France was still a powerful nation. Other nations in Europe were emerging as powerful nations. By the Seven Years' War, as a part of a series of wars organized by Anglo-Dutch Liberalism, which had taken over England and was out to destroy everything. They destroyed France in stages, with Louis XIV's folly.

So, in this process, you had the ruin of all Europe, in which a very capable commander, Friedrich der Grosse, is running defensive wars with financial support from Britain, engaging Russia, engaging France at certain times, engaging the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and so forth. All of Europe was torn up in the Seven Years' War, as one of a series of wars, which led into the Peace of Paris of February 1763. Which was the birth of the American Revolution.

Because what happened is, the Anglo-Dutch Liberals—and remember, the ignition of this was actually by the Dutch. The Dutch conquered the British, and turned them into something strange. But this process created the empire of what? The empire of Paolo Sarpi's system, the system of that evil swindler, Galileo, and so forth. Which I've explained in some detail elsewhere—that's another story.

But to get down to the main thing: that Europe has been destroyed, again, and again, and again, since William of Orange's takeover of the English monarchy, and the rape of the Irish, for which they've never forgiven anybody. This process has been going on to the present day, with a series of long wars, designed as imitations of the folly of the Peloponnesian War by which Greece destroyed itself: long wars! And before that, from the attempt to destroy the Renaissance by religious warfare, organized by Torquemada, which started a wave of religious wars, which was ended only by the intervention of Cardinal Mazarin, in 1648, with the Peace of Westphalia.

But it was resumed again—with Louis XIV. The policy led by Jean-Baptiste Colbert, was undermined. The most successful growth of science in Europe in that century, was under the direction and sponsorship and guidance of Jean-Baptiste Colbert. Leibniz was a part of this process; his development as the leading scientist in the world of that time, was a part of this process. There were movements in England; there were movements in settlements of English colonies and other colonies, moving in this direction: towards a civilization based on the achievement of 1648.

The Wars of Liberalism

So, what did they do? Religious war of one type had ceased, with 1648. They started it all over again, with a series of Liberal wars, the wars of Liberalism to destroy civilization! And 1763 was the culmination of the process: At which, the Venetian bankers, of the faction of Paolo Sarpi, who had first infested the Netherlands and polluted the dikes; moved across the Channel, into England with William of Orange, and took over England, too. You had the birth, therefore, of this process, which went between the occupation of England by William of Orange, until the accession of the first Hannover dynasty, with George I of England. This entire period, the period from 1648 to about 1812-1814, is occupied by the struggle, by the Venetian influence, led at one point by Sarpi, to destroy science and so forth, and everything else. And to set up an empire—not of Kings and Queens!—but an empire of bankers! A system of usurers, modeled upon the ancient model of ancient Venice; actually the ancient model of the Cult of Delphi! Which created a synthetic called "Roman," out of the bowels of an Etruscan civilization, by similar methods. And used that instrument later, to destroy Europe, through the Roman imperialism.

So, this was the problem.

Therefore, this force—don't think of Napoleon Bonaparte as a hero of France. He was the worst disease France ever got—including syphilis.

So therefore, you have a process there. The United States has been established as a republic; it's essentially largely isolated, it's intended to be destroyed—by the British monarchy! But it wasn't the British monarchy, it was the British East India Company. It was a collection of bankers and thieves: who have been the chief force of evil on this planet ever since! *Including Hitler!* Hitler was a creation of the British monarchy. Hitler was brought into power by them. As I've explained—to do what? Again, more wars! World War I didn't start in 1914, it started in 1894. When the British monarchy succeeded in getting the Japanese monarch to start a long war against China, which started officially, in 1895, and continued until the defeat of Japan by MacArthur, in 1945.

This period was a period of *consistent war*, organized by the British Empire! The British Empire, which is the Anglo-Dutch Liberal system! And the name Liberalism means "syphilis," in the sense of moral syphilis, every kind of syphilis. Liberalism is evil!

This goes right to The Basement question. Why The Basement?

Therefore, the problem has been, how do we keep this use of long wars, and Liberal corruption, Liberal ideas, Liberal-

Napoleon Bonaparte, portrait by Jacques-Louis David. "Don't think of Napoleon Bonaparte as a hero of France. He was the worst disease France ever got—including syphilis."

EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

ism in science, all of these pestilences which are a fraud: How do we keep them from destroying us again? Again, and again?

This was the problem that Gauss faced, from about 1800-1805 on, which is why he would never tell the truth about his discoveries, from that time on. His first published discoveries, his first two—one became his doctoral degree, the other became his habilitation paper—these two things he did honestly, and was able to speak frankly, as a scientist. After that, he was no longer able to speak as freely. And he always would discover things in one way, but then, after validating his discovery, would then come and give an *official interpretation* of the discovery. And what you read in many of the Gauss's writings is the official interpretation, *not* the actual process of discovery.

Well, of course, I knew this. So, when we came to the Gauss project, I got them together in The Basement, and said, "This is different. You've been working with Kepler. We've had two teams in here with Kepler. Your work has been open, you've done it, it's worked." And they made individual discoveries which I'll get back to, which I think is Daniel's point. "But now, you're faced with a new problem. What Gauss tells you is truthful. His explanation is not dishonest, it's a representation of the way he *describes* his process of discovery, after the fact. It is not the method he used, to make the discovery."

Because Gauss was actually—to tell you a secret; now that they've discovered this, I can tell you the secret—what he discovered was that the geometry of the universe is Riemannian! Gauss did not fully understand what Riemann did later. But Gauss's conception of physical space-time, is the same conception which existed with Nicholas of Cusa; in the work of Kepler, in particular; in the work of the greatest minds in the time of Jean-Baptiste Colbert in France, in that great project; in the mind of Leibniz—it's all implicit in the work of Leibniz. Hmm? All there. And it works in the key work of Gauss! And many other scientists associated with that.

The whole fight inside the Ecole Polytechnique, in succession, after the Duke of Wellington had put an English stooge on the French throne, as the Restoration monarch. (I don't know why they call him a Restoration monarch. It's like calling it like something from Dracula.)

From that time on, to the present, the essential thing: Science has been dominated by a fraud, called "Anglo-Dutch Liberalism." Now the key thing here, which is what we dealt with in The Basement, and the importance of the Ceres project on Gauss, which they're doing, is the following (and the Riemann work will depend *absolutely* on success in doing this work, and people will then begin to understand *how I think about economy*).

Let's just step back a minute. What's the main question here? Some people think they've learned science; they haven't. Most of them haven't. They've learned something which passes for science under conditions of Liberalism, British Liberalism, Anglo-Dutch Liberalism, which is the enemy of humanity. Has been the enemy of humanity ever since 1763. And was the enemy of humanity, in another form, under Sarpi's influence before that.

What Is Creativity?

What's the difference between man and an animal?

Is there a biological difference between man and a beast? One that you can determine by medical science, in the normal sense, today? No. There is none.

What's the difference?

The difference is, the animal aspect of man is mortal, and dies. The human aspect of man is not mortal, and does not die. The human aspect of man, or the human individual, is not located within the confines of an animalistic body. Even though we do have an animalistic body; that's an *appendage* of us!

What the human being can do, that no animal can do, is make a fundamental discovery of universal principle, a true principle of the universe: *Only a human being can do that.* And it's only through that power, the power of the human being *as distinct* from the animal, from *any kind* of animal; or for any kind of study of biology, as known today, except the effects of some of the biology, like the power of the human creative will in sometimes controlling the way the human biology functions. The difference is, that mankind, unlike any animal species, can make a discovery, and apply that discovery, which will increase the potential relative population-density of the human species, or of the particular society.

This is the power which is called "creativity." This is the power which is the *enemy* of the Second Law of Thermody-

namics, so-called. Because, if you believe that the universe is organized in a way which deals with some universal law of entropy, or a fixed system, you don't understand the universe, and you don't understand the human mind.

What is creativity? Well, by creativity, we mean, essentially, the discovery of a universal physical principle, as typified by Kepler's discovery of gravitation, especially in the *Harmonies*. The issue is already there, clearly, in the question of the orbit of Earth. But it is not *forced* upon you, until you face the *Harmonies*. Because, how is gravitation organized? It's organized as Bach would have wished! The principle of gravitation is a principle of the universe, which the fakers call the "Third Law." But it's not called the Third Law by Kepler. It's what the British came along with as an explanation, to try to explain it out of the way. *It's the power of the individual human mind to discover a principle of the universe,* such that that principle as understood by the human mind, can be employed by human beings *to change* the universe!

That's the difference between man and the animal!

That's why I had to get people into The Basement, away from the Boomers. Because the Boomer culture is rather soft on Liberalism, at least as a philosophical system, and saying, "Well, you have to be Liberal" or something. "You have to submit to this."

But if you want to be a scientist, *you can't be a Liberal*! If you're trying to be a scientist and you're a Liberal, you're wasting your time; or, you wasting somebody else's time and money.

The discovery of universal physical principles occurs in a universe *which is anti-entropic*, in principle. And *only the human mind, among all known living creatures, can do that.*

That's the difference between *being* an animal, and living like a beast! *All ancient history is predominantly evil,* in the sense, not that it lacks competent people, or leading people, or leading institutions. But the fact that it condemns the majority of humanity to a bestial existence, precisely as the great Greek tragedian Aeschylus portrays the fight of Prometheus in *Prometheus Bound*: People are not supposed to be *allowed* to discover universal physical principles, by which man is able to change the universe and man's destiny. Human beings are supposed to behave like the cow that is well cared for, and goes into the barn, and is well treated … until the day it's slaughtered. That's the Physiocratic principle, the same thing. The fundamental principle of all British economics and Cartesian systems is the same thing: *the denial of the existence of the powers of creativity, the denial of the existence of actual universal physical principles.* That's it!

My concern is to liberate man from slavery. And the worst slavery is not the slavery of the shackles on your hand, *it's the slavery of the shackles on your mind!*

And you have to appreciate the fact that there *is* something, that you don't get taught in schools, these days; you don't get taught in textbooks, and you can leave universities quite successfully without knowing anything about it: the meaning of creativity and the meaning of anti-entropy.

And therefore, the only way you can teach this, is, you can't teach it with a whip; and you can't teach it at a blackboard: People have to discover it and experience it, in themselves. What you have to do, is know what the mission is, and try to create the circumstances and structure the challenge, on which it is likely, that people facing that challenge, in cooperation, will interact among themselves, and will actually make, what was for them, *an original discovery of a universal physical principle.*

That's what happened in the case of the work on the Kepler, the two phases. It became conspicuously clear in the work on the second part, on the question of the harmonics. Because, mathematics, as taught and believed by most people, *does not work* in dealing with universal physical principles—*it does not work.* And the *Harmonies* demonstrates it. Why?

What it demonstrates is this: The *solution* on the harmonics depends upon, as I've written about this matter, the fact that vision does not tell you the truth about what you think you're seeing. Nor does hearing. These are two different "organs" of the human body. Consider these like scientific instruments: These are only instruments of perception. They are not direct knowledge, of actuality. They're not means by which you can control the universe in which you live. They're not means by which man has power, as described in the first chapter of Genesis, of man and woman as being made in the likeness of the Creator, and *with the powers and responsibilities, in imitation of the Creator.* That's spirituality! That's truth. That's the nature of man.

So therefore, my job is to try to get people to experience the reality, the actuality, of creativity *in themselves.* And by getting an interaction, in which you catalyze and cause that to occur, you get a stroke of genius. What these fellows did, when they get at a crucial thing—I think Jean-Sebastien [Tremblay]'s not here, presently; probably driving someone home—but what we did with Jean-Sebastien's cello, is, we went through this, every bit of the data on frequencies in Kepler's work on the harmonics. And we had people re-experiencing what Kepler experienced in coming to the conclusion of his organization of the Solar System. And that's what you can hear on that thing.

Now anyone who doesn't do that, and tells you they understand Kepler, or understand the Solar System, doesn't know what he's talking about! Because he has not actually experienced a discovery! Because our visual sense, our sense-certainty is false! What we *see*, if we believe it, is false. What we *hear*, if we believe, is *false*! Only the human mind, and the creative powers of the human mind, which separate the human being from the category of the animals, is an experience of the human soul; is an experience of that power, of mankind above all beasts, which is characteristic of humanity. And

which is the *right* of humanity! This is the only *true meaning of freedom*! Without this freedom, *you don't have freedom*. You have liberty, but not necessarily freedom.

The farmer allows the cow liberty, to go out of the barn, into the field, but brings it back in. The cow does not have creativity. The cow has been given liberty, not creativity.

So therefore, my concern, which Daniel refers to here, has been, and remains, that, to have a race of people—and there's only one human race—but the race of people, who have realized the actuality of man's destiny, as *Genesis* 1, for example, points to this. To have that, you must discover, in yourself, something you know is the power of mind, which is called "creativity." And you reach that, only by meeting a challenge.

Our Mission Today

And we have come to a point of desperation in history, in which we now are on the verge of the complete dissolution and disintegration of civilization, which would last for generations to come. Unless we, in the immediate period ahead, make certain changes, away from everything that's generally accepted today, this planet is not going to be civilized much longer. Therefore, we need the factor, the motive, the commitment to creativity, among some people who will infectiously impart it to others, and you impart it largely by example: Become creative yourself, and give an example of what you're doing, and hope that the interest, the infection, the influence, occurs and spreads.

And this is particularly possible, to do this, among young people between the ages of 18 and about 30; 25, 27, you're already in an area of risk, if you haven't started. When young people, who take a leading role in society, of influence, have experienced creativity *in themselves*, and recognize it socially, in themselves, they have become transformed, unless they're broken. They become transformed into an epitome of what human beings, in general, must become.

And our real mission here—when you think about all the crises that man has gone through with various kinds of societies on this planet, and yet this problem has not yet been solved. But the intention has always been there to solve this problem! To bring mankind into its true destiny! A destiny of creative beings, and in that respect, in the likeness of the Creator. And how do you do that? You take some people who are adults—18 is about the age this thing begins to hit, if it's going to hit—and make sure that they develop this power of creativity, probably before 30, preferably before 27. This is my definition of a Youth Movement. And the key thing is leadership within a Youth Movement, and leadership in a Youth Movement is the process of developing within the Youth Movement, between the ages of 18 and 27 to 35 at the most, to develop this sense among the whole Youth Movement; develop some within it, who epitomize this power of discovery of creativity *in themselves*.

And that's what my program is, for The Basement: to start with the beginning of truth, in terms of science, and the earliest definition of truth we know of, is with the Pythagoreans and Plato. We have done some of that work, and that still is valid for all of them. We then went directly to the student of Cusa, to Kepler, who created modern science—he, and no one else, *created an actual modern, European science.* All competent modern European science is derived directly from the work of Kepler. And without the work of Leibniz, and of course, people like Fermat and others, who were associated with him, we wouldn't have had any progress beyond that.

Gauss is a reflection of the creative process which wears a mask, in order to protect itself from being identified as a dangerous species. And the great student of Gauss, is Riemann. And since Riemann, there has been no discovery in science, in fundamental principles. Many useful things have been discovered; many useful principles have been discovered. But Riemann represents *the highest level of knowledge*, with one exception: a student of Riemann, Vernadsky.

Vernadsky has put the universe into fuller perspective, as a Riemannian universe.

And that's what I represent. Vernadsky was something I was groping for, for some time, and then later in life, found him. But my adult life has always been dedicated, first of all, to Leibniz, and then to Riemann. And then later, to realize that my desires were fulfilled by the discoveries and work of Vernadsky.

You know, Goethe is an interesting fellow, a contradictory fellow. And there's one work of his, which is incomplete, which is also typical of him as being contradictory: *Der Gross-Cophta*, which was an incomplete drama. And in that, there was another case of irony: You had a composer who set the "Song of Prometheus" to music—Hugo Wolf. Who is not my favorite composer, though I thought his "Mörike" is very good in general. But I heard it sung by a great Jewish German bass, Friedrich Schorr. Who was functioning in Germany at the time before Hitler. He was a cantor in the *shul*, in the temple, singing as the cantor in the Jewish religious service. He was also, at the same time, one of the great operatic basses of that time.

But in this, there's one passage, in which Goethe shows himself at his best, and also his weakest: in the conclusion of that passage, which I ran into, back about 1946, which has stuck with me ever since then: Prometheus shakes his fist at Zeus, and he says, "I condemn you. I damn you! I stand here, making men in my own image, who will despise you, as I do."

And I like that. That's my attitude. I say to the tyrants of the world: "I stand here like Prometheus. *I despise you!* And I'm trying to make men in my own image, who *despise you*, as I do!"

And that's what it's all about.

Editorial

Drive the British Out of Washington!

As the only qualified Commander-in-Chief of the forces who must defend the United States from the British imperial campaign to destroy it, Lyndon LaRouche landed a devastating blow on the enemy forces in his Oct. 10 webcast, by exposing the real British attacks and threat against our nation. As has so often happened in the past, his action was geared to emboldening patriots to follow his lead—specifically, by erecting a firewall to save U.S. homeowners and the banking system with the passage of the Homeowners and Bank Protection Act of 2007 (HBPA).

Within 24 hours, some highly visible institutional moves were taken against the chief enforcer for the British destroy-America forces, Dick Cheney. Major news outlets in Britain and the United States gave play to former President Carter's sharp attacks on Cheney—particularly in respect to his role on the Iraq War, and future wars. A Frontline exposé of Cheney's police-state measures was announced as upcoming next week. And, most fascinating of all, MSNBC's Keith Olberman interviewed Watergate veteran John Dean, who went after Cheney, with no holds barred, including for using 9/11 as an opportunity to implement all the "unitary executive" and other police state measures that he had wanted to put into effect for years.

Of special note is the clear identification of Cheney's move for dictatorial powers immediately following the 9/11 attacks, as an outcome which the neoconservative faction in the U.S. had prepared, and desired before the triggering event (see quotes in our *Feature*).

Carter's interviews were aired on two of the world's most widely watched stations, BBC and CNN.

On BBC, the interviewer asked Carter about the Oct. 10 *New York Times* report on a fight over Syria between Cheney urging preemptive strikes, and Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice urging diplomacy. Carter said:

"Well, as usual, Dick Cheney is wrong. He's a militant who avoided any service of his own in the military, and he has been most forceful in the last ten years or more in fulfilling some of his more ancient commitments that the United States has a right to inject its power through military means in other parts of the world. And here he's trying again to promote what might very well be a counterproductive and a catastrophic military adventure.... "You know, he [Cheney]'s been a disaster for our country. I think he's been overly persuasive on President George Bush and quite often he's prevailed. But it was one of his main commitments, was to go into Iraq under false pretenses, and he still maintains that those false pretenses are accurate. He still maintains somehow that Saddam Hussein was involved in the 9/11 attacks; he still maintains that Iraq ... had weapons of mass destruction—claims that have been disproven by all reasonable sources."

Clearly, there is a section of the Establishment that realizes the extreme danger of leaving this British stooge in place, at least in the realms of foreign policy and law enforcement. It is likely they realize that Cheney is getting increasingly enraged, as the Bush Administration withers—and is thus more likely to launch his next war, against Iran.

Recent weeks have seen an increased drumbeat for that war, centered around a propaganda campaign charging that Iran is the main cause of the insurgency inside Iraq. This has led analysts to leak warnings of an imminent attack. Among the most recent was a posting by Henry Siegman, a longtime U.S. Middle East peace proponent, of the analysis by former British military officer and European Union peace envoy Alastair Crooke. Crooke wrote his analysis to counter the claim by Steve Clemons, in a widely circulated Internet memo, that the danger of a U.S. attack on Iran has been diminished.

Crooke reported that top officials in Iran, Damascus, and within Hezbollah, all believe that any one of a number of "ticking timebombs" might be "engineered" as a provocation that would bypass the Pentagon chiefs of staff arguments against expanded conflict, and trigger war. "They see the circumstances of the Middle East as one of hair-trigger instabilitiy and escalating tensions."

There is only one protection against this dangerous British stooge: Impeach Cheney now!

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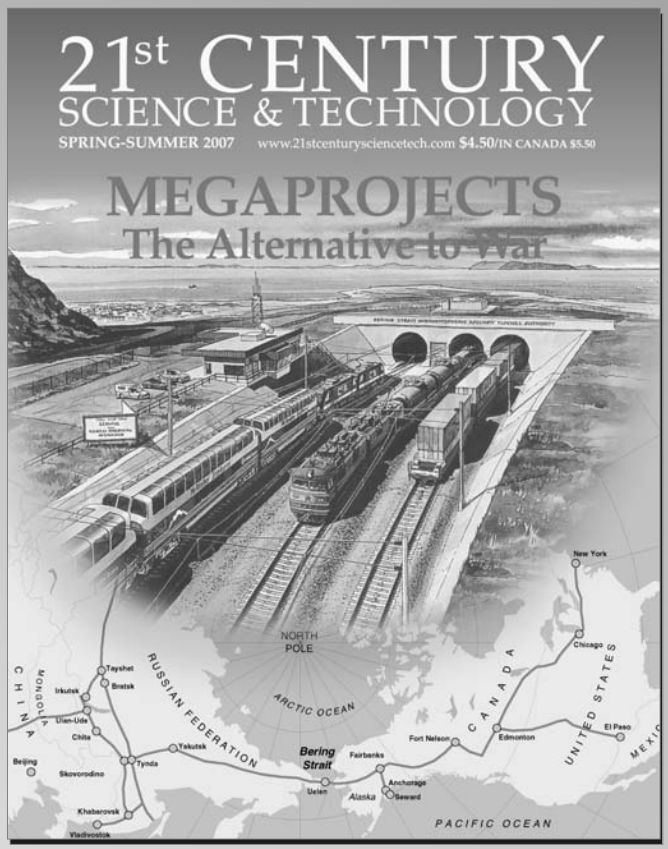

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- PROCTOR Ch.12 Tue: 5 pm to 1 am
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- ST.CROIX VLY. Comcast Ch.14 Thu: 1 & 7 pm; Fridays--9 am
- ST.LOUIS PARK Comcast Ch.15 Sat/Sun/Mon/Tue Midnite, 8 am, 4 pm
- St.PAUL (S&W suburbs) Comcast Ch.15 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

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

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- 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 Unsched. Fillers

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- STATEWIDE RI Interconnect Cox Ch.13
Tue:10-10:30 am

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- 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

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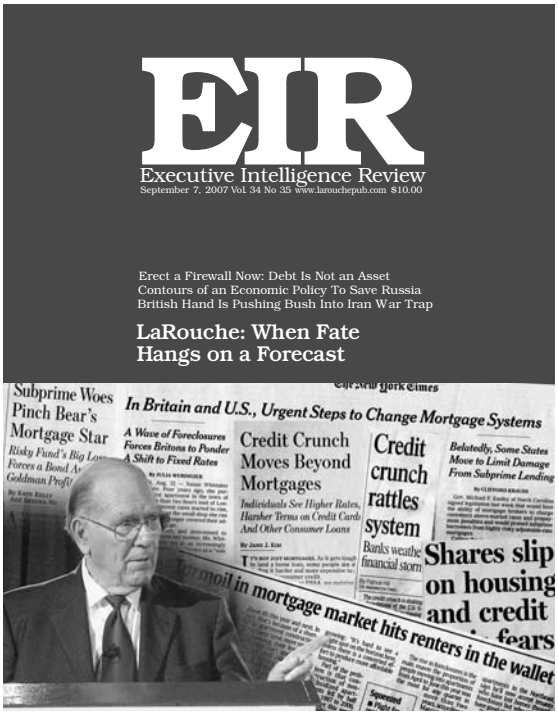

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