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LaRouche: How Adam Smith Fooled You! Most of the Time
In What Sense Do You Mean Immortality?

Rachel Brown To Escalate Fight for Glass-Steagall

**It Was No Conspiracy!
MacArthur & Eisenhower**



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LYNDON LAROCHE— LEARN FROM NAWAPA: MIND OR BODY?

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- **NAWAPA: "The Next Evolutionary Step for the Human Species,"** a Basement Team Roundtable, EIR, Aug. 27, 2010 (<http://tiny.cc/f14hd>).
- **"Learn from NAWAPA: Mind or Body?"**
by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., EIR,
Aug. 20, 2010 (<http://tiny.cc/iovad>)
- **"NAWAPA, from the Standpoint of Biospheric Development,"**
by Sky Shields et al., EIR,
Aug. 13, 2010
(<http://tiny.cc/ai2gm>)

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Wall Street Is Dead! Please Don't Be Silly!
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EIR

From the Managing Editor

At the end of the current century, as space-faring man breaks through the upper regions of our atmosphere, he or she will be able to look back on Earth, as a whole, to see the noëtic fossils of the now developing NAWAPA concept, to be reminded of the great paradigm shift in man's identity, which made his voyage possible." So begins our *Science* feature, "In What Sense Do You Mean Immortality?"—the latest contribution from the LaRouche Youth Basement Team. In this happy challenge to today's Earthbound mankind, we find the optimistic spark needed to break out of the current global disaster, a situation addressed from a different perspective in Lyndon LaRouche's "How Adam Smith Fooled You Suckers!: Most of the Time." In our *Feature*, LaRouche notes ironically, that successful economic forecasting can best be described as "hind-casting," that is, based on the principle that the future determines the present.

Both the young scientists of the Basement, and LaRouche himself, discuss the limitations of the five senses that arrive "in the box," with the human infant at birth. As LaRouche writes: "The human mind is not a product of sense-perception; rather, sense-perception is a tool employed by the human willful mind. . . ." Or, as the Basement Team writes: "At some point in the distant future, the relative uselessness of our 'out of the box' senses might cause humanity of that time to regard them rather like we today puzzle at our tailbones: a relatively useless relic of an earlier state of development. . . ."

Overcoming the limitations of sense-perception is also a requirement for understanding history, as both LaRouche and Dean Andromidas demonstrate in this week's *Strategic Studies*, on the suppressed history of the Eisenhower-MacArthur collaboration against Churchill's imperial schemes to set up a "Cold War" between the former allies, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. The same principle could be said to apply to evaluating the outcome of the Democratic primary in Massachusetts' 4th C.D., in which LaRouche Democrat Rachel Brown "won" on principle, while "losing" the election to Bailout Barney Frank.

LaRouche will be assessing these, and other urgent matters in his webcast, "The New Economy," Sept. 24 (1 p.m. Eastern Time; www.larouchepac.com).



Cover This Week

Gen. Douglas MacArthur (left) and Gen. Dwight Eisenhower in Tokyo, May 1946.



Thomas Shafer

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MacArthur & Eisenhower

By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. The strategic post-war alliance of certain high-ranking veteran officers of World War II, such as Generals Eisenhower, MacArthur, and the OSS's Donovan, was not a conspiracy, but rather, a shared devotion to a special patriotic mission. They were determined to continue President Franklin Roosevelt's anti-imperial policy against the British Empire, notably, as it was personified by the perfidious Mr. Churchill.

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President-elect Eisenhower and General MacArthur joined forces in late-1952, to find a "new approach" to resolving the Korean War, so as to outflank British machinations aimed at expanding that war, or using it to create a "Cold War" between the U.S. and its former ally, the Russians. Their collaboration made Churchill apoplectic.

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By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Adam Smith's continuing evil influence today, notably among the Obama Administration's behavioral economists, is taken up in this short piece. LaRouche poses the question: "What is human nature, really?" Is it as Smith would have it, that man is ruled by his passions, and the love of pleasure? Or, is it the quality of intellect that characterizes the creative work of Kepler and Einstein?

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Science

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By Cody Jones, Sky Shields, and Michelle Lerner of the LaRouche Youth Basement Team. Posing the question, "Who really is man in the universe, that the universe changes favorably in response to his creative action?" the authors challenge us to go beyond the "sensorium," into the realm occupied by those such as Beethoven, who wrote his greatest music when he could no longer hear. This we must do, if we are to extend man's reach out into the Solar System, and beyond.

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IT WAS NO CONSPIRACY!

MacArthur & Eisenhower

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

September 13, 2010

Today, I am among the mere handful of those few still living veterans of a certain past military service, who were part of what some people today would call, mistakenly, “a conspiracy.” Today, we few represent that handful of those veterans who, today, had lived through that awful morning when the news had come, that our greatly beloved President Franklin Delano Roosevelt had died. Ours is simply the patriotism of those, among us at that time, who had reacted with a certain, special devotion to that sense of patriotic mission to which we had been called during what was, still then, the ongoing great, long war.

That was, at first, no more than the silent oath to which I committed myself when the news of President Roosevelt’s death reached the few of us who would be gathered that evening in a military encampment at Kanchrapara in Bengal, India. When we met quietly in the dusk of that evening, there, I replied to that group of fellow-soldiers who came to me to ask their question. My words from that past are carved in memory still today: “We have been led, until now, by a great President, who has now died. The new President is a little man, and, I am afraid for our country, now.” One remembers things like that.

The words I spoke in the quiet of that evening, were to return to become my modest, continuing, silent, personal commitment for the ensuing three decades of my life. Then, later, one day, another veteran touched my

memories. After that, there was no need to ask “Why;” the silenced trumpet had called again. I was to experience, now, a renewed old, and prolonged warfare, like ghosts from the same, old, opposing sides.

Today, I, for one, am still standing. Let my thought tonight seem to touch your shoulder, “patriot,” as someone, long ago, had seemed to touch my own. There was no “conspiracy” beyond doing one’s duty, even still today, when a silent trumpet calls those few, old, soldiers who never really die.

That Tap on My Shoulder

Sometimes, they had been referred to by one another, as “Donovan’s boys.” At the close of the war, what had been the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) was divided into two categories working from opposite sides of the post-war fence, the patriots of our republic, on the one side, and the Wall Street types on the other. Those types were the “White Shoe” group and their allies, and, opposite, those who stood beside Major-General “Wild Bill” Donovan. I was not part of that, then; but, the silent oath I swore when the news of President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s death had reached me at the Kanchrapara military camp in Bengal, and, later, the memory of my experience with the British in Calcutta during the Spring of 1946, had guided my outlook, still later, back home, still today.

It was this commitment which shaped my sense of my identity as a citizen during the decades before the



FDR Library



President Franklin Roosevelt's (left) relations with the Soviet Union, and the postwar efforts by Generals Douglas MacArthur and Dwight Eisenhower, were no "conspiracy." What was operative, LaRouche writes, "was a clear sense of the threat to the U.S.A. embodied in the British empire's efforts to pit the United States against both the Soviet Union and China, and also, both against us, in return." MacArthur and Eisenhower are shown here in Nikko, Japan in 1946.

virtual tap had come on my shoulder. There was no formality about it; it was an awakening that had happened. It was sufficient that I had felt that tap, for me to know my mission. Things just seemed to happen, accordingly, but only, apparently, as it should be with any of our patriots who had heard a message such as that.

In the discussions of the decades which had followed that, there were only momentary formalities; it was simply a matter of knowing where one's mission-orientation stood. I sometimes think of the man who spied for General George Washington, as the James Fenimore Cooper who, as a leader of the deployments of the Cincinnatus Society, described such a situation in his book, **The Spy**.

Naturally, with leading Generals such as Douglas MacArthur and Dwight Eisenhower, things moved differently, but I know now that the issue was the same. Naturally, as a practical matter, when measures had to be taken, that might have appeared to some onlookers as being a kind of conspiracy. That would be a mistaken assessment. If one meant "a conspiracy" in the dictionary's sense of a common devotion, the word applies; but, if what is intended by that term, were to convey a sense of commitment to some secret association's plot,

the imputation were worse than false.

Study the case of the post-war role of such high-ranking veteran officers as MacArthur, Eisenhower, and Donovan of OSS, in their dealing with the subject of post-war U.S. relations with the Soviet Union. In that case, the intention popularly associated with "conspiracy" would be wildly misleading. What was operative, was not the idea of some special relationship with the leaders of the Soviet Union as such. What was operative, was a clear sense of the threat to the U.S.A. embodied in the British empire's efforts to pit the United States against both the Soviet Union and China, and also, both against us, in return.

Take the recent case, in which a high-ranking—or, should I not say, "highly-rankling"—representative of the British diplomatic establishment, demanded that an attempted legislation of President Franklin Roosevelt's Glass-Steagall law would be treated as a U.S. assault on the vital interests of the British empire's Inter-Alpha group of imperial banking swindles. How does a true U.S. patriot react to such an existential strategic threat delivered against the U.S.A. from a high-rankling British imperial diplomat? The smell of something tantamount to treason rises from the perceived presence of

any high-ranking U.S. official who does not act to shove Glass-Steagall down the adversary's throat.

There was no U.S. conspiracy in this situation; there was a conflict of life-or-death implications between two different, opposing species.

We acknowledge the fact that Josef Stalin is long since deceased. There are relevant, undeniable, but unanswered questions about that death, particularly when you know what I know about figures such as not only Khrushchov, Yuri Andropov, and Mikhail Gorbachov. There is also the matter of the British foreign office intelligence service's Laxenberg, Austria-based International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), combined with IIASA's ties to the Club of Rome, and to Nikita Khrushchov's connection to Bertrand Russell's 1950s organization of World Parliamentarians for World Government, as to the Club of Rome, and to the World Wildlife Fund organizations organized as a plot between Britain's Duke of Edinburgh and the late Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. There is also the related matter of the kindred connections of former Soviet figures Yuri Andropov and to the Mikhail Gorbachov who still views himself as my personal adversary of himself and his friends in the British empire, since 1986, to the present day.

Then, think back to the joint efforts by U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower and France's President Charles de Gaulle, to deal with the Soviet Union under Khrushchov. Think of General Douglas MacArthur's role in President John F. Kennedy's definitive opposition to a "prolonged land-war in Asia." Recall how President Kennedy's opposition to that war was overcome, fatally. Think about the coalition of converging forces from a number of nations who joined with me in crafting and presenting the SDI proposal which President Ronald Reagan then delivered to the Soviet Union in 1983, and also to Gorbachov, later.

The subject of our concerns in each of these instances, was not U.S. relations to the Soviet Union then, or Russia today. Rather, it was an existential, still continuing interest of the U.S.A. in the needed breaking up of the British Empire, before the British Empire carries out its former and present intention to destroy our United States, a destruction aided by a complicit President Barack Obama's help for the British imperial cause today.

Which conspiracy!? Sometimes, as for me, what some call "conspiracy," is merely knowing that one is human, that in a sense which is consistent with the scientific discoveries of V.I. Vernadsky.

I. The First Question: The U.S.A. & Russia

To account for certain roles adopted by such as Generals MacArthur and Eisenhower in their time, needs no more detail than that one has relied upon nothing less than the witting instinct needed of an American patriot. In the case of our fully witting patriots, it is the recognition that the British empire—and the Britain of the Inter-Alpha (financial) group, is an empire currently representing an estimated 70% of the world's financial power, in the strict meaning of the term. This fact has been the reflection of the fact of what has been our republic's continuing mortal enemy since the February 1763 "Peace of Paris," when the British maritime system of global monetary-financial power first became the empire of Lord Shelburne's British East India Company.

To grasp the reality of the issue presently confronting us today, the following series of sets of historical facts are required.

The vast era of religious warfare in Europe, from the Habsburg expulsion of the Jews from Spain in 1492, until the 1648 Peace of Westphalia, had taken its dark turn with the affair of a failed personality, England's King Henry VIII. That Henry, much like the classical such cases of the Emperor Nero and Adolf Hitler, was plied by the secret monetarist power of a Venice represented by such as the Venetian spy turned marriage-counsellor, Francesco Zorzi, Cardinal Pole, and Thomas Cromwell, among others, in employing the divorces of Henry VIII from his parade of successive, frequently butchered wives (and of Sir Thomas More), in bestirring a state of religious warfare among three powers, England, Spain, France, and, also, among the German people.

The Venetian party's most hated target, was the policies of that Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa whose influence had been crucial in fostering both the concept of the modern sovereign form of nation-state (**Concordancia Catholica**) and a systematic design of modern science (**De Docta Ignorantia**). It had been the same Cusa who had introduced a new conception of religious peace (**De Pace Fidei**), and had also introduced the policy of crossing the great oceans to establish the base for defeating the moral degeneration spreading in Europe by the Venice-centered forces behind the orchestration of the fall of Constantinople. It was Cusa's policy which directly and explicitly brought about the trans-Atlantic crossing by Christopher Columbus. These voyages by

Columbus, set into motion effects which continue to dominate the world's political and related affairs to the present day.

Two so-called "world wars," the long "Cold War," and the creation of the so-called "Euro" policy launched by Margaret Thatcher, François Mitterrand, and George H.W. Bush, are all developments rooted in the horrors which dominated Europe and the trans-Atlantic region during the interval 1492-1648. Without a comprehension of that 1492-1648 process, no competent understanding of the principal developments in subsequent world-history were possible.

The case of Columbus' adoption of the policies of trans-oceanic connections by Nicholas of Cusa has been proven to be crucial. The outstanding malefactor in the history of Europe from about A.D. 1000-1066, until the present time, has been the developments centered in the role of Venetian maritime monetarism and its role in the orchestration of religious warfare, to the present day.

Under Venetian manipulations, the financing of the chronic warfare of medieval Europe, had used the Italian Florentine banking system of the Fourteenth Century, such as the houses of Bardi and Peruzzi, for the financial orchestration of that warfare, but had used Venice's own switch in monetary policy to bring about the triggering of the Fourteenth-century "New Dark Age" of mass-depopulation of Europe internally. Then, the impact of the realization of Cusa's policy for trans-oceanic exploration, prompted a shift of Venetian policy, from a Mediterranean, to a trans-Atlantic orientation.

The second phase of the waves of religious warfare of 1492-1648 had prompted Venice to shift its strategic outlook to one of operating behind the mask of the Anglo-Dutch maritime interests, a shift of Venetian operations, from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic. Thus, Venetian monetarist power has shifted from its earlier, apparent emphasis on the Mediterranean, to that of a global, oceanic base centered in the rising power of the Atlantic-oriented maritime powers of the Netherlands and Britain, the same, continuing shift in power echoed by the concept of "geopolitical" warfare launched under that Prince of Wales Albert Edward who created that presently continuing period of geopolitical warfare launched, initially in alliance with Japan, against Russia and China, since 1894, and against U.S.A.-inspired, trans-continental railway development in Eurasia, since the 1890 ouster of Germany's Chancellor Otto von Bismarck.

The ouster of Germany's Bismarck, was the most

crucial single event in the uncorking of a geopolitical form of strategies against continental Europe for the British empire's intention of the entire span of generalized warfare throughout the planet since that turn in 1890. That British imperial policy, was set into motion by, first, the preparations for splitting Germany and Russia through Britain's orchestration of the Austrian Empire's new round of Balkan warfare, in preparation for what has become all of the pattern of warfare from around the planet as a whole since the British alliance with Japan against China and Russia, up to the present day this report is being written; contrary opinions are more or less childish substitutes for actually thinking.

War Since Bismarck's Leadership

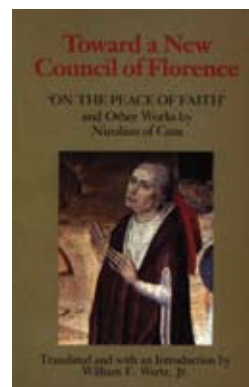
Our own United States had, earlier, defeated the British Empire by means of the defeat of the British puppet known as the Confederacy. The British struck back with the replacement of the assassinated President William McKinley, under U.S. Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, the Ku Klux Klan's Woodrow Wilson, Calvin Coolidge, and Herbert Hoover. We won our republic back under President Franklin Roosevelt, but lost our intended post-

Toward a New Council of Florence

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war continuation of the Franklin Roosevelt mission with the accession of Wall Street asset Harry S Truman. We lost our independence during the ten years of war in Indo-China which an assassinated President John F. Kennedy had prevented for as long as he remained alive.

From even long before the founding of the Massachusetts Bay colony as a chartered independent society, Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, the founder of a truly comprehensive basis for European modern science, had already launched the principles of the modern European nation-state and also those of the founding of a truly modern science. It had been Cusa who had called for the trans-oceanic outreach needed to rescue Europe from the threatened degradation which the Venetian monetarist role in the fall of Constantinople had successfully unleashed.

In brief, failures of the effort to develop a viable form of society in the Habsburg colonies of Spain and Portugal, turned out to have transferred the implementation of Nicholas of Cusa's intended mission, from South and Central America, to what was to become our United States of America, as accomplished through the succession of the Mayflower arrival and the founding of the chartered as independent Massachusetts Bay society and that society's system of credit associated with the Pine Tree shilling.

It had become the mission of our United States to bring together not only the sovereign nation-states of the Americas, but also the regions of continental Eurasia and Africa, as a united force to rid the planet of that monstrous evil of British imperial power which has been the leading threat to civilization world-wide since the Habsburg alliance with the British Empire during the 1812-1815 proceedings in Vienna.

Our mission on this account, has not been conquest, but the realization of the policy of the alliance of the U.S.A., France, Spain, and that Russia-backed League of Armed Neutrality, an alliance in fact whose intention had been to defeat the sordid ambitions of the then recently crafted shift of the traditional Roman empires



Library of Congress

The League of Armed Neutrality (1780-83), an alliance against British maritime power, shown here in a contemporary etching. A man in a nightshirt (England) is being held by a Swede and a Dane, while a Frenchman places a foolscap on his head, a Dutchman places puts shackles around his ankles, an American runs away with his clothes, and a Russian is about to hit him with a club.

and their Venetian outgrowth, by action of those nations which had brought about the temporary defeat of Lord Shelburne's British empire in 1782.

Those among us who are actually qualified to be considered our leading U.S. citizens, operate on the model of our military victory over imperial British oppression in the events leading into the 1782 defeat of Cornwallis. The watch-word of our republic, and of others, too, has been, that "we must not allow the tyranny of the British (e.g., Atlantic-based) form of a new Venetian empire" to serve as the new guise for the continued efforts of the old Venetian empire of the Mediterranean to develop the Netherlands and London as the maritime bases of imperial, global monetarist forms of imperial power based in the Atlantic.

So, when President Franklin Roosevelt and such as Generals MacArthur, Eisenhower, and the OSS's Donovan opposed the British empire in the course of, and following the so-called "World War II," they were not buying into Soviet Communism, as some misguided souls have proposed, but were defending forces in continental Europe which we must understand, still today, must never come again under the heel of British mone-

tarist imperialism. We must always break up any effort to re-establish the kind of intellectually empyreal overreach which is typified by post-1763 Anglo-Dutch forms of Venetian-style monetarist imperialism.

Thus, when President Franklin Roosevelt's death had put the Presidency of the U.S.A. in the hands of Winston Churchill's puppet, Harry S Truman, the Truman administration, which was controlled by the same British Wall Street branch of the empire, that Truman legacy has been used in cases such as the puppet-President Barack Obama for the deploying of its American variety of Britain's American political puppets. These puppets include such cases, as the exemplary Representative Barney Frank, Mistress Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi, and the failed personality of this puppet-President, Barack Obama, in what has been, in effect, an attempted final destruction of our United States on behalf of the British empire currently typified by the role the Inter-Alpha Group.

My statement of policy should be understood as being clear. That policy is, simply stated: no empire shall exist on this planet. That means: no more shall an imperial form of monetary-oligarchical power be tolerated on this planet. Only sovereign forms of nation-state republics, republics based on a credit system, not a monetary system, are to be encouraged. Any monetary system among nations is, axiomatically, an imperialist system.

The point of principle which I have just stated, must be explained in the clearest terms. That is: *All monetarist systems should be discouraged; monetarist systems by nations with overreaching power, must be uprooted, to be replaced by a system of fixed-exchange-rate, sovereign credit mechanism, as had been intended by President Franklin Roosevelt at Bretton Woods.*

That just-stated objective has a clearly definable, scientific basis in fact, a fact which needs to be understood in this part of the report.

Vernadsky's Principle

It is perhaps well-known that my previously employed, Riemannian method of economic processes, had come, over recent decades, to depend crucially on additional conclusions which had been reached on the basis of relevant features of the work of Russian-Ukrainian scientist Vladimir I. Vernadsky. This has been crucial for my having defined the crucial role of "platforms," rather than the habituated use of a poorly defined term, "infrastructure."



Tambov State Technical University

Bust of Vladimir I. Vernadsky by Z.M.Villensky, at the Museum of Physical Geography, Moscow State University. Vernadsky's work, LaRouche writes, has been crucial in his own definition of the role of "platforms," rather than "the habituated use of a poorly defined term, 'infrastructure.'"

Since the later work of Vernadsky had shifted to emphasis upon the foundations of science specific to the work and influence of Bernhard Riemann, this shift has been a crucially significant advance, but an advance which has been fully consistent with the approach to a science of physical economy which I developed over the course of the middle to late 1950s.

Among the most notable effects among what the work of Vernadsky has contributed to economic science, has been the crucial and systematic refutation of the hoax associated with the term "second law of thermodynamics." Once we had weighed the effect of Vernadsky's treatment of the interactive, principled categories of lithosphere, biosphere, and noösphere, we are able to represent far more clearly the evidence, that all known phase-spaces of the universe, exhibit a primary functional quality of anti-entropy. That is to say, that the universe is dominated, as is the history of the role of the action of life as such upon our Earth, by a process of qualitative advances, in all three domains, in the anti-entropy of the system of the known universe as a whole.

That is to say, that each of the three general phase-spaces, the lithosphere, biosphere, and noosphere, are each inherently anti-entropic domains, which proceed from relatively lower, to higher orders of the equivalent of “energy-flux density,” and to higher orders of organization of each domain. There are particular exceptions, of course, but the long-ranging effects are expressions of anti-entropic development in the direction of higher orders of what we term “energy-flux density.” Any effort to curb the promotion of anti-entropy which applied advances into such expressions as nuclear and thermonuclear development represent, tends to those actually fascist policies which are traced, formally, as so-called “creative destruction,” from Friedrich Nietzsche’s **Thus Spake Zarathustra**, to Werner Sombart, to Joseph Schumpeter, and to such characters as Barack Obama’s policy-shaper Larry Summers.

The promotion of windmills and solar panels as replacements for nuclear fission and thermonuclear fusion, is an implicitly fascist expression of the Nietzschean legacy of “creative destruction” of Nietzsche, Sombart, Schumpeter, Larry Summers, and British Prime Ministers such as Harold Wilson and Tony Blair.

Yes, there are expressions of what is referred to as “entropy” in these processes, as typified, for example, by the increase of the expressed human life-span under conditions of embodied scientific-technological progress in general human practice. The case of the wonderful role of chlorophyll should be examined for its role in demonstrating such a principle of anti-entropy, in our urgent need for combating such mass-murderous evils as solar panels and windmills as allegedly alternative sources of power.

Thus, it is necessary today, to think of the entire complex of the culture of some specific quality of development of the expressed anti-entropy of a society’s typical progress, as being equivalent to a characteristic level of functionally defined energy-flux density of the behavior of a society-culture considered in the large.

The result of such an approach to the relevant evidence, is the comparative classification of stages of overall physical-economic development of a national economy as being “relative planks” in level of characteristic potential as economies and in respect to their characteristic life-expectancies as, also, their relative productivities per-capita and per-square kilometer of area. I have used the comparison of the succession of developments from *maritime* culture, to *riparian* systems of the interior areas of continents and cultures, to the addition of generalized railway systems superseded-

ing much of the role which had been performed by navigable river-ways and canals, to *magnetic-levitation systems*, to *nuclear-powered systems of rising energy-flux density*.

At the same time, we must recognize the depletion of the quality of ores and other “raw materials,” a depletion which requires increases in applied energy-flux-density, if society is merely to do a bit better than break even, in terms of relative productivity for use of a relevant “ore” of comparable “natural resources.”

The implications of the design for NAWAPA, as superseding the specific accomplishments of a similar endeavor, the TVA, are a stunning demonstration of the principled character of upward leaps in quality of the planks which a national economy, or a relevant entire region of the planet represents, as the “plank” upon which a higher order of quality of human existence depends.

It is notable, that the integration of the effects of projects such as NAWAPA, in sundry entire regions of our planet, with the functional place of each type in the Earth’s habitable systems, defines these systems such as NAWAPA within the control of the upward evolving Earth’s biosphere. That is to emphasize, that once we consider the Earth’s own environment in terms of the protective systems which are integral to the preconditions for human life on Earth, we are already engaged in the challenge and practice of managing life on Earth as from the standpoint of the Solar system, rather than simply looking upward to the protective screens which make life on Earth feasible.

Language Culture’s Role

Continuing now with another aspect of our First Question, we come to the role of art, especially the modalities of Classical culture of language and its role in visual arts, music, poetry, and the shaping of the use of prose according to the precepts of Classical music and poetry. This touches upon the relationship of the functional role of architecture in construction and design of products, as coherent with graphic art, as the case of Filippo Brunelleschi’s use of the discovered principle of the funicular as being a physical principle (the catenary) employed by him as a solution for the otherwise practically impossible construction of the cupola of Florence’s Santa Maria del Fiore. The example of the relevance of William Empson’s **Seven Types of Ambiguity**, especially in the function of the form of irony classed as metaphor for adducing the principles of physical-scientific discoveries, illustrates the bridging of the gap between Classical artistic creativity as such



National Park Service

Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchov with President John F. Kennedy at the Vienna summit, June 1961, where he famously bullied the young American President. Kennedy said later that Khrushchov had “just beat [the] hell out of me.”

and principles of practiced physical science as such.

That compels us to examine an additional feature of that ironical relationship of Classical art to physical science, to which we shall return later in this report, after we have focussed on the strategic implications of the effects of the British empire’s orchestration of a confrontation with the post-war Soviet Union which the truly patriotic leaders of our United States, such as President Franklin Roosevelt, Douglas MacArthur, and Dwight Eisenhower had fought to avoid, as in Presidents Eisenhower and France’s Charles de Gaulle in the attempted meeting with British asset and most troublesome Soviet official Khrushchov, and Douglas MacArthur’s role in President John F. Kennedy’s opposition to the launching of a U.S. protracted land war in Asia’s Indo-China. Khrushchov’s conduct in menacing President Kennedy in Vienna, in the so-called “missiles crisis” which followed that, and in Khrushchov’s partnership with British intelligence’s Bertrand Russell then, as earlier, were also highly relevant.¹

1. It had been Khrushchov, acting in concert with Winston Churchill who had dispatched four representatives to a London meeting of Russell’s World Parliamentarians for World Government, an organization of the same persuasion as IIASA. It was remarkable that the same Russell who had launched a campaign for a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union in September 1946, should have found a lover in Khrushchov. Actually, there was nothing which should have been surprising to anyone who was operating with a relevant “who is really who” chart on either of the two occasions, or Khrushchov’s obscene behavior against de Gaulle and Eisenhower, later. Note de Gaulle’s “Europe from the Atlantic to the



Generalissimo Josef Stalin, President Franklin Roosevelt, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill at the Yalta summit, February 1945. FDR would never have tolerated a “special relationship” with the British Empire, in the form demanded by Churchill. His policies toward Stalin were clear and principled.

II. Morals & Economy in Diplomacy

When it comes to matters of the class which I have presented thus far in this report, most of the world’s leading political or comparable figures today, but for a dwindling number of figures from the World War II or immediately following time, have been “virtually children” in respect to the crucial strategic issues of the period since President Franklin Roosevelt died. Their agendas tend to be as ignorant as virtual amateurs when it comes to the kind of matters I have posed since the outset of this present report.

To understand the essential notion of the self-interest of the United States presently, that interest is no different, essentially, than that of the time of the U.S. war of independence under the leadership of such as Benjamin Franklin and President George Washington. I mean

Urals” on background, and also de Gaulle’s relationship to Germany’s Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. View these matters from the vantage-point of my own part, or from that of an older generation involved directly in these subject-matters of policy-making over the period preceding President Ronald Reagan’s proffer to the Soviet Union.

that sense of the principled issue expressed by a certain continuity of development of a certain species of thinking since the Mayflower Compact and the original charter of Massachusetts under the leadership of the Winthrops and Mathers. That self-interest is fairly summarized as expressed in the common concern of both our own cause and that of the powers, such as France and Spain, or the League of Armed Neutrality, a combination which expressed the view of a reality which persists still, today, that the policy of the prudent nation-state must be that no single large imperial power shall ever be permitted to dominate the world in the form of an empire such as the present British empire.

That view is of crucial importance in understanding the continuing policy of the United States, under President Franklin Roosevelt, and under such heirs of his policy outlook as Generals Douglas MacArthur, Dwight Eisenhower, and Major-General “Wild Bill” Donovan. Under that view, there is no way in which the United States would ever tolerate a view of “a special relationship” with the British Empire in the form that empire exists according to the policies of a Winston Churchill, or the existence of an Inter-Alpha Group presently. The issue was not the policies of the Soviet Union, or China under the leadership of Mao Tse Tung; it was the issue of sustaining a powerful bloc of nations as opponents of the British Empire as that empire is expressed, since 1971, by what has become the Inter-Alpha Group still today.

The mere fact that the British empire exists in that form, is sufficient reason for curbing its expression of imperialist influence over such regions of the world as the *de facto* status of virtually the entire continent of Africa as a British colony-in-fact.

The question was never, really, whether or not we were going to have a cooperative relationship with Stalin’s Soviet Union or a Communist China. As long as the Soviet Union intended to be a cooperating partner of our U.S.A. against Churchill’s British empire, the United States would find it to be in our existential inter-



Library of Congress

Maj.-Gen. “Wild Bill” Donovan was the director of the wartime Office of Strategic Studies (OSS), and part of the patriotic faction, against the “White Shoe” group of Wall Streeters and their allies.

est that the British empire be kept as a relatively weak power within the planet as a whole. As long as the United Kingdom remained merely a sovereign nation-state, we could wish them the best; as an imperial monetarist system, their influence was noxious, and must be effectively contained as President Eisenhower had done in the case of Anthony Eden’s Britain.

The same must be applied to any nation which pursues an effective imperialist policy of practice, such as that of the British monarchy still today: its influence must be contained. The brutal abuse of the nations and peoples of the continent of Africa, requires a vigorous U.S.A. policy of efficiently countering such aspects of British policy operating beyond the limits of the United Kingdom.

President Franklin Roosevelt’s strategic policy for the post-World War II planet, as for such cases as the Soviet Union and China, was just that. The policies of President Eisenhower and General Douglas MacArthur, were not “conspiracies,” but any fully fitting U.S. patriot’s understanding of the characteristics of a tolerable order among the respectively sovereign nations of the world.

The “test” which is to be applied on behalf of such a Franklin Roosevelt policy of restraining British imperialism, as distinct from the consideration of the proper rights of the United Kingdom, is the extent of the power which the empire-in-fact implicitly claims.

We must take into account the ugly truth that Harry S Truman was a political skunk of the pro-British imperialist quality in our national chicken-coop. He had been elevated to Vice-President because Wall Street had reacted to the successful Normandy landing by returning to the policies of the time when Wall Street had been the accomplice of the Adolf Hitler who had come to power as a protégé of both Wall Street and the Bank of England.

Until the Wehrmacht launch against France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, the British backed the support of Hitler’s ambition for the east of the French, Belgian, and Dutch borders, and Hitler had continued to be, essentially, a British puppet. But, when a fascist



National Park Service

German soldiers in France. When a fascist French government conspired with the Nazis to allow the latter to march into France (May-June 1940), the British Empire dropped its support for Hitler, and screamed to Roosevelt to come to its rescue.

French government conspired with the Nazi regime to arrange the victory of relatively weaker German capabilities over what had been, “on the books,” the relatively superior quantities of Anglo-French forces, Churchill’s British empire screamed for President Franklin Roosevelt’s succor from the very same Hitler whom Britain and Wall Street had brought to power. That British alliance with the U.S.A. had persisted until shortly after the success of the Allied breakthrough into Normandy. Then Churchill’s government stabbed its U.S. ally in the back, with the assassinations of the German generals ready to surrender, the launching of the wretched Montgomery, and the Republicans who went over to Churchill against Roosevelt in the way which brought in Wall Street’s choice, Harry S Truman, as Roosevelt’s lurking Vice-President.

Thus, with the Allied breakthrough into France, the alliance of Wall Street with Britain and against the United States had kicked in. Truman suddenly become President with Franklin Roosevelt’s death, the Truman who had been forced on Franklin Roosevelt by the former fascists among Wall Street financiers, kicked in.



The Nazi “Blitz” air attacks on London began on Sept. 7, 1940. Now, the war had really come “home,” and Churchill was desperate for U.S. assistance.

With the death of F.D.R., U.S. policy switched from anti-imperialist, to a most energetically pro-imperialist renaissance of the British empire and Wall Street.

In reaction to this treacherous turn in policy, U.S. Generals such as MacArthur, Eisenhower, and Donovan, did nothing as much as respond to a well-informed, actually patriotic strategic response to the threat to the United States, among others, represented by the Wall Street-led impulse for virtually treasonous, pro-imperialist anglophilia. It was not a concoction, but a response embedded in the very bones of our constitutional republic. Men and women such as MacArthur, Eisenhower, and Donovan, as also President John F. Kennedy in his time, acted as patriots; those like Harry S Truman, did not.

To imagine that figures such as MacArthur and Eisenhower had “conspired” by way of supposedly “secret” arrangements, must be brushed aside as presumptions worse than irrelevant. The Generals were only being well-bred patriots who were reacting against actions contrary to the existential interests of our republic. No one who understands my U.S.A., should suspect any sort of actually secret influence. Do hungry (and sane) people eat their meals only when a secret conspiracy permits?

Eisenhower's Fight Against The British Empire's 'Cold War'

by Dean Andromidas

Within days of Franklin D. Roosevelt's death on April 12, 1945, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill ordered the Imperial General Staff to draft a war plan against the Soviet Union. It returned with a plan which would require a war lasting at least ten years, and all the resources the United States could provide.

Since Gen. George Marshall, Chief of the U.S. General Staff, flatly refused to go along, the plan was shelved. This did not deter Churchill, who, in 1946, despite being out of office, had his lackey, President Harry Truman, invite him to Fulton, Missouri to give his "Iron Curtain" speech, thus launching the Cold War. The true nature of the British policy was enunciated the same year when Bertrand Russell published his infamous article in *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, calling on the Soviet Union to surrender to a world government, or face preemptive nuclear war.

Once the Soviet Union developed its own nuclear weapon that was capable of striking Great Britain, the idea of "preemptive" war lost much of its attraction. Churchill and Russell shifted to "Plan B," an Anglo-Soviet condominium that would preserve the British Empire, while granting the Soviet Union a sphere of influence within the envisioned "World Government." The British policy would become known as the Pugwash doctrine. All of this was directed at preventing the realization of FDR's vision of a post-colonial, rapidly industrializing concert of sovereign nations.

Yet, the British imperialists came very close to failing to impose their policy, when Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was elected President of the United States in 1952. Eisenhower was wise to British tricks, and was not about to be Churchill's pawn in a global conflict, hot or cold, with the Soviet Union. Working with Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Ike moved immediately to try to defuse the ticking time-bombs that could lead to war, starting with the Korean conflict.

What we present here is only part of the story, but what a story it is!



President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower (left) in Korea, December 1952. He went to Korea to see whether a new approach could be found to ending the war there.

Effort To Resolve Korean Conflict

Within days of the 1952 elections, but before his inauguration, Eisenhower made a trip to the Korean War front, as a demonstration of the seriousness of his intention to put forward a "new approach" to ending that war.

On Dec. 5, 1952, while Eisenhower was returning from Korea on the *U.S.S. Helena*, Douglas MacArthur, who had been fired by Truman, but, as a five-star general, remained on the active-duty list, gave a speech before the 57th Congress of American Industry, sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers. He stated: "There is a clear and definite solution to the

Korean conflict. There has been a material change in conditions from those of twenty months ago when I left the scene of action and the solution then available and capable of success is not now entirely applicable. The present solution involves basic decisions which I recognize as improper for public disclosure or discussion, but which, in my opinion, can be executed without either an unduly heavy price in friendly casualties or any increase in the danger of provoking universal war.”¹

The speech was broadcast on national television and became front-page news in the national press. Sources close to MacArthur were quoted saying he was “willing and ready to present [his solution] to the President-elect if an invitation were forthcoming.” A wire service story on Dec. 6 quoted MacArthur’s speech in which he praised Eisenhower for going to Korea “in search for an honorable end to so tragic a slaughter, and all Americans join in prayer that he may safely return and accomplish his self-appointed task with vision and wisdom.” He called upon all citizens to “rally in firm support” of the Eisenhower Administration.

On Dec. 7, Eisenhower, en route from Korea, wrote to MacArthur that he had received the relevant excerpts from MacArthur’s speech and was “looking forward to an informal meeting” in order to “obtain the full benefits of your thinking and experience.” MacArthur replied that the solution to the Korean conflict “might well become the key to peace in the world,” and expressed his readiness to be at the service of his country.

On Dec. 9, Eisenhower, with MacArthur’s permission, released this correspondence to the press.

An Associated Press journalist, writing Dec. 10 from aboard the *U.S.S. Helena*, wrote, “It seems aboard this ship that it was a diplomatic move by General Eisenhower to heal the breach and give his administration the benefit of General MacArthur’s long



National Archives

Gen. Douglas MacArthur addresses an audience at Soldier’s Field, Chicago, April 1951. He offered his help to Eisenhower the following year, to find ways to end the Korean War and to further world peace.

experience in dealing with Far East matters.”

Drew Pearson, under the headline “British Resist Bigger Korea War,” in his syndicated column on Dec. 10, reported that before Eisenhower left for Korea, the Truman Administration sent a note to the British government on plans for possibly expanding the war in Korea, which “caused the British to have fits” and made Churchill “furious.” He added the reasons for the British opposition were well known in the Pentagon and to those aboard the *U.S.S. Helena*: “First the British fear any blockage of the China ports would finish their sizable trade with China. Second it would bring an abrupt termination of their lease on Hongkong.”

Truman, in reaction to this exchange of letters between Eisenhower and MacArthur, during one of his last press conferences in the White House, put on what the *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent described as a “pyrotechnical display,” in which he denounced MacArthur for not presenting his plan to him, through the Joint Chiefs of Staff—although he admitted he would not have invited the general to the White House to do so. Truman repeated what he had said during the election campaign: that Eisenhower’s announcement of his intention to go to Korea was “demagoguery.” A journalist asked whether he meant that

1. *Reminiscences of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur* (Annapolis: Bluejacket Books, 1964), p. 464.



Eisenhower and MacArthur sought to undo the damage done to world peace and Soviet-American relations since the death of Roosevelt and the inauguration of Harry Truman. Shown here are leaders at the post-victory Potsdam summit, July 1945: (left) Josef Stalin and Truman; (above) Truman and Winston Churchill.

the President-elect's current trip was an act of "demagoguery." Truman's press secretary whispered into Truman's ear that it was not very becoming of an outgoing President to accuse the President-elect of demagoguery. This, too, became front-page news.

AP's correspondent in Honolulu reported on Dec. 13 that Eisenhower was "irked" at the Truman outburst, but would make no public comment. Nonetheless, the journalist wrote that sources close to Eisenhower said he was determined to receive MacArthur's advice, adding that "the General believes the people of the United States want dignity restored to the Presidency and that they are tired of petty bickering and name calling."

The meeting between Eisenhower and MacArthur took place in New York on Dec. 17, 1952, at the New York townhouse of John Foster Dulles, who would soon become Eisenhower's Secretary of State. MacArthur presented a memorandum on how to end the Korean War, in the context of a global agreement with the Soviet Union. It called for a bilateral conference, limited to Eisenhower and Soviet Generalissimo Josef Stalin, because the inclusion of other powers would only assure failure. The United States had a mandate to do this, since it had been designated as the

agent of the UN in the Korean conflict. Such a conference would explore the world situation as a "corollary to ending the Korean War." The goal would be to allow Germany and Korea to unite, under forms of government to be popularly determined, whereby the neutrality of the former, as well as of Austria and Japan, would be guaranteed by the U.S. and U.S.S.R., with all other nations invited to join in as co-guarantors. The agreement would include withdrawal of all foreign troops. MacArthur also called for the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to endeavor to include in their constitutions a provision outlawing war as an instrument of national policy, with all other nations doing the same.

If such agreements could not be reached, the U.S.S.R. would be informed of the U.S. intention to clear North Korea of all enemy forces. This would include bombing the logistics centers in China and, if necessary, the use of nuclear weapons. MacArthur saw this intention as leverage to reach an agreement, which would be to the mutual interest of both powers.

He concluded: "It is my own belief that the Soviet masses are just as eager for peace as are our own people. I believe they suffer the delusion that there are aggressive intentions against them on the part of the capitalistic world, and that they would welcome an imaginative approach, which would allay this false impression. The Soviet Union is not blind to the dangers which actually confront it in the present situation, and it might well

settle the Korean War on equitable terms such as those herein outlined, just as soon as it realizes we have the will and the means to bring the present issues to a prompt and definitive determination.”

According to MacArthur, Dulles expressed at the meeting that he had lamented MacArthur’s dismissal by Truman, and also, his appreciation for what he called the “bold and imaginative” proposal. He went on to suggest that Eisenhower would have to consolidate his government in the first year of his administration before embarking on such a plan. MacArthur does not say how Eisenhower responded, but only that MacArthur was not called on again.² Why MacArthur wrote these last lines almost 12 years after the meeting is not clear, because developments following this meeting demonstrate that Eisenhower did take his proposal seriously and began to implement it, only to see Stalin die before it could be consummated.

In fact, the idea of a summit with Stalin had been proposed by Eisenhower during his Presidential campaign, in a speech in New York City on June 8, 1952.

MacArthur’s genius was his ability to formulate a far-reaching global strategic vision, a capacity recognized and sought not only by FDR, but also by the highest levels of the wartime military command, notably, Gen. George Marshall. Eisenhower himself had served for more than ten consecutive years under MacArthur, whose capacities he recognized. As the consummate General Staff officer, Eisenhower often took MacArthur’s “vision” and transformed it into an actual war or battle plan, a capacity having a genius of its own.

In comments to the press after the Dec. 17 meeting with MacArthur, Eisenhower said he had had “a fine conversation on the general subject of peace, not only in Korea, but throughout the world, with particular reference to the world situation in which, of course, such a Korean peace would have to be determined.”

The British were worried. On Dec. 18, Australian Prime Minister Robert Menzies came to Washington,

2. Ibid., pp. 465-468.



The New York Times’ Christmas Day 1952 interview with Josef Stalin, in which Stalin welcomes the idea of a meeting with Eisenhower. The British were apoplectic.

en route home from the Commonwealth Conference in London, with a message from Churchill, expressing concern about the incoming administration’s Korean policy. “Menzies Quizzes Ike on MacArthur,” was the *Christian Science Monitor* headline on Dec. 19.

Stalin’s Willingness To Cooperate

On Dec. 18, right after the Eisenhower-MacArthur meeting, *New York Times* Washington bureau chief James “Scotty” Reston submitted a list of questions to the Soviet Embassy, as part of a request for an interview with Stalin. Although he had done this in the past, he had always been turned down. On Christmas Eve, the embassy sent him Stalin’s answers. The story was published on Christmas Day in the *Times*, under a five-column front-page headline, “STALIN FOR EISENHOWER MEETING; TELLS THE TIMES THAT HE FAVORS NEW APPROACH TO END KOREAN WAR.”

In this interview, Stalin said that war between the U.S. and the Soviet Union “cannot be considered as inevitable, and that our two countries can live in peace.”

Asked of his view of diplomatic conversations aimed toward a Stalin-Eisenhower meeting, he replied, “I regard this suggestion favorably.”

When asked if he were willing to cooperate on a new diplomatic approach to end the Korean War, Stalin said, “I agree to cooperate because the U.S.S.R. is interested in the liquidation of the Korean War.”

Reston wrote the following month that State De-



Sir Winston Churchill gives his famous "Iron Curtain" speech in Fulton, Missouri on May 5, 1946. Seated to his right is President Harry Truman, Churchill's lackey in Cold War politics against the FDR legacy.

partment experts underscored the importance of the fact that Stalin made "personal commitments," especially when he said, "I agree to cooperate," which was a departure from previous interviews.

While Eisenhower made no comment to reporters, Dulles issued a statement on his behalf, saying that any "concrete proposals" by Stalin "will be seriously and sympathetically received." As for a Stalin-Eisenhower meeting, Dulles said, "Diplomatic or United Nations channels of communication are always available."

The interview was an international sensation, making front-page news around the world. Reactions ranged from suspicious to hopeful.

The first reaction from Great Britain was to "Discount Stalin's Gesture" the *New York Times* reported on Dec. 26, citing British diplomats who charged that Stalin had "ulterior motives." The *Washington Post* reported on the same day that London diplomatic informants "made it plain that the British would like to sit in if any talks take place."

The French saw Stalin's interview as a ploy to "muddy the waters of the Western Alliance," but none-

theless said they would want to be represented in any talks, with a foreign office statement declaring, "it must be hoped that any such meeting would lead to a much larger reunion." The Italians were enthusiastic.

Truman, whose position after the Potsdam conference was that he would only meet Stalin if the latter came to Washington—which guaranteed that they would never meet, since Stalin almost never left the Soviet Union—kept silent on this latest overture.

The Stalin interview was played all over the Soviet media as the lead item, with all English-language broadcasts starting with the interview verbatim. Harrison Salisbury of the *New York Times* reported from Moscow on Dec. 26, that with this personal intervention, Stalin was prepared to put his country in the role of mediator in the stalemated Korean armistice talks. Salisbury wrote that such a

mediation would not only be an "entirely new task for the Soviets," but in fact, "might offer more of a chance of bringing the war in the Far East to an end ... than some in the West suppose." Salisbury's source expressed the hope for a summit meeting, since Eisenhower appeared to be someone who supported the "technique of on-the-spot examination of the facts," as was evidenced by his trip to Korea.

On Dec. 28, Austrian Chancellor Leopold Figl proposed Vienna as the venue for a summit; Berlin was also suggested in the press.

On Dec. 29, Joseph and Stewart Alsop ran a column in the *Washington Post* saying, "It can be said on good authority that both the new President and his future secretary of state, John Foster Dulles, had been weighing this same idea before Generalissimo Stalin indicated he was not opposed to it. In the State Department, moreover, the thinking of the foremost American diplomatic experts has been running on the same lines ... they argue that there may be a good chance of a peaceful settlement in Korea, if President-elect Eisenhower and Generalissimo Stalin get together and talk turkey."

A Gallup poll conducted in the first week of January revealed that 69% of those questioned were “definitely” in favor of an Eisenhower-Stalin meeting.

Churchill Is Not Pleased

Churchill acted quickly, and on Dec. 27, he announced his early departure on the *Queen Mary* on Dec. 31 to hold informal talks with Eisenhower in New York City, en route to Jamaica. The key topics would be MacArthur’s plan, the possibility of a Stalin-Eisenhower meeting, and his demand to be part of it.

When Churchill had reentered government in 1951, he was already moving towards the Russellite line that would later be solidified under Pugwash, but with Britain as a full “partner”—i.e., in the driver’s seat. He was taken by surprise by the latest turn of events, a surprise that turned to alarm as he realized that neither Eisenhower nor Stalin wanted his participation. Churchill, and especially his Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, were disappointed by the election of Eisenhower, thinking Adlai Stevenson would have been more of a pushover.

On Jan. 5, 1953, Churchill met with Eisenhower at the New York apartment of Bernard Baruch. Eisenhower did not fall under Churchill’s “spell,” however, but indicated the U.S. relationship with Britain would be no more “special” than with any other ally. Eisenhower brought up his proposed summit with Stalin, and mentioned that he was contemplating bringing it up in his inauguration speech. He suggested that a summit meeting could be held in Stockholm. He also told Churchill he did not want him involved, because then he would have to invite the opinions of other countries, such as France and Italy.

According to one source, Churchill felt humiliated by being treated as the “junior partner” once again. Although he was clever enough not to openly attempt to dissuade Eisenhower from meeting Stalin, he advised him to “take a few months to get into calmer atmosphere and learn the facts...” When Churchill returned to London in February, he met with Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko, in an apparently unsuccessful attempt to arrange a meeting with Stalin for himself. Eisenhower’s discussion with Churchill generated discussion in the Foreign Office, which, according to offi-



Generalissimo Josef Stalin and President Franklin Roosevelt at Yalta, February 1945. Eisenhower’s naming of Charles Bohlen, FDR’s translator at all the summits with Stalin, as Ambassador to Moscow, was clearly intended to foster trust in the new administration, on the part of the Soviet leader.

cial documentation, opposed the idea of a summit.³

By Feb. 9, Churchill was downplaying any idea of a meeting between Stalin and Eisenhower, saying there was nothing to “encourage me to think that a meeting of the kind suggested would in present circumstances lead to this result” (*Christian Science Monitor*, Feb. 27).

According to British Foreign Office documents, Charles Bohlen, who would be named by Eisenhower as Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., held talks with a British Embassy official to ascertain whether Churchill’s coolness toward an Eisenhower-Stalin meeting was because he felt left out, or whether he opposed it out of principle.⁴

The Momentum Grows

But despite the British opposition, momentum was building for a summit, after Eisenhower’s inauguration on Jan. 20, 1953.

On Feb. 25, Eisenhower was asked at a press conference to comment on a proposal circulating in Congress calling for the government to repudiate all wartime agreements between the Soviet Union and the United

3. Uriel Bar-Noi, *The Cold War and Soviet Mistrust of Churchill’s Pursuit of Detente 1951-55* (East Sussex: Sussex Academic Press, 1988), pp. 74-75.

4. David C. Williams, *Separate Agendas: Churchill, Eisenhower and Anglo-American Relations 1953-1955* (Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Press, 2005), p. 13.

States. Eisenhower expressed his disapproval of such a proposal. He was then asked directly by Robert E. Clark of the International News Service, about Stalin's answer to the *Times'* Reston in which he expressed his openness to a meeting with Eisenhower.

Eisenhower replied: "I would meet anybody, anywhere, where I thought there was the slightest chance of doing any good, as long as it was in keeping with what the American people expect of their Chief Executive. In other words, I wouldn't want to just say, 'Yes, I will go anywhere.' I would go to any suitable spot, let's say halfway between, and talk to anybody, and with the full knowledge of our allies and friends as to the kind of thing I was talking about, because this business of defending freedom is a big job. It is not just one nation's job."

Andrew F. Tully of Scripps Howard Newspapers asked whether Eisenhower would have faith in promises or agreements made with Stalin. Eisenhower responded: "This is what I believe: Any worthwhile programs for peace in the future must provide some kind of terms and provisions that make certain it is a self-enforcing treaty; ample provisions for the kind of inspections and the kind of things that leave no doubt as to what will happen."⁵

On Feb. 26, Eisenhower named Bohlen as Ambassador to the Soviet Union. Bohlen had been FDR's translator at all the summits with Stalin, and was considered to be the only State Department official that FDR trusted. Stalin died before Bohlen's confirmation by the Senate.

On Feb. 27, the *Christian Science Monitor* published a United Press dispatch from Moscow stating, "Foreign observers here say they believe the Russians would welcome President Eisenhower's willingness to discuss peace face to face with Prime Minister Joseph Stalin. Their best guess is that Berlin could be the meeting place." It further stated that Eisenhower's statement "was expected to receive favorable reaction," and "observers said they believe the likelihood of a meeting



General Eisenhower and the other Allied Commanders in Berlin, June 5, 1945. Left to right: Britain's Bernard Montgomery, Eisenhower, the U.S.S.R.'s Georgy Zhukov, and France's Jean de Lattre de Tassigny. Eisenhower and Zhukov had a collegial working relationship.

was good now that both men had expressed readiness for one." The article pointed to Moscow's the prompt acceptance of Bohlen as ambassador as a good sign, noting that he "could be useful in arranging a meeting in view of his participation in previous conferences with Stalin personally..." The article concluded that once Bohlen arrived in Moscow, the talks could begin for a meeting.

On Feb. 27, British Foreign Secretary Eden boarded the *Queen Elizabeth* for Washington, with orders from Churchill to "Quiz Eisenhower on Stalin Parley View," according to the *Christian Science Monitor* on Feb. 27, adding, "It is probable that the British would rather there were no meeting than that there should be one between only President Eisenhower and Stalin."

There is documented evidence from official British correspondence of the expressions of rage by Eden and Churchill, at the fact that there was very serious discussion in the Eisenhower Administration of a Stalin-Eisenhower meeting, specifically without the presence of the British. Eden expressed anger particularly at Bohlen, who was apparently encouraging a meeting without the British.

On March 2, in answer to a question in Parliament about Eisenhower's press conference, Churchill con-

5. *American Presidency Project, Public Papers of the Presidents*, D.D. Eisenhower XXXIV, President of the United States: 1953-1961; The President's News Conference, Feb. 15, 1953.

firmed Eisenhower's public declaration of his willingness to meet Stalin, and of course added that he was prepared to join him. The *Sydney Morning Herald* (March 3) added that a United Press dispatch from Moscow cited foreign observers saying that prospects for a Stalin-Eisenhower meeting were "very good," but that they did not think Churchill would be invited.

Eden arrived in Washington on March 4. On the next day, Stalin was dead.

A Lost Chance?

Eisenhower clearly wanted to re-establish collaborative relations with the Soviet Union, relations that failed to materialize after Stalin's death. He expressed it himself in his wartime memoir, *Crusade in Europe*, written in 1948, during the Cold War. There he described his visit to Moscow in August 1945, when he talked with Stalin, while attending a national sports parade:

"He evinced great interest in the industrial, scientific, educational and social achievements of America. He repeated several times that it was necessary for Russia to remain friends with the United States. Speaking through an interpreter, he said in effect: There are many ways in which we need American help. It is our great task to raise the standards of living of the Russian people, which have been seriously damaged by the war. We must learn all about your scientific achievements in agriculture. Likewise, we must get your technicians to help us in our engineering and construction problems, and we want to know more about mass production methods in factories. We know that we are behind in these things and we know that you can help us.' This general trend of thought he pursued in many directions, whereas I had supposed that he would content himself merely with some expression of desire to cooperate."

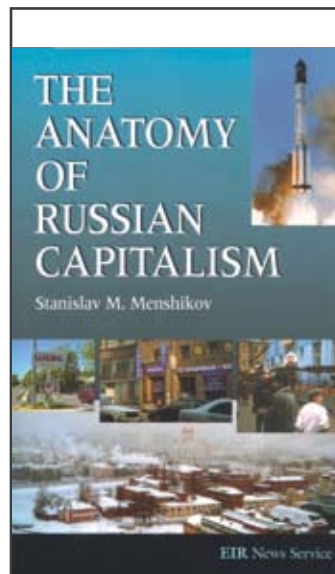
Eisenhower put the desire to cooperate in a broader context: "In the past relations of America and Russia there was no cause to regard the future with pessimism. Historically, the two peoples had maintained an unbroken friendship that dated back to the birth of the United States as an independent republic. Except for a short period, their diplomatic relations had been continuous. Both were free from the stigma of colonial empire building by force. The transfer between them of the rich Alaskan territory was an unmatched international episode, devoid of threat at the time and of any recrimination after the exchange. Twice they had been allies in war. Since 1941 they had been dependent each on the

other for ultimate victory over the European Axis."

After reviewing the obvious differences and potential for conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union, Eisenhower continued: "Should the gulf, however, be bridged practically by effective methods of cooperation, the peace and unity of the world would be assured. No other division among nations could be considered a menace to world unity and peace, provided mutual confidence and trust could be developed between America and the Soviets.

"Berlin, we were convinced, was an experimental laboratory for development of international accord. There the West joined the East in the task of reorganizing a highly complex economy and re-educating a numerous people to political decency so that Germany, purged of its capacity and will for aggression, might be restored to the family of nations."

Eisenhower's vision was not to be realized, of course. Instead, the dominant Cold War geometry reasserted itself under British sponsorship. It still remains for American patriots to take up the task of eradicating the British Empire, once and for all.



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HOW ADAM SMITH FOOLED YOU SUCKERS!:

Most of the Time

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

September 12, 2010

In August 1956, I forecast that, somewhere near late February and early March of 1957, the U.S. economy would experience a deep, sudden recession. I traced the timing of that recession as to be centered in the practice of retail, new-car and used-car automobile marketing, which was being conducted under the credit policies of Arthur Burns. It happened exactly when and why I had forecast this would occur. In the course of 1956, the 36th payment on the loan of a new automobile was a lalapalooza! The results soon showed.

Since then, I have employed what I had learned from that successful forecast for each and all of my long-term and related forecasts since that time. What I had forecast, in each case, had been a warning of a crucial “turning point,” a choice of a branch in the road, as if between fame and folly, in exactly the same way I forecast the recent, and still continuing, general breakdown-crisis of which I had warned, on July 25, 2007, as I was then about to launch the design for my proposed Homeowners and Bank Protection Act of 2007.

As for my method for my forecasting, at that time, and since, it has always been based, since the early 1950s, on the powerful impact of Bernhard Riemann’s habilitation dissertation on me, as if it had been, and

actually was rooted in my adolescent and later exposure to the anti-reductionist method of Gottfried Leibniz.

I have never been in error in any forecast of crisis for the U.S. economy since the first, which I had uttered in August 1956. In the following report, (as the popular saying goes) “I reveal” the precise reasons why I have never failed in any forecast of that type which I have made since 1956, and through the present successful continuation of the current forecast, delivered on July 25, 2007.

Foreword:

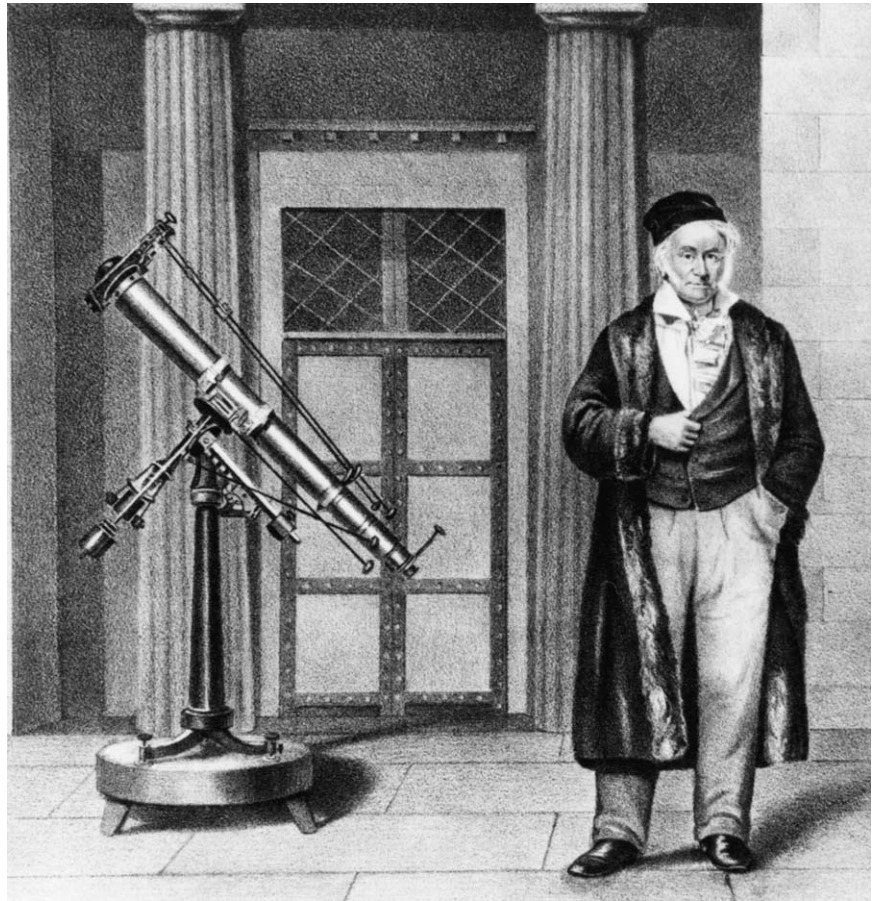
The art of successful forecasting can only be acquired by way of that branch of physical science which may be described most conveniently as to be discovered through a detour into “hind-casting.” The best choice of example of this approach, is to be recognized in the published accomplishments of Johannes Kepler, especially his uniquely successful discovery of the principle of universal gravitation, that as the relevant steps toward that success are detailed, still today, in his **The Harmonies of the Worlds**, and as the starting-point for beginning that stage of accomplishments is typified by his earlier **The New Astronomy**. Among the most famous of the discoveries which echo the root of Kepler’s own such discoveries, was Carl F. Gauss’s

famous, uniquely original, pioneering discovery of the orbit of Ceres. A compact form of relevant tensor analysis of Gauss's discovery was provided by a member of my so-called "basement team," and has been available from that site (www.larouchepac.com).

Notably, Kepler had defined the principled composition of the determination of the array of solar orbits, by the ironical juxtaposition of respectively visual and harmonic determination of the orbital array, thus employing the contradiction between those two, contrasted kinds of sense-perception, to define a universal principle which was not defined by either of those two kinds of sense-perception.

Notably, all validated notions of universal physical principles are obtained by a method comparable to that employed by Kepler for this case. True universal physical principles, are not derived from the presumed authority of the experience of sense-perception as such, but are proven through study of the contradictions among the merely apparent principles of sense-perception. All lawful processes in the universe exhibit such effects; but, to the best of our present knowledge, only the creative powers specific to the individual human mind, are capable of recognizing such a principle as such as a universal principle, that in a willfully knowledgeable way. This distinction is to be associated with Academician V.I. Vernadsky's definition of the principle of the noosphere. Kepler follower Leibniz's original discovery of the principle of least action, has congruent conceptual implications, as does Bernhard Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation.

The human mind is not a product of sense-perception; rather, sense-perception is a tool employed by the human willful mind, a mind which encompasses human sense-perception, but is not encompassed by the latter. My own knowledge of the relevant matters addressed in this present report, was provided, most notably, by a view of Riemann's habilitation dissertation, which I



Courtesy AIP Neils Bohr Library

Carl F. Gauss's uniquely original discovery of the orbit of the asteroid Ceres, echoes the method of Johannes Kepler's similarly original discovery of universal gravitation, made possible by the ironic juxtaposition of two kinds of sense-perception, vision and hearing (harmonics), neither of which, alone, were capable of making such a discovery.

knew as rooted in the same influence of Leibniz which I had encountered in my own studies.

The crucial relevance of my preceding remarks, here, for the subject of competent forms of economic forecasting, lies in an appreciation of the principles of a science of physical, rather than a monetarists' economy, an appreciation which was rooted most immediately for me, in my encounter with Bernhard Riemann's habilitation dissertation.

The failure which I have encountered among putative forecasters known to me as my opponents in economics, is to be located, chiefly, in the special relevance of the influence of the devotees of Aristotle, or of the "liberalism" of Paolo Sarpi, and of the pack of their followers.

Modern European styles in what have been, fairly consistently, failed forecasting methods, are expressed

as the effects which are to be traced chiefly, today, in the influence of the form of so-called behaviorism specific to those followers of Sarpi and his lackeys, Galileo, Francis Bacon, and Thomas Hobbes whose influence is reflected in the Anglo-Dutch Liberalism of such as John Locke, Adam Smith, and Jeremy Bentham. I shall explain this, here, as follows.

I. Adam Smith's Brutish Principle

"To man is allotted a much humbler department . . . Nature has directed us to the greater part of these by original and immediate instincts. Hunger, thirst, the passion which unites the two sexes, the love of pleasure, and the dread of pain, prompt us to apply those means for their own sakes, and without any consideration of their tendency to those beneficent ends which the great Director of nature intended to produce by them."

—Adam Smith **Theory of Moral Sentiments**
1759

Adam Smith, when viewed in reference to his own close relationship to Lord Shelburne and to Shelburne's chief British Foreign Office lackey, Jeremy Bentham, points out the most relevant sampling in Smith's own 1759 book, rather than his later, 1776, notable expressions of plagiarism copied from the unfinished draft of A.R.J. Turgot's 1769 "Reflections on the Formation and Distribution of Wealth." That is to emphasize that the **Moral Sentiments** is the most relevant of Smith's writings for insight into the argument which later drew the British East India Company's chief executive, Lord Shelburne to his 1763 co-opting of Smith's assignment to spy against French and the American targets during that 1763-1776 interval. The excerpted passage, noted above, is an essential reference for my present report, that on account of the most direct and simple evidence of the causes for the failures of our contemporary forecasters generally.

Even a fair amount of reflection on the dogmas usually employed, canonically, for designing forecasts by economists today, reveals that they are plainly products of the equivalent of what Smith identifies, in the cited passage from his 1759 book, as his advocacy of a per-



The British East India Company's Adam Smith's (inset) insistence that man is a mere creature of his appetites, and his instinct to seek pleasure and avoid pain, is the basis for today's cultish belief among both economists and the general population in money and the "magic of the marketplace," i.e., Smith's "invisible hand." This engraving by William Hogarth, "Beer Street" (1751) satirizes the animal-like existence to which the English subjects of British Empire were reduced.

fectly irrational pleasure-pain principle. Notably, Smith himself demands that man accept his insistence that there is no rational basis in reason for this presumed principle, beyond behavior typified by the equivalent of irrational prevalence of the irrationally presumed propensity to buy, sell, and consume. For Smith, there is, in short, no rational form of allowance among the liberal behaviorists for the role of the economic-productive process itself. Almost everything in economic life and related matters is referred by him to the utterly irrational "magic of the market-place." Little wonder, that not only does public opinion often fit the name of something akin to the "public opinion" of such as the late Walter Lippmann, but even legislative bodies tend, not infrequently, toward something of that sort of approach to law-making.

My own approach to forecasting, therefore, takes the form of man's willful actions on the productive pro-

FIGURE 1



LPAC

NAWAPA (the North American Water and Power Alliance), as LaRouche has conceived it, will link up with related great projects across the Americas, Eurasia, and Africa, leading to “a mighty, upward transformation of not only the present surface of our planet, but the foundations for mankind’s development of relevant improvements in nearby Solar space.”

cesses of society, rather than the currently popular view of forecasting which presumes, under the silly, but virtually axiomatic presumptions of the behaviorists, that it is the unforeseeable motivations of the processes of production themselves, which generate the conditions to which, in turn, the irrational processes of public opinion react. For me, as a matter of contrast, the root of economic crises in societies, is to be found in a willful mankind’s failure to understand the requirement for a willfully noëtic quality of lawful ordering within a successful development of the productive processes.

This noëtic characteristic of human creative behavior, is specific to the human will, but the same kind of principle is expressed, unconsciously, but efficiently, in such forms as the development of the Solar system, and the evolution of the lithosphere and biosphere of our planet Earth, as in the relatively exceptional case of the noëtic aspect of the conscious will of the human personality. Speaking plainly, the “Second Law of Ther-

modynamics” was always a hoax.

What I have just written here, thus far, brings us to the brink of what should be, for most readers, a rather startling paradox.

The Creative Role of Infrastructure

I have repeatedly emphasized, but, now more emphatically, the role of NAWAPA as a key to any successful recovery program under immediately present conditions in the world at large, that the progress of actually net improvements in the human condition, has depended on a succession of “layers” of successively higher orders of “platforms” of basic economic infrastructure. That set of qualitative general improvements in the potential of the human condition, is typified by the order of trans-oceanic maritime cultures based on the “star map;” the development of riparian systems of interlinked rivers and canals, as in the work of Charlemagne for his reign’s section of Europe; the develop-

ment of not only railway systems, but the transcontinental railways systems which served as the perceived threat which was met by the British Empire's organization of World War I, World War II, and the nuclear-heated "Cold War;" and, now, British drives for its imperial system of "pro-genocidal globalization" such as the intention of the World Wildlife Fund to reduce a world population of now approaching seven billions people, to not more than two.

Presently, the model of President Franklin Roosevelt's TVA, is echoing still as the NAWAPA and related great projects for the Eurasian and African continents which represent a mighty, upward transformation of not only the present surface of our planet, but also the foundations for mankind's development of relevant improvements in nearby Solar space.

That succession of upward leaps in the global platforms of Earth's development, on which advances in the human condition depend, defines the kinds of technologies on which advance in the human condition depends, and which those advances demand.

It is these kinds of "platforms" on which both the possibility and the fruits of such leaps in human progress depend.

The success of the TVA under President Franklin Roosevelt's terms in office typifies the way of policy-making thinking which now represents the characteristic features of the great leap upward in progress needed for this planet as a whole today.

These "platforms" of successive phases of progress of the human condition, are the proper foundation for the crafting of the economic policies of nations now. That is to emphasize, that the productivity of a national economy, especially an economy composed of a number of national regions on the same continent, depends primarily on the potentialities defined by these platforms. The feasibility of progress in production and living standards themselves depends upon the role of the development of the "platforms." Even the possibility of the success of attempts at particular advances in productivity and standard of living of populations, depends on the progressive ordering of these platforms, primarily, and of technologies of production, secondarily.

These platforms, and their internal development, depend upon qualitative advances in technologies, in which qualitative increases in levels of applicable "energy-flux density" are primary increments of change.

That set of relationships within the process of at-

tempted progress is essentially inseparable from the development of the platforms on which the general existence of a level of civilization depends.

The contrary consideration is expressed as the process of attrition which is inherent in any lack of development of an increased energy-flux-density in the modalities of both the "platform" itself, and also the employed technologies.

These considerations define the "market," that in terms of the needed upward leaps in the platforms, and in the relative anti-entropy of the productive processes deployed.

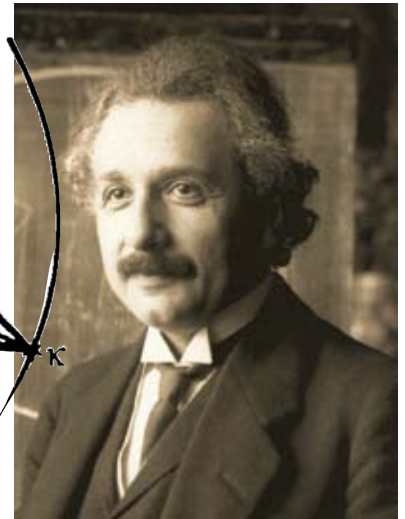
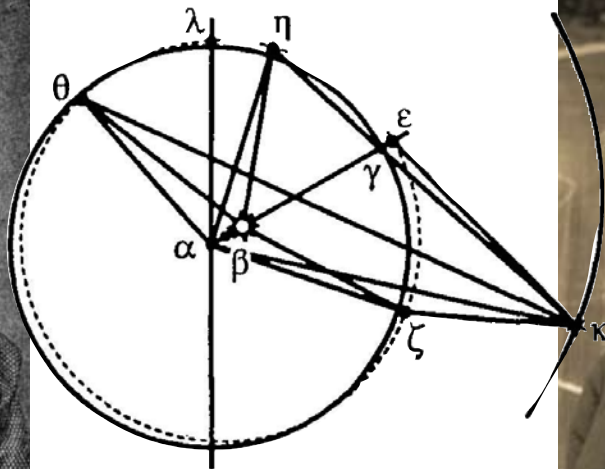
In general, among rational and reasonably well-informed leaders in economies, the inevitability of necessary progress in forms typified by increase of energy-flux density, as toward nuclear-fission and thermonuclear-fusion power and beyond, employed for both infrastructure and production of consumable goods and of essential services, expresses the determinants of economic progress, determinants which, in turn, require correlated rises in the power expressed by the platforms themselves.

II. What Is Human Nature, Really?

In recent years, I have placed increasing importance on the role of distinguishing the "inner" quality of the individual human identity, from the commonplace banality of equating the mind of the human personality to attributes of sense-certainties. To this purpose, I have emphasized the several qualities of that expression of evidence which demonstrates that the human personality and the aspect of the human experience represented by sense-perception, can not be ontologically coincidental.

The case of Albert Einstein's appreciation of Johannes Kepler's uniquely original discovery of the general principle of gravitation, has the character of an essential empirical demonstration of my point here.

Notably, however, both the doctrines of Aristotle and Paolo Sarpi express the evil principle of the Apollo-Dionysian Delphi cult, which, in the symbolism of Aeschylus, defines mortal man and woman, as below the gods of Olympus, and defines Mosaic and Christian God as rendered permanently impotent according to the thesis that "God is dead" once the original act of Creation had been created. Hence, Nietzsche's "God is dead."



Ferdinand Schmutzer

In this diagram from his The New Astronomy (1609), Kepler used one repeated point in the Mars orbit, seen at different times from Earth, to reveal the motion of the Earth itself. Einstein recognized this as the work of a genius.

To present the relevant case which such cultural-ideological facts imply it is warranted to focus our illustration of the point upon the case of the European maritime cultures and their offshoots.

For this case, the history has been of recurring collapses of cultures since the case of reference represented by the decline and collapse of Sumer. In all of the better-known cases studied, the process of decline has been inherently a product of an oligarchical culture with characteristics congruent with the pattern of Aeschylus' **Prometheus**.

Mankind is the only living species whose existence is as something tantamount to a "culture," which deliberately uses fire as an instrument of the capacity to survive and progress. In relevant cases of either myth or history, the acquisition of the power of the use of fire becomes a perceived threat to the political-social power by an oligarchy of "gods" over a population of virtual slaves and the like. The modern cases of Britain's Prince Philip and Prince Bernhard in forming the IIASA-related World Wildlife Fund and Club of Rome, are typical. So was the policy of the Hitler movement in its time, the policy of the Harriman circles inside the U.S.A. in their time, and the anti-nuclear movement today.

While the oligarchical circles, the would-be "ruling gods of Olympus" reigning over the lower classes, do seek increased power, they fear the rise to power of the people more than they wish for the increased means of power of society to continue to exist. Such has been the policy of the inner circles of the Barack Obama Presidency, including such desperadoes as the Larry Sum-

mers of "Creative Destruction" notoriety. Such have been the policies of the British government under Prime Minister Tony Blair, and the similar programs of intended mass-murder among the citizens by the Obama Presidency thus far.

The case of the British empire's continuing tyranny over the continent of Africa, is a clear example of the same pro-oligarchical evil of those who join an Olympian Zeus as a self-appointed class of "gods."

That much said on background for the point being considered now, the essential practical point to be emphasized here and now, is that the justified expectation of an increase in the general welfare of particular nations, or mankind in general, demands a general rise in the effective energy-flux density expressed as the characteristic of a platform on which production and consumption, per capita and per-square kilometer, depends. Regard this as a needed restatement of what has been named in past times as "the principle of limitless progress."

Otherwise, any effort to put a cap on the necessary rise of energy-flux density, and upon the related rise to successively higher qualities of historical platforms, means an inevitable collapse of any civilization into a long wave of entropic decline of existing civilization. It is the measures, to be taken, or to be avoided, for the sake of progress in the quality of cultural-economic platforms, as typified by the indispensable installation of Glass-Steagall and NAWAPA now, which define the indispensable current policy of any nation to be considered as actually a part of civilization.

Getting This Planet Into Motion: Obama Out; Glass-Steagall, NAWAPA In

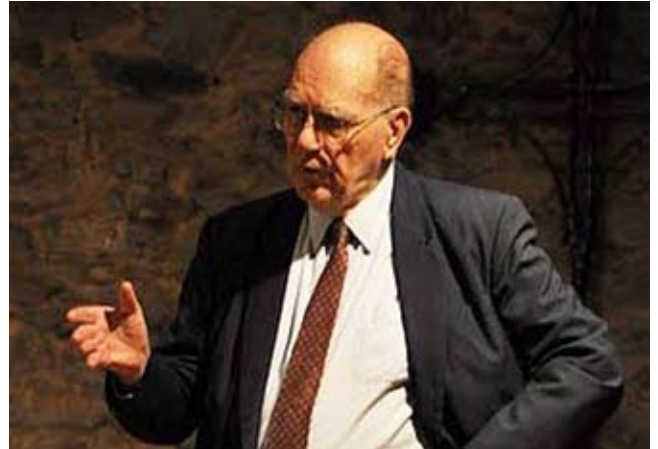
Lyndon LaRouche was the special guest on the LPAC-TV Weekly Report Sept. 16, hosted by John Hoefle, and joined by EIR Editor Nancy Spannaus. Here are LaRouche's opening remarks; the complete discussion can be viewed at: <http://www.larouchepac.com/node/15804>

John Hoefle: Hello, welcome to the LaRouche PAC Weekly Report. Well, Lyn, welcome back.

Lyndon LaRouche: Yes, I'm back. And I had a good time, naturally, celebrating Helga's birthday and mine, in sequence, at separate weeks. We managed to get that close together. And we had some nice music provided by friends of ours there, on these occasions, and it was nice, very nice. Travel is tiring, as usual, and I'm back safely.

But anyway, the return to, I think a memorable change in the tempo of developments in the United States, which is unexpected, but the showing by Rachel Brown in Massachusetts in the 4th District [Democratic primary against Rep. Barney Frank], really is much more significant than even the tally that she got would show. First of all, she broke the ice, and there was a real turnout to try to block her from getting too significant a vote. But she is now continuing the campaign, because under the PAC [LaRouche Political Action Committee] we do that, you know; she is continuing on the question of Glass-Steagall. So, she's going to keep the full force of the campaign going in Boston, on the Glass-Steagall issue, which is going to cause pain in the right places.

But the whole system is coming down. We are in that point of collapse. And what's happened this election has forced some things to the surface, which were coming to the surface; and that's the way human beings are: They deny something, and then, what they have been trying to cover up and deny happens. Then they can't deny it any more; and then they all suddenly make



EIRNS/Christopher Lewis

"We are at a point, where right now, we could stop the disintegration of the U.S. economy," LaRouche stated, if we make a radical change in the system, in the direction of high energy-flux-density investments, like NAWAPA.

an adjustment, not to conceal reality, but to conceal the fact that reality has exposed them to what they were really doing all along! And we are in that situation.

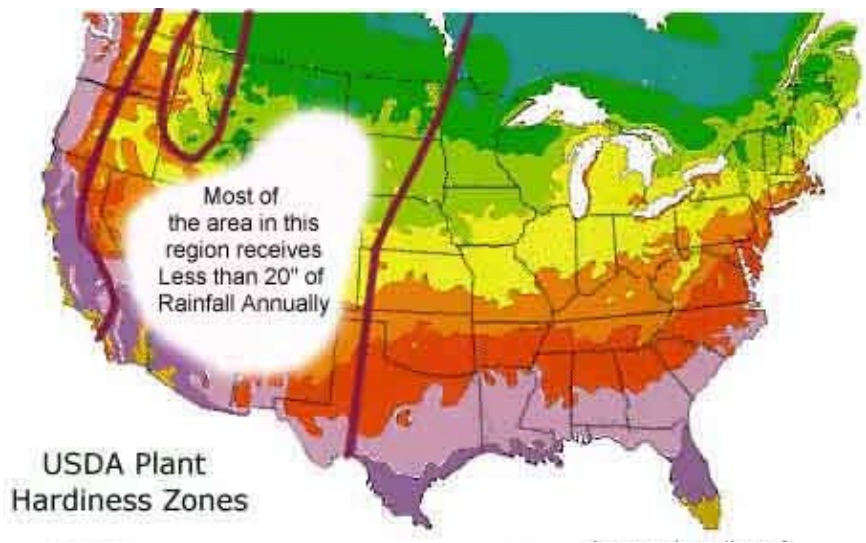
Our overall situation as a PAC is rather strategic, at this point. With Kesha [Rogers] in Texas, what we're doing on the West Coast in California [with Summer Shields' campaign against House Speaker Nancy Pelosi], and what's continuing in Boston, and the New England area in general, is still quite significant.

Glass-Steagall: A 'Casus Belli'

Now, we are headed for a point, which is very early in coming on, in which the whole system goes under, unless we have Obama out. As we have said before, there are two measures, which could change and reverse this crisis: One is Glass-Steagall. That is practically a *casus belli* with the British right now. But the introduction of Glass-Steagall would immediately eliminate the bailout process, which would mean that the Federal government would no longer be called upon

FIGURE 1

The 20-Inch Rainfall Line



The region west of the 20-inch rainfall line in the U.S.A. is in a breakdown process; it can be restored with NAWAPA, which will increase, by a factor of 2.7 times, the amount of water we are putting through the Biosphere.

for bailout of the financial community, the parasites. And thus, we could put up money, as credit, for backing a project which would actually stimulate the entire U.S. economy.

If we launch the NAWAPA project, which we have been pushing for action now, and we have made some modifications—not in the basis of the original NAWAPA design, though there is a suggestion of going for nuclear power, where they were using water; because even though the system of NAWAPA's design would have worked on water alone, water power, the pumping, and the net result, it's better to use the water power downstream in other ways, and use nuclear power to drive the system, which gives us new dimensions.

Now, what we are doing, though, which is more significant than that, is, we actually are entering space, the space program, with NAWAPA. Because, what we will be doing, we will be changing the relationship of the control of the way that space is defined within our system. That is, we are not in direct connection to the Sun. We've got a big layer of oxygen up there, which is ionized oxygen on the surface, and we are protected from a lot of solar radiation, which would otherwise kill us and prevent us from doing things. So the planet has evolved, with an oxygen system, which enables life in itself to take on new forms.

If we increase the control of water, even in the United States, even in the U.S./Canada area, we increase that, we are going to change the environment of the United States. That is, the amount of water we are conserving, in terms of the water which is going on too soon, into the Pacific, and into the Arctic Ocean—by diverting it for a short time through this system, that increase in the water system, will be multiplied by a factor of 2.7 times, for the United States as a whole.

Now, we are in a situation, where the entire western area, west of the 20-inch rainfall line, is now collapsing: It's now in a breakdown process, agriculture, everything. This will stop it. This will mean, now, we will have rainfall going from the Pacific, a pattern from the Pacific to the Atlantic, which will now be increased by a factor of 2.7 times by the amount of

water we're putting through the NAWAPA process.

Now, this will then increase, as we get trees, more trees, in this area, and so forth, as we just take all the solar panels and destroy them, because they're not safe for human beings; you put them on top of your house, you're nuts! Because if the fire ever starts under your roof, with a solar panel, there is nothing the firemen are ever going to do for you. You're doomed. And if you've got solar panels in the neighborhood, on the adjoining houses in the neighborhood, or nearby houses, then the whole neighborhood is going to go. And this is something which is really a factor which people are concerned about in Germany, right now, where the solar-panel fanaticism is wild. And these bird-killers called windmills are actually, really, a waste of time! I'd rather have the birds.

So therefore, we are at a point, where the NAWAPA project would actually, at a minimum, have a chain-reaction effect on employment, in which you would not be getting dumb jobs—which is the best that you will ever get out of an Obama—not dumb jobs, but these are highly skilled forms of employment. They command high pay, justly so, and the investment is capital intensive, which means that the amount by which the economy is increased in its level, is really a total reversal, by an order of magnitude, of 3-4 million jobs, largely



NASA

It is time to return to the Moon, which will become a base for future travel to Mars and beyond, as well provide abundant supplies of the isotope Helium-3, for nuclear fusion power. Shown: an artist's conception of astronauts exploring the surface of the Moon.

skilled jobs, supported by other jobs.

So it means you suddenly reverse the depression process, and you go into a recovery.

We're on Our Way to the Moon Again

Now, this is sometimes compared with what happened with the TVA, in the sense that, in a very limited way, the TVA was a precedent which inspired this approach. But this goes way beyond anything imagined by the TVA. Because, by this time, we are getting actually into space: Because what we're controlling, with this kind of process, we're controlling the total environment of Earth underneath this layer, this protective layer. Really, at this point, we're actually, instead of controlling the planet from inside the atmosphere, we're controlling the thing from the outside: We're going to the top of the system, and controlling it from there.

And, we're on the way to the Moon again, and we're on the way to accelerated exploration of the Mars terrain, foreseeing two or three generations from now, 50 years from now, we can probably put something, in terms of human activity, on Mars. We can probably get

started on that sooner, but we have to develop some kind of artificial environment on Mars, which is suitable for human beings, before we can actually put human beings there. In the meantime, we will be putting a lot of things up there.

We are at a point, where right now, we could stop the disintegration of the U.S. economy. We are now in a breakdown crisis. In a matter of weeks, or something in that order of magnitude, we could have a general breakdown crisis in the United States. There never will be a recovery, of the United States, or Europe, or any part of the Americas, under the present system. If we do not make a radical change in the system, in the direction of high energy-flux-density investments, and projects of this type—and the only project we really have available of this type is NAWAPA. Because NAWAPA means you are going to be moving concrete and other things, and other supplies, by new railroads, which are built for this purpose, for heavy loads. You take the amount of concrete we have to pour, on dams, on NAWAPA, take the amount of steel, the other things that go into this; the fact we have to move people in

there, in Idaho—Idaho is a big concentration of this whole operation—means that we have started an instant recovery of the U.S. economy! Because the influx of Federal credit into launching a NAWAPA program, installation, and the development of the rail systems, which we need anyway, which will support our doing that, with the cooperation of Canada and Mexico, with that, we have broken free of the depression. It's a breakdown crisis, which is coming on fast, and without this measure, there is no hope.

Obama Must Go!

So, that's where we are. We now have a situation where the breakdown crisis, political breakdown crisis, has caused all kinds of funny things. Like this past week, the recent development was, that the Republican Party's little game backfired on them—and I knew it was going to, because it's not a serious game. But the Republican Party itself is discredited, because it's been a reigning party, along with the Democratic Party, for this whole entire period of ten years! Since George W. [Bush] came in! So, now, everybody *hates* the incumbent parties! And it's very difficult to find a Member of Congress who is liked by their constituents in either party, nationwide, in the Federal government, even state and local government. We saw that again.

So, now you're in a position, where there is no credibility for the parties, as they've been constituted. Obama has killed the Democratic Party, that was the finishing touch. Before that, you could blame George W. Bush. Now, you can't blame George W. Bush. He's now in the bath, he's gone! He's not a factor any more!

So, we're at the point where we have to, in very short order, and I think within weeks, *Obama must leave, within weeks*. He is getting very close to the point that he's going to be thrown out. In some way, a nice way, maybe mental breakdown, Woodrow Wilson-



White House/Pete Souza

"Obama has killed the Democratic Party," LaRouche stated. "He's now in the bath, he's gone! He's not a factor any more!"

style, that sort of thing, which he's susceptible to right now. But because, without getting Obama out, you will never get Glass-Steagall. If you don't get Glass-Steagall, you'll never get a recovery of the U.S. economy. If the U.S. economy goes down, Europe will go down. If Europe goes down, Russia will go down. If Europe and Russia go down, then, Asia goes down. This whole planet can go into a dark age, and the objective of some people, as Prince Philip and Prince Bernhard, now dead, proposed, is to reduce the world's population down to less than 2 billion people.

And under this kind of condition, if we don't get a change of this type, and we don't have a long time to think about it, we have to have, before Christmas, we have to have the President's reputation hanging on the Christmas tree, where people will take pot shots at it. Well, you gotta put 'em someplace! So, he can be the Santa Claus or something.

But anyway, we've got to get him out of the picture, and he's about ready to put himself out of the picture. We're at a breaking point.

The problem we have—and with my forecasting expertise, I can say this, because other people on forecasting expertise are a little bit em-

barrassed these days!—is that, we are at a point, where history is actually built up to an explosive point. And it's like the time before the nitroglycerine exploded, but the nitroglycerine was there all along, and it was being heated. And when it got to a certain point, it blew up. So you don't say that the event occurred when the nitroglycerine blew up. The problem existed when the nitroglycerine was there, and being heated up.

The problem now, goes back to what? It goes back all the way to—you could take points on this: You got the killing of Kennedy, and the killing of Kennedy had only one motive: that he was blocking the launching of a ten-year war in Indo-China, which would have broken the power of the United States, and *did* break the power

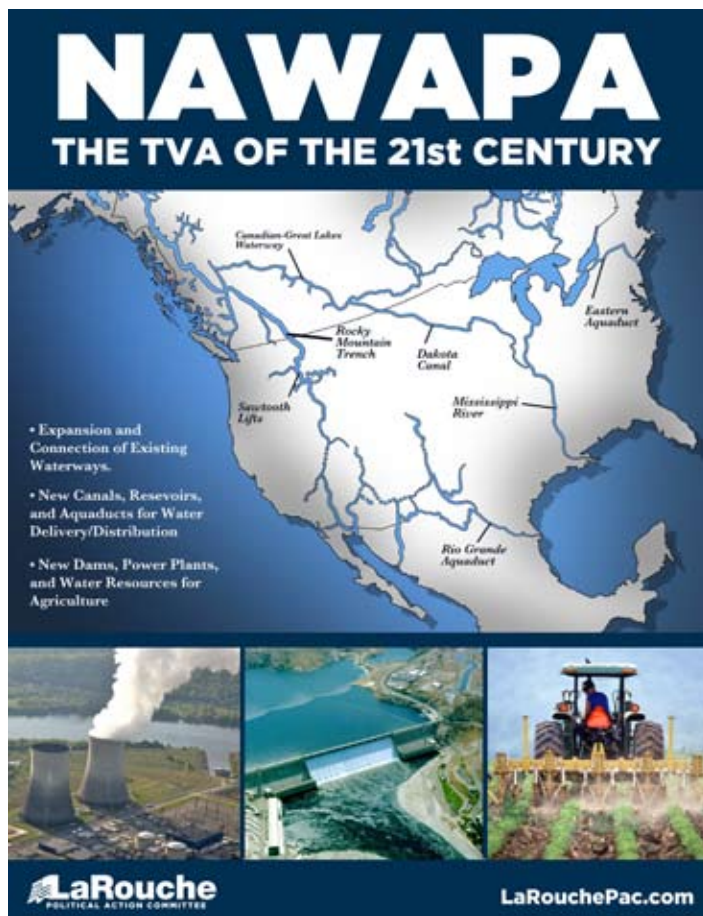
of the United States. The Vietnam War, a war which should never have happened, and would not have happened if Kennedy hadn't been killed, because he, and MacArthur and others would have prevented it from happening; they were agreed on that. Eisenhower would have supported that. We would have not gone into a land war in Asia, it would not have happened.

But we went into a land war in Asia, because the President was killed. And now we've lost the United States. Based on the effects of the Vietnam War, in 1971, between '68 and '71; '71-'72, where the entire system was changed. The United States was then a broken nation. And we never recovered from that. Just to make sure, what Carter did really destroyed the gut of the nation. And we had a slow rot under Reagan. And we had an accelerated rot under the Bush family. Clinton actually, in a sense, stabilized the thing, relatively speaking, under conditions of corrosion, but, now that's the situation.

So, this has been going on, actually, since Kennedy's assassination: this process of destroying the United States, under the direction of the British. It was always a British policy. And we are now at the point, that the whole world is now going into a breakdown crisis.

We have a chance to turn it around. The only way you can turn it around: You have to turn the United States around or it won't work! There is no such thing as a Russia-China plan, or a European plan, or a British plan, that is going to stop this crisis. If you don't stop it in the United States, you are not going to stop it. If the United States goes under, as it can before Christmas, in that case, the entire world goes into a chain-reaction collapse, and you go into a dark age for all humanity for a long time to come.

So the question is, are there are enough people, smart enough, and with the guts, to make the change now, that has to be made? That is our challenge. And that implies a lot of other things we could discuss, but that to me, in the short, that *is* the situation: We are now in a breakdown crisis. It's not a depression, it's not a recovery, it's not a slow this, it's not a slow that, *it's an absolute breakdown crisis*. When you look at the ratio between the total amount—the rapidly increasing amount—of inflation, of worthless currencies, worthless debt obligations, and the shrinking of the actual throughput, of income; when you get the states bankrupt; where the states are collapsing and disintegrat-



LPAC

The planetary economy is disintegrating. The solution, as LaRouche has reiterated, is the NAWAPA principle, extended worldwide, as an engine for reshaping the entire Biosphere to mankind's benefit.

ing—Harrisburg, Pa. is a symbol of what's happening all over the nation: The nation is being now destroyed! And if you don't get Obama out, you're not going to be able to do anything, to save the save the nation. So, *Obama must go, now!*

And that can be arranged. He's in an emotional breakdown crisis, now anyway. And give him a sixth round of golf everyday, and he'll be occupied and won't bother us any more.

But, we are at that point.

We Have the Solution

That's where we stand. We stand at a point, this is actually, to anyone who is listening, we are now in a general breakdown crisis process of the entire planet. Right now, the breakdown crisis is located in the Trans-Atlantic region, especially the northern Trans-Atlantic. But don't kid yourself about Brazil: Brazil is a goner,

too, as we know. When the Inter-Alpha Group banking system goes, Brazil goes. The government and everything else goes. The whole continent goes into a mess. Africa is already in that mess.

So, what we have, we have this process. We also have a process for Africa: If this goes through, the United States, and Russia, and China, and India, should be key nations in supporting a view of how to get this planet into motion. We have Africa, we have a possibility, centered on Sudan, the Chad area, and Congo. If we build up Lake Chad, we do something very like a small NAWAPA: We take the Congo River, which has a vast surplus of water going through it, into the ocean. We can direct that by taking a side trip: We pump it across the mountain range into Chad, we build up Lake Chad, and build the railway systems and other things that go with this development. You will then begin to build a focal point of actual recovery in Africa, in this area. Other nations around this area, will benefit. So we will then have a formula started for all of Africa.

Russia: We need the raw materials which Russia can develop in the Arctic or the sub-Arctic region, for China and for India, and for other countries. This means de-

veloping the rail system of Russia, and putting the Russian science of the Vernadsky tradition back to work. And Ukraine as well has some of this scientific capability, though they lost a whole generation in the post-1989 period.

And so, with these forces, with capable forces in China, which has to go through about 30 years of development before it can be stabilized; but, if it's part of a system, it can be stabilized now.

India has a tremendous poverty problem, which requires now, thorium reactors, the thorium system, to get the power in there, to develop the poor regions of India. And we can have Africa, northern Eurasia, Asia in general; and Germany under these conditions, would come in immediately. Germany is not much of an economy internally today, but it's an export economy. Its remaining industrial and related power is what it exports as high technology, or relatively high technology, to other countries. So Germany could adapt to this very nicely, if Russia and these other countries are developing, they will have plenty of markets to revive and build their economy.

And that's where we stand.

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DESPITE PRIMARY OUTCOME

Rachel Brown To Escalate Fight for Glass-Steagall

by Nancy Spannaus

Sept. 16—“Like all statistical measurements, the results of Tuesday’s primary election in the Massachusetts 4th Congressional District do not represent the historical process taking place,” declared LaRouche Democrat Rachel Brown, in her post-primary election statement Sept. 15. “Barney Frank, though elected, was elected the representative of a dying empire: the Inter-Alpha banking group and related banks. My campaign has made clear the need for the full restoration of Glass-Steagall, as the only way to finish off this bankrupt empire, of which Barney Frank is a used-up representative. Now, the real fight is on!”

Even the statistical results of the primary show that Brown gave Frank, a 30-year veteran of Congress, and chief spokesman for the money-center banks, a run for his (and the banks’) money. Brown ended up with an official 21.5% in the two-way Democratic primary race, a bit more than 10,000 votes; in some of the working-class towns, the official total topped 30%. Intelligence sources indicate that panicked backers of Frank had sensed the momentum growing for Brown over the last two weeks, and mobilized employees of Boston banks, among others, to get out the vote for Frank—or else. They feared that the spunky, young Brown’s effective exposure of Frank’s lying and pro-bank policy, during their Sept. 7 televised debate, might inspire voters to turn out, and throw Barney out of office.

Lyndon LaRouche commented that the Boston Vault—as the Boston banking establishment is known—

intervened to suppress Rachel’s vote, likely by fraud. “Barney is just a tool of the Vault,” he said, and he is not the issue. “This is the fight for Glass-Steagall,” and Rachel Brown will continue to lead that fight as a figure of national influence, a figure who politically destroyed Barney Frank once and for all.

Glass-Steagall at the Center

Brown had made the restoration of President Franklin Roosevelt’s Glass-Steagall banking reorganization the core of her campaign, exposing Frank’s role as the chief saboteur of that firewall between the imperial speculators and sound commercial banking. Frank, who used his role on the House-Senate Conference Committee dealing with the so-called Financial Reform bill to prevent a vote on the McCain-Cantwell amendment to restore Glass-Steagall, was forced to respond at a debate with Rachel in Brookline in June. Per profile, he simply lied that he opposed the repeal, but that he didn’t think the bill would “help” prevent the financial collapse.

Brown’s campaign, however, uncovered Frank’s videotaped interventions in Congress, in which he lavishly praised the measures of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley bill which would repeal Glass-Steagall in 1999. “Barney Lied” proclaimed the Brown campaign—and they had the goods to prove it.

Frank apparently thought he could simply suppress the truth, by repeating his lies. This he continued, all the way up to the Sept. 7 debate, when Rachel confronted



EIRNS

LaRouche Democrat Rachel Brown delivered a knock-out blow against her opponent, the desiccated old fool Rep. Barney Frank. “She’s sharp,” and “She cares about people,” were frequent comments from those who watched the debate. Rachel is shown here with residents of a seniors home in Taunton, Mass., Sept. 1.

him with one of the more damning quotes from his Congressional appearance: “We gave the financial institutions everything they asked for.” When Frank denied ever having said that, Rachel asked him, “Have you seen my website?” (The website had posted the relevant video.)

Visible Momentum

In the several days between the Sept. 7 TV debate between Brown and Frank, and the election, the momentum for Brown grew by leaps and bounds. The campaign circulated the debate video widely, and found a nearly universal positive response. The airing of the debate on LPAC-TV gave it national circulation, making it a hot topic of discussion from Washington, D.C. to California (<http://www.larouhepac.com/node/15728>).

Fox-TV coverage then made Brown an immediate national sensation, bringing calls into her office from all around the country, from people expressing their support for a candidate who would taking on the notorious “Bailout” Barney.

Rallies and door-to-door organizing, particularly in the blue-collar towns of the district, brought out increasing numbers of citizens declaring their support for Rachel. Supporters were especially appreciative of the fact that she had set forth a direct positive programmatic

alternative to the Washington “bull as usual” which came pouring out of Frank’s mouth during the debate.

“She cares about people,” was a frequent comment from those who watched the debate. “She’s sharp and says more in a few words, than Barney does in dozens.”

While major media in the Boston area gave virtually no coverage to the campaign, the word was spreading “on the street.” On the day of the election, Brown campaign organizers encountered many voters who volunteered that they had gotten their friends to vote for Rachel. In the days before, door-to-door organizing included numerous examples of people switching from Barney to Rachel. The impact of the organizing was reflected in the report by one supporter that the Frank campaign was going door-to-door itself, following the Brown organizers with attacks on Rachel.

Another major element of the final days of the campaign involved exposure of the lies Frank told in the Sept. 7 debate, in a series of short video features and press releases appearing on Brown’s website, and on LPAC-TV.

Among the most striking was the exposé about the Vault’s State Street Bank, one of the institutions which Frank bragged during the debate of having worked with and for—as a supposed indication of his helping banks which were *not* involved in speculation. In fact, State Street Bank was not only a high-roller in speculative finance, but it had been brought up on charges before the SEC, as recently as February 2010, for misleading investors in mortgage deals, and was forced to pay a large fine for its misdeeds.

Where to Now?

Barney Frank goes on to face a Republican opponent, who already has mimicked Rachel Brown in his own primary contest. But, LaRouche said, Barney’s November contest is not the issue. Long before that, the U.S. Congress is going to come under excruciating pressure to re-enact Glass-Steagall—for which there are at least three bills before Barney’s House Financial Services Committee. The weakened Barney and his backers, have to be forced to capitulate to the needs of the nation, and the people.

As LaRouche has put it: It is either Glass-Steagall, or there is no United States. Those, like Barney Frank, who have aligned themselves with the British Empire and its banking allies, are going to be swept aside in the face of a citizenry acting in its own interest, to restore Glass-Steagall and implement the recovery program LaRouche has put on the table.

Fraud of Germany's Economic Recovery: Time To Grow Up

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

This article was translated from German.

Wiesbaden, Germany, Sept. 19—If we are to believe *Bild-Zeitung* and Economics Minister Rainer Brüderle, then the entire world envies us because of the “New German Economic Miracle,” and we have “nearly full employment” in this country. In reality, however, the world financial system is on the verge of disintegration; the United States is collapsing; the Eurozone is breaking apart; and the combination of these developments will sweep away the mini-“recovery” in Germany, which is based solely on exports. If a genuine reorganization of the world financial system does not occur very soon, we face a political, economic, and social explosion.

The “upswing” euphoria, fed by calculated optimism, is being circulated to lull the people, by the same economic institutions, government politicians, and media that have been so dreadfully wrong in the past. While the media runs one public relations campaign after another, saying that the “crisis is over” (Metro CEO Eckhard Cordes in *Bild*), should we not recall that in reality, many sectors have had to dip into their reserves, and that nothing has changed at all in the system of high-risk speculation?

To be sure, GDP did grow by 3.7% in the second quarter compared to the crisis year of 2009, which immediately led the EU Commission to increase its growth

forecast for Germany for 2010 to 3.4%. But what does that really amount to, compared with the disaster in the southern member states of the Eurozone—Greece; “the next Greece,” Italy; Spain; Portugal—but also Ireland, where bankruptcies and unemployment are rising? The interest rate differentials on government bonds between Germany and the bankrupt states are continuously increasing, and debt refinancing is getting more and more expensive, and will soon no longer be possible for these countries.

The majority of German exports, 61.5%, in the first six months of this year, as in the past, went to EU countries, and the German trade surplus is expected to reach EU90 billion by the end of the year, which, in turn, increases these countries’ debt. Germany’s overall foreign trade surplus grew from EU43.6 billion in 1995 to EU195.3 billion in 2007. But what will the result be, if the other countries can no longer absorb the German export surpluses; if the U.S. consumer market collapses further because of the insolvency of the states, as is happening now; if the Chinese exports to the United States therefore decline, and China’s famous bubble pops; or if the heavily indebted southern EU states go bankrupt?

Appeal from Industry

Germany’s policy of neglecting its internal market and its wage levels, which was something like a dowry



EIRNS/James Rea

No recovery here: the remains of a factory in Berlin. The Association of German Industry is appealing to the politicians to address the crisis of the physical economy.

given to the euro, has not only tended to produce a declining standard of living, but, in many areas, the results are dramatic. The Association of German Industry (BDI) has now, along with 11 other organizations involved in infrastructure and transport, issued an urgent appeal to the politicians.

Germany's infrastructure is becoming obsolete; 1,500 km of federal expressway lanes and 3,500 km of other highways are classified as in urgent need of repair; highway congestion manifests itself in traffic jams—about 140,000 were reported in 2009—which put stress on both people and the economy. How many stressed-out people were stuck in those traffic jams, how much time was wasted, and what costs were incurred to the

national economy as a result? And don't these expressway lanes sound more and more like those of the G.D.R. [communist East Germany] in 1989? (*Rattata, rattata, rattata.*) Germany is living increasingly off its capital base, according to the appeal. And this is exactly the case.

Signs of the Times

The police, too, are living off their existing capital; for quite a while, many retiring officers have not been replaced, and another 25% of the officer corps will be leaving in the next few years. Even now, in rural areas, it takes an average of one and a half hours for a police car to arrive after an automobile crash involving a wild animal.¹ Violence against police officers has increased by 50%, and the creation of militia groups is being discussed. In Greece, where a foolish government subjected itself to the EU's debt brake policy, the number of robberies—ranging from street robberies to bank hold-ups to house break-ins—rose by over 60% in the past year. The only growth sector at present is private security firms—but this is very short-term, because the customers are going bankrupt and can no longer pay.

After the German taxpayers already coughed up more than EU100 billion to “save” the supposedly “systemically important” Hypo Real Estate Bank, now it seems that EU40 billion more needs to be financed, and it also turns out that 65% of HRE's shares belong to anonymous hedge funds, holding companies, and bank subsidiaries in the Cayman Islands! And meanwhile, the managers of the financial “industry” are “earning” exorbitant sums, raking in millions in severance pay because of their own self-inflicted failures, while those who have to put up with the biggest cuts are people who work an honest job, and those, like the police, who have to deal with the growing anger of the public against those responsible for the redistribution from the poor to the rich.

And what does it mean when military conscription is abolished in Germany, more or less abruptly, with no outcry from the military or other responsibly minded

1. If your car hits a wild animal, such as a deer or wild boar, you are legally obliged to call the police, because you may have caused damage to the nearby property, or for an insurance claim for damage to your own car. The police prioritize life-threatening situations, so if few patrol cars are available—as is increasingly the case—you have to wait.—ed.



RadioBremen.de

Traffic congestion on the highway between Bremen and Hamburg. The nation's infrastructure is becoming antiquated, as in the United States and other countries.

persons, not even a protest over this significant social transformation, which will have dramatic consequences for Germany's defense capabilities, as well as enormous implications for the social services? Is there really no one who, in the tradition of Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the fathers of the Bundeswehr, recognizes the importance of compulsory military service in support of the state, and is willing to defend it?

What Went Wrong?

One could continue with a long list of areas where things are really rough.

But more important than to give further examples, is to understand the dynamic that produced these various phenomena. And the most obvious, which hits you in the face, is that the principle of the common good has been almost completely abandoned in Germany. What rules is the brutal right of the strongest, the brutal dispossession of the poor to benefit the rich—in fact, after the systemic crisis of the past three years, there are many more millionaires and many more poor people. Is it any wonder that dissatisfaction is growing in large segments of the population?

Although there have certainly been problems before, the lost opportunity of 1989 is now taking its revenge. Instead of using the shining moment of German reunification to launch a 21st Century of peace—which would definitely have been possible, since the West, as

of no later than 1991, no longer had any significant opponents—Germany was forced into the European Monetary Union as the price for reunification. With the Maastricht Treaty, the forced introduction of the euro, and the Stability Pact in Germany—whose logic was as savage as it was incompetent—the principle of the common good was eliminated, and this has become the dynamic that is responsible for dismantling all these sectors.

As we have long documented, it was the intention of Margaret Thatcher, François Mitterrand, and George H.W. Bush to weaken the German economy and to subject Germany to the dictates of the EU bureaucracy, which, EU Commission President José Manuel Barroso never tires of boasting, is a “non-imperial empire.” If the EU is not imperial, then why were the citizens not permitted to vote even once, on whether they wanted to give up the D-mark, to give up the Constitution to a significant degree, or to allow their laws to be made in Brussels, laws which are almost always contrary to the interests of the member states?

Nietzsche's ‘Creative Destruction’

A key to understanding the true nature of the EU lies in the fact that the late Joseph Schumpeter is, to a certain extent, the official economist of the EU.² The “creative destruction” associated with Schumpeter, which is allegedly characteristic of the capitalist process, is actually the dynamic that lies behind the dismantling of industry, infrastructure, the police, army, health care, and many other sectors. The flat, mechanistic view of economic processes that is expressed in Schumpeter's business cycles was copied, to a great extent, from Werner Sombart, who in turn was significantly influenced by Nietzsche.

If one ignores the typical “spin” with which EU supporters package their policies, it comes down to the fact that ever since the 1992 Maastricht Treaty, as London *Daily Telegraph* columnist Ambrose Evans-Pritchard once said, the EU has represented essentially all the positions of the British Empire, precisely the cyclical world view that Friedrich Nietzsche describes his *Thus Spoke Zarathustra*: “And whoever wants to be a creator

2. See “Nietzsche, Sombart, Schumpeter, and Fascism: Why Obama Wears the Moustache,” *EIR*, Aug. 27, 2010, <http://tiny.cc/vuxfl>



EIRNS/James Rea

A neighborhood in Berlin. Germany neglected the common good, including the wage levels of its workers, as a kind of dowry to the euro.

in good and in evil, must first be an annihilator and break values.” In this Nietzschean undercurrent of the Maastricht-Lisbon-EU is to be found the reason that such a Europe is the exact opposite of a Europe of the Fatherlands, of sovereign nations, which is associated with high culture and the Classics.

Since the Maastricht Treaty, not only has the principle of the common good been abolished in Germany, but the citizens’ feeling of political impotence has increased, as expressed in the often-repeated sentence, “But there’s nothing you can do about it anyway.” And because the citizens feel that somehow they should not deal with the really important existential questions, such as the systemic crisis of the world financial system and how an economic system should look in the future, they pounce on all sorts of tertiary issues instead, such as repayment of the road improvement charges in Dresden or how the Stuttgart 21 railway station project is going.

Many citizens are still behaving like children playing with a doll house, where one is not supposed to deal with the big issues that adults take care of. It is high time that we become real citizens, helping to re-establish the principle of the common good in all aspects of life, and thus the sovereignty of Germany and of a pre-Maastricht Europe.

Video Review

FDR’s Destroyed Legacy Can Now Be Restored

by Mohd Peter Davis, Malaysia

“The Takedown of Glass-Steagall”

LPAC-TV, 82 minutes, Sept. 8, 2010

<http://www.larouchepac.com/gsfilm>

This documentary features the epic political struggle of four generations of American patriots, starting in 1933 with the newly elected President Franklin Roosevelt, to rid the world of the (misnamed) British Empire, last in line of 3,000 years of continuous international monetary empires that go back all the way to the Persian Empire.

In his first 100 days, Roosevelt had begun to reverse the horror of the Great Depression, and, with a swift and brilliant strategic assault against the British Empire, cut off their supply of money. Refusing to negotiate with either London or the American traitors on Wall Street, Roosevelt simply enforced the American Constitution by implementing the Glass-Steagall bill, named after its two Democratic sponsors, which outlawed any commercial bank speculation with depositors’ money. President Roosevelt had driven a stake into the heart of the vampire, and the mighty global Empire, upon which the Sun never set, barely survived. This victory for humanity is fittingly documented in the video, with original newsreel footage.

By 1945, America under Roosevelt had built the greatest economy the world had ever seen, defeated the fascists, and informed British Prime Minister Winston Churchill of America’s intention, after the war, to free the colonial countries and rebuild the war-shattered world, on the principles of the general welfare written into the American Constitution.

It was not to be. The strenuous war years had taken their toll, and Roosevelt died in April 1945, without achieving his world dream. Barely four months later, the British Empire and its U.S. stooge President Harry Truman struck back, with the atomic bombing of the

cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in a characteristically brutal way of announcing that the Empire had recaptured its power as world ruler. It was an act of barbarism inflicted on a defeated Japan, that had raised the white flag and was negotiating modest surrender terms concerning its Emperor, terms that were eventually accepted.

This greatest act of terrorism with the most horrific weapon the world had ever seen was ordered by Churchill, the British Empire's "bulldog," and backed by Truman, who represented the fascist Wall Street bankers. When those bankers felt safe, they crept out of their wartime closet to resume their pre-war business, speculating and laundering money for the British Empire. For the last 65 years, the Empire's answer to Roosevelt's world dream has been to inflict a reign of terror and genocide.

I have to admit that I watched this second section of the video with a heavy heart. For sure, the Empire won round two—but it took them 66 years to take down Glass-Steagall!

Roosevelt's Dream

The point however, is that Roosevelt's dream was not snuffed out; its scientific optimism for all mankind continued in nearly all countries, like a gigantic flywheel that took 20 to 30 years of the most dedicated evil to stop. I know; I was there. At school in England, the hijacked home of the modern Venetian Empire, I embraced the scientific and technological progress that percolated through society. In 1959, aged 16, I was recruited to the research laboratories of Pfizer, an American antibiotic manufacturing plant, in the south of England. We were sent once a week to college, later every fourth week. By age 19, I was part of a pioneer research team, testing newly synthesized chemicals for anti-viral activity.

Pfizer was a perfect example of the high-tech, highly innovative companies that developed and prospered during the war, as Roosevelt intended, and well after his death—at least until the early 1970s. They produced "miracle drugs" and vaccines, and life-saving chemicals like DDT. We were eliminating infectious diseases such as those causing boils, childhood diseases, malaria, and polio, which had plagued mankind, especially in Third World countries, since the dawn of history. Yes, we were changing the world for the better, and were proud of it.

Then in the 1960s, along came Rachel Carson and Prince Philip's World Wildlife Fund and Greenpeace, eventually banning DDT and closing down civilian nuclear power. Together with an explosion of environ-

mental movements, they resumed the genocide agenda of Bertrand Russell, to reduce world population to the more manageable level and conditions of the Middle Ages, using the age-old evil of promoting war, famine, and disease. American industrial management teams were replaced by accountants who chased money, not noble missions. But still, Roosevelt's dream could not be crushed, and the 1953 Atoms for Peace, the civilian branch of Roosevelt's Manhattan Project, to this day, still inspires developing countries which are now embracing a nuclear renaissance.

FDR's Great-Grandchildren

Today, two-thirds of the population in developing countries is under 35 years of age. They know next to nothing about how the British Empire has wilfully shut down this peaceful development of nuclear power, which could have done so much to improve their lives.

By way of constructive criticism of the video, and especially for the benefit of those young people, I would have included a short segment on this point. The generation of Roosevelt's great-grandchildren worldwide needs to be crystal clear on his American System intention, if he had lived.

The decisive weapon that President Roosevelt fired against the British Empire was Glass-Steagall. It was such a good weapon, that it took 66 years for it to be taken down, in 1999. However, it also required an army of America traitors, who have been exposed every step of the way by Lyndon LaRouche and six of the leaders of the LaRouche movement who are interviewed in this historic video.

The takedown of Glass-Steagall was, however, a pyrrhic victory, which has led to the financial collapse of the British Empire, as long forecast by LaRouche. The traitors are all washed up, and will soon be despised worldwide.

With the imminent removal from office of President Obama, humanity will have its best chance to re-impose FDR's Glass-Steagall legislation. The LaRouche Political Action Committee videos, now being produced by the 25- to 35-year-old political heirs of Roosevelt, are leading this fight to mobilize the world population. We must take a leaf out of Franklin Roosevelt's book, and move with great speed, accepting no ifs, ands, or buts from slippery politicians, to re-impose Glass-Steagall. We must ensure that the Empire crazies, in one last act of evil, don't take the vast majority of the world's peace-loving people with them in their descent into Hell.

UN Summit Covers for Genocide Policy

by Leni Rubinstein

Sept. 17—The Sept. 20-22 UN General Assembly Millenium Development Goals (MDG) Summit in New York City, intended to measure progress in reducing world poverty by the goal year of 2015, is rendered a travesty before it even starts, because its metrics were designed by the very financial interests who are imposing destructive globalism since the MDG hoax was begun in 2000. Moreover, now that the globalist monetarist system is itself collapsing in hyperinflationary bailouts and physical economic breakdown, it is urgent to confront and break with the premises of the MDG hoax completely, and make way for a new era.

This is what will be taken up the same week as the UN session, in a webcast by Lyndon LaRouche, Sept. 24, on “The New Economy” (www.larouhepac.com). LaRouche is leading an international drive for financial reorganization under the principle of the Glass-Steagall Act of 1933, leading with the reinstitution of it in the United States, and combining it with restoration of fixed-rate currency relations. This creates conditions for nations to collaborate in full-scale infrastructure-building projects, leading with the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA) in the United States, and counterparts on other continents. Not simply “recovery” measures, these actions vector the world into planetary evolutionary improvement.

How does the Millenium Development Goals framework stand in total opposition to this LaRouche development perspective? The MDG campaign consists of a stated list of “goals”—mostly formulated as innocent-sounding altruisms—but which are to be pursued in a context of globalist practices that undermine nation-states, and harm populations. Among the London-serving evil cynics who orchestrated the MDG hoax are mega-speculator George Soros; Britain’s Lord Mark Malloch-Brown; and Bill Gates, billionaire philanthropist, who explicitly calls for population reduction.

First, look at the specific MDG goals; then their

premises.

In September 2000, eight goals were set, broken down further into 21 targets: 1) eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 2) achieve universal primary education; 3) promote gender equality and empower women; 4) reduce child mortality; 5) improve maternal health; 6) combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; 7) ensure environmental sustainability; and 8) a global partnership for free trade and good “governance.”

But the fundamental assumptions, and methods chosen to pursue these goals, make them unreachable. Firstly, nations have been bludgeoned to yield their sovereignty to free trade, huge commodity cartels, floating currencies, wild speculation, the infamous Inter-Alpha banking network, etc.

Secondly, MDG demands agreement to hoaxes such as global warming, fixed resources, and other greenie myths, deployed against infrastructure and development programs. Instead of creating new natural resources, such as water, the MDG mandate is to use less.

Finally, a system of mega-private philanthropies has been deployed—with Bill Gates, Warren Buffett, and the Rockefeller Foundation in the lead—for single-issue “causes,” such as fighting malaria, or lip-service to food “security,” instead of fostering thriving, sovereign nation states.

MDG Originators Cause Food Crisis

The result of the MDG drive, is that its originators have succeeded in their intent of subverting nations, and killing people, and met none of their ameliorative goals. The reality is:

At least one-sixth of the world’s people lack adequate food. Millions cannot afford to eat. In early September, food riots erupted in Mozambique, when bread prices soared 20%.

World food production is half of what it could be, because of lack of infrastructure for water and soil, transportation, non-cartel plant genetics, etc.

Speculation is running rampant; for example, on Aug. 6, wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade set an all-time day-trading record for the number of transactions, hitting 316,053. Today, corn futures rose over \$5 a bushel in a trading frenzy in Chicago, a two-year record.

On Sept. 24 in Rome, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization will host a food summit, to politely decry food price “volatility,” but strictly within the MDG framework.

KARZAI'S BATTLE VS. BRITAIN

Does the U.S. Understand What Is at Stake in Afghanistan?

by Ramtanu Maitra

Sept. 20—A Sept. 12 news item, carried by many news media around the globe, has made public a crucial aspect of the British war strategy in Afghanistan, one which Lyndon LaRouche has identified as key to British imperial aims against the United States, as well as the region: the official British involvement in the expansion of the opium trade in Afghanistan.

The cited news item reported that the British Ministry of Defence has announced an investigation of British troops' involvement in the opium smuggling out of southern Afghanistan's Helmand province. The story cited an Afghan drug dealer who spoke to the *Sunday Times* last year. Identified only as Aziz, he said: "Most of our other customers, apart from drug lords in foreign countries, are the military. The soldiers whose term of duty is about to finish, they give an order to our boss. As I have heard, they are carrying these drugs in the military airlines and they can't be reached because they are military. They can take it to the USA or England."

The British online daily *First Post* of the same day provided corroborating background to the charge, which the Ministry of Defence says is not yet proven. The official directive of London to the British troops was, as Col. Gordon Messenger of the Royal Marines told the *First Post*, that the troops deployed in Helmand, the center of heroin production in the biggest heroin-producing country in the world, would not be involved in a process, under consideration by President Hamid

Karzai's government, for eradicating poppies. "There will be absolutely no maroon berets [of the marines] with scythes in a poppy field," he said. British forces will not even directly stop vehicles suspected of smuggling the drug. But it is evident that the British troops have done much more than what Messenger admitted, as we will elaborate below.

Capturing Washington

It must be noted that the British were aided during this period by the anglophiles within the United States, such as Richard Holbrooke, Robert Blackwill, Peter Galbraith and others; by George Soros-linked powerful figures within the Obama Administration; and by the Wall Street-City of London nexus, which condoned the bountiful generation of cash from the huge opium production in Helmand province. Karzai's open revolt against the British on a number of occasions has given the British a black eye in Afghanistan, but the country will neither be free of opium, nor politically stabilized unless this unholy alliance between Washington and London is cut to its roots.

London and its followers have long identified Karzai as an obstacle to their devious plans. While going hammer-and-tong against Karzai on charges of nepotism and corruption of his administration, Britain knows the key to his removal lies in getting the support of Washington. Even more than the Bush Administration,



ISAF/HQ Public Affairs

Two British MI6 agents, one of them, the former Ambassador to Afghanistan, were caught red-handed operating with the Taliban in Helmand province, the opium-producing center of the country. Since the British troops arrived in Helmand, opium poppy production has skyrocketed. Shown: Afghan National Army soldiers guard confiscated opium in Musa Qala, Helmand, December 2007.

the Obama Administration has cooperated with London in achieving this end.

British Role in Helmand

On Jan 24, 2008, President Karzai told a group of journalists at the Davos Economic Forum that “there was one part of the country where we suffered after the arrival of the British forces.... Before that we were fully in charge of Helmand. When our governor was there, we were fully in charge. They came and said, ‘Your governor is no good.’ I said, ‘All right, do we have a replacement for this governor; do you have enough forces?’ Both the American and the British forces guaranteed to me they knew what they were doing and I made the mistake of listening to them. And when they came in, the Taliban came.”

What Karzai did not tell the “eminent” people present at Davos is that the opium explosion took off in that province in a hurry once the British troops took control in 2005, and that there exists a distinct link between these two occurrences. That revelation, however, came from an Afghan Member of Parliament, Nasimeh Niazi. She told the Fars News Agency of Iran, on April 20, 2010, that the foreign forces deployed in Afghanistan were involved in the production and trafficking of illicit

drugs in the country, adding that the British troops have even trained opium experts. Helmand province, where almost 50% of Afghanistan’s opium is produced, began to register huge growth in opium production that year. Helmand’s opium poppy cultivation in 2006 rose to some 40,000 hectares, a 50% increase over the area cultivated in 2005. In 2007, Helmand produced 4,400 tons of opium, which is about the amount the entire world consumes annually.

In addition, Niazi pointed out that Helmand province has been transformed into a profitable center for foreign states to fund their deployments in the country. Heroin production labs in Helmand, which did not exist before the U.S.-led war, are now plentiful, and work overtly, Niazi

added. Pointing to her recent trip to Helmand, she said that during the trip, foreign forces pretended that they were destroying opium poppy farms, but “I realized that they, in fact, destroyed some small farms whose owners were poor farmers who didn’t have power, and had planted one or two hectares of opium poppy” to make a living.

While Karzai did not speak out against the British role in the opium smuggling, he went after the British MI6 agents involved in the wheeling and dealing with the drug runners and insurgents in Helmand. On Dec. 27, 2007, Karzai gave the acting EU mission head, Michael Semple, an Irish national, and Mervyn Patterson, a senior British official with the United Nations, orders to leave the country within 48 hours. They were exposed as MI6 agents, and diplomats confirmed that the two held talks with Helmand tribal leaders with links to the Taliban who were waging a bloody war against British and other NATO forces. It was also reported that the U.S. military had forewarned Karzai of the duo’s activities.

British Empire-Servers in Afghanistan

Fifteen months later, Stephen Grey, in his article, “Lawrence of Afghanistan and the lost chance to win over Taliban fighters,” wrote about the incident in the

March 29, 2009 *Sunday Times* of London: “Captain Rob Sugden of the Coldstream Guards had not been in Afghanistan long when he first saw this strange figure at a ‘reconciliation’ meeting between two former Taliban leaders and a delegation of British and Afghan officials.”

Sugden was in for a surprise. “The ‘native’ was not an Afghan. He was Irish. His name was Michael Semple. One of the ex-Taliban at the meeting, it transpired later, had just two business cards in his wallet: that of Sir Sherard Cowper-Coles, the British ambassador in Kabul—and Semple’s. It was an accurate measure of this mysterious figure’s significance.”

An unnamed Afghan government official told the London *Sunday Telegraph* that “this warning”—that the men had been financing the Taliban for at least ten months—“came from the Americans. They were not happy with the support being provided to the Taliban. They gave the information to our intelligence services, who ordered the arrests.” Afghan government officials said the decision to expel them was taken at the behest of the CIA, after the two agents were caught funding Taliban units.

According to *The Scotsman*, Afghan intelligence officials discovered the plan—which would have established a training camp for 1,800 fighters and 200 low-level commanders, in an attempt to convince them to switch sides—on a computer thumb drive that they had seized on Dec. 23, 2007, in Helmand province. It revealed that about \$126,000 had been spent preparing the camp, and about \$201,000 more was earmarked to run it in 2008.

The *Times* wrote that, when Patterson and Semple were arrested, they had \$150,000 with them, which was to be given to Taliban commanders in Musa Qala. “British officials have been careful to distance current MI6 talks with Taliban commanders in Helmand from the expulsions of Semple, the Irish head of the EU mission, and widely known as a close confidant of Cowper-Coles, and Mervyn Patterson, a British advisor to the UN,” the *Times* wrote. But what has not been told, is that these two MI6 agents were operating in Helmand, the center of Afghanistan’s vast opium production.

Kicked out of Afghanistan, Semple has been embraced by the anglophiles of the United States, and has been named as one of the Carr Center Fellows of the Harvard Kennedy School for 2010-11. His biography that appears on the Carr Center’s website does not mention either that he is an MI6 agent, nor does report that

he was expelled from Afghanistan after he was caught red-handed financing the Taliban, and planning to raise a group of insurgents in Helmand. Such is the current interconnection between London and Washington.

This brings us to the British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) agent, Sherard Cowper-Coles, masquerading as a diplomat in Afghanistan. At the time that the Semple-Patterson duo were kicked out of Afghanistan for plotting against Kabul, Cowper-Coles was the British ambassador; recall that, as reported by the *Times*, it was Cowper-Coles’ “business card” that was found in the “ex-Taliban’s” wallet, while he was meeting the British.

In addition to his stint in Afghanistan, Cowper-Coles had been ambassador to Israel and Saudi Arabia. In February 2009, it was announced that he would be taking up a new role as special representative of the U.K. Foreign Secretary to Afghanistan and Pakistan. In other words, the old spook has earned his bread.

Cowper-Coles’ Failed Mission

Cowper-Coles had performed well on behalf of the empire-servers, including Tony Blair and Buckingham Palace. He was the political counselor in Paris during 1997-99. It was in August 1997 that Princess Diana died in Paris under “mysterious circumstances,” forcing Buckingham Palace to duck from one corner to another.

According to one report, the alleged MI6 roster showed that only three SIS officers were posted to Paris in 1997: Sherard Louis Cowper-Coles, Colin Roberts, and Richard David Spearman. Cowper-Coles’ role—if any—in the morbid affair of Diana’s death was never divulged.

Cowper-Coles earned kudos from Tony Blair when he was identified as “the man” who was instrumental in getting the Serious Fraud Office to abandon its investigation into the corrupt al-Yamamah arms-deal scandal involving Britain’s BAE Systems, Saudi Princes Turki al-Faisal and Bandar bin-Sultan, Wafik Said, kickbacks, prostitutes, and global terror, including 9/11 (see *EIR*, June 22, 2007).

In March 2009, after his two-year stint as ambassador to Kabul, Cowper-Coles was appointed Britain’s Special Representative to Afghanistan and Pakistan. The assignment was to pressure the United States to end the war abruptly and bring the Saudi-British-backed Taliban to power in Kabul. He had the credentials to act as a liaison between the Saudis and the British, since he

was a part-player on behalf of Blair in the al-Yamamah arms-deal scandal. Moreover, the Saudis and the British fear that a longer stay of U.S. troops in Afghanistan will marginalize the British and Saudi Wahhabi assets built and strengthened during the 1990s when the Taliban was created, armed, and brought to power with the help of the Pakistani intelligence and Army.

However, Cowper-Coles could not deliver, because neither the Pakistanis nor the Americans saw this as a “solution.” Some Americans, former U.S. National Security Advisor Robert Blackwill, in particular, along with Peter Galbraith, in order to help the British, came out with the proposal of partitioning of Afghanistan along the Pushtun and non-Pushtun ethnic lines. However, that rang a bell of alarm to Pakistani ears. Islamabad fears that partition of Afghanistan would lead eventually to the formation of Pushtunistan, whereby the Pushtuns of Pakistan and Pushtuns of Afghanistan would carve out a nation, breaking up Pakistan in the process. As a result, Pakistan did not play ball with Cowper-Coles and his benefactors.

Also, NATO Secretary-General Anders Fogh Rasmussen, at a news conference on Sept. 16, dismissed Blackwill’s suggestions that a conflict in Afghanistan could be resolved by partitioning the country along ethnic lines and handing over the Pushtun south to the Taliban, saying it was a recipe for civil war. “The Taliban have national ambitions; they have made that clear time and time again,” Rasmussen said.

Failing to achieve what the empire-promoters in London, and elsewhere, wanted, Cowper-Coles resigned on Sept. 8, over a reported clash with NATO and U.S. officials on fighting the Taliban. But by no means has London given up on Afghanistan. On Sept. 13, Blackwill was trotted out by London’s Chatham House, arguing that Afghanistan should be allowed to partition along ethnic lines by pulling back the NATO forces, and acknowledging that the Taliban will not be defeated in their heartland. The next day, the *Daily Telegraph* interviewed Blackwill, who said: “Let the Taliban control the Pushtun south and east; the American and allied price for preventing that is far too high.” Blackwill also said that there had been a “decade of innumerable errors” in the Western approach to Afghanistan.

Is Helmand on the Mend?

Since the U.S. Marines moved the British troops out of northern Helmand in July, open criticism by Marine commanders of British achievements in Musa Qala

makes one really wonder what the British were doing there. Marines and a number of British advisors are reportedly involved in a war of words over the correct approach to help Afghan locals in southern Afghanistan. The row comes six months after British forces handed over responsibility for the town of Musa Qala to the Marines, who began an aggressive strategy of pushing the Taliban out of insurgent strongholds.

BBC reported on Aug. 30, that U.S. Gen. Benjamin Freakley told the *Times* that British commanders failed to put enough pressure on the Taliban. Freakley, who was the senior U.S. commander in southern Afghanistan, said he had been “scathing” in his remarks in meetings with his British counterparts. He added that without putting pressure on the Taliban—while simultaneously carrying out reconstruction programs—the British were “just poking [their] finger at the problem.”

But Freakley is by no means the only one who wondered what in God’s name the British troops were doing in Helmand, the center of opium cultivation and an area infested with insurgents. Lt. Col. Michael Manning, the U.S. Marine battalion commander, claimed that U.S. actions have made the area safer and have doubled the area controlled by the Afghan government. “[The British] didn’t pursue the Taliban,” he said. “We’ll go after them.”

Civilian efforts to reconstruct the area were also criticized, with Manning saying the British had pledged to reconstruct, but failed to deliver. Efforts were summed up, he said, by the words on a sign found in an encampment used by British engineers: “Promise everything, deliver nothing,” it says.

Rajiv Chandrashekhara, in a *Washington Post* article, “U.S. Marines, British advisers at odds in Helmand,” Sept. 4, 2010, pointed out that when the U.S. Marines moved into Musa Qala, the British military and civilian officials deemed Musa Qala stable enough. “But when the U.S. Marines arrived this March to take over the area, they deemed the status quo untenable. Within 48 hours, they punched beyond the northern front line and seized a town that had long been a Taliban stronghold. . . .”

Manning and other Marine officers argue that their operations actually have made the town center safer. They maintain that the bazaar has tripled in size since they arrived, in part because the combat operations to the South have improved security along the main route trucks used to bring goods into the area, the *Washington Post* article said.

In What Sense Do You Mean Immortality?

by Cody Jones, Sky Shields, and Michelle Lerner

At the end of the current century, as space-faring man breaks through the upper regions of our atmosphere, he or she will be able to look back on Earth, as a whole, to see the noëtic fossils of the now developing NAWAPA concept, to be reminded of the great paradigm shift in man's identity, which made his voyage possible. It shall have constituted a break from an imperially imposed identity, according to which, one's existence and identity are located as contained in his or her experiences of sense impressions, as *a priori* truth and reality. To this effect there must be a realization of the full implications of the conception—discovered by Vladimir Vernadsky—of the three-fold character of the universe, as a dynamic relationship among the hierarchy of phase-spaces of noëtic, biotic, and abiotic distinction, unified in one, anti-entropic process of development. A relationship that science in the main, up to this point, has denied to exist, instead viewing life and human creativity as “emergent” properties of an otherwise entropic, probabilistic universe.

This hierarchical quality of the anti-entropic relationship among the three Vernadskian phase-spaces is exemplified by NAWAPA's¹ overcoming—on a grand scale, through the application of advanced technology and infrastructural design—“natural” barriers to pro-

cesses, such as, for example, water flow and water cycling, actions which are typically restricted by geologically determined water basins, and climate patterns. Or, of similar nature, NAWAPA's creating of conditions for a more efficient usage of solar radiation on the part of the biosphere, achieved by supplanting deserts with irrigated green agriculture and forests, thus resulting in changes in climate and weather systems, to the effect of making the surface of the Earth ever-more productive and habitable for man.²

Of course, it must be understood that it is the highest of the three phase-spaces, that which is characterized by the creative human soul, the Noösphere, which is willfully determining and driving the process as a whole, through the application of discovered principles. And, that, in a self-reflexive way, man gains increased clarity of humanity's role in the universe, as the implications of such a project's effects become manifest. In fact, it is only from this top-down orientation, and ever-more self-consciously so, that such lawful changes can, as they must, occur.

This brings into focus those fundamental questions about the true nature of the human individual, in particular, the relationship between what we would call the

1. The North American Water and Power Alliance. See <http://larouchepac.com/nawapa>

2. Sky Shields, Oyang Teng, Michelle Lerner, Cody Jones, and Ben Deniston, “NAWAPA from the Standpoint of Biospheric Development,” *EIR*, Aug. 13, 2010.



Ludwig von Beethoven (portrait by Joseph Karl Stieler, 1820) wrote some of his greatest music, such as the 9th Symphony, after he became deaf. "Ask yourself: Could you do this? Deprived of the senses considered most dear to you, could you create and express new thoughts in that domain of sense, for which you no longer have the organs?"

"soul," and its biological and extended sensorium. The sensorium being that which plays a mediating role between the creative individual and the discoverable principles of universal creation, in much the same way that infrastructure acts as an interface between man and his environment. It is through understanding this relationship that we achieve the insight into how man is capable of changing the world around him to effect changes in the increasing potential for continued creative work.

In other words, we might ask: "Who really is man in the universe, that the universe changes favorably in response to his creative action?"

The Case of Beethoven

To gain a foretaste of the type of identity which must emerge as the human standard, in order for mankind to escape the doom presaged by our present time, we will be well served to look to the example of the great Beethoven, not as a simple case study of a "man of

music," but as an example of a universal personality, one whose sense of identity transcends those naive notions of body, space, and time, to be located in that immortal domain whence we gain the vision of mankind traversing the stars.

Now, most people readily admit that Beethoven was a musical genius. But in what way do we intend that statement to be understood? Surely, it could not have depended on his hearing, for he had lost that by the time of his greatest compositions. At the time of the composition of his 9th Symphony, recognized the world over, to this day, as, perhaps, one of the most beautiful pieces ever written, he was unable to hear how it sounded. But, you might object, since he had lost his hearing, he must have retained this sense in memory and could "hear" it in his mind. Indeed, it is here that we see the truth of his genius.

As a composer, Beethoven's corpus of work is often described as a series of revolutions, each introducing elements which had never even been thought before, let alone heard. This is not a matter of simple memory. Ask yourself: Could you do this? Deprived of the senses considered most dear to you, could you create and express new thoughts in that domain of sense, for which you no longer have the organs? Certainly, this was not obvious for Beethoven. Knowing that his sense of identity, his reason for living, was in his creative drive for surpassing the existing limits of musical composition, we might imagine that this blow, the loss of his hearing, would have seemed to him to be the equivalent of losing his life. And, in fact, he almost did end his life himself during a period of intense frustration and creative agony, as his hearing increasingly waned. And yet, he did not. What was this change of mind?

Beethoven went on to compose some of the most passionate music ever created. What new sense organ could substitute for the old? Here is where we come to see the shadows of what we call "the soul." It was not for his own ears that Beethoven wrote. Perhaps, not even for those around him. The story is told that a quartet of string players working through the last compositions of Beethoven, in his presence, came to a stop part way through a piece, and when the now deaf composer looked up from conducting, and saw that they had stopped, they told him that they could not continue, for they did not understand what they were playing. He responded, "It is no matter, keep playing, for I composed these pieces not for the present, but for a future age."

To what sense of space and time must such a passion of Beethoven's be attached? And, the question stands before us: What are those things that we hold on to arbitrarily, confusing them for who we really are, despite the fact that they may be the very things which keep us from finding ourselves?

To restate the point thus far: When we begin to think about the "soul" devoid of our sensorium, as the case of Beethoven indicates, we can begin to understand infrastructure and the ramifications of NAWAPA. The sensorium, though neither the "self" nor the world outside of the "self," is the interface, the biological infrastructure, evolved over millions of years. As evidenced by the joy of the experience of beautiful music, the interface exists not for its own sake, but becomes more and more essential to the development of the individual, and even more for society.

What Is the Sensorium?

In looking at our Solar System, we find that our Sun has a signature distribution curve of radiation, for a particular temperature (**Figure 1**). For our Sun, with a temperature of about 5,000° K at its surface, there results a distribution curve for which about 45-50% of the radiation emitted falls within what we call the visible range, tapering off more gradually towards the infrared and radio direction, and more sharply in the other direction towards UV and higher.

This, along with other cosmic influences, defines a certain "radiation space" for our immediate region of the cosmos in which life on Earth evolved. Hence, it is reasonable that life on Earth would evolve in a way that reflected the harmonics of the system, and to most efficiently use that particular distribution of solar emanation. (For other stars, of different quality and temperature than our Sun, the

FIGURE 1

Solar Radiation Spectrum

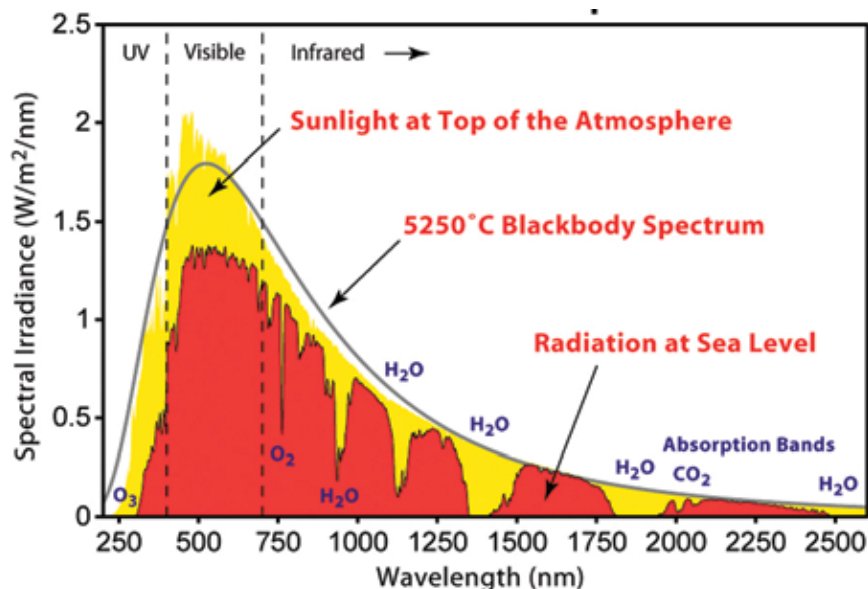
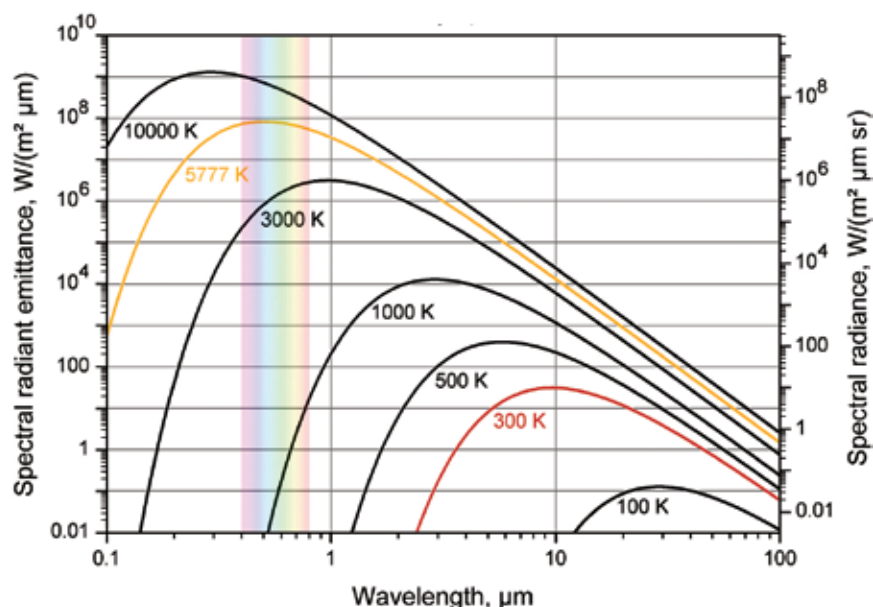


FIGURE 2

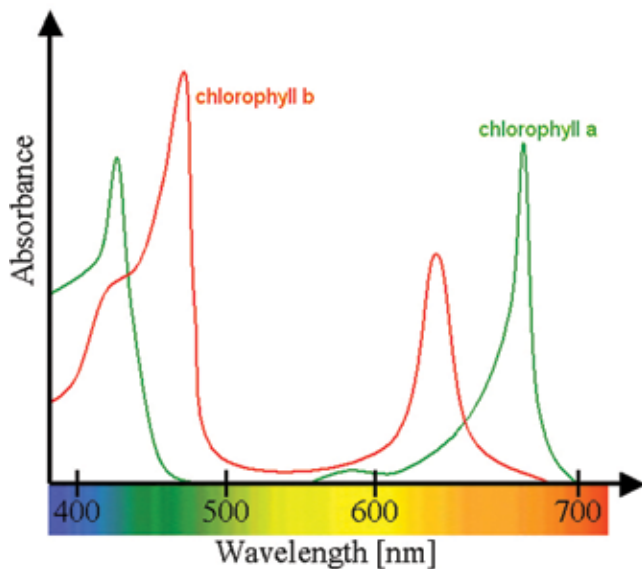
Black-Body Spectrum



distribution curve of radiation is shifted towards the UV or infrared ranges.)

Thus, we find that photosynthetic plant life evolved to maximize that region of the electromagnetic (EM) spectrum most abundant to it (green plants capture two primary peaks in the visible EM region), in order to

FIGURE 3



drive the process of transformative action that it endeavors to carry out. And correspondingly, life has engineered structures, such as the atmosphere (e.g., ozone), to block those elements of the spectrum which now were found to be detrimental to its evolved morphology. All this reflecting an overall anti-entropic dynamic system.

The case is similar for the development of our biological instrumentation, most emphatically that which corresponds to the sense of vision and heat sensation (which is sensitive to the abundant near-infrared region). In other words, our instrumentation, to a large degree, has developed to be tuned to that region of the electromagnetic spectrum which most greatly impinges on our planet. This, in turn, through the interaction of the visible portion of the electromagnetic spectrum with sensed objects, gives rise to those impressions of color, shadow, depth, spatial relations, etc. (in the case of vision), and, consequently, to the notions of what we consider to be the boundaries and continuity of objects.

Those aspects of the EM spectrum to which we are less attuned (or of which we are merely less conscious) are largely ignored by the majority of people. They are not objects of our conscious consideration, and this fact gives rise to certain naive notions about temporal-spatial relations, leading us to believe that those regions, where most people believe they have no conscious impressions, must be “empty.”

In other words, we have been accustomed to ac-

knowledge only those regions of the spectrum that we are most obviously connected to. The question then emerges: Would the morphological functions of life, including those of sense, that develop on planetary systems around stars that are different from our Sun (and therefore have a different radiation distribution curve), develop a different base of sensory apparatuses that would, in turn, optimize the utilization of that star’s particular radiation density range, and hence perceive a different quality of impressions of the phenomena in its environment? What would be the means of communication between those different intelligent life forms that come from different star systems? Would there be in general a utilization of different EM ranges than those that we on Earth utilize most, to communicate from one being to another? Would we be able to communicate with those intelligent beings?

In other words, is there an invariant for communication, between intelligent life in the universe, that lies beyond the impressions of sense? Are we ourselves something other than our five senses? And, if so, where ought we locate our sense of self?

To get at the first and simplest level of the questions posed consider the following: We have evidence that certain birds are able to navigate using the magnetic field of the Earth, when it is “illuminated” by blue-green light, but are blind to the magnetic field when in an environment of exclusively red light. And that bees perceive emissions from objects, such as flowers, in the UV range. So, are there sense ranges for human beings, beyond our five common senses, that we are blinded to, due to willful neglect or, worse, an imperially imposed opinion about what our senses are and what they tell us?

We get hints of what lies just beyond our current level of consciousness in reports of people “hearing” the aurorae (northern lights). Or, at a more profound level, in the type of “mass-strike” political phenomenon currently gripping the U.S. population, as this quality of paradigm was enunciated by Percy Shelley in his “A Defence of Poetry,” where he writes: “At such periods there is an accumulation of the power of communicating and receiving intense and impassioned conceptions respecting man and nature. The person in whom this power resides, may often, as far as regards many portions of their nature, have little apparent correspondence with that spirit of good of which they are the ministers.”

In this spirit, one is left to contemplate the scene of a deaf and blind Helen Keller, being brought to tears of

'Miss Keller "Hears" Tenor'

Helen Keller the world's most famous blind and deaf woman, placed her fingers on the lips and throat of Enrico Caruso, the Metropolitan Tenor, in his rooms in the Georgian Terrace Hotel today and "heard" him sing the lament of Sampson from Saint-Saens's opera, *Samson et Delila*. Through the medium of her marvelously sensitive fingers the matchless voice of the great tenor was transmitted to her soul, and as she sat and "listened," her lips apart, her sightless eyes wet with tears, she whispered over and over again: "Wonderful, wonderful." Caruso sang the aria in the first scene of the last act of the opera and sang with power that brought tears to the eyes of other Metropolitan singers who were in the room. And as he sang his voice grew husky with the pathos of the song.



"Though I cannot see your face, I can feel the pathos of your song," said Miss Keller. And Caruso said, with his lips against her hands: "In your fingers I can feel your soul. In your blue eyes your soul is shining." Miss Keller almost collapsed, so powerfully had the voice of the tenor stirred her.

—*New York Times*, April 24, 1916

joy, upon witnessing a private concert of the legendary tenor, Enrico Caruso.

The Extended Sensorium

These questions take on an even greater existential quality as we move to realize our extraterrestrial imperative. We are already beginning to realize, that in order to survive and act beyond the protective womb of Earth, we have to become masters of phenomena, whose powerful effects range across the whole of the EM spectrum, and that we must develop new forms of extended instrumentation (e.g., the electron scanning microscope and various advanced telescopes), which enable us to make these phenomena objects of conscious mentation and willful manipulation, to the potential effect that our inborn simple sense faculties, as currently understood, lose more and more of their functional significance. For example, in "looking" at our Sun or a nebula like the Crab, in different ranges of the EM spectrum, we get very different impressions of what their actual structures are (**Figures 4 and 5**).

So using different instrumentation to capture different parts of the EM spectrum emitted by an object (e.g., radio frequency, infrared, gamma radiation), we get a

different sense of what the object is. We are beginning to sense different projections of reality, beyond that which is typically accessible to the average person.

FIGURE 4
The Sun

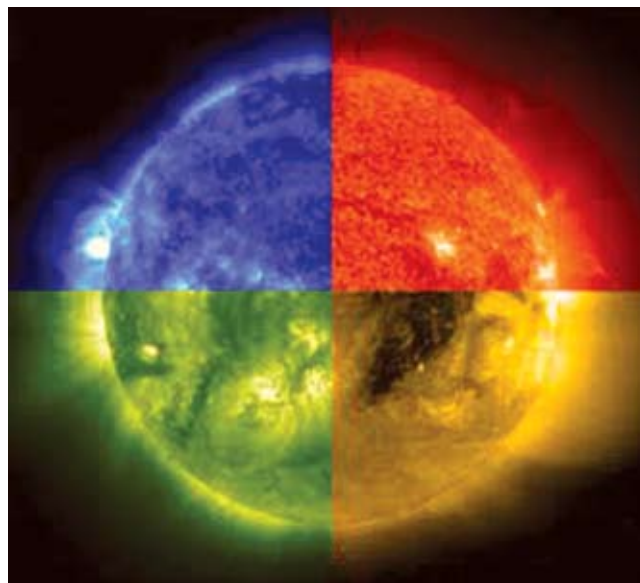
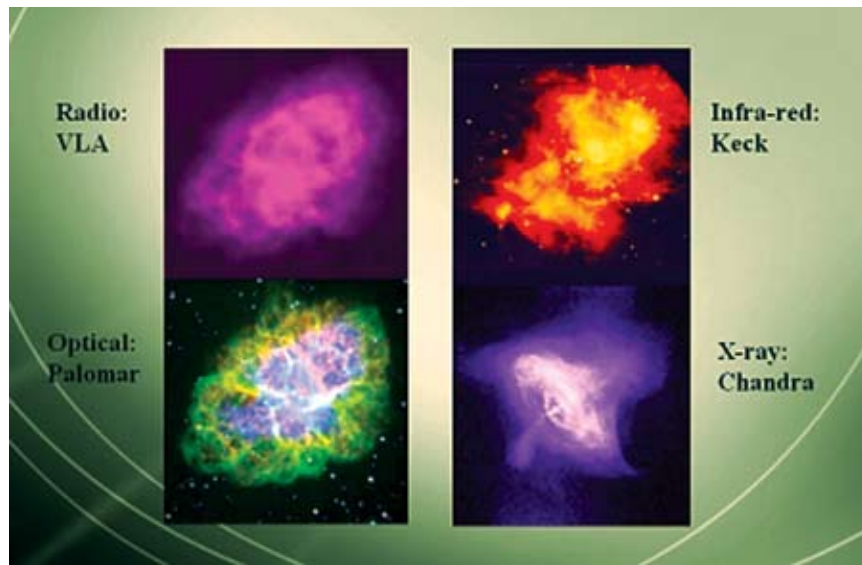


FIGURE 5

The Crab Nebula



Still, though we are able to “visualize” these phenomena as interpreted in the form of our current accustomed mode of perception, such as a visual translation or representation of the instrument readings, our interpretation of what we see—the clarity, structure, boundaries, etc.—is largely conditioned by our current brain morphology and cultural interpretation. Already this ability to access an extended range of the EM spectrum and phenomena associated with it implies that a creative universe, in all its manifestations, is accessible to the extended reaches of the likewise creative human mind.

The next step will be to move to the point where we are able to directly read and act upon those other ranges of the EM spectrum, bypassing the translation of those phenomena to the current language of the five popular senses. Also, as we know from the case of Kepler—as in his discovery of universal gravitation from the orbital characteristics of the planets of our solar system—it is the paradoxical juxtaposition of different sense readings of a given phenomenon—in Kepler’s case vision and harmony—which leads to insight into the actual principle which has generated the various quality of shadows.

So we ask: What new enhanced potential for discovery will be created by extending the range of different types of juxtaposable readings of a given phenomenon, through the extension of the senses, into new ranges of the electromagnetic spectrum, as well as at different scales, the immeasurably small and large?

Here the study of brain plasticity takes on a curi-

ous significance.

Though brain plasticity is considered a relatively new discovery, its conceptual foundation was already laid by Bernhard Riemann, as presented in his posthumously published “Philosophical Fragments,” and following in that Riemannian tradition, the founder of gestalt psychology, Wolfgang Köhler. Instead of trying to study the brain, and apply silly analogies to it, drawn from completely unrelated areas such as computer science, or the reductionist and largely useless studies of the behaviorists, Köhler began by asking the question: What does the mind do? Only if the nature of the creative mind could be explored could the question of the true function of the brain become a

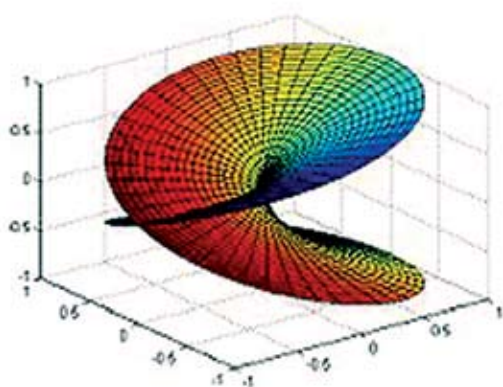
possible investigation. The brain is that which allows the mind to express its control over the biological, and thereby, the physical universe, and the character of its physical organization must reflect the character of the human mind. This similarity in character across the domains is what Köhler called “isomorphism” (from “iso” meaning “same,” and “morph” meaning “form”).

The implications of this recognition for the physical and biological universe are enormous. For instance: The mind operates primarily with what Köhler called *gestalts*. An idea coherent with Riemann’s conception of Abelian functions and Dirichlet’s Principle, as they evolved to supersede his earlier conception of *Geistesmassen* (thought objects).

The character of these ideas, called *gestalts*, is that the whole is always more—or better put, entirely different—than the sum of its parts. This gestalt character then, in order to find expression in the human organism, must be reflected in the physiology of the human brain. (It is emphatically not expressed in any way by digital computing systems, making clear the ridiculous nature of the project of attempting to compare the brain to any digital/logical system. Digital systems do not contain *gestalts*, only separate parts which require, and will always require, a human mind to unify them in their significance.)

If it is again recognized that, in order for the brain to manifest these gestalt characteristics, it is also necessary for the biological and physical substrate of the brain to reflect this gestalt quality in potential, the implications

FIGURE 6
Riemann's Surface



Riemann's surface is based on his insight into the significance of Abelian functions and Dirichlet's Principle. It is a surface of continuity, whose internal characteristics and boundary conditions change, in a transfinite way, as a function of the introduction of increasingly higher-order singularities.

for physics are profound. The existence of independent “particles” in the world becomes an untenable philosophical model, and we must instead begin to treat what are now called particles as being rather singularities in some other continuous process. And it is to these continuous processes, these gestalts, which we must attribute reality, while the physical elements which seem to express them must be considered as mere shadows.

In this way the relationship among the three Vernadskian phase spaces takes on a very real significance, as does physicist Max Planck's remark, that only in Köhler's ideas could the paradoxes of the quantum be resolved: because only Köhler's ideas of the mind demand the necessary existence of such paradoxes, even before their discovery. In this we come full circle back to the whole of what was, and continues to be, Riemann's life's work.

Today, brain plasticity, as commonly discussed, refers to the ability of the relations and functions of the brain to change in response to either “damage,” or changes in behavior and thought activity. For example, studies have been done in cases where certain sense faculties, such as vision or hearing, are lost in an individual, and the cortical area which is typically associated with that faculty is taken up to be utilized by a remaining sense, usually at an enhanced level. For example, an individual who has lost his hearing will gain an enhanced peripheral vision, utilizing the part of the cortex previously employed for hearing.

On the flip side, a capability that is lost, such as motor skills in a stroke victim who has suffered severe brain damage to those areas of the brain associated with motor action, regains those abilities by way of undamaged parts of the brain taking up that function. In the most extreme cases, individuals who have been born with only half a brain, and therefore, were missing whole areas of the brain typically designated for entire brain functions, nevertheless, developed into fully functional individuals, through the brain's reorganizing of itself to meet the demands of the mind.

While all of these phenomena came as a shock to the behaviorists and other philosophical reductionists, those of us who have understood the work of Köhler can see in this the necessary character of the relationship of brain to mind. The mind is not a thing composed of parts, and the brain, whose sole responsibility is to function as the mind's intermediary, must, at least in potential, be able to reflect that fact, if with difficulty.

In addition, we are now moving into an era where science is developing instrumentation which allows for lost sense capabilities to be replaced by created instrumentation that allows one sense organ to relay information about the environment to the brain, which is usually the role of that lost sense in the individual. As in the case of “tongue vision,” where an individual who is without sight uses a device connected to the tongue, described as like a piece of chewing gum, which receives electrical impulses, from a sort of small video camera mounted on the head or worn like sunglasses, using electrical impulses to draw an image of the surrounding environment on the surface of the tongue, allowing the individual to not only read written numbers and letters, but also gain spatial orientation, to which they can respond with precision, as if to “see” with the tongue.

One is reminded of the quote from Kepler's *Mysterium Cosmographicum*, where he writes, that if the mind had not eyes to see, it would demand their creation. The point being, that the brain and the sensorium are not conveyors of truth in and of themselves, but are merely tools, enslaved to the mind. That is: It is the mind's intention to act in the universe which determines what role the sensorium must play.

Thus, as we begin to be more and more reliant on an increasing array of instrumentation, no longer “seeing” and sensing in the way we now think of such operations, how might our brain change morphologically to meet the mind's demand for greater clarity of the impressions received from this new and ever changing instrumenta-

tion. As our sense of self, as connected to our biological sense instrumentation, begins to fade, and any sense of reality, as a simple derivation or interpretation of those impressions, is called into question, how must we begin to locate what, or where our identity actually lies? What truly bounds our existence, if not our biological mortality? And, are not those simple conceptions of space and time, as derived from simple sense impressions, also called into question? Given the potential for continuous change of sense instrumentation and the plasticity of brain functions associated with it, driven by our intention to further expand the scope of exploration and development of the universe, what remains invariant or, better said, immortal?—Especially now that scientific knowledge already implies that man is not fated to be bound in existence by what would be cataclysmic changes in our inhabited environment.—Let us now ask: How much of our sense of space and time is determined by a limited sense of reality; and to what extent is our identity shaped by that limited view?

Beyond the Sensorium

If you read something written by someone whose personality you know well, you will also hear their voice along with it (provided that their written prose is, in some way, reflective of their speech). Besides that, your personal knowledge of the writer conjures up vague echoes of impressions in other senses: a rough idea of how the person looks, a familiar rhythm to their gait, or perhaps an unclear gestalt (in the sense of Köhler, above) of some familiar location with which you closely associate them. Oftentimes, the actual connection between the latter gestalt, and the person who provokes its appearance, is unclear even to you. The gestalt itself may be too dim and unclear to even put into words. This does not, however, affect its specificity. It is exactly what it is, as you remember it, and everything relevant to that memory is contained in that very gestalt, vague as it appears when compared to seemingly more concrete impressions.

Leibniz's principle of the identity of indiscernibles states that, if any two objects were so alike, that exchanging one for the other would result in no change at all in the physical universe, there could be no possible reason for one arrangement versus the other. That is, if object A and object B were completely alike in every way, but located in different situations, having arrived there with different histories, there could be no reason given which were sufficient for one object to have its

particular history and situation, rather than that of the other. That is, they would violate the principle of *sufficient* reason, which states simply, that in order for things to exist in some way and not otherwise, there must be a sufficient reason for things to exist in that way and not otherwise. If this latter principle were not true, the universe would be irrational, and unknowable to man or God—in short, it would not be able to exist.

What then does it mean to have a specific gestalt “in mind,” when that same gestalt is responsible for phenomena which we are tempted to say exist “outside” of that same mind? To the extent that they are the same, the principle of sufficient reason does not allow these two things—the image and the object—to actually exist as separate things. Every point at which an idea is effective, must also be a point at which that idea actually exists.

Now, let us ask ourselves again: What do we say is a human being? The human being is most obviously not the human body, nor is it the human brain, as we have seen above. Whatever the principle is that we call mind, represents an organizing principle that exists above the specific biological substrate which expresses it. Even what most people consider to be their human personality is something which is subject to change and development, under the influence of some higher principle of organization. Nicholas of Cusa describes this as the relationship among sense perception, the reason which finds unity in seemingly contradictory sense impressions, and the intellect, where seeming paradoxical oppositions of reason are brought into a unity. Phenomena which are contradictory from the standpoint of sense perception, the image of the front and back of a person's head, for instance, are unified from the standpoint of human reason. Computers, for instance, are unable to apply facial recognition technology in cases where even the most underdeveloped human mind has no problem, such as viewing the subject at extreme angles.

This is also the principle behind techniques such as CAPTCHA tests. The single idea of a face, captured by a human mind, contains an infinity of possible sense perceptions within it. Or, better put, the idea of the face is infinite from the standpoint of sense perception. In the same way, the idea of a scientific principle transcends all of its possible manifestations in the physical universe. For this reason, Cusa called reason infinite with respect to sense perception.

But beyond human reason, there is another level, often difficult to reflect on directly. This is the level which gives the mind its ability to reflect upon its own

operation. The naive mind has difficulty imagining itself undergoing radical changes of belief, habits, and traditions. The developed, creative mind however, sees itself as a sequence of such structures, evolving willfully to ever higher and higher levels, throwing away old beliefs at every stage of the process. The identity is seen to lie in a higher state, which encompasses the entire infinity of that process of development. This higher self, the intellect, Cusa calls infinite, relative to the lower self, which he identifies as reason.

This latter, the intellect, represents the self—the “I”—which Lyndon LaRouche identifies as being responsible for the hypothesis of the higher hypothesis: the recognition that the human mind is capable of passing self-consciously and willfully through an ordered series of higher and higher states of organization, by recognizing the paradoxes of its own present assumptions. This “I,” in fact, is a gestalt, of the same sort (though of a higher order) as those which the human mind recognizes as representing universal physical principles. Therefore, these are the same gestalts with which the human mind deals in the process of cognition described above, in reading the writing of another personality, or coming to know them in any other way.

Thus, a possible further elaboration of Leibniz’s identity of indiscernibles would say that—if identity were equality—conceptual similarity were a sort of proximity in that same phase space (in this case, the phase space of which the space of sense perception is only a distorted projection). Thus, the extent to which a conception ceases to diverge from the thing conceived is exactly the extent to which the conceiver and the thing conceived are drawn into proximity with one another. The image of the mind, in the mind—to the extent that it is actually identical with the mind conceived—is the intellect of the mind under consideration. The two minds at that moment are in perfect proximity, and any action is therefore a reciprocal one, though not necessarily equally conscious for both parties. It may function in many cases rather like lightly touching the shoulder of someone whose attention is held rapt by something else entirely. Even if they react, it will not be clear to them exactly what it is that they have reacted to.

The question might arise: To what extent is the other person aware of this light touch? It would seem, to the extent that this gestalt were inaccurately conceived, that there would be no touch at all. In fact, you would be touching something else entirely. However, to the extent that such a conceptualization of the individual were a

correct one, would they feel it? And what would we mean by “feel”?

Let’s take an extreme example, to make the more general case. Everything that we have said so far applies equally well to a personality, living or dead. In the case of the deceased person, there is no sense perception unified by reason to mediate the interaction with the intellect. Instead, this role is taken up by the other means in which this personality is expressed—in their contribution to the organized social dynamic of human society. We can again take the example of a written contribution. The interaction mediated in this case must be one directly with the intellect. It is only there that the interaction may be “felt.”

The mediation of the transmission of impressions from sense perception, to reason, to the intellect, and back, takes many different forms. Again: the naive mind attributes the first layer of this process to a simple set of five senses, but in reality man is sensitive to many more. In fact, the phenomenon of neuroplasticity indicates that the brain, functioning as a sort of interface between the two lowest levels of that pyramid, may be capable of receiving an infinite variety of types of such sense impressions, and that the five which come “in the box” with the human form can already be recognized as relatively inefficient, when compared with the phenomena with which man needs contend in the course of his eventual progress outside of the confines of this planet.

As it stands, such senses are constantly reworked in the course of scientific investigation; phenomena which would otherwise be invisible are projected onto the senses by means of various aids, physical—such as the microscope, telescope, devices capable of recording subtle vibrations of air, and incredibly rapid motions, etc.—as well as conceptual, such as the various symbolic and mathematical devices represented by language, poetry, Leibniz’s calculus, Riemann’s tensor, etc., which likewise help to bring otherwise invisible domains within the purview of the human mind. In this way man finds a way to give his reason access, via these extended senses, to invisible realms such as those of the very large and the very small. At some point in the distant future, the relative uselessness of our “out of the box” senses might cause humanity of that time to regard them rather like we today puzzle at our tailbones: a relatively useless relic of an earlier state of development which, when we do notice its existence, is typically due to its role as a distracting nuisance.

If this “sensorium”—this aggregation of all sources

of sensory impression—is to be correctly understood as the process of mediating the human soul’s ability to act on and understand the physical universe, it must be understood that this process necessarily includes the entirety of human society. That is, the action of the human individual is mediated through society as a whole, and the action of that society on the universe is mediated through the physical economy—infrastructure. This entire formation forms the interface between the human individual and the universe in which he lives.

Dynamics in society: The interaction among living human beings occurs on levels which are much higher than the relatively more “noisy” sense perceptual interaction. The effect of this is often felt as “the spirit of an age,” or the sensation (if not also the comprehension) of a “revolutionary moment.”

The interaction on this level is not limited, even in the main, to interaction among those still living.

As Socrates describes it in the *Phaedo*, the philosopher does not fear death. In fact, he pursues it. When Simmias and Cebes, his students, accuse Socrates of advocating suicide with this statement, Socrates makes clear that this is in no way what he means. Rather, the philosopher longs for the recognition of the “I” as residing not in sense perception, or even in human reason in the simple sense, but in the intellect. But this, as we said earlier, is exactly the state attained by creative human individuals who have died. Socrates describes this as the reason the truly human personality fights to free itself from the shackles of sense perception.³

That this is neither a narrow asceticism, nor a simple



CDC

We are not limited to the five senses that came “in the box” with the human form, as even the familiar microscope demonstrates, by extending our senses “beyond the box.” Yet, these are already relatively inefficient, when compared with what is needed by man to break out of the confines of our planet, into the Solar System, and the universe beyond. Shown: A lab technician employs a UV microscope to identify microorganisms invisible to the human eye.

philosophical dualism, only becomes truly clear when the entirety of the preceding discussion is brought back again to the question of man’s extraterrestrial imperative. Human evolution into space requires a greater and greater independence from the usual set of senses upon which man tends to rely. In this way, it represents the convergence upon a point where the difference between the individual’s sense of self, before and after death, is at its minimum—it necessitates the recognition of human immortality as something which does not occur “after death.”

Looking Back

Thus, as man of that future period looks back at the period of today, and views mankind’s first forays out of the womb of Earth, he will remember NAWAPA as an important point in that evolution. A point when, for the first time, the majority of the

human population began to find their identity in goals which would not be achieved in the course of their physical life. Man will look back and see a great leap in the ability of mankind to act as a true Noösphere, in the form of human society mediated through the reorganization of physical space-time that we call basic economic infrastructure, and to bring an idea into existence on a massive scale. Many more similar projects, each exceeding the other in vision and scope, will have followed this one, facilitating mankind’s birth into the larger sense of self, dictated by his extraterrestrial mission, but those first steps will hold a precious spot in our combined cultural memory.

Thus, man brings, into ever increasing realized potentiality, that vision of the eternal, which the greatest of philosophic, artistic, and scientific minds have used as a guide star. Creating a true “Heaven on Earth,” or better, Earth in the heavens.

3. For the relevant excerpt from the *Phaedo*, see the Appendix to this report at <http://www.larouche.org/node/15672>

‘The New Economy’

As the financial system crumbles, and the U.S. economy disintegrates at an accelerating pace under the criminal, treasonous negligence of Barack Obama, Lyndon LaRouche will hold an international webcast Sept. 24, in the Washington, D.C. area, to speak on “The New Economy” (www.larouchepac.com).

LaRouche will speak from the vantage point of the political fight he is waging internationally to bring that “New Economy” into being: for a new credit system based on the restoration of the Glass-Steagall law in the United States, the Bretton Woods fixed-exchange-rate system globally, and for the indispensable leading edge of the recovery in the United States—NAWAPA (North American Water and Power Alliance).

Central to that “New Economy” are the scientific breakthroughs being made in the concept of infrastructure pioneered by LaRouche and carried forward by the LaRouchePAC Basement Team of young scientists, which have been the subject of recent articles by LaRouche. These breakthroughs are already inspiring political and economic circles internationally, to join in developing the NAWAPA idea of upgrading the Biosphere for other regions of the world as well, including Russia and Central Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the South American Darien Gap.

LaRouchePAC has produced a series of videos which bring the significance and excitement of such terraforming projects to life, not only for the western United States, but for Africa and Central Asia as well. Engineers and others in the western states are responding with excitement, and bringing LaRouche Youth organizers into their classrooms, to spread their optimistic perspective to their students.

Of course, as LaRouche has stressed, the pre-

condition for these developments is the constitutional ouster of President Obama from office, before the ongoing collapse reaches a point of no return.

It has become clearer, as each day passes, that Barack Obama is not only a failed personality and a failed President, but a British puppet, committed to the imperial genocide agenda. The President chose an economics advisor, Larry Summers, who explicitly embraces the Nazi doctrine of “creative destruction” as his economic policy—and he has moved to carry it out. The President continues to demand genocidal cuts in health care for the old and poor—Medicare and Medicaid—lying that the expense of caring for these populations is the structural cause of our financial deficits. And this President continues to ferociously oppose the very policies—Glass-Steagall, the manned space program, fusion power—which are required to reverse the disintegration of our economy.

The Obama Administration itself has become a threat to civilization.

This reality must be clearly in our minds as we fight for Glass-Steagall and NAWAPA. LaRouche has not devised a “scenario” for Obama’s removal from office, but many potentials exist. The crucial element is the understanding among leading patriots, as well as the population as a whole, that Obama’s remaining in power is incompatible with the survival of our nation, and the planet.

“The New Economy,” as LaRouche has defined it, is not just the most attractive item on the menu of options we face as a planet—it is the *only* option. We have reached the point where decisions must be made, as in warfare, before the election. We urge you to, in the words of the late Mexican President José López-Portillo, to listen to the wise words of Lyndon LaRouche.

See LaRouche on Cable TV

INTERNET

- BCAT.TV/BCAT Click BCAT-2 4th Fri: 10 am (Eastern Time)
- LAROUCHEPUB.COM Click *LaRouche's Writings*. (Avail. 24/7)
- LA36.ORG Click on The LaRouche Connection. Select desired show.
- MNN.ORG Click *Watch Ch.57* Fri: 2:30 a.m. (Eastern Time)
- QUOTE-UNQUOTE.COM Click on Ch.27. Tue. 6 pm (Mtn.)
- SCAN-TV.ORG Click *Scan on the Web (Pacific Time)*. Ch.23: Wed. 7 am Ch.77: Mon. 11 am
- WUWF.ORG Click *Watch WUWF-TV*. Last Mon 4:30-5 pm (Eastern)

INTERNATIONAL

THE PHILIPPINES

- MANILA Ch.3: Tue 9:30 pm

ALABAMA

- UNIONTOWN GY Ch.2: Wed, Thu, Fri: 6 am

ALASKA

- ANCHORAGE GCI Ch.12: Thu 10 pm

CALIFORNIA

- CONTRA COSTA CC Ch.26: 2nd Tue 7 pm
- COSTA MESA TW Ch.35: Thu 5:30 pm
- LANCASTER/PALMDALE TW Ch.36: Sun 1 pm
- ORANGE COUNTY TW Ch.95/97/98: Mon 3 pm
- SAN FRANCISCO CC Ch.29: 2nd & 4th Sat 9 pm

COLORADO

- DENVER CC Ch.56 Sun 10 am

CONNECTICUT

- GROTON CC Ch.12: Mon 5 pm
- NEW HAVEN CC Ch.27: Mon & Wed: 6 am; Sat: 6 pm
- NEWTOWN CH Ch.21: Mon 12:30 pm; Tue: 6 pm
- NORWICH CC Ch.14: Tue 8 pm
- SEYMOUR CC Ch.10: Tue 10 pm

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- WASHINGTON CC Ch.95 & RCN Ch.10: Irregular

FLORIDA

- ESCAMBIA COUNTY CX Ch.4: Last Sat 4:30 pm

ILLINOIS

- CHICAGO CC./RCN/WOW Ch.21: Irregular
- PEORIA COUNTY IN Ch.22: Sun 7:30 pm
- QUAD CITIES MC Ch.19: Thu 11 pm
- ROCKFORD CC Ch.17 Wed 9 pm

IOWA

- QUAD CITIES MC Ch.19: Thu 11 pm

KENTUCKY

- BOONE/KENTON COUNTIES IN Ch.21: Sun & Tue: Midnight
- JEFFERSON COUNTY IN Ch.98: Fri 2-2:30 pm

LOUISIANA

- ORLEANS PARISH CX Ch.78: Sun 11 pm; Mon 5 pm; Tue 4 pm; Thu 12:30 pm; Fri 12:30 am

MAINE

- PORTLAND TW Ch.2: Tue 10 pm; Thu 1 am; Sat Noon

MARYLAND

- ANNE ARUNDEL CC Ch.99; FIOS Ch.42: Tue & Thu: 10 am; Fri & Sat: midnight
- P.G. COUNTY CC Ch.76 & FIOS Ch.42: Mon 10:30 pm, Thu 11:30 am

MASSACHUSETTS

- CAMBRIDGE CC Ch.10: Tue 2:30 pm; Fri 10:30 am
- FRANKLIN COUNTY (NE) CC Ch.17: Sun 8 pm; Wed 9 pm; Sat 4 pm
- GREAT FALLS CC Ch.17: Irregular
- QUINCY CC Ch.8: Pop-ins.
- WALPOLE CC Ch.8: Tue 1 pm

MICHIGAN

- BYRON CENTER CC Ch.25: Mon 1 & 6 pm
- KENT COUNTY CC Ch.25: Mon 6:30 am
- KENT COUNTY (South) CC Ch.25: Wed 9:30 am
- LAKE ORION CC Ch.10: Irregular
- LANSING CC Ch.16: Fri Noon
- LIVONIA BH Ch.12: Thu 3 pm
- MT. PLEASANT CH Ch.3: Tue 7 am
- SHELBY TWP CC Ch.20, WOW Ch.18, UV Ch.99: Mon 11 pm
- WAYNE COUNTY CC Ch.16/18: Mon 6-8 pm

MINNESOTA

- ALBANY AMTC Ch.13: Tue & Thu: 7:30 pm
- CAMBRIDGE US Ch.10: Wed 6 pm
- COLD SPRING US Ch. 10: Wed 6 pm
- COLUMBIA HEIGHTS CC Ch.15: Tue 9 pm
- DULUTH CH Ch.16: Irregular. Ch.29: Wed Midnight; Fri 1 pm
- MARSHALL Knology Ch.67: & CH Ch.35/8: Sat. 8:30 am
- MINNEAPOLIS CC Ch.16: Tue 11 pm
- MINNEAPOLIS (N. Burbs) CC Ch.15: Thu 11 am & 6 pm
- NEW ULM CC Ch.14 & NUT Ch.3: Sun 6 am, Tue 9 pm
- PROCTOR MC Ch.7: Tue after 5 pm.
- ST. CLOUD CH Ch.12: Mon 5 pm
- ST. CROIX VALLEY CC Ch.14: Thu 1 & 7 pm; Fri 9 am
- ST. PAUL CC Ch.15: Wed 9:30 pm
- ST.PUAL (N.Burbs) CC Ch.21: Mon 7 pm, Tue 3 am & 11 am.

- ST. PAUL (S&W Burbs) CC Ch.15: Mon, Wed, Fri 9 am
- SAULK CENTRE SCTV Ch.19: Sat 5 pm
- WASHINGTON COUNTY (South) CC Ch.14: Thu 8 pm

NEVADA

- BOULDER CITY CH Ch.2: 2x/day: am & pm
- WASHOE COUNTY CH Ch.16: Thu 9 pm

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- CHESTERFIELD CC Ch.8: Wed 8 pm
- MANCHESTER CC Ch.23: Thu 4:30 pm

NEW JERSEY

- BERGEN CTY TW Ch.572: Mon & Thu 11 am; Wed & Fri 10:30 pm
- MERCER COUNTY CC Trenton Ch.26: Irregular
- WINDSORS Ch.27: Irregular
- MONTVALE/MAHWAH CV Ch.76: Mon 5 pm
- PISCATAWAY FIOS TV Ch.40, CV Ch.15: Thu 11:30 pm
- UNION CC Ch.26: Irregular

NEW MEXICO

- BERNALILLO COUNTY CC Ch.27: Tue 2 pm
- LOS ALAMOS CC Ch.8: Wed 10 pm
- SANTA FE CC Ch.16: Thu 9 pm; Sat 6:30 pm
- SILVER CITY CC Ch.17: Daily 8-10 pm
- TAOS CC Ch.2: Sat: 10 pm

NEW YORK

- ALBANY TW Ch.18: Wed 5 pm.
- BETHLEHEM TW Ch.18: Tue 6 am
- BRONX CV Ch.70: Wed 7:30 am
- BROOKLYN 4th Friday: CV Ch.67: 10-10:30 am TW Ch.34: 10-10:30 am RCN Ch.82:10-10:30 am FIOS Ch.42:10-10:30 am
- BUFFALO TW Ch.20: Wed & Fri 10:30-11pm
- CHEMUNG/STEBEN TW Ch.1/99: Tue 7:30 pm
- ERIE COUNTY TW Ch.20: Thu 10:35 pm
- IRONDEQUOIT TW Ch.15: Sun 10 am
- JEFFERSON/LEWIS COUNTIES TW Ch.99: Irregular
- MANHATTAN TW, RCN Ch.57/85, Verizon FIOS-TV Ch.35: Fri 2:30 am
- ONEIDA COUNTY TW Ch.99: Thu 8 or 9 pm
- PENFIELD TW Ch.15: Sun & Tue
- QUEENS: 4th Sat monthly 2 pm TW Ch.56, RCN Ch.85, Verizon FIOS-TV Ch.36
- QUEENSBURY TW Ch.18: Mon 7 pm
- ROCHESTER TW Ch.15: Irregular
- ROCKLAND CV Ch.76: Mon 6 pm

- SCHENECTADY TW Ch.16: Fri 1 pm; Sat 1:30 am
- STATEN ISLAND TW Ch.35: Tue 8:30 am & Midnight
- TRI-LAKES TW Ch.2: Sun 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
- WEBSTER TW Ch.12: Wed 9 pm
- WEST SENECA TW Ch.20: Thu 10:30 pm

NORTH CAROLINA

- HICKORY CH Ch.6: Tue 10 pm
- MECKLENBURG COUNTY TW Ch.22: Fri 12:30 am

OHIO

- AMHERST TW Ch.95: Daily Noon & 2 pm
- OBERLIN Cable Co-Op Ch.9: Thu 8 pm

PENNSYLVANIA

- PITTSBURGH CC Ch.21: Irregular

RHODE ISLAND

- BRISTOL, BARRINGTON, WARREN Full Channel Ch.49: Tue: 10 am
- EAST PROVIDENCE CX Ch.18; FIOS Ch.24: Tue: 6 pm
- STATEWIDE RI INTERCONNECT CX Ch.13; FIOS Ch.32 Tue 10 am

TEXAS

- HOUSTON CC Ch.17 & TV Max Ch.95: Wed 5:30 pm; Sat 9 am
- KINGWOOD CB Ch.98: Wed 5:30 pm; Sat 9 am

VERMONT

- BRATTLEBORO CC & SVC Ch.8: Mon 6 pm, Tue 4:30 pm, Wed 8 pm
- GREATER FALLS CC Ch.10: Mon/Wed/Fri 1 pm

VIRGINIA

- ALBEMARLE COUNTY CC Ch.13: Sun 4 am; Fri 3 pm
- ARLINGTON CC Ch.69 & FIOS Ch.38: Tue 9 am
- CHESTERFIELD COUNTY CC Ch.17; FIOS Ch.27: Mon 1 pm
- FAIRFAX CX & FIOS Ch.10: 1st & 2nd Wed 1 pm; Fri 10 am; Sun 4 am. FIOS Ch.41: Wed 6 pm
- LOUDOUN COUNTY CC Ch.98 & FIOS Ch.41: Wed 6 pm
- ROANOKE COUNTY CX Ch.78: Tue 7 pm; Thu 2 pm

WASHINGTON

- KING COUNTY CC Ch.77: Mon Noon BS Ch.23: Mon Noon
- TRI CITIES CH Ch.13/99: Mon 7 pm; Thu 9 pm

WISCONSIN

- MARATHON COUNTY CH Ch.98: Thu 9:30 pm; Fri Noon
- MUSKEGO TW Ch.14: Sun 7 am, Mon & Thu: 5:30 pm
- SUPERIOR CH & MC Ch.7: Tue after 5 pm.

WYOMING

- GILLETTE BR Ch.31: Tue 7

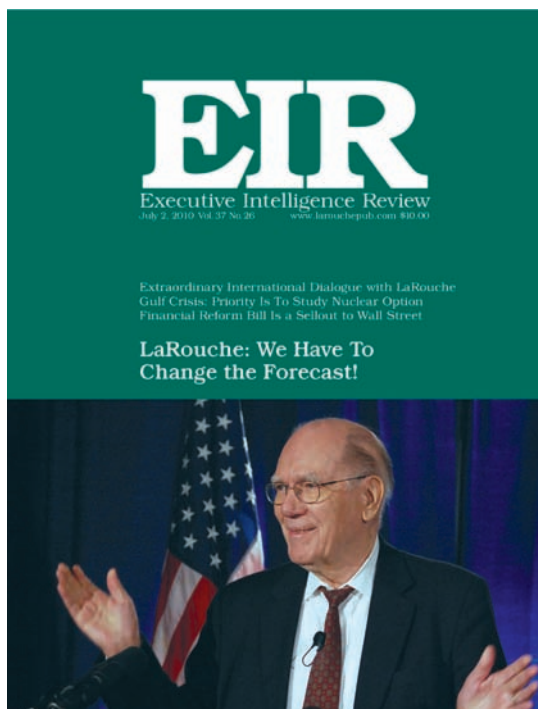
MSO Codes: AS=Astound; BD=Beld; BR=Bresnan; BH=BrightHouse; BS = Broadstripe; CV=Cablevision; CB=Cebridge; CH=Charter; CC=Comcast; CX=Cox; GY=Galaxy; IN=Insight; MC=MediaCom; NUT=New Ulm Telecom; SVC=Southern Vermont Cable; TW=TimeWarner; US=US Cable; UV=AT&T U-Verse; FIOS=Verizon FIOS-TV.

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