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Looming June Crash Demands Glass Steagall Now!
Nuclear Option Against British Sabotage in Our Gulf
Russia Calls for Global Coalition vs. Afghan Drugs

**LaRouche: The Mass Strike
Can Defeat the British Empire**



What Is LaRouche Saying About How To Solve The Global Economic/Financial Crisis?

Lyndon LaRouche

THE SCIENCE OF PHYSICAL ECONOMY

With this present opening of this third section of this trilogy on the underlying, practical foundations of the science of physical economy, we have presented ourselves with the task of untangling the most crucial of the issues posed by recorded human history, with emphasis on the history of European civilization from its ancient to modern times, up to the present day.

—*LaRouche, from the final segment of
"The Science of Physical Economy"*

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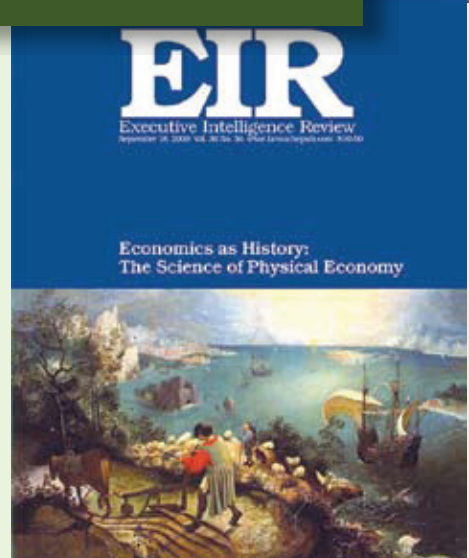
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EIR, June 19, 2009



A Sequel on Economics as Science: The Rule of Natural Law

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Economics as History: The Science of Physical Economy

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EIR

From the Managing Editor

The revolutionary events of 1989-90 in Europe, recalled in the photo on our cover this week, are a reminder that the world can change in the proverbial “wink of an eye.” As Lyndon LaRouche describes it, in his keynote address to a seminar in Frankfurt, Germany (*Feature*): In a period of mass-strike, such as we have in the United States today, “past generations, will suddenly emerge, with their effects, now, three generations later, from four generations earlier. It comes at a time, then, when people say, in large numbers, ‘We are the people.’ ‘Wir sind das Volk.’ It leaps across generations, the embedded culture of people.”

The world today is ripe for revolutionary change, and so we see the “embedded culture of a people” revived in the celebrations of the 200th birthday of the great composer Robert Schumann, to which Michelle Rasmussen contributes “Robert and Clara Schumann, and Their Teacher J.S. Bach” (*Culture*), a complement to last week’s “The Musical Soul of Scientific Creativity: Rebecca Dirichlet’s Development of the Complex Domain.”

In the political-economic realm, you will find reports on the state of the battle between the proponents of the American System, and that endangered species, the British Empire: *Economics* brings you an analysis of the empire’s BP oil spill: how we might use a peaceful nuclear explosion to close the well; and how, by failing to develop nuclear energy, we arrived at this sorry state. In *International*, we cover developments from Argentina to Malaysia, Russia, and China, leading off with a report on the strategically important Russian forum on Afghan drugs, which heard greetings from Lyndon LaRouche.

And in *National*, Jeffrey Steinberg makes the case for immediate resurrection of the Glass-Steagall Act—before the global financial system careens over the edge, perhaps as early as this Summer. The LaRouche Democratic candidates in San Francisco, Houston, and Boston are leading the fight to restore Glass-Steagall and impeach Obama. Rachel Brown’s exemplary campaign against “Mr. Bailout,” Barney Frank, is striking a blow for the Boston of the American Revolution, versus the Boston of the “Vault,” as you will read in the report on her debate with Frank at a candidates event June 13.

LaRouche will hold his next webcast on Saturday, June 26.



Cover This Week

The mass-strike process in 1989 brought down the Berlin Wall and reunified Germany; capture that spirit again now!



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Lyndon LaRouche was the keynote speaker at an EIR seminar in Frankfurt, Germany on June 10, on “The Task at Hand: A Glass-Steagall System and Return to Sovereign Economic Policy.” What would a U.S. return to a Glass-Steagall standard mean for Europe? LaRouche explained: “Every bank, in every European country, has to go through the same cleaning at the laundry. . . . We must save institutions, including banking institutions, which are valid, make sure they don’t fold up, too.

“Okay, now what you do, is you cancel all the illegal, or stinking, or false kinds of financial claims. Instead of bailing out fraudulent financial claims, the national governments, sovereign governments, must now issue credit into the banking system, the purified banking system. You don’t want any more of the burden on, say, European banks, European nations, of this false kind of debt. But most banks today in Europe are bankrupt. How can you save it? You have to support them: How? With Federal credit. State credit.”

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It appears increasingly likely that recourse to use of a peaceful nuclear explosive (PNE), may become the only available option to seal the damaged BP well in the Gulf of Mexico. But just as important is that the underlying cause of the Gulf oil crisis has been our failure to go nuclear.

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International

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To celebrate the 200th birthday of the great German composer Robert Schumann, Michelle Rasmussen looks at the joyful development of Schumann’s musical ideas, his years of love and music with his wife and fellow musician, Clara, and both of their dedication to mastering the breakthroughs of Johann Sebastian Bach.

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EIR SEMINAR IN FRANKFURT

LaRouche: The Mass Strike Can Defeat the British Empire

June 10—Lyndon LaRouche was the keynote speaker today at a seminar of the European Bureau of Executive Intelligence Review in Frankfurt, Germany, the first of this kind there in several years. The seminar, titled, “The Task at Hand: A Glass-Steagall System and Return to Sovereign Economic Policy,” drew about 25 people, including several representatives of the Mittelstand (small and medium-size enterprises), political activists, diplomats, and former banking officials. Helga Zepp-LaRouche moderated the three-and-a-half-hour event; her welcoming remarks were followed by a report from EIR’s Dean Andromidas, on the breakout of the organizing in the United States around LaRouche’s call for the impeachment of Obama, and the need to reestablish the Glass-Steagall standard in banking.

Here is a transcript of LaRouche’s keynote, followed by his answer to one of the questions.

I was very happy to find that I had the opportunity to say, in the vicinity of Frankfurt, which used to be a financial center, that there is a plan for rescuing Europe, as well as the United States. Because without something very important happening, Europe is in big trouble, now. We’re looking at a potential collapse, a chain-reaction collapse of the European economy.

Well, let’s start with the question of what the United States has the power to do, or *may* have the power to do,

and I speak not only for myself, but for a number of ranking people in the United States, who are part of this scheme. Let me pick up what was said before on the question of the mass-strike movement in the United States. It’s a very important thing to understand this clearly, scientifically, not just as information.

Some of you recall that the idea of a mass strike was first introduced into Europe by Rosa Luxemburg, and Rosa Luxemburg was not simply a German redneck, or red something-or-other, but was a very cultivated person, whose father had been a leader of the Bund organization from Lithuania, Poland, and so forth, and who was educated in France, among leading circles in France. And her presentation of the mass strike came in conjunction with a series of articles and other activity around the theme of the subject of imperialism, during the 1890s, and in the first decade of the 20th Century. She had the only competent understanding of imperialism of anyone, notably, living at that time.

There were people in Britain, authors who were so-called “influentials” on the subject. There was Lenin, for example, with his failed prescription; and we had many idiots among the Social Democrats of Germany, who all made terrible mistakes. Each of them was trying to define imperialism in terms of an extension of a nation. Since the period of the Peloponnesian War, up to the present time, there never has been a national imperialism in any country in Europe.



videograb/BüSo/Stefan Tolksdorf

Lyndon LaRouche, addressing a seminar in Frankfurt, conveyed the sense of optimism that it is now possible to carry out a recovery of the world economy, as we move into the "post-Obama era."

Since the Greek revolt, the resistance to the Persian Empire, all imperialisms in Europe were based initially on maritime cultures, and money cultures, which were international.

You have British imperialism which still exists; it's the only important imperialism in the world today. But British imperialism is not an imperialism of the British people. The British people are cattle just like the rest of the victims. And the imperialism lies in international financial power. It was based originally in Europe, in maritime power. The typification of modern European imperialism is Venice: Over a thousand years ago, Venice became the center of monopoly, of international maritime lending and trade. Venice created the Habsburg Empire; it was a tool of Venice, the Venetian bankers, the same Venetian bankers who caused the Dark Age in the 14th Century in Europe.

So therefore, this misunderstanding of imperialism, as being something different than international piracy in the form of financial operations—this was the delusion that people had about the danger of world war, first after 1890, and the Second World War, and what's been going on now around the world: *long wars*, in different parts of the world, have bled nations to death.

The British Move To Break the U.S.A.

And that's the kind of problem we have now: We have an international monetary power, a *monetarist* power, which controls the world economy. In order to establish the kind of empire that we have today, it was necessary for the British, or the British-centered Empire, to break the United States. There were two most crucial steps at the time: The first was the death of Franklin Roosevelt. Roosevelt was anti-imperialist, and was committed to building a system of sovereign nation-states, and eliminating colonialism throughout the world.

What happened, the day after he died, Truman became President, and Truman was a puppet of Churchill. But the world was a mess at that point, coming out of that long war.

Remember, the war actually started with the ouster of Bismarck in Germany [in 1890]. The British royal family ordered the ousting of Bismarck, which Bismarck later described, when he was in private life, as having been [the beginning of] a new Seven Years War. The British monarchy started, first of all, with a war against China by Japan: The Prince of Wales went to the Mikado of Japan, and said, "You're an empire, we're an empire; you're an emperor, we're an emperor. And we have to get together." So they agreed, these two empires, then, agreed to start a military attack on China, on Korea, and on Russia.

This war, organized by the British, continued from 1895 to 1945. The British and Japan participated in a conference in the early 1920s, 1922-23, in which Britain and Japan agreed to build up a naval force to destroy the U.S. base at Pearl Harbor. With British assistance, Japan built up a naval force for taking on China and the United States.

So then, as a result of this process, we had a world war, which is called World War I in the books today. Then, after the First World War, where the British monarch [George V] played his cousins—the Kaiser [Wilhelm II], and also the Tsar of Russia [Nicholas II]—played them against each other. So, that went well, because the United States supported Britain in this situation, and therefore, Germany was put under special conditions [the Versailles reparations].

Now, they wanted to destroy the Soviet Union, after this war. So, they started the Second World War; and it was a plan, in which the French and British were allied, to have Germany go against the Soviet Union. But that didn't work out, because the French government was a

fascist government, which made a deal with Hitler. So, the British lost France, and Churchill screamed to Roosevelt to rescue Britain. And Churchill hated Roosevelt, and Roosevelt despised Churchill, because Churchill was an imperialist, and Roosevelt was an anti-imperialist.

So then, after that, the decision was, how to destroy the United States? The first thing was to change Roosevelt's policy, abandon it, and go to Churchill's policy on reestablishing empire.

I was in my military service in the last phase of [the war in] Asia, during 1945; in this time, I was stationed in Myitkyina in northern Burma, and, at that time, the Myitkyina base, which was two air bases in northern Burma, which were connected to China, and also to Thailand, and also to operations in Indo-China. In this period, Ho Chi Minh had been made the leader of Indo-China, with U.S. support. But then, when Roosevelt died, the British, with U.S. backing, went into Indo-China and told Indo-China to turn the Japanese troops who were in captivity, free, and arm them again.

So, at the point of 1946, by '46, a year after the death of Roosevelt, the world was headed again, for a new war, or wars. And the reason I've started with this reference to the 1890-1946 period, is to give an understanding of what is happening now: How do empires establish themselves and operate? And therefore, what is the weapon which we can use to destroy imperialism?

Afghanistan: Permanent War

Right now, since the Soviet war in Afghanistan, we've had a permanent state of war in Afghanistan, from that time to the present day! And with the change in the international Muslim organizations by Britain, under the cover of the Afghanistan war, the British have established a major opium-producing operation inside Afghanistan. And the Afghanistan production is run by the British Foreign Office. The major source of opium and related drugs, coming out of Afghanistan, is the major source of contamination in Transcaucasia, and into Europe itself. And a British agent, called the President of the United States, the current one, Obama, is a



USMC/Cpl. John M. Ewald

We have had a permanent state of war in Afghanistan, orchestrated by the British, since the Soviet period, LaRouche stated. Shown: U.S. Marines provide security in an opium poppy field in Washir, Afghanistan, May 2010.

supporter of this. And this is a major issue with Russia and others right now, because 30,000 Russians a year are dying, as a result of the opium run through there; and other countries in that vicinity are pretty much the same thing.

The obvious remedy for this is—if I were in command of the relevant forces, and the Russians would agree with this—go in, and, with a swift operation, stop the war in Afghanistan by destroying every part of those opium plots and every part of the processing of it. It's the policy of some of us in the United States, who are influential, to do exactly that, and to cooperate with the Russians and Iranians in doing it.

Because, we have to recognize that from the beginning, as typified by the Roman Empire and every empire since then, *empires run the world by getting people to kill each other!* It's what Bismarck called a "Seven Years War syndrome": It's by getting the nations to kill each other, that the empire prevails, as a result.

The most crucial recent case of that was in the United States, while Kennedy was President. The pressure from London was, for the United States to get involved in a war in Indo-China. Back to my memories of '45 and '46: We spent ten years of warfare in Indo-China. How? President Kennedy, advised by former Gen. Douglas MacArthur, had agreed that the United States should never become involved in a long war in Asia. And since Kennedy was a real President, and said,



The 1989 Revolution in Germany was the crucial experiment proving that history can change, literally, “overnight.” Shown: Berlin, November 1989: “Wir Sind Das Volk!”

“no” to the war, the only way to get the long war, was to kill Kennedy. We spent ten years in that war, and we lost the United States in ten years in a war in Indo-China.

The internal effects on the United States of conducting a long war, ten years of that war, an immoral war, a terrible war, fought under general conditions—and this is the worst kind of war; and this has been the pattern—the United States was essentially destroyed, to the point that, between 1968 and 1971, the United States, essentially, had lost its sovereignty.

So, to understand anything about what is happening in the world right now, you have to go back to that period of the Indo-China War and the immediate aftermath of it. It had an effect on Germany. There was very significant German involvement in the Indo-China War. And the German command—those who went out to fight these kinds of wars, or in support of these wars—did not come back. They were not back in the 1980s.

So, to understand the mass strike in the United States, which is a key factor in what I’m reporting, one has to understand this kind of historical process.

‘Wir Sind Das Volk’

Often, you know, history is not competently taught these days. There used to be professional historians who had a sense of how to present history. We don’t. We

have chronologists today, people who report facts: fact, fact, fact, fact. They don’t understand human beings; they don’t understand society. We are not animals. Yes, the individual mind and its creative potential does exist, as an individual, should be, sovereign ability. But the real force that holds humanity together is called culture. Man’s idea of immortality, contrasted with an animal, is that mankind thinks in terms of a culture, of participating in a living culture.

And being an older man myself, I have a sense of how you have a trans-mission of culture across successive generations. For example, my first ancestor in the United States, came to the United States, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. My grandparents were born in the early 1860s. And the myths in our family pertained to

people who had been born a generation or two generations earlier.

The mass strike, as Rosa Luxemburg described it, comes on the basis of recognizing that it is the *culture of a people*, which determines the way they’re organized for action, and the way they respond. And, past generations, will suddenly emerge, with their effects, now, three generations later, from four generations earlier. It comes at a time, then, when people say, in large numbers, “*We are the people.*” “*Wir sind das Volk.*” It leaps across generations, the embedded culture of people.

And the key factor in this, of course, is the culture of language, language-culture: If you want to mobilize the planet, you mobilize the language-cultures of the planet. If the cultures of the people will agree, then they can do something together. And such a situation has now come upon us.

The people are reacting. The memory transmitted by culture is reacting. The job is to solve the problem before the planet now; is to take the steps which will bring the culture of these peoples together in a common cause. Not who can be taught to fight one another, but how we can cooperate. It can’t be artificial; it has to be real. It must be mobilized to a common purpose based on a cultural mobilization.

Now, therefore, the United States has a special re-

sponsibility to the world at large, at this time of crisis. The fact that in this period, in the recent weeks, we've had, 78% of the conscious, adult population of the United States has been committed to a return to a Glass-Steagall reform. Now, this thing has recognized as an enemy, first of all, Wall Street, and the second enemy, which has been just mobilized, is Britain, because of what British Petroleum did in the Gulf of Mexico. What the British are doing, and what the President of the United States is doing in support of them, is not only treasonous in character, but it has *enraged* people.

So, it's not ordinary political action, of the ordinary, usual type that is determining this process. It's a much more powerful force: It's the force of *culture*, the history of culture, which mobilizes a people within themselves to do something they otherwise don't think they're capable of doing.

Get Rid of Obama!

Now, first of all, what we're moving toward, is, with the discrediting of the President: We have to get rid of this President. Now, we can't shoot him, and we shouldn't shoot him. We should keep him around as somebody to remind people how evil he was. As long as the American people, 80% of them, hate this President, the American people will remain united by that hatred. And you see, it's like bowling pins, when you're at a bowling alley and you knock the pins down; this is the kind of thing that is happening in each Congressional District in the United States now.

From a strategic standpoint, the war against the continuation of this Presidency is feasible now. When a tyrant has lost the power to intimidate victims, the victims can win. I think Schiller had something to say about that subject. And that may be fine.

So therefore, it takes intelligence and courage on the part of leaders of a mass movement, to be able to win a struggle of this type. We have, in certain strata in the



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“The adoption of a Glass-Steagall resolution now, as a law of the United States, would mean that every bank in the United States would be purified,” LaRouche declared. Shown: LaRouche Youth Movement candidate for Congress in Massachusetts, Rachel Brown (right), organizes in Boston.

United States, we have all the intelligence we need, to win this one. We have an estimated 80% of the adult population which agrees. They're ready to go to the equivalent of war, to save their families, to save their nations, and to get a sense of *justice for mankind*. They want a court, a great judge and a great court, which will give them back what is being taken away from them.

And they're also looking for a place in immortality: They're looking for the point in life, where they can say, “I did this for your future!” That's man's perception of immortality, which is a great source of strength in all struggles. All it takes is a shoring up of this process, under some appropriate leadership in the United States, which *does* exist, to move the process of getting this President out of the way, by causing him to be impeached, or just thrown out, somehow, and put up someplace where people can look at him as being thrown out.

Glass-Steagall: Purify the Banks

Now, what we have to do, involves, something which at first may shock you, because you may not think it through, so I will identify it, and then I shall tell you why you shouldn't be shocked. The adoption of a



Alex Needham

To rebuild the world economy, we need great infrastructure projects, such as China's maglev trains. This one is leaving Pudong International Airport.

Glass-Steagall resolution now, as a law of the United States, would mean that *every bank* in the United States would be purified. The Federal government would enact a law, which would protect the legitimate, commercial banking deposits, and savings deposits, in all banks, even if the banks, as such, were technically bankrupt at that time. And we would throw to the dogs *all other kinds of banking claims*.

Now, you have to remember, one thing is very important: That the mass of debt, of financial debt, technically out there, is beyond anybody's imagination!

My intention is, and I think I can speak for other people in the United States, too—some of them, at least—my intention is to do this immediately. This would mean the immediate wiping out of virtually every speculative bank in the world, and every account which is not a stable, commercial banking account, as defined by the former Glass-Steagall practice. That's what Roosevelt did in 1933, with the original Glass-Steagall Act, which is actually also implicit in the U.S. Federal Constitution.

Now, my point is, that, the minute we do that, the minute we go for that act, and for its immediate implementation, Europe has a problem: Because then, every bank, in every European country, has to go through the same cleaning at the laundry. Which introduces a third element, as essential: We must save institutions, including banking institutions, which are valid, make sure they don't fold up, too.

Okay, now what you do, is you cancel all the illegal, or stinking, or false kinds of financial claims. Instead of

bailing out fraudulent financial claims, the national governments, sovereign governments, must now issue credit into the banking system, the purified banking system. You don't want any more of the burden on, say, European banks, European nations, of this false kind of debt. But most banks today in Europe are bankrupt. How can you save it? You have to support them: How? With Federal credit. State credit. Because, what you do, is you deposit the credit of the state, in the bank, for it to use in a banking form, to practice banking. Because if you don't do exactly this, you see the end of

civilization, very soon. Because you have a mass of debt beyond all calculation which is sitting on the backs of nations, including virtually every nation. So therefore, *you have to cancel the unlawful debt*.

Now, by doing that, to the extent that the bank is losing a margin of its assets, and you want to save it, you have to give it another asset of lending power. And the addition of lending power, for projects which governments promote, largely in infrastructure and other projects, *will enable you to stabilize the financial system, on a Glass-Steagall basis*.

But you have two problems: the loss of the Glass-Steagall kind of protection. You have a real problem here: Because what has happened is the collapse, like the collapse of industries in Germany, for example, which you're familiar with, this collapse of industries has brought Germany below a breakeven point in terms of real economic operations. And the key thing, is, you have to take the German potential, as you do in each country, in its own characteristics, you have to realize what is the potential for building up the economy, rapidly, based on an existing, qualified population, with projects which exist in the capability of the nation.

Basic Economic Infrastructure

Now, what we will have to do in the United States, where this problem is quite acute already, but it's also throughout Europe right now; it's also true in Russia, very much so. So therefore, you have to bring the nation up to a *physical breakeven point*, so therefore, you have to have projects.

Now, the way in which, economically, you can do these projects, is, you start with basic economic infrastructure. You have a firm, like you have a big auto firm that's collapsed. That auto firm not only produces autos, but it represents labor, machine-tool, and other capabilities, for doing other things as well as automobile manufacturing. Because, what your problem is: The population is not productively employed at a sufficient level and with sufficient quality to maintain the nation.

That's the problem inside the United States; it's the problem inside Europe. Europe is being treated, by the imperialist power, like a colonial victim, a colonial nation. It's a destruction of nations, it's a destruction of their economy, destruction of the nation. And without extraordinary measures, which are shocking in the sense that they are extraordinary, you can not possibly save any part of Europe today. And without the active cooperation of the United States, the European recovery can not work.

Take the case of China—it's another case, which is crucial: The level of output of China, is such that you have a recession, a virtual depression, coming down on China, and the more that the nations, the markets for China's goods, collapse, the faster China collapses. India is a less vulnerable nation, but it has a similar problem. The good quality of China and India, is that China is building nuclear power plants, and it is also building mass-transportation systems, which are absolutely indispensable for the future existence of China. But without a growth of China's external market, China can not make it. India has more stability than China, on the surface; India has a very aggressive nuclear power project; it's a leading market for the thorium nuclear reactors, but it too has approximately 80% of its population which is extremely poor, and unskilled.



NASA/Pat Rawlings/SAIC

Humanity's future lies in conquering the universe, beginning with manned missions to the Moon and Mars. Shown: an artist's conception of astronaut/scientists testing hardware and operations on the Moon, for a mission to Mars. Earth can be seen on the horizon.

So therefore, we have to build up, not only the infrastructure of the world, but we have to make sure that the different parts of the world which are markets for other nations, are able to be markets for other nations.

We must always think in terms of humanity as a whole. Humanity organized in sovereign nation-states. Therefore, we must have not only a Glass-Steagall standard, in all countries—or in as many as we can recruit to that purpose, at least major countries—we must also develop a fixed-exchange-rate system. Without a 1.5% [interest rate] ceiling on basic lending, you can not build up the market we must build, throughout the world. Under these kinds of conditions, we can solve the problem. Without these conditions, we're going to Hell. There *is* no other alternative, because we've gone so far *down*, that we have to take the measures which are appropriate, in intensity and scale, to move us *up*. It's going to take two generations to get where we want to get to.

The Mars Program

And, I'll just add one thing to this report: What I've started with my friends and associates, we started the Mars program, because this involves things that have

not been understood adequately beforehand. There will be essentially a century-long program. It'll take the most part of a century to get to that point. But we know from the U.S. activity under the space program, earlier—we know that the space programs, as science-driver programs, give you the highest rate of gain, in productive powers of labor, of any kind of investment. This is not only true because of the investment in production for a space program, but the fact that the space program, as a science-driver program, will benefit every aspect of economy, by the technology you develop for the purpose of the space program.

And finally, the only way you can get a program like this in Europe, is the same way we will have to do it in the United States: *Das Volk*. You must bring into play, a sense of the people mobilizing for a credible goal, which binds them together, in a sense that what they're doing, is such that they need not be ashamed of what they're doing, in the eyes of their grandchildren.

Dialogue with LaRouche

Q: [paraphrase] My name is Weber, and my question is addressed to Mr. LaRouche. Your analysis of the financial crisis does not go far enough, as far as I can see. What's missing, is that the crisis is, in part, caused by the compounding of interests, which, over the course of many years, has led to the accumulation of large financial assets, which leads to an equivalent accumulation of financial debts. This has enabled very rich people to accumulate large assets, which they can use to dictate policies. . . .

LaRouche: The two things as I said before: You've got to think about this mass-strike process. You've got to think about different kinds of politics: You have the people of Germany, as well as other countries, particularly as a result of what happened with France and the United States and Thatcher, when the [German] Chancellor [Helmut Kohl] was moving to the right action, the threat—the threat of war and similar kinds of things, from France and from Britain, caused Germany to accept conditions which are tantamount to those of 1923, in principle. Germany was subjected to a demoralization.

First of all, you have the revolt in East Berlin, East Germany, in general, which was a phenomenon of the people: "Wir sind das Volk." Very clear. Remember the images that we got from the demonstrations, especially

in Leipzig and so forth. That's the principle of the mass strike in action. Look how the boiler exploded! This was a surge of the people!

Now, look again, look at Kohl: Kohl rose above anything I'd ever seen in him, before, in that moment. It was on his part, it was an impulse which was shaped in part, by a banker who knew what he was doing. And then look at what happened as a result: You had a President of France [François Mitterrand], who belongs to the wrong side. Because you have two sides in modern France: One side was the de Gaulle side, the other side was the Mitterrand side. The Mitterrand side is a fascist group—don't kid yourself, I know this guy very well. He's now dead, but I knew him while he was still alive.

Q: He says he feels misunderstood.

LaRouche: He's not misunderstood. . . . The problem is, what you're talking about, is, in the case of what you saw in Germany after Kohl was crushed: The Germany which had been inspired by the fall of the Wall, suddenly became *depressed*. And has been *crushed, and, crushed, and crushed, and crushed*, under that agreement ever since! So you have a demoralized people! You had demoralization earlier.

Now, the point is, you can only control sanity in a society where the people are sane. And when the people are insane, then you'll get this kind of thing, like this speculative, predatory behavior. In other words, it's not a matter of a policy against high interest rates, or swindling rates. The question is, if the people, with their government, agree that this should not happen, it will not happen. If the people, on the other hand, are demoralized, or indifferent to the problem, they will watch their neighbor being eaten, and will not object!

So therefore, the main function, which is what I was saying today, on these points: You have to understand that the principle of the mass strike is not a phenomenon of a mass strike. It's an expression of a lawful principle of society. And the purpose of constitutions is to establish those principles, and you can only do that through a mass strike. It was a change in the German population's moral attitude, when what was done to them by the French, the British, and the U.S. President at that time [George H.W. Bush]. The imposition of those conditions was demoralizing, and historically, the success of such operations against a nation will depress its people, and cause it to accept an immoral conduct.

The Nuclear Option Against British Sabotage in Our Gulf

by Laurence Hecht

June 13—It appears increasingly likely that recourse to use of a peaceful nuclear explosive (PNE), may become the only available option to seal the damaged BP well in the Gulf of Mexico, 41 miles off our coast.

Such a measure can be carried out with virtually zero danger of radioactive release, according to experts, including Milo Nordyke, a former chief scientist on the U.S. Operation Plowshare program for peaceful use of nuclear explosives.

A 10- to 15-kiloton nuclear device would be placed within 20 to 30 feet of the well bore, at a depth below 6,000 feet, where no danger of wave formation from deformation of the sea floor could occur. The explosion would produce a shock wave that would push rock horizontally against the well bore, sealing it shut. That would close the hole, well below the probable cracks that may exist in the upper 1,200-foot layer of mud and soft rock. In a worst-case scenario in which the well failed to seal, the minimal amount of radioactive material that might escape up the well would be so diluted upon mixing with seawater as to render it harmless. Smaller nuclear devices, carried by projectiles of a classified nature which could be injected directly down the well bore, are also possible.

Whether or not it becomes necessary to use such a device, it is urgent that preparations be made now for such an eventuality. There is growing evidence that the well is releasing oil at a rate of 90,000 barrels per day or greater, while the likelihood of success of the relief

wells has been called into question. Stratigraphic studies, design and building of the device, and preparations for deployment all take time, time which has been lost by the Administration policy of denial. Expertise in these matters resides among specialists at the Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos national laboratories.

Such a program can be carried out only under U.S. government authority. The urgent need for preparing the nuclear option thus provides one more reason why BP must be expropriated under national security emergency measures, its records seized, and its top executives jailed and held for trial on crimes including the criminally negligent homicide in the death of 11 oil rig workers. That will require the removal of the British tool presently occupying the master bedroom at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

A greater challenge might arise, if BP actually drilled to 30,000 feet, or below, and is tapping into a deep formation at very high pressures (see below)—another reason why we must take over, and gain control of the situation.

The Other Nuclear

Apart from such immediately required measures, the unfolding crisis in the Gulf brings to the fore a more far-reaching, yet most urgent necessity.

The underlying cause of the Gulf Oil Crisis has been our failure to go nuclear. Supporting the present world population of 6.8 billion persons at a decently human



USCG/Petty Officer 1st Class John Masson

The best option to seal the damaged well may now be the use of a peaceful nuclear explosion (PNE). Shown: A controlled burn from BP's Deepwater Horizon, sends tower of smoke into the air over the Gulf of Mexico, June 9.

living standard cannot be accomplished with the present mix of energy and raw-material-extraction technologies.

The widespread introduction of high *energy-flux-density* power sources, starting now with nuclear power, and moving on to controlled thermonuclear fusion, and later, to matter-antimatter reactions, is essential to ensuring our future survival.

For now, nuclear power is the key to replacing our present dependence upon fossil-based fuels. The energy contained in 1.86 grams (0.07 ounces) of processed uranium is equal to 1,260 gallons of petroleum and 6.15 tons of coal. Comparing these ratios of energy output, per weight of fuel, provides an approximate sort of measure for the concept of energy flux-density. By such measure, the advantage of nuclear comes to 2.16 million to 1, as compared to oil, and 2.98 million to 1, as compared to coal. Mastery of the thermonuclear fusion reaction will allow us to raise those ratios by several orders of magnitude, and make manned interplanetary space flight a reality for coming generations.

The temperature and energy flux-density of the nuclear fission reaction permits the production of cheap electrical power, and of industrial process heat needed for processing ore and the desalination of seawater.

Nuclear power can also replace fossil fuels in transportation, eliminating completely the dependence upon

imported oil and deep offshore drilling. The temperature and high energy-flux of a nuclear reaction permits us to economically separate water into its constituent atoms. The hydrogen so produced can be burned as a fuel, either directly, or by recombination in fuel cells. Synthetic hydrocarbon fuels and various types of hydrogen carriers, such as ammonia, may also be produced to supply specialized needs for liquid fuels. The abundant electricity produced by nuclear power will supply battery-powered vehicles, and more importantly, provide the power to a nationwide grid of magnetically levitated high-speed rail.

To bring the present world population up to acceptable standards of living will require the production of at least 6,000 new nuclear power plants within the next generation. Wind and solar energy installations not only cannot meet that need, but cost more, in actual physical economic measure, than they contribute to an economy.

A more precise definition of *energy flux-density* is transformative power. Beyond the already cited advantages, a nuclear reaction produces a change in the structure of the atomic nucleus such as will never occur in a windmill, solar cell, or oil-, gas-, or coal-fired power plant. The next phase of our economic development, the isotope economy, will involve the production of new materials, including those of varied isotopic composition, for use in industry, agriculture, medicine, and

space colonization. We will get a start on this through our gear-up for mass serial production of nuclear plants, including new design types, such as the high-temperature gas-cooled reactors, integral fast-flux reactors which breed more new fuel than they consume, and similar proven designs. With the development of thermonuclear fusion reactors, other capabilities become possible. Mastery of the low-energy nuclear reactions (“cold fusion”) will also contribute to the isotope economy, adding new dimensions to our understanding of nuclear transmutations.

The intentional suppression of that just-described economic future has been the central feature of British imperial policy over at least the past half century. The specifically stated intention of leading British figures, including Prince Philip, the late Lord Bertrand Russell, and former H.G. Wells collaborator Julian Huxley, has been to carry out a drastic reduction in human population, to fewer than 2 billion persons.

What Caused the Blowout?

Lacking nuclear power, the push to ever deeper drilling for oil and gas resources was inevitable. Whether the blowout of the Macondo well was due to the greed and utter incompetence of BP officials, or, as also appears possible, it was a willful act of sabotage, such an event was, in any case, inevitable, sooner or later.

It may be that the blown-out BP well is not at the 18,000-foot depth cited in the company’s public relations efforts, but at 30,000 feet, or that other deep wells in the vicinity have tapped into formations, known as oil migration channels, at this depth. There is evidence that the theory of Russian geologist Vladimir Kutchеров, according to which oil is continuously formed deep within the Earth’s crust, at depths of 30,000 feet or greater, may have been secretly adopted by the oil cartel, at the same time that the theory was publicly discredited and dismissed.

Under this theory, drilling on the cracks between continental plates, or in such formations as are found in much of the Gulf of Mexico, would tap into these rich reserves. Soviet oil and gas production may have already exploited such deep faults, possibly below 30,000 feet. Kutchеров, in collaboration with scientists from the Russian Academy of Sciences, experimentally demonstrated the production of methane, and heavier hydrocarbons of the alkane series, from a mixture of calcium carbonate, iron oxide, and water, maintained at extremely high pressures and temperatures, such as are

found deep within the Earth. The origin of deep oil would thus be abiogenic, confirming the earlier hypotheses of Alexander von Humboldt, Dmitri Mendeleev, and Marcellin Berthelot. The biological signature found in oil is a result of dissolved organic matter in the abiogenic petroleum, according to the Russian-Ukrainian theory. The action of deep-dwelling life forms upon the already produced hydrocarbons may also play a part.

The Soviet use of peaceful nuclear explosives for oil and gas exploration may have been operating on this view. This was the same program which pioneered the technique for sealing runaway gas-well fires, using small nuclear charges placed in slant wells which intersected the runaway well several thousand feet down. That program was successful in all its attempts, closing five wells and reducing pressure in a sixth, according to a report, published in 2000, by Milo Nordyke of Lawrence Livermore Laboratory.

There is some indication that advanced thermal imaging techniques, using satellites, may have been carried out by U.S. government agencies, beginning in the 1980s, in an attempt to map these formations in the Gulf. It is possible that BP obtained access to that classified data for use in its Gulf exploration campaign.

There is also indication that BP is presenting the public a Hollywood-like scenario of its operations on the sea floor. Engineering experts point out that the Cameron Blowout Preventer, the five-story tower which sits, or once sat, on the sea floor at the well outlet, was designed for a maximum pressure of 15,000 pounds per square inch (psi), while the explosion appears to trained observers to have produced pressures in excess of 30,000 psi. In that case, the blowout preventer would have been damaged beyond functionality. The device we see in the live video streams may be a second blowout preventer, which is getting its oil by piping from the main well, or a nearby production facility. The main well may be completely open, according to some industry insiders.

Thus the Macondo blowout may be the result of having struck into extremely high-pressure migration channels of deep oil. Or, there may be an element of willful sabotage in creating the disaster, directed by British interests against the United States. In either case, the time for expropriation, and preparation of the nuclear option, is now.

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British Petroleum's Assault on America

by John Hoefle

June 12—British Petroleum is not a corporation, at least not in the way that many Americans think of corporations. What British Petroleum *really* is, is an instrument of the British Empire's unrelenting war upon the vast majority of the people of the world. British Petroleum is part of a network of giant imperial cartels, created with the aim of replacing sovereign nation-states as the ruling entities of the planet. Under this system, an imperial financier oligarchy runs the cartels, which in turn control the world. This system, marketed as "globalization," is actually a return to the methods of the evil and corrupt British East India Company.

The drama now playing out in the Gulf of Mexico, in the halls of government in Washington and London, and in the boardrooms of Wall Street and Threadneedle Street, reflect both the astonishing success of this British assault upon humanity, and the necessity for the people of the United States to defeat this attack. If we are to survive, the British Empire and its instrumentalities must be destroyed.

No one should be surprised at the breathtaking arrogance of BP, which has a sordid history of disregard for human life, an imperious disdain for the environment, and a demonstrated unwillingness to pay for anything that cuts into its profits, such as safety equipment, basic maintenance, and oil-spill clean-up capability. The company has been convicted of felonies, one arising from the 2005 explosion of its Texas City, Texas, refinery, in which 15 people were killed, another involving the illegal dumping of hazardous materials in Alaska. It was still on probation for the latter offense, when its Gulf of Mexico well blew out in April. BP was also the company responsible for handling the Exxon Valdez oil spill, but proved so unwilling to meet its obligations that Exxon stepped in to handle the mess. It is, literally, a criminal operation.

That criminality is by design. British Petroleum was formed in 1909, as Anglo-Persian Oil Company, as a



We're bringing oil to American shores.

Putting that cute flower logo on British Petroleum is a lot like slapping one of those yellow smiley-faces on Hitler. No matter what label you put on the box, what's inside remains an abomination.

monopoly on the oilfields of what is now Iran. The British Monarchy was determined to convert its naval vessels from coal to oil, to maintain the empire's supremacy on the seas. It was also determined to deny its rivals access to the oil, for the same purpose. This drive to lock up oil supplies led to the creation of an imperial oil cartel—a cartel of giant oil companies—which controls the global production, distribution, and processing of oil today, and controls the mechanisms by which prices are set. This corporate oil cartel does not control all of the world's oil, but it controls enough to make it a significant factor in the empire's dominion over nations. To this day, British Petroleum remains an asset of the British Monarchy.

British Petroleum's sibling in this operation, is the Anglo-Dutch giant Royal Dutch Shell, the result of a 1907 merger between Royal Dutch Petroleum of the Netherlands and Shell Transport and Trading of the United Kingdom. One of the founders of Royal Dutch Petroleum was Sir Henri Deterding, who ran the company for 36 years, and was later notorious for his support of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party.

Royal Dutch Shell also provided a cover for the intelligence operations of Lord Victor Rothschild, whose family played a major role in the company. Lord Victor's son, Jacob, the current Baron Rothschild, today runs the Inter-Alpha Group of imperial financiers, which, as we shall see, is joined at the hip with British Petroleum and Goldman Sachs.

Fascism

Support for the Nazis runs deep in these companies and their controllers. The late, but not lamented, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands was a card-carrying member of the Nazi Party, and part of the industrial espionage unit of the notorious I.G. Farben, of concentration-camp infamy. Prince Bernhard was a founder of the Bilberberg Group, and with Britain's Prince Philip, of the World Wildlife Fund, two organizations dedicated to pushing imperial fascism. Philip is the creature who has dedicated his life to reducing the world's population by two-thirds (including you), and has expressed his desire to be reincarnated as a deadly virus so that he may continue to play an active role in that genocide.

These two oil giants are an essential component of the British Empire's control over raw materials, along with mining companies such as Rio Tinto, Anglo-American, Cargill, and others, which exert significant control over the minerals, metals, petroleum products, food supplies, communications facilities, and finance, necessary to run the modern world. The project to create these cartels was officially launched at the Bilderberg annual meeting in 1968, although this was merely the repackaging of a much older idea.

The plan, as introduced by Lehman Brothers banker and U.S. Anglophile George W. Ball, was for the creation of a "world company" as a replacement for the nation-state. The plan was explicitly Malthusian, based upon the idea that corporations were much better suited to managing the world's scarce resources than were nations and their governments. Governments, the Bilderbergers complained, had an unfortunate tendency to place the welfare of their people—or at least some of them—above the welfare of the imperial fatcats of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal empire. Far better, the oligarchs insisted, to let bloodless corporations—answerable only to the empire—run the show. It was an explicitly corporatist conception, corporatism being the method by which Benito Mussolini ran his Venetian-dominated fascist state. Under corporatism, the state becomes an appendage of the corporations.

Which brings us back to the case of British Petroleum.

Corporatism

What is the U.S. Government under President Barack Obama, if not a corporatist state protecting an imperial cartel-company? At every step of the Gulf crisis, the Obama Administration has acted to protect

British Petroleum. The same British Petroleum which has lied at every step, downplaying the volume of oil shooting out of the seabed, denying the existence of underwater plumes, pointing accusing fingers at its partners on the Deepwater Horizon rig, and wasting resources on public relations campaigns, when it needs to be fixing the problem. Through it all, the Obama camp is right there with the company, helping it spread its lies, while taking none of the obvious measures to stop the spill, launch the clean-up, and protect the nation from this attack.

Belatedly, as a sop to public fury, President Mustache has been talking tough, looking for, as he put it, some "ass to kick." The British, for their part, have begun publicly complaining about Obama's "anti-British" rhetoric, and wringing hands against the "bloodlust" directed at Britain. Others complain about calling the firm British at all, asserting that it is now a "global" (read, "imperial") company without nationality. (Thanks for confirming our thesis.)

This "war of words" is a play staged for public consumption. The British Empire is accustomed to working in areas where the local populations hate it, and have developed their psychological operations accordingly. The colonial office learned long ago that, often the best way to protect your local political assets, is to publicly criticize them—sometimes the most vociferous anti-British voice is actually a British agent! So Obama, a British agent, talks tough, the British complain, and the spin machine paints a phony picture of trouble in a relationship that is actually quite cozy.

Obama may indeed be getting angry at the beating his reputation is taking, but his anger is irrelevant, as he remains fully under British control. He is a prisoner of his own Nero-like fantasies. He, and his Administration, remain servants of the British Empire which controls both him and British Petroleum. As long as Obama remains President, the U.S. will remain a corporatist state.

Behind the Lies

And, as long as British Petroleum continues to control the crime scene in the Gulf, it remains impossible for outsiders to know exactly what went wrong in the well and on the rig, as well as what the real situation is with the well and its environs today. It has been shown that we cannot believe a word the company says. Neither can we believe the statements of our own government, which has already been forced by events to back

off on earlier lies. What we can say, with a fair amount of certainty, is that the situation is far more dire than either party will admit, that much of what we are being spoon-fed is disinformation, and that the clean-up operations are far short of what is required.

British Petroleum has consistently treated this as if it were a public relations problem, rather than a physical disaster. CEO Tony Hayward publicly lamented that he wanted “his life back.” As if anyone gives a damn about his inconvenience, when 11 people died on his rig, a large section of the American economy and way of life has been destroyed, and the oil flows relentlessly into the Gulf, into the marshes and beaches, and out into the Atlantic.

The British are arguing that punishing the company for this “accident” is unfair, because of the amount of British pension-fund investment in the company. Just as we have seen in the financial crisis, the empire is demanding that its assets be rescued, to save the “little people.” How shameless can they get, and how stupid do they think we are, to push such blatant lies?

However, with this lying line of argument, they do bring us closer to the truth. For British Petroleum, it is largely about the money. In fact, one can make a strong case that British Petroleum is more like a hedge fund that controls oil assets, than an industrial corporation. It outsources much of its operations to contractors. In the case of the well in question, it leased the drilling rig from Transocean, and hired Halliburton to perform some of the well maintenance; British Petroleum’s main role seems to have been stopping safety measures and improperly pushing for premature completion of the well.

We will not speculate in this article about what actually may have happened to this rig, and what is now occurring beneath the waters of the Gulf, but we will say that there are serious questions about British Petroleum’s version of events, and of the authenticity of some of the photographs and videos the company is providing. Given the consistent lying from these weasels, they are not entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

Spooks

On the night of June 7, 2010, according to a *Bloomberg* report, “a group including Vittorio Colao, head of telecom company Vodafone Plc, Martin Sorrell, chief of advertising for WPP Plc, and John Sawyer, director-general of the [British] intelligence agency MI6,” gathered at British Petroleum’s headquarters in London “to show support for Tony Hayward.”

Just what, we wonder, is MI6’s involvement in this affair? MI6 is the British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS), which works, incidentally, for the Crown, not the government. Oil companies are, after all, known for providing cover for the intelligence services’ operations all over the world. Could the SIS be involved in any way?

We also note with interest the intelligence connections of Halliburton and Transocean—the latter of which is registered in Rothschild-dominated Zug, Switzerland. Halliburton not only is the company of former Vice President Dick Cheney, but has long-standing connections to the U.S. intelligence community, notably through the President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. Transocean is the result of a series of mergers, including the offshore drilling operations of Schlumberger, which, at least in part, is an intelligence agency operating inside an oil-services company. Schlumberger had a hand in the assassination of John F. Kennedy, through the person of Jean de Menil, husband of a Schlumberger heiress, a Schlumberger executive, and a member of Permindex, the Synarchist assassination bureau.

Could the presence of all these spook-related outfits on the Deepwater Horizon rig be related in ways which remain hidden? We don’t know at this point, but we do know that the official story is full of holes, and the whole affair cries out for investigation.

Finally, we note with interest the incestuous relationship between British Petroleum, Goldman Sachs, and the Inter-Alpha Group. Take the case of Sir Peter Sutherland, a Knight Commander of the British Monarchy’s Order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Petey was, at the same time (2001-09), chairman of British Petroleum; chairman of Goldman Sachs International, the bank’s London branch; and a director of the Inter-Alpha Group’s Royal Bank of Scotland. Sutherland was previously chairman of AIB, the Irish member of Inter-Alpha, and is a former director-general of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and its successor, the World Trade Organization, which plays an important role in promoting globalization. Sutherland, still at Goldman Sucks, is the chairman of the Fabian Society’s London School of Economics, which trained many of the jerks who blew up the world. Perhaps not coincidentally, the two largest recipients of the derivatives bail-out funds passed through AIG, were Goldman Sucks and Inter-Alpha’s Société Générale.

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Russia Calls for International Coalition Against Afghan Drugs

by Rachel Douglas

June 12—At the International Forum on Drug Production in Afghanistan: A Challenge to the International Community, held June 9-10 in Moscow, Russian officials called for the speedy formation of an international coalition to stop narcotics production and trafficking, in and from Afghanistan. Russia, currently losing 30,000 young people annually to death by Afghan heroin, would lead the coalition. President Dmitri Medvedev, Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov, and Federal Narcotics Control Service chief Victor Ivanov addressed the meeting.

New violence in Kyrgyzstan, a Central Asian country affected by Afghan drug flows and related criminal and terrorist activity, broke out just as the Drug Production in Afghanistan event was ending, and as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) summit took place in Uzbekistan.

U.S. economist Lyndon LaRouche's greeting and memorandum to the Moscow event (see *EIR* Online, June 11, 2010) was released in Russian translation for circulation among Forum participants. In the memo, LaRouche explained that an end to the Afghanistan drug plague, and the British perpetual imperial war strategy of which it is a part, depends on nations making a decisive break with thousands of years of imperial monetarist practice, and the past 250 years of British imperial domination, in particular.

Indeed, Russian patriotic forces who have rallied to the fight against the heroin onslaught are impelled to-

wards being anti-British, but crucial aspects of Russian policy remain trapped in City of London schemes.

International Security Threat

Victor Ivanov, who headed the organizing committee for the Forum, and was a keynote speaker, brought out the strategic dimension of the Afghanistan drug boom, recounting not only the impact of drug consumption on the population, but the drug-money financing of terrorism worldwide. Russia's North Caucasus and the Uighur-populated regions of China are especially affected areas, Ivanov pointed out.

Ivanov had given the Forum an early start on June 7 by addressing a Germany-Russia webcast teleconference from Berlin, where he was attending a related event on Central Asia and Afghanistan. In the teleconference and in Russian TV interviews, Ivanov hammered at the need for Afghanistan-origin narcotics to be declared an international security threat. Afghanistan today produces double the amount of opium which the *entire world* produced ten years ago, said Ivanov, and these drugs have become a destabilizing factor for Russia and Europe. Ivanov warned that Europe, with narcotics consumption of 711 tons opium-equivalent annually, is in the same boat as Russia, which consumes 549 tons. He underscored the death toll: 1 million people in the past decade, one-third of them Russians.

The teleconference was chaired by Svetlana Miro-



Presidential Press and Information Office

Russian President Dmitri Medvedev addresses the International Forum on Drug Production in Afghanistan. The conference also received greetings and a memorandum from Lyndon LaRouche.

nyuk, senior editor at RIA Novosti, which also operated the International Forum. Presenting the concept of the event, Mironyuk agreed with Ivanov that “the solution lies in the system of international relations, in the positions different nations take.”

Medvedev, speaking June 9 at the Moscow Forum, called the “globalization of criminal flows” of drugs a danger to the whole world, also citing the role of drug money in funding terrorism. Lavrov presented the Russian policy he had laid out in testimony to the State Duma several weeks earlier, saying that Afghan narcotics should be declared a threat to international peace and security. “We consider it absolutely necessary,” Lavrov added, “to include in the mandate of the international security forces in Afghanistan, the duty to fight the drug business more effectively, including by destroying opium poppy plantings and heroin laboratories.”

Another Russian government official, Deputy Prime Minister Sergei Ivanov, took the Afghanistan dope campaign to the Shangri-la Dialogue in Singapore, a June 6 conference sponsored by the British International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS). In the presence of U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert Gates, and officials from around Asia, Ivanov called narcotics production and trafficking in and from Afghanistan “a threat to world

peace and security,” and stated that international forces present in the country “ought to deal with this directly, and move to actively fighting this threat.”

International Alliance Needed

Among the international speakers at the Forum were Antonio Maria Costa, executive director of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and Hamid Ghodse, chairman of the UN International Narcotics Control Board (INCB). Former UNODC head Pino Arlacchi, an expert on organized crime and drug trafficking, told Novosti that Russia and Europe are suffering the most from Afghan heroin, and should cooperate on a “plan aimed at halting opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, including not only crop eradication, but also creating a special program, giving Afghan people living sources, different from producing narcotics.” Arlacchi said he agreed with Victor Ivanov on this, adding that “Russia is not only a vital power in maintaining world stability and international dialogue, but it can play a leading role together with Europe in implementing change in Afghanistan. . . . Such a shift should have been done ten years ago, specifically, halting drug production in the country.”

Alexander Rahr of the German Council on Foreign Relations, which had hosted Sergei Ivanov at the June

6-7 German conference in Potsdam and Berlin, was another participant from Europe. According to on-the-scene reports, the highest ranking Americans at the Forum were an acting deputy director for supply reduction from the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy, and U.S. Ambassador to Russia John Beyrle. Russian press played up a Novosti interview with the latter, who once again tried to justify not destroying the opium crops. Russia's Ambassador to NATO Dmitri Rogozin attacked this position during his speech, as an "illogical" contrast with successful U.S. eradication efforts in Colombia.

Besides eradication, there are other steps the United States could take, for which Russian officials indicated the Obama Administration has shown scant zeal. In concluding remarks on June 10, Victor Ivanov reiterated that he has handed American officials (he met drug czar Gil Kerlikowske May 23 during the latter's Moscow airport stopover) lists of drug traffickers known to be in U.S.-controlled areas of Afghanistan, as well as the locations of drug-processing labs. "We are now waiting for information from our American colleagues," he said. RIA Novosti, in an overview wire about the International Forum, said that participants were in agreement that "NATO's refusal to destroy opium poppy plantings in Afghanistan . . . is blocking the process of combating the threat from Afghan narcotics, which are killing hundreds of thousands of people and helping to finance world terrorism."

Obama's Treachery

The lack of response from the Obama Administration to the Russian offer for an alliance against the drug trade, an offer first made in the Winter of 2009, can only be explained by the British control over the U.S. President.

It is no secret to anyone in the U.S. military or Administration, that the burgeoning opium trade in Afghanistan is the prime source of financing for the Taliban, and the insurgency generally—not to mention the international banking channels which launder the proceeds. Nor is it unknown that the drug lords, who have been predominantly located in the British stronghold of Helmand Province, and have been protected by the British, run a brutal dictatorship over the local farmers, forcing them to produce the opium crop, or face punitive consequences.

Why, then, would a U.S. President turn a blind eye,

or even facilitate, the continuance of a drug trade that is financing the death of his own troops? Isn't the only proper name for such a policy, *treason*? Look at the cascade of death now hitting U.S. and NATO forces in the area. How can any patriot, not to mention a true President, fail to take the weapon out of the enemy's hand?

Destabilization Spreading

Military and economic dimensions of the anti-dope fight came into focus at the International Forum, as well as the SCO summit in Tashkent.

Riots broke out June 10-11 in Osh, in southern Kyrgyzstan, killing at least 60 people and injuring hundreds. The area is the home region of former President Kurmanbek Bakiyev, ousted in April. Speaking at the SCO summit, the acting Kyrgyz foreign minister described the clashes as gang warfare. They involve a clan element, as well as ethnic conflict between Kyrgyz and Uzbeks. The region has been cited as a drug transshipment route, as well as an expansion area of the radical Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan.

On June 12, Acting President of Kyrgyzstan Roza Otunbayeva asked for Russian military assistance, though so far, Russia's special envoy for Kyrgyzstan, Vladimir Rushailo, has pledged only humanitarian help. At the same time, Russia's close attention to its interests in Central Asia was also emphasized in military terms at the Forum on Afghan Drug Production, where Victor Ivanov said Russia should move to return its armed forces to the Tajik-Afghan border, because current policing is inadequate to stop the drug traffic.

The SCO also discussed the Afghan drug threat, the global economic crisis, and regional infrastructure projects.

The International Forum, too, heard a vigorous appeal for radically changing the economic model in the region. Yuri Krupnov of the Institute of Demography, Migration, and Regional Development (IDMRD),¹ one of the Forum co-sponsors, called for developing a new economic model for Afghanistan. He said that an international team of economic development specialists should put together such a program, including "serious consideration of building a science city," and developing the country's eastern and southern provinces, not only the capital city of Kabul.

1. Excerpts from an IDMRD pamphlet on the infrastructure development of Afghanistan and Central Asia appeared in *EIR*, Feb. 27, 2009.

Is ‘Air-Sea Battle’ Aimed at LaRouche’s Four-Power Plan for Global Recovery?

by Carl Osgood

June 8—In a Nov. 14, 1996 article, “Ring Around China: Britain Wants War,” (*EIR*, Nov. 21, 1996), Lyndon LaRouche warned that Britain’s official policy, stated in a number of public utterances, was the breakup of China. He pointed to a number of British-inspired destabilizations underway at the time, including the Taliban operations in Afghanistan and Pakistan; the British campaign to overthrow the government of Myanmar; an attempt to induce Japan to perceive itself as taking political hegemony over the northern tier of China; and efforts by London and its U.S. Republican Party assets to destabilize the Korean peninsula (**Figure 1**). LaRouche warned that if Japan were to lose the markets for its high technology exports, it might be susceptible to being pushed into a policy “of stealing spheres of influence from neighbors,” instead.

Then, as today, with his proposed Four Power proposal (U.S.A., China, Russia, India), LaRouche warned that the political-economic crisis could only be solved by collaboration among a number of states, including the U.S.A. and China. U.S. strategic policy, following the British line, assumes, however, that China is a potential future adversary of the United States. The Quadrennial Defense Review, released in February, 2009 declares that “China’s growing presence and influence in regional and global economic and security affairs is one of the most consequential aspects of the evolving strategic landscape in the Asia-Pacific region and globally.” While there are great potential benefits

from cooperation with China, “lack of transparency and the nature of China’s military development and decision-making processes raise legitimate questions about its future conduct and intentions within Asia and beyond.” Where does this British geopolitical insanity come from?

‘Asia 2025’

In the Summer of 1999, less than three years after LaRouche issued his “Ring Around China” warning, the Pentagon’s Office of Net Assessment (ONA) sponsored a study at the Naval War College, in Newport, R.I., that postulated a China that would be the focus of future strategic confrontation with the United States, whether it were strong or weak. “A stable and powerful China will be constantly challenging the status quo in East Asia,” the report said. “An unstable and relatively weak China could be dangerous because its leaders might try to bolster their power with foreign military

FIGURE 1
Ring Around China



adventurism.” The report, entitled, “Asia 2025,” puts forward a number of “plausible” scenarios which raise particular strategic and operational issues that ought to be considered by the Defense Department, in large part, because of the geography of the Pacific.

The director of ONA was then, and is still today, one Andrew Marshall. Over the past decade or so, Marshall has been best known as the originator of the Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA), now considered a spectacular failure by the Army, the Marine Corps, and even U.S. Joint Forces Command. The RMA purported, through Information Age technology, to provide perfect knowledge of the battlefield, and therefore, to enable the perfect application of military power. That notion died in the dust of Iraq, where the Sunni insurgency often had better knowledge of the U.S. forces than vice versa.

This blatant failure has not, however, slowed Marshall down very much. Besides the failed RMA, Marshall is also well known for his antipathy towards China, an antipathy which dates at least from the end of the Cold War and apparently continues to this day. That antipathy is visible, today, through the development by the Air Force and the Navy of an operational concept called “Air-Sea Battle.” The premise of Air-Sea Battle comes straight out of Asia 2025, the notion that China’s ambitions have to be checked by American deterrent capabilities.

The problem, according to this view, is that China has developed anti-access/area denial capabilities, such as land-based anti-ship missiles and quiet submarines, that can hamper the ability of U.S. military forces to operate in the Western Pacific. If there were another Taiwan Strait Crisis (see below), an American aircraft carrier might not be able to operate safely, close enough to Taiwan to be effective, for example. Therefore, the Pentagon needs a new operational concept that can combine Air Force and Navy assets to create new capabilities to counter Chinese strategies.

Air-Sea Battle was formally kicked off in September of 2009 with a signed memorandum between Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Norton Schwartz and Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Gary Roughead. According to a Nov. 16 article in *Air Force Times*, the work is being done at the behest of Secretary of Defense Robert Gates, but is based on ideas generated by Marshall. A small team of Air Force and Naval officers are now at work to further develop the concept. “We’re trying to present forces that are forces for stability and deterrence in the

face of rapid militarization and advancing threats to U.S. power projection that could be destabilizing for everybody,” says Tom Ehrhard, a strategist for Schwartz.

Marshall’s Mafia Outside the Pentagon

Marshall doesn’t just work from within the Pentagon, however. Over the years, he has indoctrinated hundreds of officers from all the services as they have passed through the ONA. Many of them have since left military service, and some of them can be found in a Washington, D.C. thinktank called the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments. The CSBA has become the outside-the-Pentagon advocate for a certain kind of strategic thinking, including for Air-Sea Battle.

CSBA director Andrew Krepinevich, a retired Army officer, and alumnus of Marshall’s ONA, wrote, in a report released early in March 2010, that the Air-Sea Battle effort “should (and appears to) focus on the rising challenge to the US military’s power projection capabilities, which take full expression in China’s rapidly developing anti-access/area-denial (A2/AD) capabilities, and Iran’s similar (albeit far more modest) capabilities...” Krepinevich argues that, unless China and Tehran divert from their current courses of action, “or Washington undertakes actions to offset or counterbalance the effects of their military buildups, it is practically certain that the cost incurred by the US military to maintain access to two areas of vital interest will rise sharply, perhaps to prohibitive levels, and perhaps much sooner than many expect.” This is a direct echo of the Asia 2025 study.

In May, CSBA released another report, entitled “Air-Sea Battle: A Point-of-Departure Operational Concept.” The principle author of the study is Jan van Tol, a retired U.S. Navy captain and veteran of two tours in Marshall’s office. At the May 18 public event releasing the report, Krepinevich complained that the U.S. is losing its monopoly in precision warfare (this is blamed on globalization) and that, therefore, the military balance is shifting against us. The Chinese, he said, “are looking for a gradual shift in the military balance that results in the Finlandization of East Asia.” He traced this shift back to the 1995-96 Taiwan Strait Crisis, when the U.S. sent an aircraft carrier into the Strait, and the Chinese had no capability for countering it. Since then, the Chinese have watched and learned from what the U.S. has done in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The U.S., he said, is faced with a strategic choice: Either we acquiesce to this “Finlandization,” or we look for ways to offset what the Chinese are doing.

The report notes that the only state with a long-term potential for posing a serious challenge to U.S. power is China. It complains that China is not transparent enough about its own strategic intentions and that this is exacerbated by the fact that China is the only great power that still hasn’t embraced democracy. “Given these considerations, it becomes imperative to assess how the US military might sustain its ability to successfully project military power in the region in order to defend US interests and protect its friends and allies. This is key to maintaining the stable military balance that has preserved peace in the Western Pacific for a generation while also enabling China to enjoy a period of unprecedented peace and prosperity.”

While the report denies that the Air-Sea Battle concept implies that a future war with China is inevitable, its authors nonetheless regard China as a power to be handled by the controlled application of U.S. power, even if that application never rises beyond deterrence. Such a balance-of-power doctrine is a strictly British Imperial notion that flies in the face of the American military and diplomatic tradition stemming from the republican outlook that is the basis of the U.S. Constitution.

The Chinese Respond

Some may think that the Air-Sea Battle concept is just that, perhaps with little chance of ever being applied, but such scenario-mongering has real world consequences. The Chinese People’s Liberation Army recently turned down a request from Secretary Gates to visit China. The ostensible reason was the latest U.S. arms sale to Taiwan, an offer of \$6.4 billion made by the Obama Administration, in January. The reasons for the strain in U.S.-China military relations runs much deeper, however. This was indicated by a tirade by Rear Adm. Guan Youfei, during the U.S.-China Strategic Economic Dialogue meeting in Beijing May 24. According to the June 8 *Washington Post*, Guan accused the U.S. of being a “hegemon” and of plotting to encircle China with a ring of strategic alliances.

U.S. officials dismissed Guan’s accusations as an “anomaly,” but a look at the strategic map since Sept. 11, 2001, tells a different tale. Since then, the U.S. has invaded Iraq and Afghanistan, established a military presence in Central Asia and Pakistan, vastly upgraded

military relations with both India and Singapore, sought military re-entry into the Philippines, and increased the level of its military activities elsewhere in the Pacific. All of this does, indeed, resemble a ring of strategic alliances aimed against China.

The Air-Sea Battle concept is the latest phase of the British “Ring Around China” that LaRouche warned against back in 1996. The British Imperial objective is to maintain its failed London-centered monetary system at all costs, and prevent the coalescing of any combination of powers that might replace it with something else. They fear a U.S.-China collaboration precisely because such a relationship between the U.S. and China, as the anchor to the Four-Power arrangement including India and Russia, as LaRouche has put forward, is the strategic combination that can defeat British Imperialism.

Ring Around China

Brits Attack Multiple Targets in Asia

by Mike Billington

June 10—British imperial policy in a time of crisis, as is the case with empires throughout history, is to pull every string, and activate every asset in a targeted region, to create as much chaos and disruption as possible, in order to undermine any effort of these nations to unite in a common defense of their sovereign interests. Thus, we see Asia today being subjected to a series of explosive disruptions and potential military mis-adventures, in a recurring pattern of a “ring around China,” all of which can be traced to British geopolitical instigation. Lyndon LaRouche compared these British operations to a serial rapist, who not only attacks his victims, one-by-one, but terrorizes the entire population in the process.

In the past months, while the U.S.-British war in Afghanistan was being escalated into a murderous “surge” to protect the opium trade, as part of the British opium war against Russia (see the article in this issue), the fol-



South Korean Navy

Who sank the Cheonan (shown here)? While North Korea was immediately blamed, before any investigation was carried out, there is evidence that British subversion was responsible.

lowing British-run destabilizations unfolded:

- The Korean peninsula was pushed toward a military conflict through a “made-in-London” sinking of a South Korean naval vessel, falsely blamed by the Western powers solely on North Korea, in an attempt to bring the world to the edge of a shooting war.
- Myanmar was accused of a secret nuclear weapons production program with North Korea, by the same institutions and the same methods used in the fraudulent campaign to justify the criminal war on Iraq;
- Thailand was turned into a fascist police state by a British-backed monarchical/military dictatorship.

The collapse of the global financial system is now out of control, with a high probability of a full-scale crash in the June-July period. The international financial institutions demand that every nation on Earth submit to the kind of vicious austerity now being im-

posed on Europe and the U.S., while also frantically trying to disrupt the potential alliance of Russia, China, India, and the U.S.—which LaRouche identifies as the “Four Powers” required to create a new global credit system based on fixed exchange rates, writing off the derivatives bubble, and generating long-term credits for large-scale infrastructure development. China, as the nation whose leadership is most willing to adopt such a global policy, is a primary target of British subversion, motivating the imperial “Ring of Crisis” on its borders.

Who Sank the *Cheonan*?

On March 26, the South Korean naval vessel *Cheonan* was hit by an explosive device in the Yellow Sea, near North Korean waters, which cut the ship in two, and sank it, killing 46 sailors. South Korea was at first extremely cautious about blaming North Korea, which absolutely denied any responsibility. LaRouche announced immediately that the incident “had the stench of British subversion,” and withheld judgment until more solid evidence emerged.

An “international investigation” was initiated, with experts from South Korea, the U.S., Britain, Australia, and Sweden. Certainly, the two other powers with obvious interests in the region, China and Russia, would have great difficulty accepting the conclusions of such a team, dominated by Western powers of the Cold War era.

Indeed, the evidence compiled by the five-nation investigation was entirely circumstantial in nature, based primarily on the idea that all alternatives to a North Korean attack had been eliminated! The team concluded that North Korea was responsible and called for a serious “response.” Initial stern steps by South Korea, shutting down all economic relations with the North, and renewing long-suspended psy-war ops, while announcing anti-submarine exercises to be conducted in the area together with the U.S. Navy, were rather quickly watered down; instead, South Korea asked the UN to consider the incident.

The Russians insisted on sending their own separate investigating team, which returned to Moscow on June 9. The formal report has not been released, but sources indicate that the Russian probe will not back up the five-nation investigation results. A spokesman of the

FIGURE 1



A joint U.S.-South Korean naval exercise called “Foal Eagle” took place during the days preceding the March 26 sinking of the *Cheonan*. Both the exercise and the sinking took place in the vicinity of Byeongnyeong Island, where a U.S.-South Korean anti-submarine warfare base is located.

Russian Navy’s Main Staff told the press: “With Russian specialists onboard, the results of the investigation into the incident could have been fuller and more impartial.”

China requested that a four-nation group—China, the U.S., North and South Korea—carry out a joint investigation, while North Korea also demanded the right to examine the supposed evidence on its own, but neither proposal has been accepted by Seoul. Officially, China is not saying anything on the *Cheonan* issue, not wanting to further irritate either side; it only states that peace on the Korea peninsula is its primary concern.

However, Yoichi Shimatsu, the former editor of *Japan Times*, drawing on a “technical assessment by the Chinese military, according to a Beijing-based military affairs consultant to the People’s Liberation Army,” reported that China believes the conclusion of the five-nation investigation to be false. In an article titled, “Did an American Mine Sink South Korean Ship?,” Shimatsu notes that a joint U.S.-South Korean naval exercise called “Foal Eagle” took place during the days preceding the March 26 sinking of the *Cheonan*. Both the exercise and the sinking took place in the vicinity of Byeongnyeong Island, where a U.S.-

South Korean anti-submarine warfare base is located (Figure 1). The exercise consisted of anti-submarine maneuvers by five missile ships and a mine-laying ship, the U.S. *NS Salvor*, with a crew of 12 Navy divers. In 2006, the *Salvor* had trained Thai Marine divers in mine-laying in the Gulf of Thailand. The *Salvor* is not part of the 7th Fleet, the Chinese source asserted, but under the U.S. Military Sealift Command tied to Naval Intelligence.

The area in question is guarded by the most sophisticated sonar and acoustic detection equipment available, Shimatsu wrote, and yet no submarine or torpedo was detected in the area on the day of the sinking of the *Cheonan*.

Shimatsu does not say that the Chinese accuse the U.S. of an intentional attack, but points to the possibility of an “inadvertent release” of a “rising mine” planted on the seabed and released to hit a ship dead center, splitting the target in half, as happened to the *Cheonan*.

He also notes that investigators found “chemical residues similar to German-produced advanced explosives,” as used by NATO forces.

“This is what I thought all along,” said LaRouche. “It’s not credible to me that it was a North Korean-based operation. It sounds more like a NATO-based operation, an incident created and exploited to destabilize the area of China, Russia, and Japan—and also Vladivostok.”

Myanmar Gets the Iraq Treatment

Sen. Jim Webb (D-Va.), who has played an important role in the new U.S. engagement policy towards Myanmar, cancelled a trip to Myanmar just hours ahead of his scheduled arrival on June 4, explaining that a new report claiming that Myanmar was building a nuclear weapon with aid from North Korea required further investigation before he would continue with the planned visit. Webb, a former Secretary of the Navy, admitted that he did not know whether or not “these allegations have substantive merit.”

As an astute former military officer, had he read the document before accepting the press accounts, he’d have quickly realized that the report was a piece of trash, concocted by known liars on behalf of the

British Empire—including the same institute used in Dick Cheney’s and Ahmed Chalabi’s Iraq “Weapons of Mass Destruction” (WMD) disinformation machine.

Webb was referring to a report titled “Expert Analysis: Nuclear Related Activities in Burma,” released by the Democratic Voice of Burma (DVB), an operation based in Norway and funded by speculator George Soros, a Rothschild agent and the world’s leading drug pusher, who has financed numerous anti-Burma operations ever since that government began wiping out the drug trade in the 1990s. Also funding the DVB is the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), the American branch of British intelligence responsible for running subversion operations against targeted nations in the developing world.

The author of the report, Robert E. Kelley, is a former investigator for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), who left that agency to work for the Institute for Science and International Security (ISIS), set up and run by David Albright, a notorious fabricator of accusations of covert nuclear weapons development programs in targeted nations. Scott Ritter, who played a crucial role in the IAEA inspection teams in Iraq in the 1990s, has denounced Albright and his ISIS for fabricating conclusions based on scanty evidence from satellite photographs and “defectors” who were later shown to be self-serving liars (see Ritter’s “The Nuclear Expert Who Never Was”).

As in Iraq, despite Albright’s lack of credibility, his work has served to justify colonial military operations by British, Israeli, and U.S. forces. Other targets of Albright’s and Kelley’s fabrications are Syria, and especially Iran, against which they are doing all they can to manufacture justifications for a new war.

The Kelley report on Myanmar argues that a machinist named Sai Thien Win had defected, bringing stories and pictures of the factories and machines he had worked on in Myanmar. Kelley admits that the defector knew nothing about nuclear power or nuclear physics, but, had worked on machine tools producing parts which could be used in missiles, nuclear power plants, or “potentially” for nuclear weapons, and had only “observed” facilities where nuclear projects were underway—concluding that this alone demonstrates Myanmar’s “intention” to produce nuclear weapons.

Kelley even admits that Russia is planning to build a 10 MW test reactor in Myanmar, and that the IAEA

itself is helping to train nuclear scientists and engineers there.

Nonetheless, with no evidence of any sort, he concludes that there needs to be a “thorough investigation of well-founded reporting,” and sanctions against “equipment for any weapons of mass destruction”—i. e., ban even machine tools for Myanmar, to drive it back to the Stone Age.

Thailand

EIR has exposed the British hand in violently crushing the “Red Shirt” mass movement in Thailand in April and May, through a series of armed military assaults on largely peaceful demonstrators, and the deployment of snipers to kill demonstration leaders (see “Why the British Prefer Fascism in Thailand,” *EIR*, May 28, 2010).

The British born, bred, and educated Prime Minister Abhisit Vajjajiva, recognizing that the world is horrified at the arrogance and murderous nature of his administration’s actions against the opposition to his regime, deployed a close associate, Kiat Sittheeamorn, to Washington this month to attempt to “explain the false conceptions carried in the western press about the last two months in Thailand.”

Far from reassuring Americans that Thailand is in good hands, Kiat argued that Thaksin Shinawatra, the militarily deposed former prime minister, who is still supported by the majority of the population, was a “terrorist” who could never be allowed back in the country. Asked about the growing perception that Thailand’s powerful monarchical institutions, and the strict laws against any mere mention of changing that system, is an anachronistic throwback to feudal society, Kiat responded that the Monarchy was here to stay, that the government is searching out those who have been talking and writing about a presidential system, and that they would soon be arrested, along with those responsible for “inducing youth not to stand up at theaters when the King’s anthem is played.”

The British campaign for chaos across Asia can only be defeated by the U.S. itself adopting the anti-British policies used by Franklin Roosevelt to defeat the imperial bankers in the 1930s, and building the Four Power alliance to shut down the speculators and restore global physical development. In that context, imperial interventions to provoke chaos and war can be easily exposed and crushed.

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A Strategic Flank vs. The British Empire

by Cynthia R. Rush

June 12—In recent weeks, Lyndon LaRouche has pointed to Argentina as the South American nation whose history, national culture, and scientific capabilities make it a crucial strategic flank in the global war against the British Empire.

Why Argentina? For one thing, LaRouche told his associates on May 22, “in Argentina, what you have is . . . a longstanding hatred of the British. . . . It goes back to the 1820s, when we had these wars, in which the British took over the Malvinas [known in London as the Falklands—ed.], for example, which were actually the territory of Argentina at that time. You have a long history of this.”

LaRouche also remarked on May 23 that, like Russia, Argentina possesses a wealth of natural resources; and, as is also the case with Russia, this natural wealth can be used not only for the country’s domestic industrialization, but for the benefit of all mankind. President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner’s recent announcement that agricultural production will be doubled by 2016, and her emphasis on rapidly increasing Argentina’s industrial capabilities, and mining resources such as uranium to fuel the country’s nuclear energy plants, speak to that potential.

Brazil, on the other hand, is an oligarchical nation, “a product of the Hapsburg empire,” LaRouche said. Brazil is evil, “a slave state, still! Slavery was actually only repealed in the middle of the 1880s in Brazil,” and “you have still a division, a cultural division within Brazil, of an oligarchical form of government, which is based on the Hapsburg tradition.”

Mexico is a different story, LaRouche noted. Historically, its republican forces identified with the American System of political economy, seen early on, in their fight for independence from Spain, and later, in the alliances of President Benito Juárez with Abraham Lincoln in the middle of the 19th Century; and then, President Lázaro Cárdenas’s collaboration with Franklin Roos-

evelt, against the British, in the 1930s.

LaRouche explained that, “the British understood that Mexico was strongly allied, since the [1867] return of Juárez to power, with the United States, as opposed to the British. So therefore, Mexico was targeted for destruction, first by subversion by British influence, and then, in the [post-1982] crushing of the [President José] López Portillo effort. It’s been destroyed, and become a British asset, . . . a drug-trafficking asset of the British interest. . . . There is no optimism within Mexico as a process. There may be optimistic people, but there’s no process that’s any damned good, of any weight in Mexico now. . . .”

Argentina certainly has its own pro-British oligarchy, which has reared its ugly head to run the country periodically throughout its history—always with disastrous results. But LaRouche pointed out that the underlying *national* sentiment and history of opposition to the British Crown, combined with optimism and pride stemming from the country’s impressive scientific and technological achievements, give it the strength to *out-flank* Brazil, still enmired in the tradition of the brutal Portuguese empire.

‘If You Don’t Jump, You’re a Brit!’

The LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) in Buenos Aires reported that the anti-British sentiment and sense of national optimism was so visible during the five-day Bicentennial celebration of Argentina’s May 25, 1810 declaration of independence, that it reflected a changed dynamic—an almost revolutionary fervor that hadn’t been seen in the country since the era of nationalist leader Juan Domingo Perón in the 1940s and 1950s.

Seven million people—almost one-fifth of the population—poured into the streets for the festivities, strolling on the promenade built especially for the occasion along Buenos Aires’s famed 9th of July Avenue, joyfully taking in the exhibits and parades that proudly documented the country’s achievements over 200 years of history. One parade had huge floats, “emphasizing industry and our national Constitution as two of the country’s central icons, and ending with a float representing the idea of the future we seek, guided by scientific breakthroughs,” the LYM wrote.

“Also,” the LYM added, “the world-famous Colón opera house, a symbol of Classical art on the continent, reopened its doors during this Bicentennial celebration,” after three years of extensive renovation.

Another reflection of the tone of the celebration,

was the film on Argentina’s political history, shown during the closing ceremonies on May 25, and seen by President Kirchner and seven invited Ibero-American Presidents, as well as the huge crowd gathered in front of the giant obelisk in downtown Buenos Aires.

Projected onto the front of the historic Cabildo building, where independence was declared in 1810, the film began with an event that is a source of enormous national pride: the defeat of the *invasiones inglesas*—the British invasions of 1806 and 1807, which were resisted by the local Buenos Aires population under the leadership of hero Santiago Liniers. This is one of the first things that every Argentine child learns in school, and never forgets.

The refrain “the Malvinas are Argentine” could also be heard everywhere, with flags portraying the South Atlantic islands that Britain illegally seized from Argentina in 1833.

At midnight on May 24, the LYM reported that “we all sang the national anthem—all emotionally moved, crying, celebrating. And just a little bit later, people all along the length of July 9th Avenue were jumping up and down, in response to that well-known [Peronist] jingle, ‘If you don’t jump, you’re a Brit.’ We jumped a lot! The people at the celebration didn’t identify with something in particular, but rather with the best: to find us united by the idea of Argentina as a sovereign nation.”

‘Independence Is Glass-Steagall’

The eight LYM organizers who participated in the five-day celebration, were inspired, as they put it, “by the idea of the future that LaRouche represents for all the nations on Earth.” On the promenade, they placed two large posters on 2x2-meter stands. Under the headline “National Banking,” one showed how a Hamiltonian, LaRouche-style National Bank would work; the other was headlined, “The Next 50 Years on Earth



Presidencia del al Nacion Argentina
London and Wall Street have never forgiven former President Néstor Kirchner (right) and current President Cristina Fernández (left), for rejecting IMF policy, following Argentina’s December 2001 debt default. They are shown here celebrating Argentina’s Bicentennial, May 25, 2010. Brazil’s President Lula da Silva, center.

Begin Here,” with a picture showing the first things that man would do on Mars. A banner which read “Independence is Glass-Steagall,” was placed between the two stands, and altogether, the display occupied a six-meter-wide space, “giving a sense of great importance to our deployment.”

While people stopped to listen to the briefings over the sound system, nodding their heads in agreement, they received a leaflet entitled “Argentina at the Tricentennial: Forging an Alliance of Sovereign Nation-States,” which called on patriots to demand a global Glass-Steagall to immediately begin the economic reconstruction the world requires. “The future is in our hands,” citizens were told, “if we succeed in tossing out the current monetarist axioms and concentrate on increasing the productive power of labor,” through a physical-economic system to defend the general welfare.

Thirty-thousand leaflets went out over the five-day period, as people “expressed their happiness at being able to participate in this celebration, when we told them we represented the future, and that we were planning Argentina’s next 100 years,” one organizer wrote.

“We were moved and surprised by the excellent conditions and responses. The dynamic was such, that, in the middle of this marvelous, multitudinous celebration, we were able to ensure that thousands of people had access to LaRouche’s ideas in Argentina!”

What made the celebration extraordinary, was that there were “so many people united under a single slogan, without fighting, without useless revisionist discussions, but rather at a national celebration of optimism. The world is marching toward a New Dark Age, yet there was a sense of optimism.”

British Hysteria

That optimism and anti-British feistiness have been very much on display in the country for much of this year.

London and Wall Street have never forgiven former President Néstor Kirchner and then-First Lady Cristina Fernández, for rejecting IMF policy after Néstor’s 2003 election, in the midst of the horrific crisis that followed Argentina’s December 2001 debt default. Kirchner refused to punish a suffering Argentine people with the same savage austerity that had caused the 2001 economic blowout in the first place. He successfully oversaw the 2005 debt restructuring, and in 2006, paid off the \$9.5 billion that Argentina owed the IMF.

Only months after Cristina Fernández took office in December of 2007, the British-steered landed oligarchy launched a four-month strike, whose aim was to drive her from office. Then, in 2009, the drug legalization and human rights mafia, led by George Soros’s local agent Horacio Verbitsky, roped the government into backing the murderous drug decriminalization policy that is a central element in the British Empire’s new Opium War against the Americas. This alleged “public health” policy represents a vulnerable flank that the British will attempt to exploit.

But, with the breakdown of the world financial system at the top of the agenda internationally, early this year, Fernández de Kirchner went on the offensive. She stood her ground on key issues of economic sovereignty, which she placed in the context of her country’s Bicentennial celebration, and also attacked efforts to impose savage IMF austerity on nations of the Eurozone—although stopping short of advocating a global Glass-Steagall during the May 18-19 EU-Ibero-American summit in Madrid, when she had the chance to do so.

In early March, she won a battle against Central

Bank governor Martín Redrado over the government’s right to use Central Bank reserves to pay foreign debt. Redrado, a Harvard man who toed the British line that the “autonomy of the Central Bank must be respected,” was ousted, causing London’s *Financial Times* and other British media to go ballistic, shrieking that Fernández had violated some sacred law.

However, Argentine citizens, who have some idea that the Central Bank has rarely served national interests—it was founded in 1935 by British agent Raúl Prebisch—took to the streets to defend the President, and her choice to replace Redrado, economist Mercedes Marcó del Pont, the former head of the state-owned Banco de la Nación and proponent of directed credit. Del Pont stated recently that the Central Bank must play “a more active role in reestablishing channels of credit” for investment in industry and other productive endeavors.

Firm support for the nation’s nuclear energy program, the oldest in South America, is also a source of national inspiration. During the May 31 celebration of the National Atomic Energy Commission’s (CNEA) 60th anniversary, director Norma Boero confirmed that the continued development of nuclear energy and related technologies is, today, “a policy of State.”

The CNEA’s budget increased from 93 million pesos in 2003 to 750 million in 2010, and is expected to double next year to finance an aggressive agenda of completing the Atucha II reactor, and the building of two more reactors, possibly with Russian involvement. Argentina is developing the small prototype CAREM reactor, not only for domestic use, but for export to developing countries interested in establishing their own nuclear energy capabilities. Defense Minister Nilda Garré also announced June 3 that the government may use the CAREM reactor as a nuclear power source for existing naval ships, or possibly in a nuclear submarine that the country is interested in building.

The City of London couldn’t have been pleased with the June 7 remarks by former U.S. President Bill Clinton, during a visit to Buenos Aires. Speaking before a conference of businessmen, and labor and political leaders, Clinton praised the current and previous government’s economic policies, noting they had brought about a “180-degree turnaround” of the economy, following the devastating crisis of 2001-2002. The former President predicted that in the next 50 years, Argentina will likely “recover its place as a leader among nations.”

Malaysia's Young 'Nuclear Ambassadors'

by Mohd Daniel Davis

June 4—Like an old general addressing his army before an important battle, Prof. Noramly Muslim, father of Malaysia's 1970s civilian nuclear power program that has never been enacted, gave us a crystal-clear mission.

"Malaysia hopes to have nuclear power by 2021. You are now our ambassadors for nuclear power in this country. I want you to be proactive and become opinionated citizens who will speak up to the media by writing to the newspapers and magazines when people come out and attack nuclear power as unsafe. After this, I want you to give advanced reasons rather than just layman reasons for the usage of nuclear power in this country."

Professor Noramly gave the the closing speech at the 2nd Nuclear Power and Engineering Summer School program, held May 17-27, in collaboration with National University of Malaysia (UKM) and the Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST). In the 1970s, Noramly was the founding director general of the Pusat Penyelidikan Atom Tun Ismail (PUSPATI), now renamed the Nuclear Malaysia Agency. Back then, Malaysia's brightest students were sent overseas for training in nuclear science and engineering. This first generation of nuclear experts is now retiring.

Now, here we were, at the Nuclear Summer School, a fresh generation of mostly young, under 35, working professionals, who hope to further their studies at the world's top nuclear universities.

Three professors from KAIST, and one from the Korean Institute of Nuclear Safety (KINS), were invited to UKM to lecture on nuclear reactor design, fuel, instrumentation, and radioactive waste management. The program attracted numerous professionals from Malaysia's research and energy industry, including, Tenaga Nasional Berhad (Malaysia's main electricity supplier), Nuclear Malaysia Agency (responsible for handling Malaysia's experimental reactor), Atomic Licensing Board, and other government and private educational institutions.

Malaysia, sandwiched between Thailand and Singapore, has long prided itself as being a leader among de-

veloping countries, demonstrating how to progress in a multicultural society without racial conflict. In the 1970s, when oil prices were soaring, Malaysia initiated its own civilian nuclear power plan under the umbrella of President Eisenhower's 1953 Atoms for Peace program. Its first experimental nuclear reactor, Triga, was built in the early 1980s. The 1-MW reactor has been primarily used for isotope production for agricultural and medical use, and research into radioactive applications of fertilizers, crops, and the study of soil sedimentation.

Today, with no coal reserves, oil reserves expected to last for only five more years, and natural gas a bit longer, Malaysia is looking back wistfully at the shelved nuclear program that Noramly and his colleagues initiated nearly 40 years ago.

South Korea Leads the Way in SE Asia

Few could have believed that South Korea could beat out the United States, France, and Japan last year for a \$20 billion contract to build state-of-the-art 1,400-MW nuclear power plants in the United Arab Emirates by 2020. It was a first for the South Koreans. How could this small Asian country have beaten traditional nuclear heavyweights? South Korea has come a long way since its first 563-MW Kori-1 reactor in 1978. It now has 20 nuclear power plants, which produce 40% of the nation's total electricity. This has sparked heightened interest in other developing countries, especially, in Southeast Asia, where Korean-built nuclear plants are cheaper. It costs only \$3 billion for the South Koreans to build a unit, while, the cost for United States to build one will be \$5-6 billion.

What about the doubts that many people express about "nuclear waste"—fears which largely stem from the hysteria of the anti-nuclear crowd and the mass media hype about Chernobyl and Three Mile Island?¹ I am reminded of the powerful message that Prof. Jong Kim of KAIST gave a year ago, during a public lecture at UKM. South Korea initially had problems finding a suitable place for the nuclear waste from their power plants. Jong explained:

"In the end we simply asked any areas which wanted to have the nuclear waste facility to submit their entries. Four areas submitted their entries; the winner went to the area with an 80% resident approval for building the nuclear waste management facility. The technical aspect

1. For further discussion about the safety of nuclear power, see: Zbigniew Jaworowski, M.D., Ph.D., D.Sc., "Lessons of Chernobyl: Nuclear Power Is Safe," *EIR*, May 7, 2004.



Courtesy of KAIST

Malaysia's new generation of "nuclear ambassadors" gather at the 2nd International Nuclear Power Science and Engineering School May 17-27. They hope to bring Malaysia into the forefront of nuclear nations.

of it had been solved long ago. It is relatively safe. If it wasn't safe why would South Korea build not only one but 20 nuclear power plants? What is left for other countries is only the political will power to do so..."

To date, people who live in areas that operate a nuclear power facility are healthy and happy, as is evident in France, for example, where over 70% of the energy is generated by nuclear power.

As a physics undergraduate, and the youngest "nuclear ambassador" attending the summer school program, I feel the following points needs to be addressed with urgency:

- With nuclear power, the Malaysian monthly household electricity bill will be reduced from the average RM100-200 per month, to an average of only RM40-50 per month. This is because nuclear power plants can generate a stable base load of electricity 24 hours, 7 days a week, with shutdowns only every 18 months to service and re-fuel, during their 50-60 year lifetime. Electricity generation using nuclear power costs only \$.39 per KW-hour versus \$.54 for coal, \$1.47 for natural gas, and \$1.95 for oil.

- Nuclear power produces 10 grams per KW-hour of CO₂ (this figure, from the South Koreans, includes uranium ore mining and nuclear plant construction), against 991 grams per KW-hour of CO₂ produced using coal, and 782 grams of CO₂ for oil. So for those worried about CO₂ emissions, nuclear has the least greenhouse gas emission in the energy industry.

As young nuclear ambassadors, how then will we win over other youth to take up nuclear as a career? We must catch them in their final school years, and inspire them with the future of a Nuclear Malaysia. But this will not happen unless Malaysia makes a clear decision to go nuclear. The youth are not stupid. They have seen their parents' generation, which answered the nuclear call in the 1970s, rot in the government nuclear establishments, without being allowed to produce a single kilowatt of electricity or to launch hi-tech industries as South

Korea has done. Until Malaysia makes a clear commitment to go nuclear, the youth will boycott nuclear as having no future in Malaysia.

Malaysia often brags about being the role model for other developing countries. This is only partly true (with its successful urbanization and some low-tech industries). But it is impossible to live and raise a family on the low salaries most young people receive, even as graduates, without considerable financial assistance from their parents. But, by partnering with South Korea in nuclear power plants and other technologies, such as cars and electronics, Malaysia can achieve the stated government aim for a high-wage, hi-tech transformation of the economy. South Korea stated loud and clear at the summer school, that it is eager to work alongside Malaysia.

In the words of Prof. Kun Jai Lee, a senior professor from KAIST, in his closing speech: "Korea will gladly help Malaysia to build its first nuclear power plant. Since your government has stated that it aspires to have the first nuclear power plant by 2021, we don't have much time to waste!"

As Malaysia's newly appointed "nuclear ambassadors," we were impressed. This is an offer from our Asian technological "big brother," which has proved to the world its mastery in safely harnessing nuclear power, that is simply too good to refuse. What on Earth is stopping Malaysia from making the simple decision to *Go Nuclear*? Half of Malaysia's population, like me, is under 23 years old. We want an answer and a future.

'The Rapacious Paws Of the System'

June 9—The prominent Russian weekly *Zavtra* today published an interview with American economist Lyndon LaRouche, who succinctly outlined the utter, systemic bankruptcy of the “British Empire-in-fact,” which has dominated the world through the Inter-Alpha Group banks since the final break-up of the Bretton Woods fixed-exchange-rate system in 1971. LaRouche presented the counter-potential of a Four-Power agreement among the United States, Russia, China, and India, especially stressing Russia’s leading place among “the natural partners of my United States (although excluding the Bushes and Obama).”

Issued under the title “Lyndon LaRouche: The Rapacious Paws of the System—The well-known American anti-globalist answers questions from *Zavtra*,” the interview was conducted on May 9 by *Zavtra*’s deputy editor Alexander Nagorny.

Zavtra: Recently all the indexes in America, Europe, and Asia crashed. Is this the beginning of a genuine, large-scale crisis? What are the crucial parameters and main contradictions causing this second wave of the crisis?

LaRouche: This is already an expression of the greatest breakdown-crisis in the history of globally extended modern European civilization. It is, essentially, a breakdown of the British Empire-in-fact, as that is typified by the spread of reach of that Inter-Alpha Group which was founded in 1971, to coincide with the U.S. Nixon Administration’s cancellation of the fixed-exchange-rate system launched by U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt at Bretton Woods, in 1944.

The only possibility of reversing this present global collapse of the entire world economy, lies with the presently clear possibility that the United States will be forced now, despite U.S. Presidents George W. Bush, Jr., and British agent Barack Obama, to return to that 1933 Glass-Steagall reform under President Franklin Roosevelt, the great reform which was aborted by the actions of present Obama tool Larry Summers, in 1999.



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

*If the U.S.A. adopts the Glass-Steagall reform now, LaRouche told *Zavtra*, the British system will collapse, and Europe will form a bloc with the U.S.*

That intended action by the U.S.A. is presently typified by the McCain-Cantwell legislation now on the immediate agenda for the U.S. Senate. There is, presently, a virtual landslide of support for the return to Glass-Steagall within the U.S. political-economy. There has been nothing like this growing “political landslide” for a Glass-Steagall reform in recent decades inside the U.S.A.

The range of varieties of political and economic interests which has rallied in what is effectively a mass movement among the ranks of both Republican and Democratic parties, and also leading financial circles is broad and spreading, all with a virtual charge of political explosion of the mass of the population outside the political parties’ hierarchies. It is a movement with characteristics comparable to that of a revolutionary mass movement, including certain among the more traditional Wall Street and kindred circles.

The common denominator of this development is, essentially, less economic motives, than American patriotic opposition to the predatory role of the British empire. Something very deep in the tradition of the American Revolution, the Abraham Lincoln revolution, and the Franklin Roosevelt revolution has been prompted by the general mood among over 70% of the U.S. population, a sentiment which should be quickly recognized among Russians today: “We want our country back!”

The most immediate issue is shaped by the effects of

globalization, as energized by the 1939-1945, Hitler-modeled “health-care reform.”

London’s ‘BRIC’

Zavtra: Which is most important as a mainspring of the crisis: major banking organizations like Goldman Sachs, with operations that now rival the size of the real economy and are crushing the latter; the national debt of countries; or, is it something else, like the relocation of manufacturing to China and imbalances in trade?

LaRouche: The hatred of the effects of that British imperialist financier interest which is best typified as the Inter-Alpha Group, (i.e., the BRIC¹) launched, with backing from the U.S. Nixon Administration, by British monarchy agent Lord Rothschild in 1971.

Zavtra: Which sequence of collapse is currently the most probable? First Europe, then Asia, then the U.S.A.? Or would it be first the U.S.A., then Europe and Asia? Or will there be a provocation of war in the Middle East and suppression of the crisis by administrative measures?

LaRouche: The answer to this question lies within the domain of alternate sequences.

A. If the U.S. installs the Glass-Steagall reform now, the consequent collapse of the British imperial system, will move nations of Europe, such as, especially, Germany, into a bloc with the U.S.A., under agreements which combine President Franklin Roosevelt’s Glass-Steagall and Bretton Woods fixed-exchange-rate reforms. China will be pleased, and Russians, who are historically a natural ally of the U.S. tradition of Franklin, Lincoln, and Roosevelt, should experience a sense of relief.

B. If the U.S.A. fails to install the return to Glass-Steagall in the immediate future, the entire Transatlantic system will collapse into a breakdown-phase, which will sink a Russian economy already ruined by the control of the Russian economy by the legendary pirates of the Caribbean, and then, China and India.

Zavtra: What is the essence of your program, and what is the essence of the proposed Glass-Steagall plan?

LaRouche: Wipe out all fictitious capital, thus

1. The BRIC is a sham economic alliance among Brazil, Russia, India, and China, orchestrated by the British empire’s Inter-Alpha Group as a delphic alternative to LaRouche’s Four-Power concept.

eliminating hundreds of trillions of nominal U.S. dollar obligations within the international markets, thus recreating a solid phalanx of surviving banks salvaged from the present Wall Street system, and thus enabling the U.S.A. to launch a long-range system of credit, which can then be employed in concert with other members of a new global economic system, to launch, immediately, an accelerating rate of global physical-economic progress over the course of the coming half-century’s two generations.

Zavtra: What is the role of the current financial leadership of the Russian Federation in resolving the crisis, and how might events unfold in Russia? What could Russia’s role be in resolving the crisis, if there were a different leadership?

LaRouche: Russia is the most prominent of the natural partners of my United States (although excluding the Bushes and Obama), because it is a crucial building-block, as a Eurasian nation, for bridging the urgently needed—by cooperation between both—steps of long-term cooperation with Asian nations such as Iran, Pakistan, India, Southeast Asia, Korea, Japan, and China. A Four-Power leading group composed of the U.S.A., Russia, China, and India is needed to initiate a global system of long-term physical-economic development among most of the nations and continents of the world.

My proposals for this orientation are highly specific and implicitly quite feasible over a span of not less than half a century. This will be a revival of the Riemannian School of science of physical chemistry, of Mendeleev, Planck, Harkins, Vernadsky, and Einstein: fifty years in which to breed and develop the new generation of scientists to undertake the great challenges of the half-century beyond, the challenges which shall greet those persons entering adulthood at the close of our present, young century.

It will be a world launched into its necessary future by the initial emphasis on nuclear-fission and thermo-nuclear-fusion, and yet higher orders of sources of power, and with a strong and accelerating emphasis on the scientific importance for Earth today, of the mastery of the revolutionary measures required for providing human bodies the necessary preconditions for a Mars colony by about the close of the present century. We are already entering a universe which, for scientists today, will be the universe defined by applying the science of Mendeleev and Vernadsky to the relativistic realities of a universe defined in terms of cosmic radiation.

Looming June Crash Demands Glass-Steagall Now!

by Jeffrey Steinberg

June 14—The entire global financial system is headed towards a total collapse, that could very well hit full force, by the June-July period. While no one can predict the date of a crash with certainty, by the middle of the Summer, leading governments around the world will definitely be confronting the reality of their dismal failure, since the initial eruption of the present phase of the crisis, in the Summer of 2007, and the need for an immediate radical change in policy. This reality is being further driven by the fact that, throughout the world—the U.S., in particular—a mass strike process has gripped the population, manifested in a fury at the looting by leading financial interests, and the abject failure of the current political leadership to act responsibly, on behalf of the vast majority of suffering citizens.

It is this dynamic process, not the actions of the U.S. Congress or President Barack Obama, which is determining the choices on the table at this moment. Regardless of the outcome of the ongoing House-Senate conference on the final version of the so-called financial reform bill, the reality is: Unless the United States returns to the Glass-Steagall standards of regulated commercial banking, forcing a bankruptcy reorganization of the present, hopelessly bankrupt post-Bretton Woods system, the U.S.A. will plunge into an existential collapse, and bring down the rest of the world with it. It is this process—these fundamental choices—that will dominate the attention of all serious people, whether they are currently prepared for that reality or not. This is the Summer of reckoning.

Other Voices Join LaRouche

Lyndon LaRouche is not alone in the assessment that the June-July crisis period is already upon us, and that a radical change in policy and behavior is required.

Former President Bill Clinton stunned Wall Street in April, when he went on national television, in an interview with ABC-TV's George Stephanopoulos, to acknowledge that, while in office, he had underestimated the danger posed by derivatives, and had been poorly advised by Larry Summers and Robert Rubin. The identification of derivatives as the principal source of global systemic risk, by the former President, was followed soon thereafter, by his intervention into the Arkansas Democratic Senate primary, in support of Sen. Blanche Lincoln. Lincoln was targeted by London and Wall Street for her derivatives legislation, incorporated into the Dodd bill, which would force commercial banks to decouple their derivatives trading units. (Although Sen. Chris Dodd has done his best to weaken the enforcement mechanisms.)

Billionaire hedge-fund manager and dope legalizer George Soros had poured massive amounts of money into the campaign coffers of Lincoln's rival for the Democratic nomination, Lt. Gov. Bill Halter, in what was widely understood to be a blatant effort to kill Lincoln's derivatives ban. The successful Clinton intervention—he made a number of crucial campaign appearances for Lincoln in the final weeks before the June 8 runoff primary, helping her to secure a decisive victory, outpolling Halter by 5%—was motivated by a strategic commitment to assure that the derivatives ban sticks.



LPAC videograb

LaRouche Democrat Rachel Brown exposed the utter incompetence and corruption of her opponent, Rep. Barney Frank, in a candidates debate in Brookline, Mass. June 13. She is pictured here addressing the meeting.

Had Lincoln been defeated, Wall Street would have undoubtedly succeeded in wiping out the derivatives language from the still-pending financial reform bill. Now, the outcome is in doubt.

In another break with “go along to get along” tradition, Lincoln has also been publicly backed by two powerful regional Federal Reserve Bank presidents, Dallas Fed chief Richard Fisher and Kansas City Fed chief Thomas Hoenig. Both men issued letters to Senator Lincoln on June 10, endorsing her derivatives ban, and “reinstatement of Glass-Steagall-type laws to separate higher-risk, often more levered, activities of investment banks from the commercial banking system.”

One senior U.S. intelligence source confirmed in discussions with *EIR* this week that, “there are significant numbers of people at the Fed, and even at the Treasury Department, who support a return to Glass-Steagall.” He added that, if the ongoing House-Senate conference fails to produce a financial reform bill with real teeth, “the backlash could be overwhelming, and could be the driver for Glass-Steagall being implemented, sooner than most people think possible.” He added that the Obama Administration, along with the top leadership of both the Democratic and Republican parties, are oblivious to the “French Revolution alert”—what LaRouche refers to as the “mass strike.”

It would appear that some of the recent attacks on TBTF (“too big to fail”) institutions are driven by the

fear that Wall Street and London will prevail on the House-Senate conference, and kill the Lincoln anti-derivatives provision, and block any serious inclusion of Glass-Steagall. On a deeper level, some relatively sane economists are bracing for another major financial blowout, very soon. This was the explicit message in two articles by former IMF chief economist Simon Johnson, circulated by Roubini Global Economics. On June 7, Johnson gave an extensive account of a June 3 speech by Dallas Fed president Fisher, at the Southwestern Graduate School of Banking, in which he declared that the TBTFs had to be broken up, and that no amount of regulation would work without that.

Fisher told the audience, “Regulators have, for the most part, tiptoed around these larger institutions [big banks]. Despite the damage they did, failing big banks were allowed to lumber on, with government support. It should come as no surprise that the industry is unfortunately evolving toward larger and larger bank size with financial resources concentrated in fewer and fewer hands. . . . As a result of public policy, big banks have become indestructible. Big banks that took on high risks and generated unsustainable losses received a public benefit: TBTF support. As a result, more conservative banks were denied the market share that would have been theirs if mismanaged big banks had been allowed to go out of business. In essence, conservative banks faced publicly backed competition.”

Fisher added, “The system has become slanted not only toward bigness but also high risk.” He further warned, “We know from intuition and experience that any financial institution deemed TBTF will not be allowed to fail in the traditional sense. When such an institution becomes troubled, its creditors are protected in the name of market stability. The TBTF problem is exacerbated if the central bank and regulators view wiping out big bank shareholders as too disruptive, extending this measure of protection to ordinary equity holders.” Fisher’s ultimate conclusion: The TBTFs must be busted up.

In a second June 10 document, also circulated by Nouriel Roubini, Simon Johnson warned that Wall Street was out to kill the Lincoln derivatives regulation, and that President Obama and the White House team,



EIRNS/Joanne McAndrews

LaRouche PAC's mobilization to restore the Glass-Steagall firewall between commercial and investment banking is garnering support across the political spectrum. Here, an LPAC rally in Washington, May 18, 2010.

led by chief economic advisor Larry Summers—who, as Treasury Secretary in the Clinton Administration was responsible for the repeal of Glass-Steagall—are totally in lockstep with the megabanks. “We will learn a great deal in the coming weeks, not just about the future stability of our financial system, but also for what President Obama really stands.”

Obama Is a British Puppet

LaRouche has already clearly shown where President Obama stands: The President is a British puppet, who will do everything in his power to protect the existing British system of pirate offshore finance, and defend the power of the British Crown apparatus. This is why the United States stands zero chance of survival so long as Barack Obama remains in office. He must be forced to step down, through Constitutionally prescribed means—before a June-July collapse hits.

Roubini, in a May 18 interview with TruthOut, was even more blunt than his colleague Johnson, implicitly addressing LaRouche's insistence that an immediate enactment of Glass-Steagall is the unavoidable first step to avert destruction: “My view is that if banks are too big to fail, using higher capital charges and an insolvency regime is not going to work. If they're too big to fail, they're just too big, and they should be broken up.

“If they're too big to fail, they're also becoming too big to be saved, too big to be bailed out, and too big to be managed. No CEO can monitor the activities of thou-

sands of separate profit and loss statements, and the activities of thousands of different bankers and traders. So that's one dimension. We must be capable of going beyond the Volcker Rule, which is essentially Glass-Steagall-Lite. We need to go all the way and implement the kind of restrictions between commercial banking and investment banking that existed under Glass-Steagall.”

Asked why he was critical of the Volcker Rule, Roubini explained, “The Volcker Rule goes in the right direction, but in my view, the model of the financial supermarket where within one institution you have commercial banking, investment banking, underwriting of securities, market-making and dealing, proprietary trading, hedge fund activity, private equity activity, asset management, insurance—this model has been a disaster. The institution becomes too big to fail and too big to manage.

“It also creates massive conflicts of interest. If you look at the cases against Goldman Sachs and Morgan Stanley, leaving aside whether there was any fraud or illegal activity—that's for a court to decide—there is still a fundamental conflict of interest. These institutions are always on every side of every deal. That's an inherent conflict of interest that cannot be addressed with Chinese walls [internal company barriers between different aspects of its business].”

The Mass Strike Speaks

These actions by some leading economists are useful, reflecting the deep impact of LaRouche's long-standing forecasts about the demise of the entire system, and the emergency measures required to avert a new dark age—starting with the immediate reinstating of Glass-Steagall. But the outcome of this fight is going to be decided on a different battlefield, one shaped by the growing mass-strike dynamic.

This mass strike factor was clearly demonstrated in Brookline, Mass., on June 13, when LaRouche Democratic Congressional candidate Rachel Brown directly confronted Rep. Barney Frank—chairman of the House Financial Services Committee—in a Democratic candidates debate, charging Frank with sabotaging the passage of Glass-Steagall. Under “normal” circumstances, Frank would never have shown up in the same room as Brown, who nailed him last Summer at a town hall meeting, for his support of Nazi ObamaCare. But Frank is running scared, after having served in Congress since 1980, but is now facing an enraged electorate that is fed up with the Washington sellout, and a serious challenger.

LaRouche Dem Clobbers Bailout Barney Frank

June 15—*LaRouche Democrat Rachel Brown, whose challenge to Rep. Barney Frank last Summer, at a town hall meeting in Boston, over his support for the bank bailout and ObamaCare, went viral over the Internet, nailed him again at a candidates debate in Brookline on June 13. Brown is running against Frank for the Democrat nomination in Massachusetts' 4th C.D. The primary is on Sept. 14. Here are excerpts from the debate, in which Barney, once again, hoists himself on his own petard.*

Rachel Brown: Hi. I'm Rachel Brown, I'm a Democrat for Congress, and the main thrust of my campaign right now represents a fight to restore Glass-Steagall, and to impeach Obama.

The reason why, is that we have to put up a fight right now for the interests of the American population, which is not being done. As a member of the LaRouche organization, what I've been fighting for, for the last ten years or so, is a return to the Franklin Roosevelt policies of economy, which involve a productive industrial base, and a serious regulation of banking.

We warned about the role of derivatives, in the 1990s. This financial crisis began around 1987, with Greenspan's imposition of derivatives. In 2002, members of my campaign sat down in Barney Frank's office, and warned him about the role of derivatives. He said, there's no problem. In 2007, I was part of a move to freeze foreclosures, called the Homeowners and Bank Protection Act. This would have frozen foreclosures, and therefore, created a firewall of protection between the blowout of the mortgage-backed securities, and the rest of the banking system, which would continue to function for the real economy.

In 2007, Barney Frank said, "No, we don't need to do that"; I've got it under control. Now, what has happened? Foreclosures are spiralling out of control, and we still have no solution in sight from the current Congress....

Part of my platform is also the space program. We need a mission to actually land somewhere in space.

Yes, we've been to the Moon before, but we should actually develop it as an industrial base, to go to Mars. This is what human beings do. We discover things. We discover things, and that's how we improve our existence, and the existence of future generations....

Barney Frank: ...Now I will say that I don't feel that I'm being all that generous, when I urge people to listen to my opponent in the primaries, because I don't know whether I do better when I talk, or she talks. I will say that I want to address clearly the issues in this campaign: I am *not* for impeaching President Obama. And spending probably a trillion dollars to go to Mars, when we're being told we haven't got the funding to do things domestically that are very important—I'm also opposed to that. And, in fact, what President Obama has done, is to show up some of the hypocrisy of some of my conservative friends, who talk about, "Oh, you want to cut the deficit," because he is proposing a restraint on space spending.

Let's be very clear. Talk to scientists, and they will tell you that space exploration by instrumentation, is very important. And yes, we did go to the Moon, and there is some limited role for human space travel—they fixed the Hubble telescope. But, in general, spending vast amounts on human beings, detracts from getting the best bang for the buck, in terms of scientific research. And by the way, NASA is the National Atmospheric [sic] and Space Administration¹—and too little has been done about atmospheric research. So, when I talk to scientists, they very much disagree with that proposal to go to Mars.

Let me just say one last thing about the financial reform. I voted against the repeal of Glass-Steagall. That happened a while ago. We are implementing many of the policies that are represented with Paul Volcker, but the notion that that's the cure-all—let me be very clear to people—whether Glass-Steagall was in effect or not, would have had no impact on AIG. Whether Glass-Steagall was in effect or not, had no impact on Lehman Brothers. There were serious problems in the economy that post-date the whole Glass-Steagall situation. But we are going to be imposing some severe restraints on what banks can do, under the leadership of Paul Volcker; I'm very glad we're going to be able to do that.

1. NASA actually stands for National Aeronautics and Space Administration, something one would expect a 15-term Congressman to know.

Robert and Clara Schumann, And Their Teacher, J.S. Bach

by Michelle Rasmussen

Dedicated to the memory of Susan Schlanger.¹

Prologue

Two hundred years ago, on June 8, 1810, in a town called Zwickau in what was then the central part of Germany, Robert Schumann was born to a bookseller and his wife. As he grew up, he yearned to develop his creative powers to express beautiful, profound ideas in both music and words.

Schumann started by writing music for the piano, then challenging chamber music, wonderful songs, and great symphonies. He would often write music in a single genre at a time, to concentrate on mastering each, before moving on to the next.

His beloved Clara would be his muse, his composition student, his collaborator, and the greatest promoter of his works, as well as his wife and the mother of his seven children. Their “love and life,” the name of one of his best song cycles, serves still as a role model of a marriage built on the commitment to help develop each others’ creativity—giving joy to the world.

1. Susan Schlanger fought a long, heroic fight against cancer, while she continued to be one of the leaders of Lyndon LaRouche’s political campaign in the U.S.A. until her death in 2009. She loved Robert Schumann’s music, and the first draft of this article was written for a *Festschrift* for her a few months before she died.

The First Movement

Throughout this year of 2010, Classical music lovers around the world are celebrating the 200th birthday of the great German composer Robert Schumann. This article is a contribution to that celebration. As we look back to find joy in Schumann’s musical ideas, so did Schumann, himself, look back to the creative mind of Johann Sebastian Bach.

This article is the second in a series exploring how the works of Johann Sebastian Bach, especially his groundbreaking series of preludes and fugues,² in all keys, a celebration and exploration of the revolutionary new well-tempered musical tuning system, entitled the *Well-Tempered Clavier (WTC)*,³ became teaching manuals for composers who lived after him. The first article, “Mozart, Bach and the ‘Musical Midwife,’” discussed how Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was inspired by Bach.⁴

2. In the first approximation, a fugue is a kind of advanced, freestyle canon, which will be defined more precisely later in this article.

3. *The Well-Tempered Clavier*, in two volumes, each containing a series of fugues and preludes in all keys, was written by Bach to explore the revolutionary new tuning system called well-tempering, designed to allow music to be played in all keys, and to modulate, or move, from key to key within a single composition. See the box on “The Revolution of Bach’s ‘Well-Tempered Clavier,’” page 44.

4. See <http://www.schillerinstitut.dk/bach.html>



The creativity of musicians Clara and Robert Schumann was nourished by Bach, whose works they studied together during their honeymoon, and long after.

Now, the story of how both Robert and Clara Schumann learned to compose directly from Bach will be told.

Bach was literally Schumann's music teacher, though he no longer lived. Schumann recognized that the best way to learn to write music that would move his listeners, would be to go directly to the source. It was Bach, which in German means "brook," Schumann thirsted after. It was Bach who gave Schumann his musical nourishment, and shared with him the secrets of his creative soul. Schumann did what Lyndon LaRouche has always said is the best way to learn: He strived to relive Bach's compositional method by immersing himself in his works, especially Bach's contrapuntal⁵ fugues.

Studying Bach enriched Schumann's power of insight into not only how to write music based on weaving together several, independent voices to form a living unity out of constant change, but, also, insight into the creative powers of the human mind itself, inexpressible in words, but finding expression in that wonderful world

of Classical music. Insight reaching beyond the music experienced by the senses, to the unheard principles that generate musical development, as John Keats wrote:

Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard
Are sweeter; therefore, ye soft pipes, play on;
Not to the sensual ear, but, more endear'd,
Pipe to the spirit ditties of no tone. . . .⁶

Studying Bach increased the ability of Schumann's creative mind to resonate with the ideas of creative minds of the past, to produce revolutionary musical ideas that would, in turn, inspire young musicians, like Johannes Brahms, to produce the breakthroughs of the future.⁷

Schumann sustained that love of Bach through his

5. See footnote 22

6. From John Keats, "Ode on a Grecian Urn."

7. See section of Lyndon LaRouche's May 8, 2010 webcast on musical insight and resonance, *EIR*, May 21, 2010.

life, which can be seen in his works; and Bach also became a central focus of his marriage. In 1840, Robert was finally able to marry his love, Clara, despite great opposition from her father, which drained them both. She was the leading pianist of her generation, much better known than Robert at that time. What did they do to celebrate their marriage? They studied Bach together! Robert's love for Clara, and her musicality, led him to help develop her creative compositional qualities through their joint study of Bach.

From the very beginning, they established a marriage diary, which was to become a central forum for their musical and personal dialogue. Now, it allows us to become, in a sense, a silent, but thoughtful, part of that dialogue, from our vantage point 170 years later.

Sept. 21, 1840 (nine days after their marriage on Sept. 12, 1840:

...We have started with the Fugues⁸ of Bach [from *The Well-Tempered Clavier*—MR]; Robert marks those places where the theme always returns—studying these fugues is really quite interesting and gives me more pleasure each day. Robert reprimanded me very strongly; I had doubled one place in octaves, and thus impermissibly added a fifth voice to the four-voice texture. He was right to denounce this, but it pained me not to have sensed it myself.

Clara⁹

Sept. 26:

Today it is already 14 days that we have been married! How beautifully and happily we've spent these days! But this week we were also fairly busy. Our fugal studies are continuing; every time we play one it becomes more interesting for me. Such great art with such a natural flow; one can say this about almost every one of the fugues. Compared to Bach's, Mendelssohn's fugues really strike one as impoverished, also it is too apparent how they are made, and how difficult it probably was for him at times. Perhaps

8. A fugue, taken from the Italian word "to hunt," is the name of a piece of music where a short musical motif, called the subject, first appears alone, and then, in turn, as the other voices enter, in succession, as if they are chasing each other.

9. Gerd Nauhaus, ed., *The Marriage Diaries of Robert & Clara Schumann* (Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1993), p. 8.



Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750) was the "teacher" of all the brilliant composers of the 19th Century. Much of his work had been buried until the Mendelssohn-Schumann circle of collaborators rediscovered it.

it's foolish for me to want to make a comparison, but this forces itself upon me involuntarily whenever I (as I almost always do) play the Mendelssohn fugues after Bach's. Incidentally, I truly believe there is no one alive today who could write such fugues other than Mendelssohn, who since childhood has lived only with Bach, Händel, Haydn, and other old masters. Clara¹⁰

Sept. 27 to Oct. 3 (third week):

...My Clara has been very diligent; yes, she burns for music. I heard her study new and old etudes by Chopin, also by Henselt, diverse things by Bach [and] my "Fantasie" and "Kreisleriana." Also the F Minor Sonata by Beethoven. We are pursuing our daily studies of *The Well-Tempered Clavier*. Robert¹¹

10. *Ibid.*, p. 11.

11. *Ibid.*, p. 12.



Ludwig van Beethoven in 1803, painting by Christian Hornemann. Robert Schumann studied Beethoven's work intensely, alongside that of Bach.

Oct. 7:

...Last week we finished the first book of the *Well-Tempered Clavier* by Bach, but did not continue our study of the second book—Robert wanted to rest for a week! Clara¹²

In these excerpts from the first few weeks of their marriage diary, Robert and Clara reveal to us that these two great musicians spiritually consummated their marriage by studying Bach's *Well-Tempered Clavier*. As one author put it, "For him this was a chance to share and renew his devotion to the composer he revered above all others, for her it was a moment of revelation, a profound enrichment of her musical education."¹³ She had always composed music, and improvised daily at the piano, encouraged by her father, the piano and voice teacher Friedrich Wieck.¹⁴ Concert pianists also often

12. Ibid., p. 16.

13. Ronald Taylor, *Robert Schumann: His Life and Work* (London: Granada, 1982), pp. 185-186.

14. Wieck had all his piano students study singing, and taught them to play with a singing tone. Nancy B. Reich, *Clara Schumann, The Artist and the Woman* (Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press), p. 281. This is

played their own works, especially to display their virtuosity, but her studies with Robert deepened her musical insight.

After Bach, they jointly studied Beethoven's symphonies, and Mozart and Beethoven overtures, succeeded by Haydn and Mozart quartets, which they played together, side by side, at the piano. Robert also introduced Clara to Goethe, Shakespeare, and other literary Classics.

As you will see below, Robert Schumann, who had no formal musical education while he was growing up, learned to compose by studying the fugues of Bach, especially from the *WTC*, and that was the gift he wanted to give Clara. Clara was famous throughout Europe for her exceptional piano playing, and her repertoire already included some works by Bach (including performances playing Bach together with Felix Mendelssohn, who revived Bach's work).¹⁵¹⁶ But now, she really began to go beyond the notes, and discover the compositional principles Bach used to create his fugues, through the eyes of Robert, the composer. She also then became the first pianist to regularly play Bach fugues during her concerts.¹⁷

The joy that welled up in Robert after their marriage found its musical expression in his "Year of Song," when he wrote his masterpieces *Dichterliebe* and *Frauenliebe und -leben*, and other beautiful songs. Characteristic for many of these songs is that the piano

the authoritative book on Clara in English.

15. Three years before their marriage, in a review of Clara Wieck's composition "Soirées for Piano," Op. 6, Robert, in the guise of his *Davidsbündler* (League of David, an imaginary music society of Schumann's creation) members Florestan and Eusebius, praised both her compositions and the depths of her comprehension of the works of the great masters: "Let Bach penetrate to a depth where even the miner's lamp is threatened with extinction; let Beethoven lash out at the clouds with his titan's fists; whatever our own time has produced in terms of heights and depths—she grasps it all, and recounts it with a charming, maidenly wisdom. At the same time, she has raised her own standards to a degree that leaves one wondering anxiously where it all may lead. I venture no predictions. With such talents one is confronted with curtain after curtain; time lifts them one by one, and what is revealed always differs from what was expected. That one cannot contemplate such a wondrous phenomenon with indifference, that one must follow her spiritual development step by step, may be expected of all those who, in this singular time, acknowledge the natural intimate relationship of kindred spirits, past and present, rather than mere accident or chance..." From Henry Pleasants, ed., *Robert Schumann, Schumann on Music* (Mineola, N.Y.: Dover, 1988), p. 122.

16. See the chart of the works of Bach that Clara performed in the online Appendix at http://www.schillerinstitut.dk/schumann/clara_schumanns_performances_of_bach.pdf

17. As well as Beethoven sonatas, Reich, op. cit., p. 256.

engages a full dialogue with the singer, becoming much more than a mere subordinated accompaniment.

Let's see how Schumann's love of Bach evolved, and how it changed both his method of composing, and the quality of musical ideas in the resulting compositions.

Robert Learns from Bach

In 1817, at the age of seven, Robert began taking music and piano lessons from Baccalaureus Kuntzsch, a professor at the high school in his hometown of Zwickau. Robert became so enthusiastic about music that he made his first attempts to compose. His ability to improvise at the piano included funny musical character sketches of his friends.^{18 19}

While enrolled at the university in Leipzig to study law (due to pressure from his mother), he and a group of music-loving students met once a week to play chamber music. "In the intervals, they conversed on musical matters, especially of the old master Bach and his *Well-Tempered Clavichord*, even then a source of ardent study to Schumann, and always laid upon his piano."²⁰ He was also inspired to compose several pieces during this period.

In 1828, at the age of 17, Schumann met Clara Wieck for the first time, when the eight-year-old pianist performed in Leipzig. Her playing made such an impression on him, that he decided to drop his law studies to study piano with Clara's father, Friedrich Wieck. Living with the Wiecks, Robert continued his lessons for about a year. The damage to one of his fingers, due to practicing with a mechanical device he himself invented, eliminated the thought of becoming a concert pianist, and turned his destiny toward composition.

At the same time, in Berlin, his later musical co-conspirator, Felix Mendelssohn, grandson of the great Jewish

philosopher Moses Mendelssohn, one year younger than Schumann, erected a musical milestone, by reviving the work of Bach, as only a few of his works were still in circulation at that time. In 1829, Mendelssohn literally dusted off the manuscript of Bach's greatest choral work, *The Saint Matthew Passion*, directing the first performance (of excerpts) since Bach's death in 1750, at the Berlin Singakademie. This caused a great sensation, and reopened the eyes of the musical world to the forgotten works of this great master. Mendelssohn's friend and co-initiator of the project, the actor Eduard Devrient, would later write in his memoirs, that Mendelssohn exclaimed: "To think that it took an actor and a Jew's son to revive the greatest Christian music for the world!"²¹

As Robert would later write, "Mozart and Haydn had but a partial and one-sided knowledge of Bach. No one can guess how Bach would have influenced their productivity, had they known him in all his greatness."

Back to the young Robert. By now he had decided to fully devote himself to composing and writing about music. In 1831, he started a brief period of study of harmony and counterpoint²² (the basics of thorough bass, simple and double counterpoint, as far as canons²³) with the director of music at the Leipzig Opera, Heinrich Dorn, who would also teach counterpoint to the 12-year-old Clara, starting the year after.²⁴ But Robert also studied Bach on his own.

21. Steven P. Meyer, "Moses Mendelssohn and the Bach Tradition," http://www.schillerinstitute.org/fid_97-01/992_mend_spm.html

22. The art of writing two or more lines, or voices, of music designed to be in dialogue with each other, from "point against point," writing a contrary note to a given note, or point. For example, adding one, or more, counterpoint voice(s), to a well-known psalmic melody.

When writing counterpoint, the composer strives to enable each voice to be a coherent, melodic voice, in and of itself. However, through natural development of each of the voices, including the use of the inversion of musical intervals or themes, they come into conflict with each other, creating dissonances, or musical intervals that are uncomfortable, that create tension, and demand to be resolved. This creates an impetus for paradox, surprise, development, and change in the music. The art of counterpoint developed over centuries, and reached its highest point with Bach's music.

23. Thorough bass is the art of inventing an accompaniment to a given bass line, where the composer has given harmonic indications in the form of numbers representing the basic intervals to be used (for example "4" means a fourth above the given bass note.) Studying thorough bass is a good intermediate step to composing. Double counterpoint is the art of writing two lines of music which can be inverted—that is, each line can either be on top or on the bottom. Note that when inverting two lines of music, the intervals between them will be changed.

24. Clara would also take counterpoint lessons with Siegfried Dehn, a leading theorist, in 1837. Reich, op. cit., p. 215.

18. Joseph Wilhelm von Wasielewski, *Life of Robert Schumann* (Detroit Reprints in Music, Information Coordinators, 1975), pp. 17-18. Wasielewski, a musician who knew Schumann personally, was the composer's first biographer.

19. Especially through the influence of his father, Augustus, who was a bookseller and literary figure, Robert was also drawn to literature, an interest which continued throughout his life. While at school, he studied the works of Friedrich Schiller, Goethe, the Greek tragedians, and Jean Paul Richter, among others. (Schiller said of Richter, who Schumann said had a big influence on him, that he would have been worthy of admiration if he had made as good use of his riches, as other men made of their poverty.) It is from this period that Schumann began to write about musical aesthetics, and he would continue to communicate his insights into music, through his writings.

20. Wasielewski, op. cit.



Wikipedia Commons/Peter Zeliznak

Robert Schumann wrote that “Mozart and Haydn had but a partial and one-sided knowledge of Bach. No one can guess how Bach would have influenced their productivity, had they known him in all his greatness.” Left, Franz Josef Haydn; right, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

Then, already in 1832, Schumann stopped taking lessons from Dorn, because “my entire being rebels against every external influence, and I have to discover things on my own for the first time, in order to assimilate them and put them in their proper place.”²⁵

In a letter to Kuntzsch on July 27, 1832, Schumann wrote:

A few months ago I finished my theoretical course with Dorn, having got as far as canons, which I have been studying by myself after Marpurg, who is a capital theorist. Otherwise Sebastian Bach’s *Well-Tempered Clavier* is my grammar, and is certainly the best. I have taken the fugues one by one, and dissected them down to their minutest parts. The advantage of this is great, and seems to have a strengthening moral

effect upon one’s whole system; for Bach was a thorough man, all over, there is nothing sickly or stunted about him, and his works seem written for eternity. Now I must learn to read scores and study instrumentation. . . .²⁶

Schumann called the *WTC* the “book of books,” which he later recommended that his students play every day. As Schumann’s first biographer put it, concerning the Winter of 1832-33, “He especially and eagerly practiced counterpoint, urged thereto by the assiduous study of the great master Bach.”

Robert was also inspired by the pedagogical sessions he had with Clara, even before they were married. He writes in his diary that he thought up a motif (G-C-D-G’) while he and Clara played four-handed piano together, sight-reading through six of Bach’s fugues. Transposed down a fifth, it became the bass counter-

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25. Cited in Peter F. Ostwald, *Schumann: The Inner Voices of a Musical Genius* (Boston: Northeastern University Press), 1985, p. 88; from Robert Schumann, *Jugendbriefe*, pp. 168-169.

26. May Herbert, ed., *Early Letters of Robert Schumann* (London: George Bell and Sons, 1888), at <http://www.archive.org>, p. 179.

The Revolution of Bach's 'Well-Tempered Clavier'

Bach's *Well-Tempered Clavier* (1722) has been referred to as the "Old Testament" of Classical piano music. (The New Testament being Beethoven's piano sonatas.) Book I of the *Well-Tempered Clavier* (BWV 846-69) contained 24 preludes and fugues, one for each of the major and minor keys.

A second book, *Twenty-four New Preludes and Fugues*, which repeated the procedure with 24 new compositions, was written between 1740 and 1744 (BWV 870-93).

Bach used this work to explore, in depth, the new musical possibilities that arose as a result of the development of a new system of tuning keyboard instruments, called well-tempering, which could give these fixed-note instruments increased ability to play multi-voiced, or polyphonic music, as if there were different species of human voices singing together, with similar flexibility and irony.

In 1691, the German organist and mathematician Andreas Werckmeister (1645-1706) published a treatise entitled, "Musical Temperament or ... mathematical instruction how to produce ... a well-tempered intonation on the clavier." Bach, Werckmeister, and others who supported the well-tempered system, rejected the previously held idea that musical intervals in the physical universe, had to conform to abstract mathematical proportions. This idea had put a straitjacket on the musical universe, limiting it to only those keys in which "pure" intervals could be played.

The new movement, of which Bach was a leader, created systems in which it would be possible to play music in all keys. The "comma" (the part of the octave that is left over if only mathematically "pure" musical intervals are used) was distributed unequally throughout all of the keys. (Different keys had different-sized intervals, giving each key its own nuance or "color," creating a "musical palette," which is lost in the modern practice of "equal-tempering," where all half-notes have the same value.) It were then possible both to write music in every key, and to modulate—to move from one key to any another—within the same piece of music, in a way not possible before.

The musical universe was liberated from a system

centered in the key-in-itself, or its closest neighbors, to being a system that was expanded to encompass all of the major and minor keys. In addition, Bach's use of the Lydian interval, previously banned, and other lawfully created dissonances, served as a musical transcendental bridge, to allow musical development to supercede even the 24-key system.

Musical action was transformed from being limited to change within a few keys, to becoming action based on the unlimited development of musical ideas throughout the entire "24-key-plus" musical universe, where musical development takes advantage of explicit and implicit relations between a whole range of different keys; where the possibilities to create musical change, transformation, paradox, and development are increased to the maximum.

"As any listener to a Bach composition can easily recognize," wrote Bruce Director in *New Federalist*, May 28, 2001, "the position of any note, is an ambiguity, that becomes less ambiguous, as the composition unfolds, and the intervals so generated, and their inversions, are heard with respect to the well-tempered system of *bel canto* polyphony as a whole. It is the change, with respect to the whole well-tempered system, that determines the notes, not the notes that determine the change."

Just before Bach, other composers had experimented with writing single pieces which modulated throughout all the keys, or with writing different pieces for all 24 keys. But Bach's musical genius surpassed them. Bach-family biographer, Karl Geiringer, writes that Bach realized that the new system could revolutionize the method of fugal composition. Before, change was only possible by introducing new musical subjects or "counter-subjects," or variations of the theme. Now, change was possible by writing developmental sections, called episodes, which would transport the theme from one key to another, with the establishment of the new key being solidified by the theme being announced in the new key. A greater "oneness" existed than ever before, because the material for the episodes was taken directly from the main theme, or the theme's counterpoint.

Bach continued to develop his fugal compositional method, later creating such masterpieces of creativity as the *Musical Offering*, and the *Art of the Fugue*.

From "Bach, Mozart and the 'Musical Midwife,'" by Michelle Rasmussen (www.schillerinstitut.dk/bach.html).

Continued from page 43

point for his 1833 “Impromptus,” variations upon one of Clara’s themes.²⁷ In an autobiographical sketch, Schumann records that the “Impromptus” were the “result of the stimulation” of studying Bach’s works during the 1830s. There, he experimented with different contrapuntal principles of change, becoming “a musical realization of what we will soon encounter as the historical imperative of Schumann’s [literary] criticism: the invocation of the past as an inspirational source for a ‘new poetic age.’”²⁸

This, then, would become the idea expressed in the manifesto he wrote in 1834, upon launching his *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* (*New Magazine for Music*). The goal was “to recall the old times and their works with great emphasis, thus to draw attention to the fact that fresh artistic beauties can be strengthened only at such pure sources, and then to attack as inartistic the works of the present generation—since they proceed from the praises of superficial virtuosos.”²⁹ This is the central idea of any renaissance, or re-birth, and it was this idea which became both the guiding principle of Schumann’s intellectual development, and the principle he brought to both his listeners, and his readers.

This magazine would also serve as the forum he used to wage his “Davidsbündler” battles against the musical “Philistines,” who only prized virtuoso effects, or form only, without deep content. Schumann, with help from Mendelssohn, and later Brahms, would wield his musical and literary pen against Richard Wagner, Franz Liszt, and the other Romantics.³⁰

‘The History of the Fugue’

From 1836 to 1838, Robert began his second phase of contrapuntal study. In 1837, there were two periods in which he worked on mastering counterpoint.³¹ It was during this period that he copied Bach’s masterpiece

The Art of the Fugue in order to study it from the inside. In October, he studied Marpurg’s treatise on fugues³² and also delved into Bach’s organ fugues. Yet, he was not satisfied with his own attempt to write a fugue, so he went back to his studies, which intensified by Nov. 2 into a *Fugenpassion* (fugal passion), followed two days later by a *Fugenwuth* (fugal frenzy).

The culmination was the *Fugengeschichte* (*The History of the Fugue*)—a 15-page manuscript containing Schumann’s own examples of fugal techniques taken from Bach and Georg Muffat, and quotes from Marpurg’s treatise.^{33,34}

This author has obtained a copy of the still-unpublished *The History of the Fugue* from the Robert Schumann Haus, in his birthplace, Zwickau. The first chance to gaze at Robert’s own hand-written musical notation from his examples of fugal themes and expositions, his crossing out of examples he was not satisfied with, and his own textual pedagogical notations, was an especially moving experience.

It has often been suggested that *The History of the Fugue* was written by Robert as a pedagogical workbook to teach Clara fugal composition.³⁵ Whether for Clara, for Robert himself, or others, as one plays through the fugal themes and full or partial expositions contained in the manuscript, one can relive Schumann’s search for the secrets contained in Bach’s art of counterpoint. (An exposition is the beginning of a fugue, which contains, in succession, the entrance of the theme in all of the individual voices of that particular fugue, and the simultaneous counterpoint in the non-theme voices, until the cadence³⁶ after the entrance of the last voice.) He notes which themes are good, and should be developed later, and which are not good enough to be a seed crystal for contrapuntal development.

In one case (see **Figure 1**), he develops the same theme in three different ways—that is, the theme is the same, but when he comes to the entrance of the second voice, known as the “answer,” he “tries on” three different sizes for the first interval. The theme, as heard in the

27. “Romance variée,” Op. 3, John Daverio, *Robert Schumann: Herald of a “New Poetic Age”* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1997), p. 100.

28. Invertible counterpoint in No. 3; Clara’s theme as a migrating *cantus firmus* in Nos. 4 and 8; and the finale, plus the transformation of Clara’s theme throughout. Daverio, op. cit., pp. 108-109.

29. “Schumann and his Music,” by Melvin Maddocks and the editors of Time-Life, record notes, 1977, Time-Life Records, Alexandria, Virginia, p. 10, and David Shavin, “Rebecca Mendelssohn Dirichlet’s Complex Domain,” *EIR*, June 11, 2010.

30. For more about the Davidsbündler, see: <http://davidsbuendler.freehostia.com/march.htm>

31. Material for this section is taken from Daverio, op. cit., p. 163.

32. Marpurg wrote his *Abhandlungen von der Fuge* in 1753.

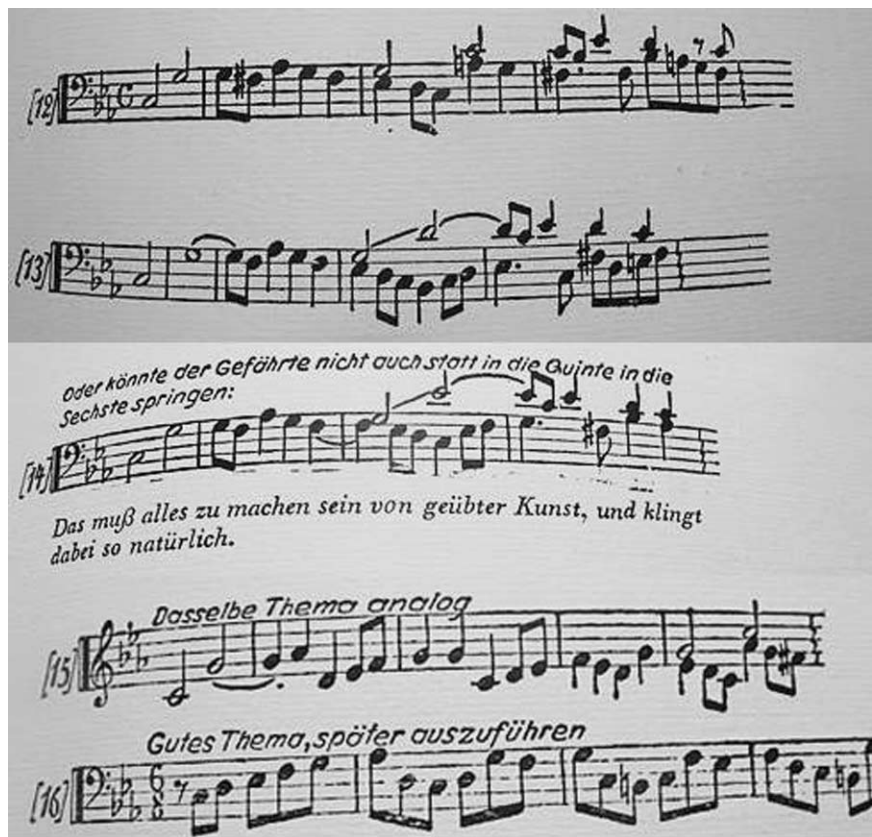
33. Daverio, op. cit., p. 162.

34. Georg Muffat (1653-1704) was a Baroque composer. He wrote *Regulae Concentuum Partiturae*, a treatise on thorough bass and counterpoint.

35. Daverio, op. cit., p. 162.

36. A cadence is a temporary harmonically pleasing resting place, like a comma in a sentence, signaling the end of a section of music.

FIGURE 1



Boetticher, 1941

From Schumann's "The History of the Fugue," examples 12-16. Examples 12-14 show the same theme with three different answers. The first interval of each of the second voices increases in size. Notice that the continuation of the first voice is therefore changed.

Schumann's notations, corresponding to the numbering of the lines, are:

14. [above the musical line] Or could the companion [the answer] not jump to the sixth, rather than the fifth?

[below] To be done skillfully, in which case it will all sound perfectly natural.

15. The same theme, analogous

16. Good theme, to be developed later

first voice, begins by jumping up a fifth, from "c" to "g." When the second voice enters, he experiments with reshaping the first interval, first writing a fourth up, from "g" to "c" (an inversion of the fifth which completes the octave from "c" to "c"), then trying again with a fifth up, from "g" to "d" (another type of inversion which duplicates the size of the original interval), and finally, with a sixth, from "g" to "e'."

The fun part is that the counterpoint changes each time—that is, the continuation of the first voice, simultaneously heard while the second voice is playing the theme. The change of the size of the interval which begins the second voice, changes the musical "field," and, therefore, the counterpoint also has to change. In example 16, Schumann writes a variation of this same theme, now in a triplet setting, which he thinks is good, writing that he should develop it later into a full fugue. In this case, when the second voice enters, he chooses to repeat the interval of a fifth up, the middle example explained above, for the "answer."

Another thing that struck me is that Schumann experiments with the different contrapuntal principles of

change within his own tonal language. In other words, one can clearly hear that they are written by Schumann, and not by Bach.

And Schumann was explicit that contrapuntal devices were to be used in the service of making living, beautiful music, not dead, mechanical, almost "mathematical," pieces. "The best fugue will always be the one that the public takes—for a Strauss waltz; in other words, where the artistic roots are covered as are those of a flower, so that we only perceive the blossom," he wrote in a review of Mendelssohn's "Preludes and Fugues," Op. 35, in 1837.³⁷

Most of Schumann's difficult-to-read handwriting in *The History of the Fugue* is deciphered by Wolfgang Boetticher in his book *Robert Schumann. Einführung in Persönlichkeit und Werk* (1941),³⁸ which may be found in the Internet appendix to this article (http://www.schillerinstitut.dk/schumann/schumanns_fugal_theme_from_other_manuscripts.pdf).

37. Daverio, op. cit., p. 309.

38. (Berlin: Bernhard Hahnfeld Verlag, 1941), pp. 604-607.

In a letter to Clara during this second period of counterpoint study, Robert documented, “I give several hours daily to the serious study of Bach and Beethoven, outside my own studies.”³⁹ And in 1838, he wrote, “Bach is my daily bread. I refresh myself in his presence and perpetually draw new ideas from him.”⁴⁰ The love of Bach shared by Schumann and Bach-reviver Mendelssohn, was an important part of their friendship, which aided the process of reviving the great master’s work. “Mendelssohn had a lot of Bach’s great chorales copied for me, and I was just raving about them when C— arrived,” he tells Clara in 1839.^{41 42}



Felix Mendelssohn was a close collaborator of the Schumanns, sharing with them the project to revive the works of Bach. Referring to himself and collaborator Eduard Devrient, an actor, Mendelssohn said: “To think that it took an actor and a Jew’s son to revive the greatest Christian music for the world!”

And how did Schumann’s Bach studies develop his ability to compose? In his early compositions, in addition to what was mentioned before on the independent role of the piano in many of his 1840 songs, you can see

Bach’s influence by the way the inner, contrapuntal lines weave their way through his piano music.⁴³

To conclude this section, look over Schumann’s shoulder as he writes down his thoughts in 1838:

...I feel that my path is fairly solitary; no acclaiming crowd inspires me to fresh effort, but I keep my eyes fixed on my great examples, Bach and Beethoven, whose far-off images give un-failing help and encouragement.... The human heart is often a strange spectacle in which sorrow

and joy are strangely blended. You have still to expect my best work; for I am conscious of a certain inward strength, and can even go so far as to say that I believe the science of sound, considered as the soul’s speech, to be still in its infancy. May my good genius inspire me, and bring this undeveloped science to maturity.⁴⁴

1845: The Year of ‘Fugal Passion’

Robert and Clara’s 1840 “honeymoon” studies of Bach were not abandoned, but continued to be a source of creative insight. 1845 became an intensive period of Bach studies and contrapuntal composition for the both of them, after Robert came back from accompanying Clara on a tour to Russia suffering from a serious nervous condition. “I lost every melody as

soon as I conceived it,” he wrote. “My mental ear was overstrained.”⁴⁵ What did he do to renew his creative powers? He went back to his source of inspiration—Bach. From his diary in January 1845, the beginning of Robert’s year of “fugal passion,” we learn that their fugue studies, (which included a counterpoint treatise by Luigi Cherubini, 1760-1842) were moving industriously ahead. And from Clara’s diary:

Today we began contrapuntal studies that gave me much pleasure, despite all the trouble, because I soon saw what I had not believed possible—I wrote a fugue and then several more since we are continuing the studies on a daily basis. I cannot thank Robert enough for his patience with me and am doubly happy when something is successful since he can view it as

39. Dr. Karl Storck, ed., Hannah Bryant, trans., *Letters of Robert Schumann* (New York: Arno Press, 1979), p. 191.

40. Taylor, op. cit., p. 71.

41. Herbert, op. cit., *Early Letters of Robert Schumann*, Oct. 10, 1839, p. 294.

42. The Schumanns and Mendelssohns were in close touch for 12 years, with regular contact during 1841-44 when they all lived in Leipzig. Mendelssohn also conducted performances of Schumann’s works. Alan Walker and Frank Cooper, *Robert Schumann: The Man and His Music* (New York: Arno Press, 1979), p. 290.

43. *Ibid.*, p. 298.

44. Storck, op. cit., pp. 112-13, in a letter to Simonin de Sire on Feb. 8, 1838.

45. Wasielewski, op. cit., p. 148.

his work as well. He himself is in the midst of a fugue passion.⁴⁶

Schumann was conscious of the fact that the fugal passion period also caused a “completely new manner of composing,” as he put it in his diary. Whereas before, he drew his inspiration from improvising at the piano, “a mode of labor prejudicial to the creative process from within,”⁴⁷ he now developed a reflective thought process to create his musical ideas, “inventing and working out everything in my head,”⁴⁸ before putting his hands on the keys. “The most important thing is for the musician to purify his inner ear,” was the way he phrased his recommendation to musicians in 1852.⁴⁹ Author John Daverio writes of the musical effects of this new type of creative process: “Simply put, the linear development of a melodic entity begins to recede in favour of a rich web of simultaneously elaborated motivic combinations,”⁵⁰ as a result of Schumann’s contrapuntal studies. This description also gives a hint as to the essence of Bach’s genius, the understanding of which would develop Schumann’s own creative powers—the ability to create a beautiful, unified, yet dynamically changing musical process, consisting of consecutive musical development of the different voices, and of the whole, horizontally over time, at the same time that the individual voices simultaneously interact with each other as if in a drama.

Reflecting on his own changing thought processes during the transitional year of 1845, Schumann wrote to Mendelssohn on Dec. 5, 1845:

For me it is special and wonderful that almost every motif which forms within me already has the qualities which allow it to be used in many contrapuntal combinations, and in this I am not thinking in the least of formulating themes which lend themselves to development in this strict medium in this or that manner. They come

of themselves, without reflection, they are quite natural and spontaneous.

Yet at some point during the next year, when the change in Schumann’s compositional method from that of improvising at the piano, to working with musical ideas as thought objects, was more advanced, he recalled that in 1832, he had agreed with the statement: “I believe that the more an artist uses imagination, the more he is an artist. The more he uses reflection, the less he is an artist. Miltitz.” Looking back on this 15 years later, he ironically pointed out “then Bach would have had a bad nature.”⁵¹

To concentrate on reliving Bach’s method of contrapuntal composition, Robert wrote a series of works. In February and March, he again wrote “fugal passion” in the family diary. After a year of frustrated attempts to compose, he wrote his “Four Fugues,” followed by more ambitious musical projects. The G. Henle Verlag edition of these works (Gerhard Weinberger, ed., *Robert Schumann, Werke für Orgel oder Pedalklavier*, 1986) includes the following introduction:

At the beginning of 1845, Robert Schumann, together with Clara, embarked on an intensive course of contrapuntal studies in Dresden. It had long been his goal to obtain complete command of the polyphonic⁵² style, and he pursued this goal tirelessly. His demand to apply the highest artistic standards in the creation of contrapuntal forms arose from a deep, lifelong veneration of Johann Sebastian Bach. The results are apparent in several groups of works written within a relatively short period beginning in 1845, including the Six Studies in Canonic Form Op. 56 for pedal piano, the Four Sketches Op. 58 for pedal piano, the Six Fugues Op. 60 for organ or pedal piano, and the Four Fugues Op. 72 for piano.

According to Clara, Robert was convinced that he had created “something entirely new” in these compositions. Lo and behold, the last piece in the book is entitled “Six Fugues on the Name BACH,” Op. 60.

46. Cited in Reich, op. cit., p. 243.

47. Wasielewski, op. cit., p. 72.

48. Entry in Schumann’s diary, *Tagesbuch II*, 1846, p. 402, cited in Eric Frederick Jensen, *Schumann* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001), p. 284. However, Schumann also reported that he did not compose his 1840 songs at the piano, but in his head, while standing or walking.

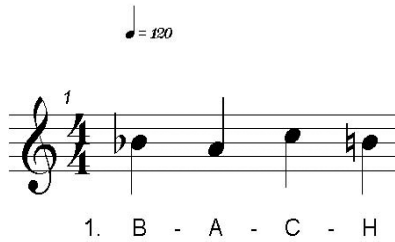
49. *Ibid.*, May 10, 1852, p. 284.

50. Daverio, op. cit., pp. 305-306.

51. Boetticher, op. cit., p. 227.

52. Polyphonic means “many voices” woven together through counterpoint.

FIGURE 2



Bach's musical signature. In Germany, the American "B-flat" is called B, and the American "B-natural" is called "H."

FIGURE 3



The fifth variation from Schumann's Six Fugues, Op. 60, on the letters B-A-C-H. Note that the first four notes are B-A-C-H.

The introduction includes:

The Six Fugues op. 60 on the letters B-A-C-H (the pitches B-flat-A-C-B in German parlance) [Figure 2] were composed between 12 March ("evening: ideas for Bach fugues") and 22 November 1845 ("completion of sixth fugue")... Schumann himself put great store in his B-A-C-H fugues, as is apparent from a letter he wrote to his publisher: "This is a work which occupied me for the whole of the previous year in an effort to make it worthy of the lofty name it bears. It is also a work which, I believe, is likely to outlive my other creations the longest." The overall conception, the thematic material and the extremely high quality of the writing all derive from Bach; this fugue cycle represents the end of a developmental phase which culminated in Schumann's study of Bach's music (the six fugues may be viewed as directly modeled on the "Art of the Fugue") and of the fugue per se. Nevertheless, the fugues are by no means derivative stylistic copies, but effective "character fugues" in the Romantic vein. In the history of organ music, they represent the earliest significant organ compositions on the name B-A-C-H...[See Figure 3.]

Though Schumann wrote that he had worked on this piece for a year, "in an effort to make it worthy of the lofty name it bears," and he believed that it would be "likely to outlive my other creations the longest," ironically, today, the composition is almost totally forgotten.

The Second and Third Symphonies

How did his 1845 counterpoint studies and new method of composition affect his other types of compositions? The first major work he subsequently wrote can give the listener a glimpse of the answer. At the very end of 1845, though still suffering from "melancholia,"⁵³ Schumann started feeling the excitement of new musical ideas bubbling forth. "Symphoniaca," he wrote on Dec. 14 in the house diary, heralding the beginning of what became known as his Second Symphony.

Listen to the slow *Adagio espressivo* movement.⁵⁴ One author, who called it one of Schumann's finest, suggests that "the eight-measure theme of great beauty resembles, in its melodic structure, the aria 'Erbarme Dich'⁵⁵ from J.S. Bach's *St. Matthew Passion*." He relates that, "When Brahms later analyzed this movement, he discovered a reference to Bach's 'Musical Offering,'"⁵⁶ a sign of reverence in Classical music, as in Schumann's variations on "B-A-C-H."

Though this author has no documentation about what Brahms was referring to, he may very well have

53. Schumann himself wrote that he was in a depressed mental state while writing the first movements of this symphony, and only felt healthy again while writing the finale. The process of creative concentration needed to write the symphony helped restore his mental health.

54. For example, George Szell's version: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f6_gZYQNhpI. A free copy of the score is available at the International Music Score Library Project: [http://imslp.org/wiki/Symphony_No.2,_Op.61_\(Schumann,_Robert\)](http://imslp.org/wiki/Symphony_No.2,_Op.61_(Schumann,_Robert))

55. "Erbarme Dich" score, International Music Score Library Project: [http://imslp.org/wiki/St._Matthew_Passion_BWV_244_\(Bach,_Johann_Sebastian\)#Selections](http://imslp.org/wiki/St._Matthew_Passion_BWV_244_(Bach,_Johann_Sebastian)#Selections)

56. Ostwald, op. cit., p. 205.

been thinking about what happens in the middle of the movement,⁵⁷ where the orchestra softly begins a double fugue, that is, a fugue with two different themes, in double counterpoint, where each of two counterpoint voices can either be on the top, or the bottom. The first fugal theme begins by hopping up in thirds and then hops a large interval down, as does the first part of Bach's "Musical Offering" theme. Right there, Schumann's second fugal theme begins, descending chromatically

(by half steps), as does the second part of the "Musical Offering" (Figures 4 and 5). After 12 measures, the strings continue playing the double fugue, while the wind and brass instruments start playing the theme from the very beginning of the movement, marked *espressivo*, now becoming the counterpoint to the double fugue. The movement continues with the dynamic development of these three intertwining themes enveloping the listener.

Here, as in other examples of fugal development in Schumann, he does not create a stiff, academic, dusty treatise, but a moving testament to his search for creative expression in music.

Listen, at the same time, to the fourth movement, marked *Feierlich*, of the Third Symphony, known as the "Rhenish Symphony," written as a musical description of the Cologne Cathedral.⁵⁸ Hear the deeply sensitive fugal development, started by the trombones, the diminution of the theme (the theme played much faster, that is foreshortened), which itself becomes a counterpoint, and then played in canon, creating a "cathedral of sound for us—with its powerfully sustained religious mood."⁵⁹

These are just a few examples of the new kinds of compositions Schumann wrote from 1845-52, which some have called his most creative period, even in light of his wonderful earlier year of song, his piano compo-

FIGURE 4



Bach's Royal Theme from his Musical Offering.

FIGURE 5



The two "double fugue" themes from Schumann's Second Symphony, Adagio espressivo. The first theme is similar to the first part of Bach's Royal Theme, and the second theme is similar to the second part of Bach's theme.

sitions, etc. It would include his year of chamber music, and other great inventions.

'A Textbook for the Composing of Fugues'

Parallel to the aforementioned *The History of the Fugue* from 1837, Schumann wrote a *Textbook for the Composing of Fugues*, completed in September 1848. In the published excerpt, he briefly describes the origin of the term "fugue," and stresses that fugal compositional principles are crucial to every masterpiece, whether written in fugal form or not:

The fugue as we now know it, is, so to speak, the keystone of counterpoint... [Cherubini calls the fugue the] veritable archetype of all musical composition. And in truth, to the extent that they proceed from the very deepest understanding of the art form, practically all masterpieces—including those in a somewhat freer mode—may be traced back to the Fugue form.

57. At letter "O" in the score.

58. There are several performances on YouTube.

59. Walker and Cooper, op. cit., p. 299.

He then discusses how a fugue is composed, and the importance of choosing a good theme. (See box.)

In addition to the fugues and *fugato* sections which

may be heard in Schumann's published music, it is revealed in the sketchbooks covering his later works, that he would even take themes to be used in non-fugal set-

Schumann's 'Textbook for The Composing of Fugues'

Schumann used Fr. W. Marpurg, Abhandlung von der Fuge, 1806; and L. Cherubini, Theorie des Kontrapunkts und der Fuge, 1835, as models for his textbook, according to Boetticher (1942). However, the following crucial sections, differing from similar texts, were written by Schumann, and are translated from excerpts found in Boetticher's book:

The Teaching of the Fugue: . . . The word *Fuga*, which, in Classical Latin, means "flight," and in medieval Latin, "chase," as in the hunt, or pursuit, is already to be found in compositions of the 15th and 16th Centuries [marginal note by Schumann—"Source?"]. The fugue as we now know it, is, so to speak, the keystone of counterpoint. It is here, first and foremost, that one finds applied the lessons so derived, as it may be considered the transition from the strict style to the free one, and moreover, allows possibilities which one would be entitled to expect from a complex art form. In the words of Cherubini, "everything a proper composer needs to know will appear in the Fugue in its rightful place; it is the veritable archetype of all musical composition." And in truth, to the extent that they proceed from the very deepest understanding of the art form, practically all masterpieces, including those in a somewhat freer mode, may be traced back to the Fugue form.

In another sense, [the term] Fugue refers to a piece of music elaborated in two or more voices, based on a Theme, in which the Theme appears in various places (in different voices) and retains its value right unto the end. The Theme may also be called Subject, or Dux (Leader). The Theme having once been stated, it will be repeated by the second voice in the Dominant of the main key (although this may vary at times, depending on the first note of the Dux). This re-exposition is called Answer or *Comes* (that which accom-

panies). The Dux will be set in counterpoint to the Answer, which counterpoint refers to a counter-harmony. The Answer having said its part—in a fugue with several voices—the Theme of the Dux will thereupon enter in the same position in the scale; fourthly, the Answer will enter, etc. . . . All four having ended, there will begin a small interlude, freer, which may, though, be taken from the Theme; this is known as the middle-entry. Following which, whichever voice has not uttered the theme for the longest time will take it up afresh, as a new Answer in a new, though related key.

As the [fugue] proceeds, one attempts to bring the Answers ever closer to the Question (after the necessary, freer middle-entry) . . . and finally closes with a Pedalpoint. . . .

In relation to the Theme: how great, or slight, the effect may be, will ever depend on the quality of the theme itself. Accordingly, the student's greatest care shall go to [the finding of] a good theme. All the skill poured into a work may go to waste, if the basic theme be unsound, or if the underpinning of a substantial basic theme be lacking. However lovely, perhaps, this or that motive, it may prove an unsuitable Fugue Theme. The rigor of this style calls, above all, for a seriousness, a vigor and a dignity of thought—although it is yet a domain open to playfulness, yea even humor. The weak and sentimental lies farthest removed from this style. . . .

The student must also see to it that the Theme not exceed an octave's range. . . . Little is to be achieved though, by rule. Of the essence is that the Theme lie within a natural and, in fact, middle range of the voice that states it. . . . The counter-subjects of a Fugue may appear at the same time as the main one. That being said, a still greater effect will be attained by introducing the counter-subject little by little, bearing in mind as well, that in order to apprehend two themes and their elaboration, considerable ability will be required of the listener's ear. . . .

In relation to the Pedalpoint: This is indeed the place for remote modulations, whereupon the Theme will promptly follow through each of the voices.

tings—a waltz, for example—and investigate their contrapuntal potential as fugues, as part of his compositional process. (See the Internet appendix: “The fugue problem.”)⁶⁰

Schumann’s insight about how crucial fugal compositional principles are to all Classical music masterpieces, is key. Working with the fugal form, based on the contrapuntal development of a single theme, increases the power of the composer to create beautiful music which forms both what LaRouche refers to as “a unity of effect,” or in Plato’s terms, “the One,” and constantly changing, constantly developing music, or “the Many.” A unified composition, which is dynamically changing, in surprising, dramatic ways, is created by taking a single theme, and changing it by looking at its reflection in a non-linear mirror, which leads to developing the theme, itself, in different creative ways, in addition to counterposing other voices to it, which are beautiful in their own right, but are musical ideas born to be played simultaneously with the theme (the counterpoint).⁶¹ Transitional passages, called episodes, based on aspects of the theme or counterpoint, or related new ideas, add to the fun. All causing the music to shine with sparks of provocative paradox and irony—that which really challenges the listeners to be creative themselves.

Concentrating on the anti-entropic⁶² development of a single, simple theme, allows the listener to marvel at the process of development itself. When the theme is played at the end, although it is the same, it is different, because of the development it has undergone. The particular type of development becomes the musical idea of that piece.

The rigorous challenge of composing based on fugal development of a single theme, like Plato’s “the Same” and “the Other,” hones the composer’s ability to do this in all other, freer forms, whether using specific fugal-type development, or not. The potential for dramatic, willfull, anti-entropic development gives Classical music its ability to reflect the developmental

potential of the human mind, the most crucial element of the entire constantly changing universe known to man.

The joyous celebration of the creative powers of the human mind itself, is what makes Classical music so special.

Clara Schumann’s Compositions

And what about Clara? Her compositional skills had now advanced to the point at which she could also write fugues—based on themes of Bach, and of her husband. During that same 1845 “fugal passion” year, Clara wrote three, as yet unpublished, four-part fugues based on themes from Bach’s *WTC*, Book II (Fugues No. 7 in E-flat major BWV 876, No. 9 in E major BWV 878, and 16 in G minor BWV 885), in the space of a few days in February. In fact, two of them are based on the very Bach fugues which Mozart wrote out for string quartet, when he was learning from Bach while attending Baron van Swieten’s musical salon 63 years earlier—fugue No. 7 in E-flat major, and No. 9 in E major. This author has obtained manuscript copies of them, written out by the modern-day Dutch pianist Jozef De Beenhouwer, who recorded Clara’s complete works for piano.

Think of performing a concert expressing the historical sweep of compositions based on these same works. The program would consist of a succession of Bach’s original fugues for keyboard, Mozart’s string quartet versions, where one can hear the counterpoint between the voices much more clearly, followed by Clara Schumann’s fugues based on Bach’s themes, with her own development.

A true dialogue of the masters, and a wonderful example of what LaRouche and others have referred to as “the simultaneity of eternity”!—where humanity in physical space-time, and in eternity, becomes one.

Clara’s Bach-based fugues were immediately followed by three fugues based on themes Robert thought up for her.⁶³ He was so proud of Clara’s musical development, that he arranged for three of her fugues to be published. “I would like to surprise my wife with the Preludes and Fugues for her birthday on Sept. 13,” he wrote to the publisher Breitkopf & Härtel. In an earlier letter to the publisher C.F. Peter, he wrote that Clara may have been the first woman to compose in “this dif-

60. Boetticher, op. cit.

61. For an interactive presentation of some of the different contrapuntal principles of change, see “The Musical Offering, A Musical Pedagogical Workshop by J.S. Bach,” or “The Musical Geometry of Bach’s Puzzle Canons,” by this author, at: www.schillerinstitut.dk/moweb/musical_offering.htm

62. Anti-entropic, a term used by Lyndon LaRouche to characterize our universe, and especially healthy human societal development, is the opposite of entropic or going towards deathly equilibrium or breakdown.

63. Clara also wrote an “F-sharp Minor Prelude and Fugue” at this time. Reich, op. cit., p. 230.



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Robert Schumann's music room in his home in Zwickau, which is now a museum.

ficult genre." They were published as her Op. 16, and included preludes she wrote before each fugue.

Just a few months later, Clara composed her greatest work, her four-movement piano trio, Op. 17.⁶⁴ The development section of the last movement is a *fugato* (a fugal expository development of themes in non-fugal surroundings). She wrote, "There is no greater joy than composing something oneself and then listening to it," although she did not think it came up to the same level as the work of her male colleagues, "There are some nice passages in the trio and I believe it is also fairly successful as far as form is concerned, but naturally it is still women's work, which always

64. Ibid., p. 244. When hearing of the untimely death of composer Fanny Mendelssohn, Felix's sister, Clara wrote that she had intended to dedicate the work to her.

lacks force and occasionally invention."⁶⁵

Yet, the Schumanns' good friend Mendelssohn was especially impressed by her achievement, and much later, the great violinist Joseph Joachim wrote to her, "I recollect a *fugato* in the last movement and remember that Mendelssohn once had a big laugh because I would not believe that a woman could have composed something so sound and serious."⁶⁶

This would remain the only composition on such a scale that she would write. Giving Robert's compositional process first priority,⁶⁷ providing for her many children after his death, through her music teaching, and the resumption of her concert career, hindered further development of her own compositional expression.⁶⁸ Yet, she had tasted the sweetness produced by the development of her creative powers. After one of her last compositions, her "Six Songs," Op. 23, written in 1853, she would write, "There is nothing that surpasses the joy of creative activity, even if only for those hours of self-forgetfulness in which one breathes solely in the realm of tones."⁶⁹

Her compositional insight was of extreme importance to both her husband and to Johannes Brahms, who sent almost every piece he wrote to her for evaluation, greatly respecting her judgment. She and Brahms would also edit editions of Robert Schumann's works.

Robert and the 'St. John Passion'

Robert Schumann also promoted Bach in ways other than through his own compositions. He revealed in an 1849 letter that he had organized a concert society to play the forgotten works of Bach and others:

65. R. Larry Todd, *Fanny Hensel: The Other Mendelssohn* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2010), p. xi.

66. Joachim, *Briefe*, 2:79, cited in Reich, op. cit., p. 216.

67. Robert wrote in 1843: "Clara has written a number of small pieces that show a musical and tender invention that she has never attained before. But to have children and a husband who is always living in the realms of imagination do not go together with composing. She cannot work at it regularly and I am often disturbed to think how many profound ideas are lost because she cannot work them out." Reich, op. cit., p. 215.

68. One of her last works, written in 1853, would, in fact, be "Variations on a Theme by Robert Schumann," Op. 20. Reich, op. cit., p. 112.

69. Six Lieder from "Jucunde" by Hermann Rollett. Reich, op. cit., p. 215.



Dirk Goldhahn

The St. Thomas Church in Leipzig, where Bach was musical director for 27 years. Robert Schumann sought collaboration from the current musical director to perform Bach's "St. John Passion" in 1851.

"For about a year now I have been running a similar concert society, which affords me the delight of hearing the works of Palestrina, Bach, and various neglected compositions." In the same letter he compares Bach's *St. John* and *St. Matthew* Passions, writing that he thinks that the *St. John Passion* is "much bolder, more powerful and poetical . . . What terseness, what inspiration, especially in the choruses, and what consummate art!"⁷⁰

70. Storck, op. cit., pp. 259-260, letter to Director D.G. Otten, April 2, 1849. Here, Schumann also refers to "genuine music lovers who care about Bach, Palestrina, Beethoven's later quartets, etc." Another reference to the value he placed on Bach, and, also, Beethoven's late works, is found in a 1849 letter to Franz Liszt, after a dispute caused by Liszt's denigrating remarks about Mendelssohn, at a party held at Schumann's house: "And really, you know, our little group at Leipzig was not so bad, including as it did Mendelssohn, Hiller, and Bennett; at least, we did not

Reminiscent of Felix Mendelssohn's 1829 revival of Bach's *St. Matthew Passion*, Robert Schumann organized a performance of the *St. John Passion*, for the first time outside of the Protestant churches of Leipzig, in April 1851, in predominantly Catholic Düsseldorf. Calling it "a treasure probably buried over 100 years," Schumann wrote in a letter asking for help to publicize the performance:

Yesterday's performance was the first bigger one that has ever occurred of this piece. The *St. Matthew Passion* has been performed here and there (in Berlin and Leipzig, also in Breslau, I believe), but the *St. John Passion* only a few times in Leipzig by the St. Thomas Church's choir, but not the complete version, and generally only a small performance. Steering the attention of the German art world to this—one of the most profound and perfected works of Bach—is an endeavor that I would like to contribute to. . . .

The significance of the performance was also its effect in helping to bring Bach's sacred music into the concert hall, to enable music lovers of all faiths to hear this great work. In January 1851, Schumann had contacted the cantor of Leipzig's St. Thomas Church, where Bach had been musical director for 27 years, in order to borrow orchestral parts, and for suggestions about performance practice. During the performance, there were probably 180-200 choristers, including 50 boys who sang the chorales, and other singers from nearby towns.

Schumann's own conducting notations, such as tempi, changes in volume, and how he handled the continuo sections, are preserved on every page of the score he used for the performance. There, it may also be seen how he dealt with instruments no longer in use, such as the viola da gamba. The former director of the Schumann

compare unfavourably with the Parisians, Viennese, and Berliners. If a common trait distinguishes our compositions as a group, call it philistinism or what you will, all artistic epochs show a similar phenomenon. Take Bach, Händel and Gluck, or Mozart, Haydn and Beethoven, respectively, and you will find a hundred instances of perplexing similarity in their work. I must except Beethoven's last compositions, although they again revert to Bach. No one is entirely original. But I have said enough. Your remark was an unjustifiable affront; but we will forget that evening. Words do not kill: the main thing is to keep pressing forwards." May 31, 1849, p. 262.

House in Zwickau discovered in Schumann’s sketches⁷¹ that he had written his own arrangements for the wind instruments.⁷²

Schumann would also use his literary pen to champion Bach. In his *Zeitschrift für Musik*, he repeatedly called for a complete edition of Bach’s work to be published, and he discussed with Mendelssohn the principles upon which to compile such an edition.

As late as 1852, Schumann wrote to his publisher to ask for scores of the works of Baroque composers so that he might increase his knowledge of them. And in 1852-53, amidst growing signs of the nervous condition that would lead to the conclusion of his life in a mental institution three years later, one of Robert’s last creative accomplishments was a project which he called “Bachiana”—writing piano accompaniments for six of Bach’s solo violin sonatas, six cello sonatas, followed by Schumann’s own seven fuguetas for piano, Op. 126.⁷³ He also wrote an accompaniment for Bach’s masterpiece for violin known as the “Chaconne.”

The Last Movement

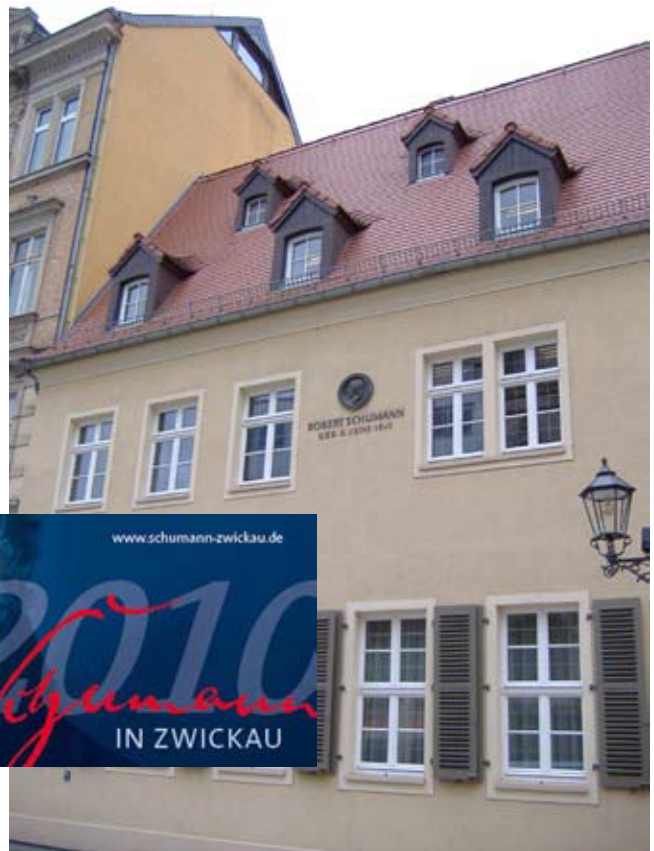
We have seen how Bach accompanied the Schumanns, and especially Robert, throughout their creative lives. Bach’s individual musical compositions, and the creative compositional principles that lay behind them—the driving factors in the generative process that produced these individual artistic masterpieces—were the constant “brook” of inspiration from which Robert and Clara drank.

And in our day, though the great Classical composers since Bach have long been resting in their graves, the question before us, as it was for Robert and Clara, is: Will we go back to that fountain of creativity? Will young people in our day draw creative inspiration from Bach, and his spiritual descendents, so that we may, again, experience the supreme joy of hearing, for the first time, new musical masterpieces that have the power to move our souls, as nothing else in human creation does?

71. Dr. Gerd Nauhaus found them in Schumann’s sketches for the oratorio *Der Rose Polgerfahrt*.

72. From Matthias Wendt, “Bach und Händel in der Rezeption Robert Schumanns,” from a synopsis of “Tag der mitteleuropäischen Barockmusik 2001 in Zwickau” (Düsseldorf: Die Robert-Schumann-Forschungsstelle e.V., 2001) at: http://www.schumann-ga.de/wordpress/?page_id=319

73. Wasielewski, op. cit., pp. 180-181. Schumann’s Bach cello accompaniments were not yet published at the time his book was written.



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The Schumann House museum in Zwickau. Inset: The town of Zwickau celebrates the 200th birthday of its favorite son, Robert Schumann.

Epilogue

Schumann and Mendelssohn were speaking together about a recently invented telescope. Schumann reported: “When I told him about the great telescope, and about a remark I read somewhere that to the inhabitants of distant planets, we would appear, when viewed through the telescope, somewhat like mites on a piece of cheese—[he said,] ‘Yes, but *The Well-Tempered Clavier* would still inspire them with respect.’”⁷⁴

Maybe if the spacecraft *Kepler*, which is searching for planets like our Earth, discovers life out there in the great universe, *Kepler* will find that they are playing Bach!

Werner Hartmann, Lotta-Stina Thronell-Hartmann, Katherine Kanter, and Karsten Werner helped with translations for this article.

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74. Daverio, op. cit., p. 327.

Editorial

The Only ‘Alternate’ Energy—Nuclear

Part of the perfidy of the British-puppet Obama Administration in its response to the criminality of British Petroleum in the Gulf of Mexico, is the use of the disaster to press for the President’s “green” agenda. Every environmentalist neurotic, or cultist, has begun jumping up and down, demanding that the U.S. abandon oil drilling as much as possible, and adopt a “carbon control” agenda, including larcenous stupidities like cap ’n’ trade, windmills, and Solar power. And the President himself has insisted that his “alternate energy” agenda be adopted immediately.

As usual, Obama is lying. And so are the energy “experts” who are pushing for his green energy program. There is only one rational direction for U.S. energy policy to take, and that is a crash program of building nuclear fission plants, while developing the even-more-productive nuclear fusion technology as rapidly as possible.

Why nuclear power? Because, as a source of power, it represents an increase in the intensity of energy production per unit area—energy flux-density—and thus signifies an increase in man’s power over nature, and in his productivity. A nuclear power plant is inherently more efficient than any kind of coal or oil-burning plant, utilizing much less fuel to produce much more energy, and producing much less waste as well.

To put it in more popular terms, nuclear energy is cleaner and cheaper than any other source. Equally importantly, it permits the world to make up for the huge deficit in energy production which now condemns billions of people to a life unworthy of human beings—specifically without the source of cheap electric power which allows man to have clean water, a clean environment, refrigeration,

modern transportation, and lighting. This deficit must be overcome if we are *all* to survive.

Americans were once well-aware of the necessity to develop nuclear power. It took the cancerous growth of the “environmentalist” and “zero growth” movements, amplified by financial warfare, to suppress this commitment to progress. Those movements, by the way, were heavily funded, and promoted, by the British monarchy and associated imperial institutions that run the very BP which is despoiling our Gulf of Mexico.

As we reported earlier this year, the United States, Europe, and the rest of the Western Hemisphere will consign themselves to the caves, if they keep rejecting nuclear energy. By contrast, the nations of Eurasia, led by China, South Korea, India, and Russia, are engaged in a rapid expansion of nuclear power plant construction. As of January of this year, Asian nations were engaged in the construction of 43 nuclear plants, while the entire rest of the world was constructing only 12. Of these nuclear plants, *one* is in the United States, which was once the unquestioned leader in nuclear development.

It’s time to cry “Enough!” While we should not stop drilling oil and mining coal, these technologies should be rapidly shifted toward producing petrochemicals, and magnetohydrodynamics, respectively. Dozens of nuclear plants could be put immediately into production, at locations where they were once planned. New generations of nuclear plants, even safer, could be brought on line as well.

The only pathway back to progress for our nation, and the world, goes through nuclear energy. Let’s dump Obama, and take it.

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

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- ROCKFORD CC Ch.17 Wed 9 pm

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- QUAD CITIES MC Ch.19: Thu 11 pm

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- MT. PLEASANT CH Ch.3: Tue 7 am
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- 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
- WINDSOR 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
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- ROCHESTER TW Ch.15: Irregular
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- SCHENECTADY TW Ch.16: Fri 1 pm; Sat 1:30 am
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- WEST SENECA TW Ch.20: Thu 10:30 pm

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- AMHERST TW Ch.95: Daily Noon & 2 pm
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- KINGWOOD CB Ch.98: Wed 5:30 pm; Sat 9 am

VERMONT

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- GREATER FALLS CC Ch.10: Mon/Wed/Fri 1 pm

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- 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

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- TRI CITIES CH Ch.13/99: Mon 7 pm; Thu 9 pm

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- GILLETTE BR Ch.31: Tue 7

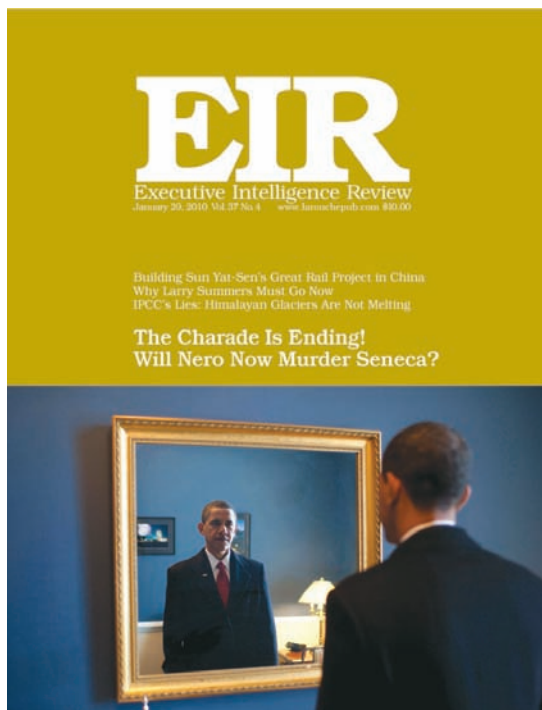
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