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LaRouche PAC: Kill the WTO; Double Food Production
LaRouche: Obama Must Break from British Policy

**Japan on the Eve of FAO Meet:
Let's Double Rice for Africa!**



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APRIL 2008 ISSUE

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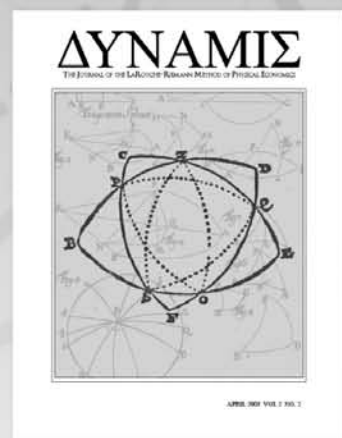
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EIR

From the Assistant Managing Editor

Our issue this week is dated June 6, the day, in 1944, that the U.S. and its Allies in World War II delivered a decisive blow against the fascist enemy in Europe, that turned the tide of the war. The storming of the beaches at Normandy began a campaign that would end, 11 months later, with the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany. On the evening of the D-Day victory, President Franklin Roosevelt called the nation to prayer, asking the Almighty to, “Lead us to the saving of our country, and with our sister nations, into a world unity that will spell a sure peace—a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men.”

FDR knew that peace must be based on freedom, including “freedom from want,” and Lyndon and Helga LaRouche have called upon the world’s nations and peoples to vastly expand food production—now—in the face of the growing threat of global famine. Our *World Food Crisis* section spells out how this can be done: We report on the steps being taken by many around the world, on the eve of the UN Food and Agriculture conference in Rome. For example, Japan’s Prime Minister Fukuda has pledged that his nation will commit itself to doubling rice production in Africa. And, dozens of political, farm, labor, and other constituency leaders have signed the call issued by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, to double food output; Marcia Merry Baker elaborates what a mission to provide food for all would take. And a special LaRouche PAC memorandum, titled, “Kill the WTO; Double Food Production,” presents a strategy for food self-sufficiency, based on a long-term alliance of the U.S., Russia, China, and India.

To defeat “the schemings of unworthy men,” LaRouche presents a new study in this week’s *Feature*, focusing on the period of history beginning with the “fateful oyster” of Germany’s Chancellor Otto von Bismarck, through the death of FDR. This is the perspective needed, to understand the origins of the crisis we face today.

And in Europe, there are stirrings of resistance to the imperial Lisbon Treaty (*International*), with powerful voices being raised by those nations’ elder statesmen, among others, against the attempt by the Anglo-Dutch Liberal oligarchy to crush what is left of national sovereignty.

The battle lines are drawn, and your ammunition lies within.



Cover This Week

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda (right) at the TICAD IV African Fair, May 28.



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Japanese Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda addressed the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development, putting forward a plan of action to achieve a Green Revolution in Africa, to make it food secure with the help of Japan's expertise. Japan's initiative poses a stiff challenge to the centuries-old policies imposed by the Anglo-European colonial powers.

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This memorandum features an analysis of total food production from 1970 to 2007, showing the severe inadequacy of food output, given population growth, and projects that were online that would have met today's food requirements had they been built. Included is a developed strategy for self-sufficiency, for immediately averting today's threat of starvation, and for a long-term alliance among Russia, China, India, and the United States.

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Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., in a continuing series of reports, emphasizes the importance of the work on science by the LaRouche Youth Movement “as the necessary foundation and guide for a competent study of the history of European civilization.” Citing his own insight, over a lifetime, into fundamental issues of science, he writes: “In this present report, I continue along that pathway, from its inferred, ancient origins, toward its own importance for a competent grasp, today, of that series of great crises of globally extended development of modern European civilization, which is to be traced from the work of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa’s founding of modern science, into the time of the accelerating global economic breakdown-crisis, now in an advanced stage.”

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Lyndon LaRouche demands that Barack Obama publicly and decisively break with British colonial policy in Africa, and renounce the comments he made at a recent campaign fundraiser in London, which effectively called for putting the United States under British diktat.

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Correction: In the May 23, 2008 *EIR*, p. 25, units of mmt (million metric tons) were erroneously given for the rice production and imports of Australia. The correct quantities are as follows: In recent years, rice production in Australia was in the range of 1,750,000 metric tons (mt), then dropped to 620,000 mt, and then to the low of 70,000 mt in 2007-08. Australia has now become an importer of 70,000 mt of rice, when instead, it could resume production sufficient for domestic use and export.

Japan Pledges To Eradicate Hunger in Africa in 10 Years

by Ramtanu Maitra

Less than a week before the FAO's June 3-5 high-level conference on World Food Security and Global Challenges in Rome, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda addressed the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV), in Japan's port city Yokohama. With 52 African nations represented at the gathering, Fukuda pledged Japan's expertise to bring about a "Green Revolution" in Africa to make the continent food secure. "As Africa seeks to achieve its own Green Revolution, I would like to put out a call for action, aiming to double the current rice production output of 14 million tons, over the next ten years," the Japanese prime minister said.

Japan's initiative to become involved in Africa to eradicate that food-short continent's hunger, and make it food-secure, poses a stiff challenge to the centuries-old policies imposed by the Anglo-European colonial powers. That policy—to view Africa as a continent full of mineral resources and cheap labor—is still in practice today, almost five decades after the last colonial power officially left the continent, and is the cause of Africa's perpetual food shortages. The focus of that policy, as it always has been, is to keep the African nations divided, bereft of adequate physical infrastructure, preventing them from becoming agro-industrial, sovereign nation-states, and dependent on food from abroad. The objective was to keep the population as small as possible, as vulnerable as possible, and to utilize these externally created weaknesses to get full access to Africa's vast mineral reserves, while paying starvation-level wages to its workforce. An aspect of this policy was to make available, emergency food and financial aid, as crumbs from the table of the wealthier nations, when the inevitable mass starvation hit.

There is only one way out of the dangerous trap that Africa has been caught in for centuries, and that is to develop its agro-industrial infrastructure utilizing its human and natural resources. However, the world has largely looked away—until now. At the TICAD IV, Fukuda struck the right chord when he said: "With a wealth of agricultural experience, Japan is willing to cooperate with countries and international organizations to develop irrigation systems, improve the varieties of crops raised, and foster workers in the field of agriculture. . . . If I were to liken the history of African development to a volume of literature, then what we are about to do now is to open a new page, entitled 'The Century of African Growth,'" adding that developing transportation infrastructure is key to expanding economic growth there.

Fukuda's commitment takes on more significance in light of the recently emboldened alliance of major Eurasian nations, who have committed themselves to resisting the British policy of globalization and war. If Fukuda, who is scheduled to address the FAO conference, takes this perspective to Rome, it will represent a major challenge, and opportunity, for shifting the world's agenda in the direction proposed by Helga Zepp-LaRouche in her emergency mobilization call for doubling world food production, dumping the World Trade Organization (WTO), and establishing a new world monetary system based on renewed industrial and agricultural development. The food crisis will provide the fulcrum for shifting world politics back to the anti-colonial perspective of President Franklin Roosevelt, against the British empire, just at the point of maximum danger for mankind.

A Short-Term Crisis

The ongoing global food crisis has two aspects of it. To begin with, a large number of people, perhaps tens of millions, have become vulnerable to hunger and starvation. Most of these suffering people are consumers of rice, but there also exist those nations such as Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, among a few others, whose staple is wheat—but now, there is no wheat available to them to consume.

Rice differs from other agricultural commodities such as corn, wheat, and soy, in that very little is traded internationally. Just 7% of the global harvest, about 30 million tons a year, goes to the world market, but precisely because the market is so thin, small shocks can lead to massive famines. Half the world's population, more than 3 billion people, depends on rice for their staple food, which is also highly vulnerable to natural calamities such as floods and cyclones. During the last monsoon season, Bangladesh lost about 800,000 tons of rice to the rising waters; and only recently, Myanmar lost about 700,000 tons to a vicious cyclone which also killed thousands, and flattened the



www.kantei.go.jp

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda has committed his nation to bringing about food security in Africa. He is shown here addressing the 4th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV), May 28, 2008.

FIGURE 1
Paddy Rice Production in 2006



Source: FAO.

Irrawaddy River delta area.

The major rice importing countries are in Africa, Asia, and Central America. Africa accounts for 30% of the global rice imports, and Asia 45%. Among the hardest hit are West African countries such as Senegal, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, and Cameroon, where the population has become increasingly urbanized, and shifted from consuming the traditional staples of millet and cassava to eating rice. These countries became significant importers of rice, and more dependent on food imports generally, when they were forced to liberalize their agricultural markets as a condition of IMF/World Bank loans from the late 1970s onwards. Haiti, Mexico, and Honduras, whose own agricultural markets and production have been undercut by subsidized U.S. crops dumped when prices were low, are also suffering from the high prices. Senegal, Cameroon, Haiti, and Mexico have all seen food riots.

Several major rice-growing countries, which include India and China, have stopped exporting rice because of the sharp drop in their inventories, and the food requirements of their own large populations. As a result, food-short African countries, along with many Asian nations, are desperately seeking rice. Japan, which has reserves of 1.5 million tons of rice, has made the decision to reduce its stock significantly, to help the neighboring rice-short Asian countries and at least five African nations.

Cutting Off Your Own Feet

The second aspect of the ongoing global food crisis derives from the fact that the Green Revolution of the 1960s

and '70s, in a masterly interplay of water, fertilizers, and high-yield variety seeds, which brought about a sea-change in the food situation in Asia, where it was fully implemented, has been set aside by governments which foolishly believed that, "the agro problem has been resolved." It should be noted that the lack of investment in agricultural infrastructure over the years, and the virtual neglect of this hugely populated sector, has created the dire food crisis that exists today. But the sin has caught up with the sinners, and there is no getting away from the fact that, if the nations of the world want real sovereignty, they must be food-secure, and move now, on a war-footing, to double food production.

On the other hand, Africa never enjoyed the benefit of a Green Revolution, because it was meant to be food-short continent for the reasons stated above. Thus, it is heartening to hear Japan's Premier Fukuda, speaking out from the podium, addressing the African nations, declaring, "Here at this juncture, Japan wants to walk alongside the African people, shoulder to shoulder. . . . In order to boost the momentum for African growth, the most important thing is the development of infrastructure. The infrastructure that Japan is to build must be the 'people's infrastructure,' bringing prosperity to communities and the people living there."

These are strong promises, and the Africans will be waiting eagerly to see if they are implemented. As one African leader told Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh during the India-Africa summit in early April, in New Delhi, Africa wants India to "walk the walk."

Needless to say, Japan has the expertise and worldwide experience in developing infrastructure such as roads and railroads, ports and water distribution systems, among others.

Another area of Japanese expertise, is in the development of rice strains already in use in Africa. Developed in West Africa, with the collaboration of the Japanese government, UN Development Program (UNDP), the African Development Bank, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the FAO, and the Rockefeller Foundation, the "New Rice for Africa" (NERICA) is now providing hope for Africa's rice self-sufficiency.

Rich in protein, and pest- and disease-resistant, NERICA combines the best traits of the Asian and African rice strains. Vital to the effort, are gene banks that contain seeds of 1,500 African rice varieties, which had faced extinction as farmers abandoned them for high-yield Asian varieties. The initial experimental work at the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) has developed the rice into a valued crop, capable of increasing harvests by 50%. From the seven pilot countries—Benin, Ivory Coast, Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, and Togo, NERICA's work is being further disseminated to East African countries such as Uganda, Rwanda, and Tanzania.

Japan Ready To Join Eurasian Leaders

Beyond all this, what emerges is the willingness of Fukuda's Japan to take on new global responsibilities. Japan had been in the shadow of a British-dominated United States for far too long. As long as Washington was committed to policies of mutual benefit for itself and its neighbors around the world, this could be tolerated. But, today, Washington has not only abandoned the welfare of its own people, but is incapable of dealing with world problems, under conditions that its own economy is destroyed, and its standing in the world severely diminished. Therefore, Tokyo's new mission is all the more welcome.

More importantly, Russia, India, and China have begun to assume greater responsibility for that vast region. On May 15, meeting at Yekaterinburg, a city on the eastern side of the Ural mountain range, foreign ministers of the RIC group (Russia, India, and China) discussed regional security and focused on the global food crisis. None of them is short of food. Their concern about the global food crisis indicates that there is a realization that the Eurasian landmass, which stretches from the western shores of Europe to the eastern shores of Asia, embracing more than 4.5 billion people, can be stabilized, only if the food security of each and every nation is attained.

Japan was not at the Yekaterinburg foreign ministers' meeting, but Japan's role at the TICAD IV brings the same issues to the fore. Fukuda promised to double Tokyo's development aid to Africa over the next five years, including \$4 billion in loans for infrastructure, while doubling grant aid and technical assistance as well.

But Africa is interested in more than that. The issue is what the chairman of the African Union, H.E. Jakaya Kikwete, President of the Republic of Tanzania told India's Premier Singh. It is time to "walk the walk."

For Africa, closer ties with Russia, India, China, and Japan means having its voice heard on the international stage, especially since Japan is the host of meetings for the Group of Eight industrialized nations this year, including a summit meeting in July.

"What Prime Minister Fukuda decides this week will set the tone for this Summer's G-8 summit where we expect action on promises to Africa—not more rhetoric or fancy accounting," said Takeo Yamada, spokesman for Oxfam Japan, prior to the TICAD IV.

What Africa needs today, and for many years to come, is a comprehensive water management program to ensure a permanent supply of freshwater through nuclear desalination, and canal irrigation systems, among other measures. Abundant cheap power with the source being nuclear fuel will not only provide Africa with power for its agro-industries, but would enable it to develop an infrastructure for health care, education, and industry—heavy, medium, and small-scale. And, yes, a railroad that would span East to West and North to South, making investments and markets available to all Africans, would be of prime importance.

Renewed World Mission: Food for All!

by Marcia Merry Baker

The national and multi-nation initiatives over this Spring, to muster emergency food relief, and launch agro-production expansion programs in response to the world food system breakdown, constitute a return to the pre-GATT/WTO (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade/World Trade Organization) era, when collaborating to provide food for all was a presumed goal among nations. Two leading events in May typify the general thrust: the May 28-31 Yokohama summit of Japan and 52 African nations to confer on increasing food production in Africa; and the new Russian Five-Year Farm/Food plan announced May 19, to build up the agro-industrial complex for food self-sufficiency and surplus.

The following is an overview of the potential impact of such efforts, from the vantage point of the world as a whole, and what levels of production and improvements in consumption could be achieved in the short term and longer period, based on existing or recent patterns of farming activity and physical resources. There are urgent unmet needs.

In April, Lyndon LaRouche issued a call to “Kill the WTO,” and launch a drive to meet food needs, and Helga Zepp-LaRouche issued an international call for collaboration to double world food production as quickly as possible, as well as see to immediate emergency needs. Statements and strategies are now coming forward from numerous leaders, including those in Southeast Asia—the Council on Rice Trade Cooperation (China and Mekong River Basin nations), Malaysia and the Philippines; in Ibero-America—Honduras, Argentina; in Africa—Egypt, Senegal, Malawi; and of great strategic importance: the Eurasian giants, India, China, and Russia. Among the endorsements of this drive is that of the former Agriculture Minister in India, Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, who helped to bring about grain self-sufficiency of that nation in 1974, for the first time. That achievement came from collaboration with the Mexico-based agency, CIMMYT, and scientists from Mexico and the United States.

The same spirit is present in the May 28 speech by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda, who announced a commitment to double rice production on the continent of Africa within ten years. This would mean 30 million metric tons, up from 15 mmt at present (milled rice). In Russia, Agriculture Minister Alexei Gordeyev, said Russia’s State Plan will “make up entirely, within a five-year period, for the collapse of the agricultural output that occurred during the crisis of the 1990s.”

The import of all these moves together, is that the political momentum has now begun, to resume the pro-development, anti-globalization outlook that prevailed prior to the GATT-WTO decade of shift into radical free (rigged) trade. (The GATT “Uruguay Round” of so-called agriculture trade “reform” started in 1984, and culminated in 1994, with the establishment of the WTO in January 1995.) What the last 30 years show, is that the enemy of humanity, is the thinking and practices of the WTO, a warmed-over British Empire operation to subvert nations, foment wars, and cause endless misery. While today, no nation has as yet resigned from the WTO, nevertheless, the anti-British Empire movement is gathering force.

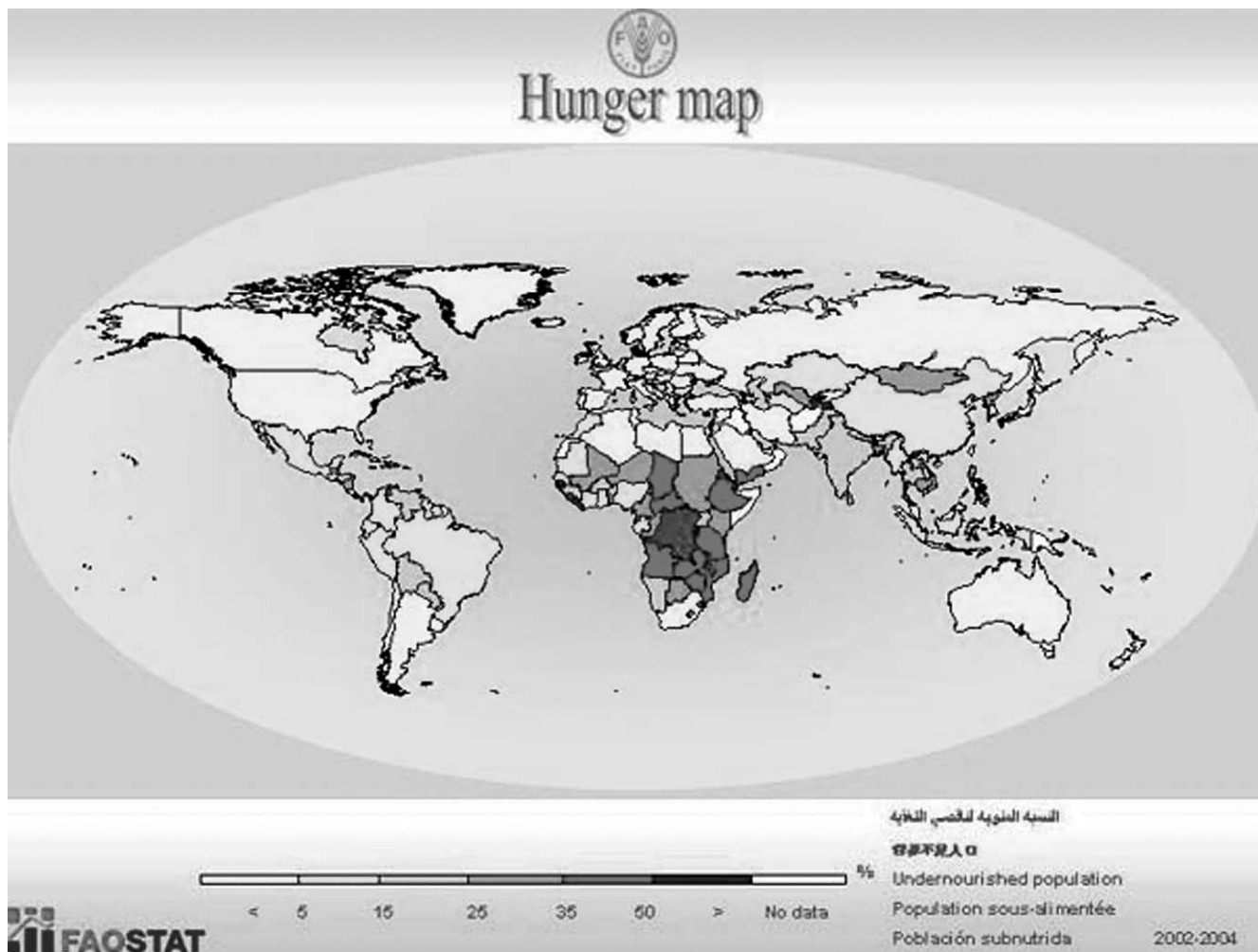
We here provide a situation report, as things stood on the eve of the June 3-5 Rome “High Level Conference on Food Security” of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). We provide benchmark parameters on volumes of food needed and where. The data come from the FAO itself, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and similar sources, and also from the new programs and surveys announced by specific governments and agencies seeking to expand food output capacity. Our coverage will be continued in more detail and scope in the coming weeks and months, from collaborators in action.

Why ‘Double’ World Food Production?

Total production of world grains can be taken as a marker for food-sufficiency or lack of food. In four of the last ten years, world output of basic cereals (rice, wheat, corn, and coarse grains) has been less than world consumption (either directly as food, or through the livestock feed chain, plus for deadly bio-energy usage). Since 2002, consumption of rice worldwide has exceeded production, hence today’s desperate need for rice. Even if bio-energy was cancelled tomorrow—as it should be—and the corn, wheat, and other crops flow back into the food and feed chain, the level of world grains production today is way below need.

Over the past three decades, the volume of grains produced per capita worldwide, has not only *not improved*, as it should have, in order to provide improving nutrition for a growing population, but has leveled off, and even fallen. **Table 1** gives the world annual grains output at five points in time, from 1970 to 2007, going from 1.079 billion metric tons (bmt) in 1970, to 2.082 last year. When this is taken on a per

FIGURE 1



UN Food and Agriculture Organization

capita basis, there is an evident increase from 0.292/ton in 1970, up to .372/ton in 1990—manifesting the impact of nations attempting to increase output; but then, even this too-slow progress was stopped. As the swindles of the “world market” system were imposed on nations by the IMF, World Bank, and then, the WTO, after 1995, food output capacity declined significantly. Table 1 shows that per capita grains output fell from 0.372/ton in 1990, down to 0.341 in 2000, and last year 0.315/ton.

Consider just the crudest calculations of where we are today. The 2.1 bmt of total grains output worldwide in 2007, works out for the world’s population of 6.6 billion people, at less than a third of a metric ton of grains per person per year. This can be visualized as merely 2 pounds of grain, or less than a kilo, per person per day!

There are three obvious aspects to this inadequacy:

First, some persons get the grain; millions do not. Look at the wide disparity as of 1980—before the GATT/WTO on-

slaught began; today, it is very much worse. In the United States and Canada, there were 1.225 tons of grains output per person in 1980; in Australia, 0.75 tons—these nations were source regions for the grain cartel exports. But in Africa, there

TABLE 1
World Grain Production Per Capita, 1970-2007, with 0.6 Tons/Year Desired

	Total (Billion Metric Tons)	Per Capita (Metric Tons)
1970	1.079	0.292
1980	1.5651	0.348
1990	1.9699	0.372
2000	2.0779	0.341
2007	2.082	0.315

Source: FAO.

was only 0.15/ton per person output. In Ibero-America, only 0.25/ton per capita. In the Asian Subcontinent, only 0.2/ton; in Southeast Asia, 0.25.

Today, the FAO displays the results of the worsening of this process of world food insufficiency, and disparity, in what they call the “Hunger Map” (Figure 1). Some 2 billion people, across 82 nations, do not have adequate food.

Secondly, the inadequacy of 2 pounds of grain output per person a day, automatically signifies that millions of people have no option for animal proteins in their diet. Feeding livestock on the scale required, means they must have grain rations, even if some of the animals can graze and utilize fodder.

Thirdly, the 2 pounds of grain per capita daily, does not even factor in the quantity that will be lost to spoilage, handling, processing, and set-aside for reserves, seeds, and so on.

In short, there are many oft-heard rationalizations for the current world food shortages, but they are lies, whether the teller knows it or not: It is untrue that, “there is enough food in the world, it is simply mal-distributed.” It is untrue that, “the world would have enough to eat, if eating meat was eliminated.” And the like.

Finally, there is the cavil that for millions of people, grains are not the staple; they depend instead on soy, or roots such as cassava, manioc, potatoes, and such. True, but the same principle holds across all food groups: The human right to food means to have it in abundance, and not be confined to minimal, grubbed out, barely human rations.

The results of all the nutrition studies done over the past 25 years, country-by-country, show that in simple quantities of daily calories, as well as nutrients, hundreds of millions of people are below survival rations.

Therefore, the starting point for any moral and scientific response to this global food and economic breakdown crisis, is to mobilize, at the least, *for doubling production*, and proceed on from there.

In simple terms of grain, this means aiming to produce 4 billion metric tons of grain a year, which gives a ratio of over 0.6/ton a day per person, as a referent. Even Jacques Diouf, the director of the FAO, has been speaking in terms of doubling world food production, despite his presiding over the FAO falling into line with the Gorey crimes of bio-energy and “adaptation” to the hoax of climate change, as well as to free trade.

Initiatives to double grain production carry with them the

FIGURE 2
Distribution of Major Cultivated Lands



Source: *The World's Nations*, Deasy, Griess, Miller, Case, 1958.

These world patterns are highly generalized. Not all parts of the white area are uncultivated, and the converse.

means and intent to increase output of meat, oils, vegetables, fruits, and other principal foods. To grasp the potential impact of the combined effect of the new national programs and collaboration efforts, look at these initiatives in terms of how they potentially can upgrade key parts of the world's broad patterns of crop cultivation, in terms of the basic parameters of world production of the three major grains (Figure 2).

Rice: Staple for 3 Billion People

Rice cultivation accounts for 13% of all the world's cropped agricultural land. In volume, it accounts for 20% of all world grain production. Three billion people depend on rice as their dietary staple, most of whom live in China and India; but millions more rely on rice, especially in Southeast Asia and Africa. In recent years, about 28 million out of 425 mmt of grains have been traded, or sent into food relief flows. Now, with the food crisis, this export flow is at risk.

Immediate food relief. Given the cumulative underproduction of rice in recent years, and now, the hyper-speculation, import-dependent nations have been caught desperately short. The interim solution can be seen in the return to nation-to-nation pledges to bridge the gap until more production is mobilized. For example, in May, Japan announced the release of 20,000 tons of rice for countries in Africa. Recipient countries are to include Guinea-Bissau, the Central African Republic, and Burundi.

“Surplus” regions for rice can provide additional grain over 24 months. The roster of rice-exporting nations includes Thailand, Vietnam, the United States, and until recently, Australia, as well as China, India, and Pakistan. If just the United States and Australia committed to enlarge their rice output for short-term relief, the volume could represent a net gain of

at least 2 million metric tons. The U.S. rice crop planting is now nearing the finish; and Australia is on the opposite season, but over the next 24 months, the harvests could be increased significantly. The roadblock is political—the unwillingness in Washington and Canberra to break with the imperial WTO system.

Increased production. Land area is not easily expanded, but yield increases from new, superior seedstocks, and from timely inputs, can be huge. Two new high-yielding rice varieties underscore the vast potential for increasing production. The NERICA variety—“New Rice for Africa”—is a protein-rich, weed-competitive, and pest- and disease-resistant grain, resulting from traits from African and Asian varieties. It has a capability of increasing yields by half. It results from international collaboration centered at WARDA, the West Africa Rice Development Association, in Benin, and other locations.

Another breakthrough rice, is the submergence-tolerant Sub-1 flood-resistant rice developed by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines. Farmers in India and Bangladesh will likely start commercial production and use of it next year, giving them protection against crop losses from heavy monsoon rains.

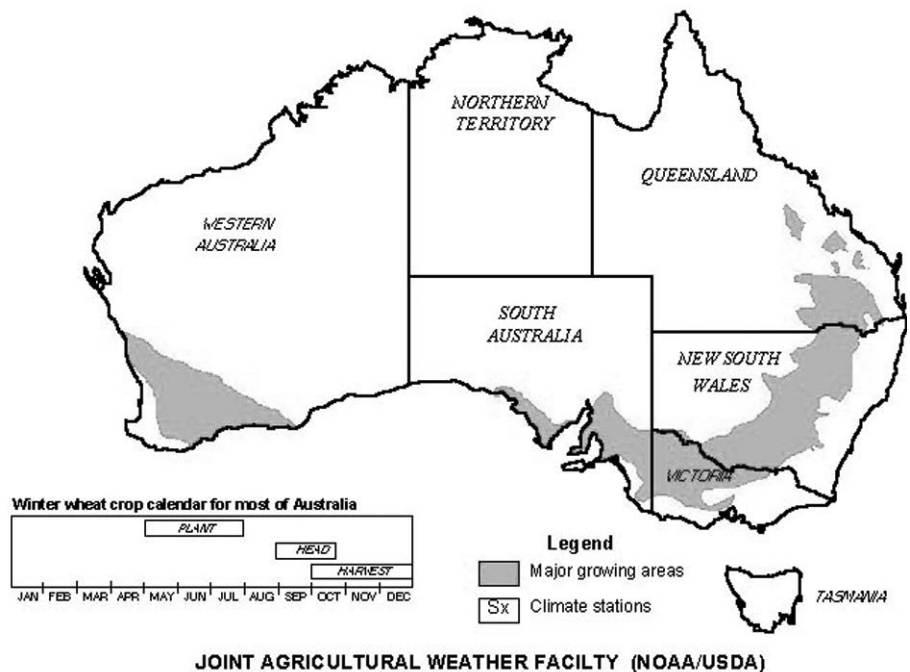
Wheat: Grown on 18% of World’s Farmland

Wheat cultivation accounts for 18% of the world’s cropped land area, the most for any one grain, and constitutes the daily staple for millions around the globe, from tortillas, to noodles, to bread. Wheat accounts for about 30% of all the grains produced globally.

Immediate food relief. Given the acute shortage of wheat for export or aid, it is imperative that wheat-for-ethanol use be stopped immediately, and grain commitments or actual stockpiles be diverted to food use.

“Surplus” regions. There is significant potential for increasing world wheat supplies at an accelerated pace, if a strategy is put into effect to make the best use of the sequence of Spring-planted and Winter-planted wheat in the two hemispheres. The map of Australia’s Winter wheat calendar and major production areas (Figure 3) makes the point that if support is given to the farmers—water access, credits, fair prices—output increases can be planned in the various lati-

FIGURE 3
Australia, Winter Wheat: Major Growing Areas, and Crop Calendar



Source: wbd.agr.mt.gov

tudes, from Australia and Argentina, to northern wheat belts in Canada and Russia.

Increased production. One of the most important support measures for increased production ahead, is to succeed in developing a wheat strain resistant to the UG99 wheat stem rust, which has proceeded from East Africa, across the Arabian Peninsula into Iran.

Corn: Stop Ethanol, Gain Food for Millions

Corn is grown on over 12% of the world’s cropped land area. The world’s harvest of corn, plus other coarse grains (sorghum, rye, oats), accounts for over 51% of all world grain output. The United States alone accounts for half of world corn production. Next in order of production come China, Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina, then India, France, and Indonesia.

Immediate food relief. Stopping corn ethanol in the United States, and elsewhere (e.g., Ontario, Quebec), can mean a volume of grain, and farm capacity involved in growing corn, amounting to food for 130 million people. Besides resuming availability for the livestock feed chain, some of this could be milled for human consumption for emergency relief, as well as for increasing meat output.

Surplus regions. There is capacity for more output centered in the pre-existing major corn exporting countries—the U.S.A., Argentina, South Africa, and Brazil, as well as

in other areas of potential.

Increased production. There are “cornbelts” of Africa and elsewhere, favorable to rapid increases in cultivation and yields, if the inputs are provided; and also, if the wrongful seed patent control is stopped over the bio-engineered seeds that have high-yield traits.

Immediate Progress

These rough calculations indicate that millions of tons of grains, as well as other foods, can be mustered from the current, and over the next four, growing seasons, drawing emergency supplies from the scarce stocks associated with today’s low 2.1 billion metric tons a year, and from net increases that can be achieved quickly. The same principles hold for soybeans, root crops and all principal foods. Russian Agriculture Minister Gordeyev, in presenting his Five Year Agriculture Plan, even referred to the ideal goal of producing one ton of grain for every person a year (see article, below).

Conducting this effort creates intense demand for re-establishing the world’s industrial base to support agriculture, by the provision of equipment, transportation, and energy. Along with this, must be the necessary cultural optimism, learning, and skills required to “get things running again.” Just how soon the output of world grains and other foods can be doubled, and then tripled and further increased, depends upon this broad mobilization to restore the full-scale economic capacity of nations.

Whether the food mobilization succeeds, rests not at all on the physical economic constraints considered “natural”—weather, soils, or even the broken-down industrial base, but instead on whether countries will break, once and for all, with the powers that have enforced years of destructive globalization. If we want to feed people, it’s the only way.

LaRouche: ‘24 Bushels a Person’!

In 1984, the same year that the GATT Uruguay Round of talks began in Punta del Este, for promoting radical free trade to benefit the private financial powers behind the cartels, LaRouche made it an international fighting issue to prevent the coming food crisis. In the U.S. Presidential election race, The LaRouche Campaign—his campaign committee for the Democratic Party nomination—aired two national half-hour television programs on the basics of the crisis, and issued a 50-page mass-circulation pamphlet. Titled, “The World Food Crisis of 1985,” the LaRouche document warned of the fall-off in agriculture production potential. He stated, “Don’t delude yourself by saying that, ‘They would never let it



Lyndon LaRouche, during the 1984 Presidential election campaign, made it an international fighting issue to prevent the food crisis that he saw coming. Shown here are clips from his August 1984 national TV half-hour broadcast, emphasizing the role of the cartel companies in driving family farmers out of business. In his bid for the Democratic nomination, he did two other TV shows on the topic, and issued a mass pamphlet.

happen.’” Now we see, they did.

To drive home the point of how much food is required—using the benchmark of grains, LaRouche called for building capacity to produce an overall volume giving 0.6/tons of grain per person per year, or 24 bushels per person (at 55 pounds per bushel, with 2,200 pounds per metric ton). *This is exactly what doubling world grain output means today.*

LaRouche explained, “To simplify matters, but without significantly distorting the total picture, let us look at *world grain production*. For a normal, balanced diet of approximately 2,400-3,500 calories per day, the average person worldwide will consume approximately 24 bushels of average quality of grain per year. This grain must be produced. It must be produced on existing acreage, or with an increase of that acreage. It must be produced with a present or improved average yield per acre under cultivation, and the yield of each acre will require a definite percentage of the total man-year’s labor agricultural labor.”

The data for various regions of the world were then compared, concerning agricultural land area, workforce in agriculture, yield of grains, availability of electricity and infrastructure, and so on. In the same way, various nations today

are beginning to analyze the particulars of their situation for the purpose of improvements, and dropping the WTO myth of “reliance on the markets.”

LaRouche summarized, in 1984, “You are now situated to tick off the following leading features of the food-crisis problem: We have in the world today, 21,396 million total acres of land for agriculture. Of this total, 11,285 million acres are presently in use. Of this, 1,828 million acres are in grain production, giving us a worldwide total of 62,440 million bushels (1,561 mmt). This breaks down to 14 bushels per year per person worldwide, against an estimated minimum requirement of 24 bushels. For a healthy diet, needed for disease-resistance and other urgent features of growth and bodily maintenance, we also require a ratio of 7 to 3 of dense protein to less-dense protein, and a recommended calorie ratio of 1 to 3 for fats to carbohydrates, other than protein. In short, the human race is in trouble. We must increase grain production for both human and animal consumption, based on the requirement to increase substantially production of animal protein and fat in such varieties as dairy, beef, and other mamma-

lian livestock, poultry and fish.

“The most rapid and substantial increase in output of all categories per acre available or equivalent, is the Western Hemisphere. We have in the Americas—especially in Canada, the United States, Colombia, southern Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina—the developed levels of technology, infrastructure, and labor force to accomplish large increases rapidly, provided high priority on development of large-scale water-management projects is applied, and that the methods of parity-system promotion of production proven during the 1940s are applied.”

Today, 23 years later, once the biofuels insanity is stopped, LaRouche’s advisory still applies. Of course, we now have to deal with the water shortages, soil damage, and other degradations of the resource base, and the suffering and loss of life—*none of which would have occurred*, except for the two and a half decades of the British Empire free trade. But today’s renewed mission to feed the world’s people, and the initiatives for Africa and Asia, and national programs such as Russia, show the way forward.

López Portillo’s Plan for Food Self-Sufficiency

Lyndon LaRouche’s friend, José López Portillo, during his 1976-82 Presidency, proposed a Mexican Food System (or SAM, for its Spanish acronym) which detailed how Mexico must, and could, attain food self-sufficiency and dramatically improve the level of food consumption by Mexico’s poor.

In a March 1, 1980 memo drafted by the Office of Advisers of the President, an ambitious, can-do physical-economic proposal is detailed, which, in its prescience, reads as if it had been written yesterday. Like most of López Portillo’s actions—including his October 1982 United Nations speech, and his break earlier that year with the policies of the IMF that were strangling Mexico—it serves as a useful aide memoire for those who wish to seriously address the current systemic breakdown crisis, including the food catastrophe.

The 1980 memo begins with a “Strategic Outlook,” which says that Mexico should take advantage of its recent giant oil discoveries, and move to achieve “a rapid increase in the production of basic food, and the multiple means of supporting the consumption of the impoverished majorities of Mexico. . . . We propose an ambitious scheme of production of basic foods, aiming at self-sufficiency.”

The memo continues: “The viability of Mexico seems to increasingly assert itself, in a world in crisis where grave confrontations are being prepared. . . . We have a favorable energy situation which allows us to eliminate restrictions to development and financial sovereignty. . . . Our government has the perhaps unrepeatable and unique possibility of satisfying, without unnecessary concessions, our great potential for growth, broadening the productive base and the internal market, thereby establishing the solid bases of sovereignty and of an efficient and powerful economy. . . .

“We now have the elements needed to grow without the restraints of foreign strangulation and financial servitude. . . . Only by the route of massively producing and distributing basic foods, can the country organize itself to save its agriculture.

“A policy of self-sufficiency in basic foods, above all cereals and oilseeds, is necessary. . . . We believe that the ‘wage commodity’ par excellence, food, cannot be subjected to the whims of foreign supply. . . . We also see that, in this case, the premises of ‘comparative advantage’ . . . must be subordinated to the need to take a step towards a real and efficient potential of producing basic grains. . . .

“In point of fact, five or six firms, mostly American, control nearly 85% of the world market in grains. . . .”

The document’s strategic overview concludes by decrying “the real deterioration observed in the nutrition of more than half of the planet’s inhabitants over the last decade, as the FAO [UN Food and Agriculture Organization] has noted.”

Regulation Is Back On the Agenda

by Cynthia R. Rush

The government of Argentine President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner is aggressively pursuing a bill that would expand the powers of the National Agricultural Trade Control Office (ONCCA), to ensure greater state intervention into the chain of food production and guarantee the nation's food security. This action dovetails with what's needed to protect, and expand, the food production of Argentina, one of the world's major food surplus nations, in line with Helga Zepp-LaRouche's call for doubling world food production.

As reported by the daily *Página 12* May 24, a new agency, to be known by the slightly different acronym ONCCAA, would be empowered to buy and sell agricultural products—mostly grains—to keep domestic food prices low, and combat monopolistic and oligopolistic practices. It would purchase food crops from farmers, paying them a fair price, and then handle exports as well. In other words, it would oversee all aspects of the agricultural production chain.

The government has designated Congressman Alberto Cantero, whose interview with Argentine LaRouche Youth Movement leader Emiliano Andino appeared in the May 23 *EIR*, as the pointman to ensure that this new agency goes into operation as quickly as possible. Cantero is chairman of the Agricultural and Livestock Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, and is currently working on hammering out the bill's final details.

This initiative couldn't be more timely, as it goes to the heart of the issue behind the agricultural producers' strike which began on March 12 and has continued intermittently since then, to protest higher taxes on exports of soybeans and sunflower seeds. When President Fernández announced the higher taxes on March 11, she explained that they were not only essential to the government's program of a more just income distribution, but were also an attempt to curb the soybean monoculture which has vastly expanded in the country over the past decade. By displacing more traditional crops, soybean cultivation is jeopardizing Argentina's historically diverse and nutritious diet, the President said.

Led by the landed oligarchy's Rural Society, whose pedigree is entirely British, the producers allege that the government's taxes are "confiscatory"—an astonishing claim given the enormous profits enjoyed by especially the larger producers who work closely with the international grain cartels. Even

smaller producers, such as those belonging to the Argentine Agrarian Federation (FAA), historically an enemy of the Rural Society, have done extremely well by jumping into the soybean business.

Since the government has refused to meet the producers' demand to rescind the export taxes completely, the latter have now abandoned any pretext that the strike is just about taxes, and are echoing the British Empire's line that aside from being corrupt, President Fernández is "mismanaging" the economy, lying about inflation, and threatening their "way of life." The fact that the producers are backed by the London *Economist*, *The Financial Times*, and their co-thinker *The Wall Street Journal*, makes their claim to represent Argentina's "true" national interests—in opposition to President Fernández—less than credible.

The government's proposed state regulatory agency, with the power to monitor all aspects of agricultural marketing, is not exactly what British financier interests had in mind. In fact, it's their worst nightmare.

For them, it raises the specter of the National Grain Board or the Argentine Institute for the Promotion of Trade (IAPI), created by President Juan Perón in 1946, whose regulatory powers greatly hampered grain cartel operations. IAPI purchased agricultural products directly from farmers, paying them a fair price, and then allocated food both for export, and for the domestic market, with no middlemen involved. It also issued credit for purchase of capital goods, regulated food prices, and purchased surplus production as well as raw materials for industry.

ONCCAA intends to facilitate improvements for food producers, distributors, and businessmen, as well as low-income consumers, seeking to increase the supply and availability of corn, wheat, beef, and milk, which will especially help small and medium-sized producers. With its own budget, and operating under the jurisdiction of the Finance Ministry, ONCCAA would ensure that farmers were paid fair prices, and take control of purchasing grains, should this become necessary. For example, it could purchase the 6 million tons consumed in the internal market, and then sell this amount to mills and guarantee a reasonable price for flour.

Very important too, is ONCCAA's plan to maintain a database on production, warehousing, processing, marketing, and distribution of agricultural products as well as livestock. This mapping of Argentina's agricultural capabilities would be crucial for implementation of Zepp-LaRouche's call to double world food production.

The local mouthpieces of the British financiers, such as the daily *La Nación*, are clearly panicked. In the May 30 edition, columnist Adrián Ventura howled that the government's bill is "absolutely interventionist," and too closely resembles the National Grain Board and the IAPI. "Such public entities only served to distort the market and provide jobs to thousands of public employees," he growled.

Russian Ag Minister: State Program Can Reverse Collapse of Food Output

Leading the Russian Federation delegation to the June UN FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) conference in Rome is Minister of Agriculture Alexei Gordeyev, whose ministry is known as a center of resistance to the damage that radical free-trade policies do to national economies. Gordeyev made the remarks presented here, at a May 19 special Russian government conference on agriculture and the agroindustrial sector.



Alexei Gordeyev

The meeting was held in the southern Russian grain-belt town of Yessentuki, and chaired by Prime Minister Vladimir Putin.

As EIR reported last week, Putin has defined food production as a national security priority for his government. He met again with Gordeyev, and First Deputy Prime Minister Victor Zubkov, on May 27 for a publicized discussion of guarding the interests of Russian food producers during interaction with the World Trade Organization, with which Russia is still negotiating about joining. Gordeyev announced his intention to report to the FAO conference, on Russia's response to the international food crisis. As his May 19 report reveals, Gordeyev advocates the use of protectionist measures to achieve food security.

Here are excerpts from Gordeyev's Yessentuki progress report on Russia's recovery from the devastation of its agricultural production during the 1990s. It is entitled "On the Course of and Further Prospects for Implementation of the State Program as the Basis of Food Stability and National Security." Rachel Douglas translated the document from Russian for EIR. Subheads have been added.

This is a pivotal year for us in the national agroindustrial complex. It is the first time in the past decade and a half that we have as our guideline a comprehensive five-year State Program for the Development of Agriculture and Regulation of the Agricultural Products, Raw Materials, and Food Markets, which was developed in accordance with the federal Law on Agriculture.

The task under this State Program is to make up entirely, within a five-year period, the collapse of agricultural output that occurred during the crisis of the 1990s.

This State Program clearly defines the goals and areas of

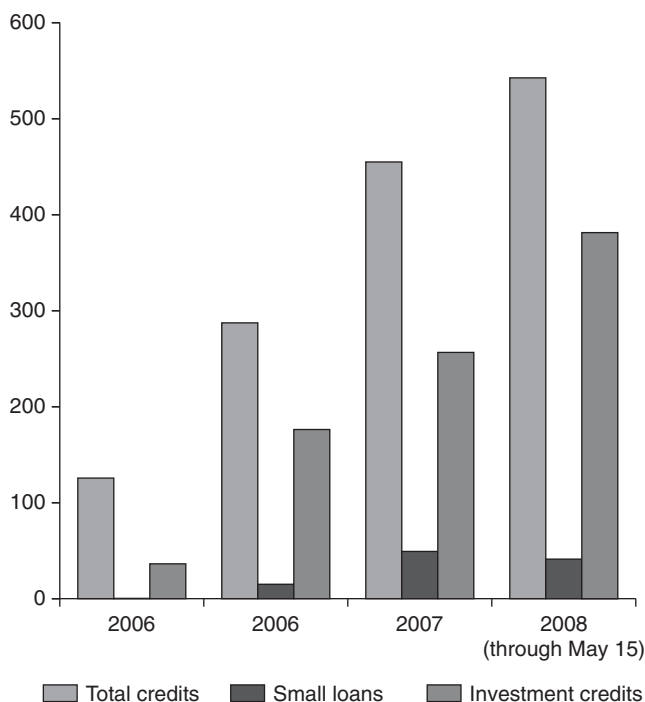
work of the agroindustrial complex in Russia. The sections of the Program encompass practically all factors in the development of agriculture. These are:

- steady development of land area in use for agriculture;
- creation of equal operating conditions for all;
- development of priority subsectors;
- achievement of financial stability for economic units;
- regulation of the agricultural products, raw materials, and food markets. . . .

First, I would like to note that our agriculture has now

FIGURE 1
Subsidized Credits to the Agroindustrial Complex

(Rubles, Billions)



Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation.

Illustrations for this translation (excepting Figure 3) are based on the graphs published with Minister Gordeyev's report on the website of the Russian Federation Ministry of Agriculture.

shown positive growth for ten years in a row...

In the first quarter of this year, agricultural output grew at a rate 4.5% above the same period last year, which is one percentage point faster than last year's growth rate of 3.4%.

The livestock sector is continuing to grow. In the first quarter, meat and poultry production increased by almost 9%, and milk by over 2%, over the first quarter of 2007.

Federal budget financing improved. To date, agricultural producers have received 17 billion rubles [\$717.3 million] in subsidies to support implementation of the State Program, which is 41% of the total amount budgeted for the year.

Around 58 billion rubles [\$2.5 billion] in new subsidized credits have been obtained, including 11 billion in investment credits. I would like to note that small agribusiness enterprises received almost 16 billion rubles of these credits (Figure 1).

Since the beginning of these year, 7,300 tractors, 1,500 grain-harvesting combines, and 300 fodder-harvesting combines have been delivered, which is noticeably more than by this time last year. We expect a 40% increase in tractor acquisition this year, while combine acquisition will nearly double (Figures 2 and 3).

Wage growth in the rural sector continues to outstrip average national wage growth by 10 percentage points, although agricultural wages remain extremely low, at the level of 6,500 rubles (\$274) monthly (Figure 4).

Spring field work and planting is nearing completion; over 60% has been done. The total area planted with spring crops is on the order of 49 million hectares, which is greater than last year. I would especially like to point out that for the first time in 15 years, we expect to see land under cultivation increase by nearly half a million hectares, including through farming previously abandoned cropland (Figure 5).

We can fairly confidently forecast an increase of the grain harvest to a minimum of 85 million tons, which is enough to cover our own needs in full and consolidate our position as a leading grain exporter.

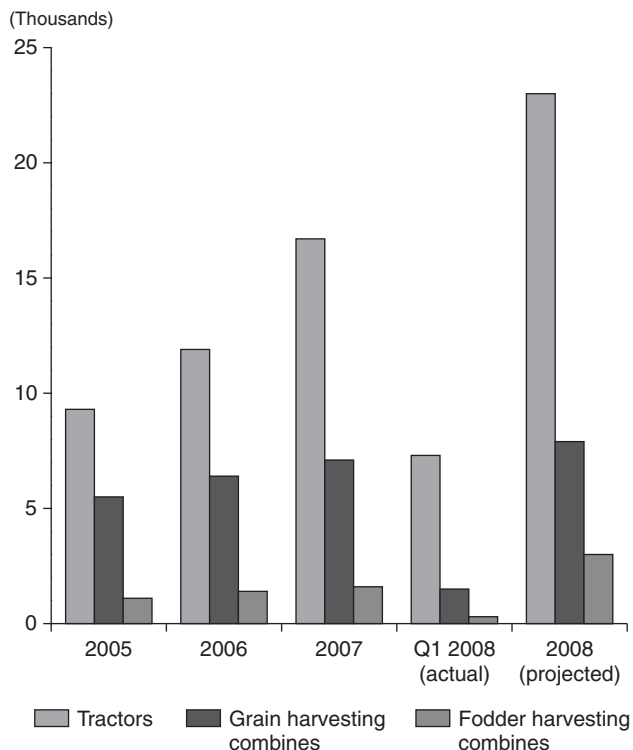
Thus, the State Program is off to a successful start.

Difficulties Can Be Overcome

At the same time, detailed analysis of the changed situation in the economy reveals that the conditions under which the State Program is being implemented today are substantially different from the ones existing when it was drafted.

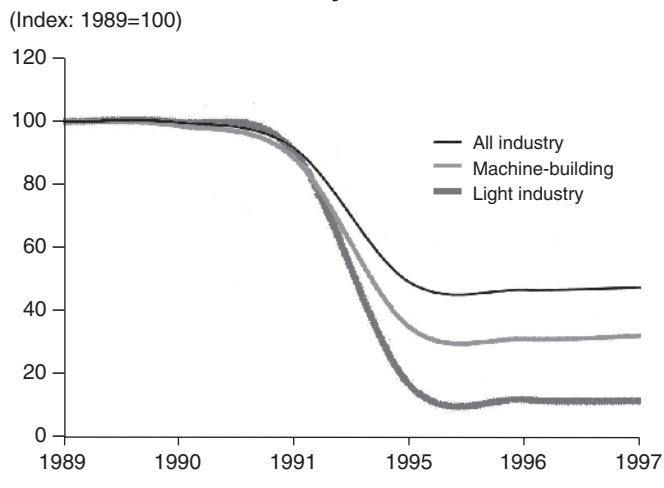
For example, the price of oil rose to double the assumed level, and inflation has been 10.5%, rather than the 6-7% that was assumed. Other basic parameters, such as the exchange rate of the ruble, loan interest rates, and construction costs, are also markedly different from what was forecast. The shortage

FIGURE 2
Equipment Received by Agricultural Organizations and Farms, Including Individual Farmers



Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation.

FIGURE 3
Industrial Production by Sector



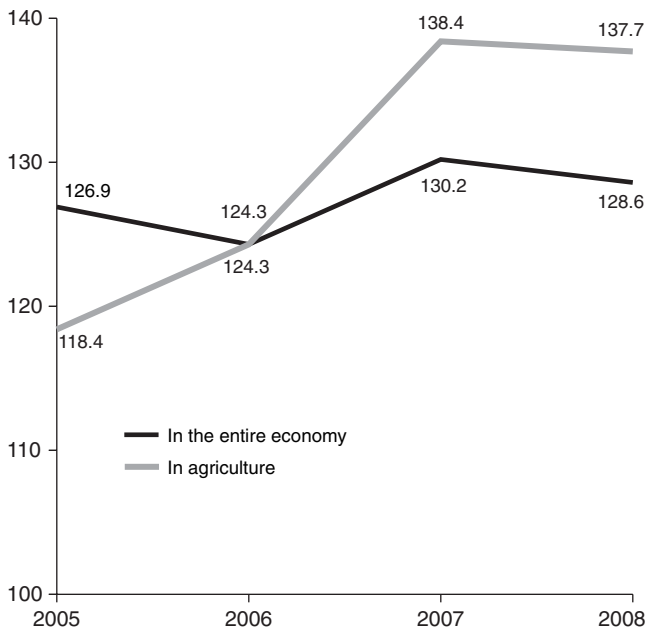
Source: Sergei Glazyev, *Genocide: Russia and the New World Order*

The increase of capital inputs to Russian agriculture, shown in Minister Gordeyev's illustration of tractor and combine deliveries, is a recovery from the deep depression of the 1990s. Figure 3 shows the steep collapse—up to 70 or 80% for some products—of overall Russian machinery production in the first five years of shock therapy liberal economic reform, after the 1991 collapse of the Soviet Union. In that period, the number of agricultural machines in use in Russia fell by one-half, and mineral fertilizer inputs by approximately 85%.

FIGURE 4

Year-on-Year Average Monthly Recorded Nominal Wage Growth

(% of Previous Year)



Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation.

of long-term credit resources has grown worse.

This year's difficulties can be overcome, if we take a number of decisions that will be hard and fast. We have developed the relevant resolutions, working with the Ministry of Finance. We propose to allocate an additional 30 billion rubles [\$1.3 billion] to the charter capital of Rosselkhozbank [the Russian Agrarian Bank]. By raising export duties on mineral fertilizers, we can allocate an additional 8 billion rubles to agricultural producers, to compensate for the rising cost of purchasing fertilizer. In addition, 10 billion rubles can be spent to support the profitability of poultry and hog producers, in connection with the steep rise in their costs. We ask that these decisions be adopted.

With these measures, we can be confident that all basic targets of the State Program will be achieved in 2008.

FAO: World Food Prices Have Risen 40%

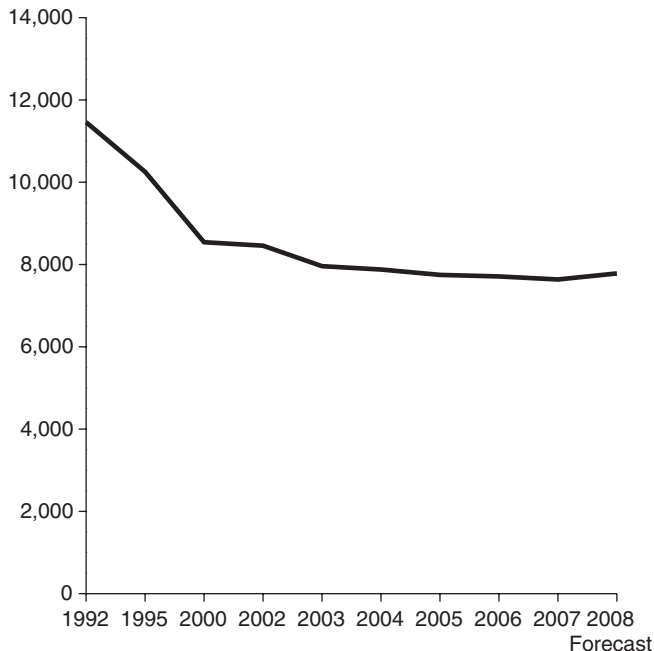
In your opening remarks, Vladimir Vladimirovich [Putin], you noted that our agrarian policy, in the medium and long term, must measure up to the global tendencies, observed in the world agricultural markets. Allow me to give a brief analysis of these new factors.

According to UN FAO data, world food prices have risen 40% in a single year. For many products, absolutely historic records were set. Wheat prices, for example, more than doubled, reaching \$460 per ton. The price of rice has increased by two and a half times, just since the beginning of this year, reaching the level of \$760 per ton.

FIGURE 5

Cropland Under Cultivation in all Types of Farms in the Russian Federation

(Hectares, Thousands)



Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation.

Between 1992 and 2007, fully one-third of Russian cropland was taken out of cultivation, much of it abandoned as the collective and state farms of the Soviet Union fell apart. There were no effective financial or physical support programs for individual farm leaseholders for over a decade. Thousands of Russian villages have disappeared from the map, while the 2000 census showed over 34,000 such settlements that are now inhabited by 10 or fewer, mostly elderly people. 2008 is the first year since the breakup of the U.S.S.R. to show a small turnaround of the loss of cropland under cultivation.

A new term, "agflation," has even been added to the world's economic lexicon. It denotes the heightened role of agricultural products in driving world price trends.

Most forecasts anticipate that high prices on foodstuffs will persist over the long term.

The latest events show that countries that have relied on cheap imports now have to pay a very high price, up to and including social unrest.

Under these conditions, it becomes urgent to ensure stability on the domestic food market through accelerated development of the country's own agricultural production.

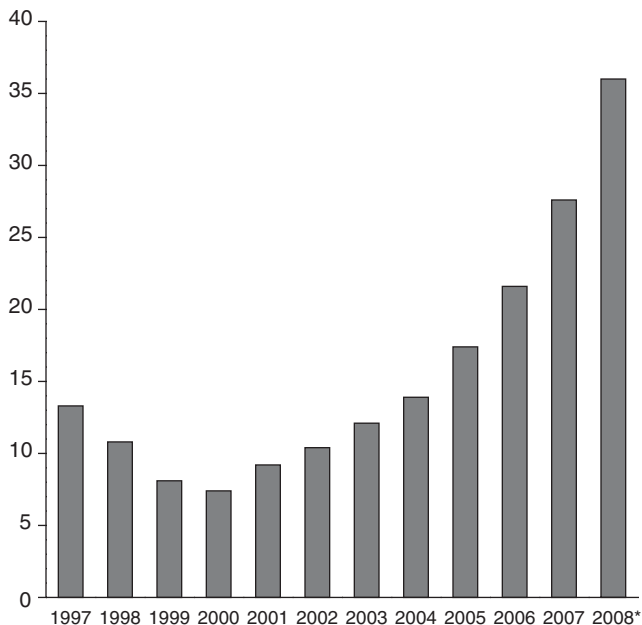
Russia possesses all the natural resources it needs, to do this. Nine percent of the world's productive cropland is in Russia, as well as 20% of the fresh water, 9% of mineral fertilizer production, and only 2% of the world's population.

With full use of this potential, we can provide food for our own population, strengthen our position in the world grain

FIGURE 6

Food and Agricultural Raw Materials Imports

(\$ Billions)



* Ministry of Economic Development Forecast

Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation.

market, and move toward becoming a major exporter of certain types of livestock.

In order to accomplish this, Russian agriculture needs to develop at a faster rate than world rates of growth. Forecasts done by experts from international organizations show that Russia has all the conditions necessary for its grain and meat production growth rates to be 2.5 to 3 times higher than world rates in the next ten years.

Long-Term Measures Proposed

At the previous government session, during discussion of scenarios and forecasts of Russia's social and economic development, the objective was set of achieving more ambitious targets, especially as concerns strategic planning of the country's development up until 2020. Proceeding from this standpoint, and in the face of the new challenges presented by the world economy, the Ministry of Agriculture proposes to adopt a number of *additional long-term measures*.

First. It is impossible build a modern, dynamic, innovative agriculture, under conditions where the *social infrastructure in rural areas* continues to deteriorate. It must be recognized that the measures outlined in the federal targeted program for *Social Development of Rural Areas*, and other analogous programs, are inadequate in scope, as well as being uncoordinated and fragmentary. As a result, there is no support for the *comprehensive development of specific rural settlements*, and thus the people living there lack the

quality of life they need.

We think that the existing federal targeted program should be transformed into a *single program for the comprehensive development of rural areas*, centered on the idea of creating fundamentally new *21st-Century rural settlements*.

Second. An array of measures needs to be adopted for *increasing land use efficiency*.

First and foremost, this means returning to agricultural use a *significant part of the land resources that have fallen into disuse since the early 1990s*. The total area of such land is around *14 million hectares of productive cropland*. I would like to note that by bringing this land back under cultivation, we shall obtain an *additional 20 million tons of [annual] grain production*, at minimum. We propose to put up for consideration the question of incentives for agricultural producers to develop this land.

The main goal of the 1990s reforms was for the land to obtain a *proprietor*. This did not happen, however, because the *expense and complex procedures involved in land use* represent a fundamental obstacle to turning land into a *full-fledged economic asset*.

Under the new organization of the government, the Ministry of Agriculture's powers in this respect have been expanded significantly, and we believe it is necessary to *supplement the State Program with a special section* on support for regional comprehensive land use projects.

Another important question is the need to substantially *enhance the role of agricultural producers' associations and alliances* at all levels: local, regional, and federal.

International experience shows that *participation of agricultural producers in sector-wide associations* is an objectively necessary feature of the rural economy. It is the only way to ensure that the interests of agricultural producers, processing companies, and retailers are balanced, including *coordination of price policies* at all levels, support for *improved product quality*, and real participation by agricultural producers in shaping agriculture policy.

Third. *Development of priority sectors of agriculture.*

The central question is to *speed up the introduction of new technologies*. This means not only renovation and updating of *equipment*, but also the rapid development of the *genetic potential* of crops and herds. For this purpose, the Ministry of Agriculture proposes to *supplement the State Program with agency programs* for the development of *seed growing, hybridizing, and livestock breeding*.

The lack of modern infrastructure for primary meat *processing* is a bottleneck. . . . Together with the Ministry of Economic Development and the Ministry of Finance, we are seeking to coordinate our approach to developing this infrastructure using private investment.

Fourth *is financial stability.*

Looking toward the forthcoming returning of the tax system, it is important to preserve a *tax regime that provides incentives* in agriculture. First of all, this concerns preserving the *zero tax rate on profit*. This decision has to be ad-

Schiller Institute Founder Calls for Doubling World Food Production—Now!



EIRNS/Helene Möller

Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche is leading an international drive to win support for her call to double world food production, immediately. She is shown here, addressing a BüSo (Civil Rights Solidarity) Party Congress in Berlin, January 2007.

“Instead of wars of starvation, let us double food production,” Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche states in her call, issued May 3, for emergency action to increase agricultural production and stop the “free trade” policies that have led to starvation and food riots in 40 nations over the past year.

Zepp-LaRouche calls for the dissolution of the World Trade Organization and its free trade policies, which have enriched the few at the expense of the many. She called on the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization to begin now, before its June 3-5 conference in Rome, to use all means to set in motion programs for increasing food production, including a new “Green Revolution” and medium-term measures to build infrastructure, develop water management systems, and create food processing industries in developing countries.

In addition, Zepp-LaRouche called for a New Bretton Woods financial system and a “New Deal for the entire world,” in the tradition of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. A special session of the UN General Assembly should be convened, she said, to discuss the topic of “a new and just world economic order.”

Zepp-LaRouche attacked the oligarchical model that views population growth as a threat, and instead put forward the view expressed in the American Declaration of Independence—that all men are created equal “with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.” “Whether we can make this vision into reality, or whether we instead speed humanity into collapse, is how each one of us will be measured by history,” Zepp-LaRouche concludes.

The statement is being circulated widely among scientists, elected officials, and other public figures for endorsement.

The full statement can be read at www.larouchepac.com/node/10606.

The following are the signers as of May 30, 2008 of the Call To Double World Food Production. They are listed in the order in which their names were received. Affiliations are mentioned for identification purposes only.

UNITED STATES

Elected Officials

Alabama

State Rep. Thomas Jackson, Chair, House Agriculture Committee, Thomasville

Kentucky

State Sen. Joey Pendleton, Minority Whip, Hopkinsville

Louisiana

Fred Huenefeld, Chairman of the Boeuf River Soil and Water Conservation District, and Trustee of the Louisiana Realtors Political Action Committee, Board Member of the Schiller Institute

Massachusetts

Jorge Gonzalez, City Council, Lawrence

Michigan

State Rep. LaMar Lemmons III (former); Detroit

Joan Seymour, City Council President, Southfield

Nevada

State Sen. Joe Neal (former)

New York

Assemblyman William F. Boyland, Brooklyn
State Sen. Antoine M. Thompson, Buffalo

North Carolina

State Rep. Larry Bell, Vice Chair House Agriculture Committee, Clinton

Ohio

State Rep. Catherine Barrett (former); Cincinnati

Pennsylvania

Thomas Trigona, Mayor, Johnstown
Kareem Johnson, Council Vice President, Coatesville

Marcia Goodman-Hinnershitz, Council Member, Reading

State Rep. Harold James, Philadelphia
Ross Neidich, City Council, Bradford
Bob Onuffer, City Council, Bradford

Anthony Pinizzotto, City Council, Johnstown
Diane Bernardo, Council Member, Dubois
Gloria Martin Roberts, Council Member,
Harrisburg
Barbara O'Neil Lane, Council Member,
Duquesne
William Reese, Council Member, East
Stroudsburg,
Karen Dolan, Council Member, Bethlehem
Robert Gaughan, Council Member, Lansford
Kevin Troup, Council Member, City of
Sunbury
Richard Reedy, Council Member, Kittanning
John Wheeler, Council Member, Wellsboro
Jean Belinski, Council Member, Bethlehem
Vergie Werner, Council Member, Tyrone
Tom King, Council Member, Sayre
Charles Aikens, Council Member, Bellefonte
Guy Ferguson, Bradford County Democratic
Party Chair, Hillary Clinton delegate, 9th
CD
Martin Lewis Eggleston, Council Member,
Coatesville
Frank Jacobs, Carbon County Democratic
Party Chair; Council Member,
Nesquehoning
Anthony Petaccia, Mayor, City of Monessen
Jeremy Melber, Council Member, Jim
Thorpe

Vermont

State Rep. Judith M. Livingston, Manchester

Professionals

Dr. Luise Light, former USDA Director of
Dietary Guidance, Bellows Falls,
Vermont
Cathy M. Helgason, M.D., Professor of
Neurology University of Illinois College
of Medicine, Chicago
Stephen Herbert, Professor of Agronomy,
University of Massachusetts, Amherst
Hal B.H. Cooper, Jr., Cooper Consulting
Company, Kirkland, Washington
Sister Susanne Kullowitch, retired teacher,
Sisters of Christian Charity, Williamsport,
Pennsylvania
Sister Margaritis Kullowitch, retired teacher,
Sisters of Christian Charity, Berwyn,
Illinois
William Reed, President, Black Press
Foundation
Abdulkadir Yassif Hussein, Founder and
CEO, ACEDONE (African Community
Economic Development of New
England), Roxbury, Massachusetts

Labor Leaders

Gary Barnett, Chairman, UAW CAP,
Franklin County, Columbus, Ohio
Maurice Pulley, President, AFSCME local
1654, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Scott Stringer, Vice Chairman, Bricklayers
local 3, Rochester, New York
Wayne Rebich, President, Carpenters local
1911, Beckley, West Virginia

John Jeffries, Executive Board and former
President, IAM local 830, Louisville,
Kentucky
Bill Martin, President CWA Local 4108,
Saginaw, Michigan

Farmers

William Sickner, Board of Directors,
Michigan Farmers Union, Otter Lake
Daniel M. Schmitt, Iowa head of National
Organization of Raw Materials; former
President of American Agricultural
Movement (1995-2002)
Herman Steffen of Detour, Maryland, dairy
farmer; founding member, Schiller
Institute Food for Peace
Randy Sowers, Middletown, Maryland, dairy
farmer; founding member, Schiller
Institute Food For Peace
Noel Cowling, Texas farmer/activist, former
advisor, National Farm Organization;
member, American Agriculture
Movement
Ron Wiczorek, founding member, Schiller
Institute Food for Peace, Mt. Vernon,
South Dakota
Deana Wiczorek, founding member,
Schiller Institute Food for Peace, Mt.
Vernon, South Dakota
Herman Eilers, member, Schiller Institute
Food for Peace, Wessington Springs,
South Dakota
Steve Nelson, member, Schiller Institute
Food for Peace, Letcher, South Dakota
Andy Olsen, member, Schiller Institute Food
for Peace, Huron Lake, Minnesota
Cecil Conry, Asst. Director (ret.), Pork
Division, National Farmers Organization,
Elliot, Iowa.
Leonard Cooper, former President, North
Carolina branch, National Black Farmers
Organization, Warrenton, North Carolina
Roland Assmus, South Dakota Food For
Peace, Stickney

RUSSIA & CIS

Russian Federation

Websites

Russian Anti-Globalist Resistance (www.anti-glob.ru)
RPMonitor, director Andrei Kobayakov
(www.rpmonitor.ru)
Sarov Top Secret portal, founder A. Borisov
(www.sarov.cc)
Dr. Igor A. Seleznyov, research specialist,
Institute of Socio-Political Research
(ISPI) of the Russian Academy of
Sciences
Felix Goryunov, international economics
journalist, Moscow
Victor Oskin, political scientist, Moscow

Magomed Ali Suleymanovich Suleymanov,
bank branch director, Makhachkala,
Dagestan
Yekaterina Shalygina, advertising specialist,
Kaliningrad

Ukraine

Strategium East European Online Political
Experts Community, founder and
coordinator Sergei Pozny, Ukraine (www.strateger.net)

Tajikistan

Sonya Kurbanova, Executive Director, Tajik
Social and Ecological Union

EUROPE

Germany

Mrs. Wunderlich, CEO, FERMILA GmbH &
Co. (milk production), Saxony
Emil Deutsch, CEO, DüKa (fertilizer
business), Saxony
Bern Schlesiger, farmer, Saxony

Italy

Lidia Menapace, former Senator, Rome

Poland

Krzysztof Siwek, historian

Sweden

Guy Allan Svensson, Chairman of the Small
and Family Farmers organization

United Kingdom

Richard S. Courtney, former lead material
scientist, Coal Research Establishment;
former Technical Advisor, the European
Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)
Piers Corbyn, Astrophysicist and long-range
weather forecaster

IBERO-AMERICA

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Agriculture and Livestock Committee,
Chamber of Deputies, Buenos Aires
Jorge Mora, Director of International Affairs,
Land, Housing and Habitat Foundation,
Buenos Aires
Julio Gonzalez, former Technical Secretary
to the Presidency of Argentina; Professor,
University of Lomas Zamora, Buenos
Aires
Dr. Leopoldo Frenkel, lawyer, former
professor, University of Buenos Aires;
member, Justicialista Party.
Alberto J. Lapolla, agronomist, historian,
Buenos Aires

Colombia

Everto Díaz, President, Unitary Agricultural Trade Union Federation (FENSUAGRO); member, International Via Campesina
Jaime Martínez, President, Medellín, Antioquia local, Bank of the Republic Workers Union; Secretary of Education, national union
Carlos Julio Daz, President, Antioquia local, Unified Workers Federation (CUT); former director, Bank of the Republic workers union
Jaime Torres Riano, President, Eastern Andean Area Regional Workers Federation (FETRADES-CGT)
Luis Enrique Escovar, President, Voluntary Association of UPAC System Debtors

Guatemala

Raúl Anibal Marroquin Casasola, Union of National Electrical Industry Workers (INDE-STINDE)
Randolfo Ernesto Maldonado Cambara, INDE-STINDE Union
Miguel Ángel Tzoc Morales, INDE-STINDE Union
Walter Conrado Gaytan Morales, INDE-STINDE Union
Samuel Nenroht Hernández Orantes, INDE-STINDE Union
Luis Antonio Chinchilla Corado, INDE-STINDE Union
José María Santos Morales, INDE-STINDE Union
Carlos René Baeza Olivares, INDE-STINDE Union
César Augusto Flores Rodas, INDE-STINDE Union
Alfonso Bauer Paiz, former Labor Minister
Piedrasanta Arandi, former President, San Carlos University (USAC)
Carlos Wer, journalist
Carlos Rosales Roman, former Congressman
Tristan Melendreras, Professor, San Carlos University
Jorge Murga, Institute of Economic and Social Research, San Carlos University
Victor Pérez Herrera, official, Coca-Cola Workers Union
Oscar Zamora de Leon, official, Coca-Cola Workers Union
Rosa Pu Tzunux, Mayan researcher, Asociación Iximulew
Victor Racancoj, Director, Tulan Institute
The Popular Front for Sovereignty, Dignity and Solidarity

Mexico

Congressman Gerardo Villaneuva Albarrán, Revolutionary Democratic Party
Pro-PLHINO of the 21st Century Committee:
Adalberto Rosas López, Former Congressman; Municipal President, Ciudad Obregón, Sonora

Antonio Valdéz Villanueva, Deputy Secretary General, CTM labor federation of Sonora
Jaime Miranda Peláez, ex-president, Association of Rural Producers of Sonora
Alberto Vizcarra Osuna, LaRouche associate, Ciudad Obregón, Sonora
Jesús María Martínez Vitela, LaRouche associate, Ciudad Obregón, Sonora

Venezuela

Pedro Grima Gallardo, Professor of Physics at the University of Los Andes (Merida, Venezuela), former Dean of the Experimental University of Los Llanos Occidentales, "Exequiel Zamora" (UNELLEZ)
The Catedra Pio Tamargo Center for Studies of Current History of the Venezuela Central University's Institute of Economic and Social Research website

AFRICA

Congo

Albert Ndandu, President, Cries for Congo for Peace

Nigeria

Dr. Sam Aluko, Professor of Economics; former chairman of Nigeria Economics Intelligence Committee
Larry Fejokwu, Publisher, Polcom Press, Lagos

Rwanda

Jean Gahururu, foreign political advisor of the Opposition of Rwanda in Exile

Swaziland

Zwelethu Mnisi, Deputy Chief of Mission, Swaziland Embassy, Washington, D.C.

ASIA

China

Hunter Huang, President, National Association for Chinese Unification (NACU)

India

Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha); Chairman, M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation; collaborator of Dr. Norman Borlaug in the original Green Revolution

Malaysia

Mohd Peter Davis, visiting scientist, Universiti Putra

CANADA

Michel Langevin, former executive member and President of the Parti Québécois; former Regional President of Montreal Hydro-Quebec Technicians Union
Marc-André Viens, secondary school Assistant Director
Daniel Ostiguy, dairy farmer

AUSTRALIA

Gordon Hancock, Councillor, Member, Murrylands Regional Development Board, South Australia
Brian McCarthy, National Chairman, Citizens Electoral Council
John Carter, Director and former Chairman, Australian Beef Association, New South Wales
Barbara Dunnet, President, Nannup Shire Council, Deputy Chair, Southwest Local Government Association, Western Australia
Dale Frankel, Chairman, Wimmera Irrigators Association, Victoria
Rodney Wheeler, Councillor, Busselton Shire, Western Australia
Lorraine Thomas, Councillor, Ashburton Shire, Western Australia
Mathew Ledwith, Councillor, Kulin Shire Council, Western Australia
John Wilkins, Grd. Dip F. Ed; former Director, Australian Christian Lobby, Northern Territory; Professor of Telecommunication Engineering, Lecturer & Exam Supervisor, former member, Institution of Engineers
Mark Parkinson, Lecturer, B. Applied Science, Lockyer Agronomics P/L
Maurice Hetherington, Grazier, former Councillor, Banana Shire, Queensland
John Katis, Councillor, Swan Hill, Victoria
Greg Cruickshank, Councillor, Swan Hill, Victoria
Tom Fox, Chairman, Potato Board, Western Australia
John Salerian, J.P., Councillor, Waroona, Western Australia
Arnold Carter, Deputy Mayor, Port Hedland, Western Australia
Jim Hazzard, BE., MEng. Sc., Consulting Engineer, MIEAust, Toowoomba, Queensland
Arnold Read, Member, Queensland Canegrowers Association and Australian Caneharvesters Association
Deborah Botica, Councillor, Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Western Australia
Sleiman Yohanna, Public Relations Officer, former President, Assyrian Chaldean Syriac Council of Australia

Starving? No Gas? Blame London

by John Hoefle

On the eve of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)'s emergency conference in Rome (June 3-5), Lyndon LaRouche identified the collusion between the financial and oil cartels of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal system as working together to cause a "food-price famine" which is threatening millions of people in the Third World with imminent death.

In recent articles, we have explored how prices for oil and food are controlled by financial markets, which are themselves creatures of the City of London-centered cartel system. Speculation on food and energy by these imperial cartels is driving world starvation, with the deliberate intent of dramatically reducing the world's population, beginning with what the eugenicists view as the darker-skinned "races" in Africa, Ibero-America, and Asia, but also reducing "overpopulation" in the United States and Europe.

When it comes to genocide, the pen is mightier than the sword, in that, when you want to kill billions of people, it is far easier to do it with policies than with force. Reduce their food intake, deprive them of medical care, reduce their income such that their means is insufficient to support a minimal standard of living, and people will begin to die. If you do this deliberately, you are killing people just as surely as if you shot them one by one.

LaRouche developed the concept of relative potential population-density as a measure of the effectiveness of an economy. When you increase the productive power of human labor through new technologies, you increase the potential of an economy to support more people; standards of living rise, and the population grows. However, when you throw this process into reverse, and decrease the productive power of human labor, you reduce the number of people the economy can support. When the potential relative population-density falls below the existing population-density, people begin to die. This is the monstrous secret behind the food and oil manipulations, and behind the biofuel and global warming swindles. The plan is to reduce the carrying capacity of the planet to around 1 billion people, so that the world can once again become a giant oligarchic plantation, with just enough slaves and managers to keep the folks in the Big House in filthy lucre and opulent luxury.

The Slime Mold

LaRouche has compared the Anglo-Dutch Liberal financier oligarchy to a slime mold, because it functions in much

the same way. The oligarchic slime mold is ancient, having migrated across millennia, from ancient Babylon, to Rome and Venice, then across Europe to The Netherlands and Britain. Venice was a city-state, its power based upon its control of finance and trade, ruled by a doge (duke) and powerful councils, and is much the way the British Empire works today, behind the facade of the monarchy and elected government.

This slime mold survives because it is adaptable, incorporating new elements, discarding what it no longer needs, and moving when necessary. Though geographically centered today in the City of London, it has tentacles and nodes across the world. What holds it together is an ideology, a historical sense that it is superior to the rest of mankind and has the right to rule the world. It sees itself as a breed apart from, and above, the vast herd of common people, with the right to cull that herd when deemed necessary.

The slime mold lives largely in institutions—banks, corporations, think tanks, universities, and governments—dispersing its power across a variety of fronts in order to keep its controlling hand invisible. The oligarchic families control the banks, the banks control the corporations, and the corporations run the world, protected and defended by corrupted governments. Universities train students to be cogs in the machine, the lawyers act as enforcers. Anyone who points out how the system really works is denounced as a conspiracy theorist, and therefore, a kook.

This slime mold system—the true face of the British Empire—is what is committing genocide. At the top, the money cartel, the oil cartel, the grain cartel and the others, are all one blob. What runs Royal Dutch Shell and BAE is indistinguishable from what runs Lazard and Rothschild and the Royal Bank of Scotland.

The major oil companies of the oil cartel control the global oil trade, while the allied banks control the financial markets where oil is traded. They act in concert to run up the price of oil, which runs up the price of just about everything else, including food. Increased production costs, like the extra costs for fuel to run the farm machinery and for fertilizer, drive up the cost to farmers. The increased costs of processing the food and distributing it to the grocery stores run up the cost to the consumer. On top of all this, is the ethanol scam, which both drives up costs, and takes land out of food production. The higher the price of oil soars, the more money is spent to convert land into growing corn, so that it may be turned into fuel. This speculation on farmland raises land prices for farmers, and raises the prices on the non-corn crops whose production is sacrificed for corn.

When the oil company executives appear before Congress and say they have no control over the market price for oil, they are lying. When the speculators appear before Congress and say that the commodities markets are providing a useful service to the nation, they are lying. They are integral parts of the same machine, and that machine is deliberately killing people.



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Soaring oil prices are wreaking havoc, driving up prices at the pump, and in the cost of just about everything, including food. Who's to blame? The London-steered "slime mold." Shown, a gas station in Leesburg, Va., May 30.

Depopulation

While honest and meaningful statistics are hard to come by in these days of spin, deceit, and economic incompetence, there are some broad trends that are too dramatic to hide. One of the most striking is the level of manufacturing workers: We are back to the 1940s in terms of numbers of workers; and back to 1840—before the Civil War—in manufacturing workers per capita. The Midwest, once the manufacturing capital of the world, has been reduced to paper-pushing and services, with large swaths of the major cities reduced to poverty.

In the agricultural areas, the family farmer is dying out and giving way, ominously, to corporate farming. For the family farmer, farming is a way of life, whereas for the corporation, it is just business, and, increasingly, just speculation. North Dakota has fewer people now, than it did in 1930, hardly the sign of a healthy economy.

The shift from industrial production to information, paper-pushing, and retail sales of products made elsewhere, has destroyed the standard of living in the United States. Our infrastructure has been neglected: what we have, has been allowed to deteriorate, and what we should have built, has not been, to the point that many of our roads, bridges, water and sewer systems, electrical grids and the like, are dilapidated, and in need of replacement. To make up for the wealth we no longer produce, and to buy the goods our incomes can not afford, we have gone ever deeper into debt, to the point that our debt burden—household, corporate, and government—is staggering, and to make matters worse, the debt machine which funded all the new debt has broken.

All of this points to a sharp decline in relative potential population-density, which must inevitably be followed by a sharp decline in population. If this is happening in “the richest nation in the world,” one can only imagine what is going on in the Third World, where famine and food riots are becoming commonplace.

Depopulation is not a theory, but a reality. It has already begun.

Running Out of Time

Mankind is faced with a stark choice. If we continue to tolerate the slime mold and its genocide, the world will quickly descend into a new Dark Age. Poverty and famine provide breeding grounds for disease; cities which are already unliveable for some, will become Hell

for all, should food deliveries be interrupted by economic collapse. We depend upon the steady flow of goods and services across town and across the world, and have no fallback position if that flow fails. It can get worse than you imagine, very quickly.

Some nations are already fighting back. Russia, China, and India have all signaled that they are unwilling to sacrifice themselves on the British altar, and other nations are joining them. The United States must join this fight, as well. We don't need four more years of Bush, nor do we need four years of empty “change.” What we need, urgently, is a return to the approach of Franklin D. Roosevelt, in which the welfare of the common man is put first, and the power of the “economic royalists” is checked. We must abandon the policies which are killing us, and return to the philosophy which made this nation great. Show Adam Smith the door, and bring back Alexander Hamilton.

The power of the British Empire, and the slime mold it represents, must be destroyed. Franklin Roosevelt understood that, telling an apoplectic Winston Churchill that after the war, the British Empire would have to give up its colonies, and abandon its Eighteenth-Century methods. Churchill accused FDR of trying to do away with the British Empire, and he was right. FDR knew that peace could never be assured as long as imperial powers were allowed to exploit weaker nations, stripping them of their raw materials and turning their people into virtual slaves. But FDR died, and we let him down, and have become what we once despised. Let us correct that error now, while we still have time.

LAROUCHE PAC MEMORANDUM:

Kill the WTO, Double Food Production

“If you don’t have food tonight, to put on the table in the morning, that’s kind of personal. And it becomes universal.”

—Lyndon LaRouche, May 7, 2008.

Introduction

It is well established that the world today faces a food crisis, which is brought on by decades of free trade policies and recent bio-fuels insanity. However, we do not have years to debate whether or not the kinks in globalization can be ironed out. The more successful globalization is, the more imperiled civilization becomes. This current food shortage is an intentional effect of free trade, a system once (and still) enforced by the gunboats of the British Empire. The modern gunboats are politely called “trade agreements,” “debt restructuring,” and “conditionalities.”

We have merely days for the world’s policy makers to find their spines, kill the World Trade Organization, and double world food production. This is the LaRouche PAC policy, issued by economist Lyndon LaRouche in April, to be adopted by the June 3-5, 2008 FAO conference, and by nations in the immediate days ahead. An international mobilization around this policy was launched by the Schiller Institute chairwoman Helga Zepp-LaRouche in early May. Since then, statements and initial strategies to address the food crisis have come from world leaders. However, only LaRouche’s policy explicitly addresses the systemic cause of the problem.

The FAO’s “Hunger Map” identifies some 2 billion people, across 82 nations, have inadequate food. Food riots have erupted in 37 countries so far, and prices continue to soar. This descent into Hell starts in the not-too-distant past. The post-WWII world had every reason to be optimistic: Fascism was defeated, and U.S. Presi-

dent Franklin Roosevelt put in its place the Bretton Woods system, designed to guarantee stable economic conditions for long-term development. Industry and agriculture could now thrive, along with waves of political freedoms, in nations where Europe’s empires never allowed them before. Programs like the Marshall Plan, Atoms for Peace, and the “Green Revolution” created a food, water, energy, and transportation dynamic that had the potential to substantially raise the standard of living for people everywhere on the planet.

This policy memorandum features an analysis of total food production from 1970 to 2007, showing the severe inadequacy given population growth, and projects that were online that would have met today’s food requirements were they built. Following is a developed strategy for self-sufficiency, immediately averting today’s threat of starvation, and a long-term alliance between the four powers of Russia, China, India, and the U.S.

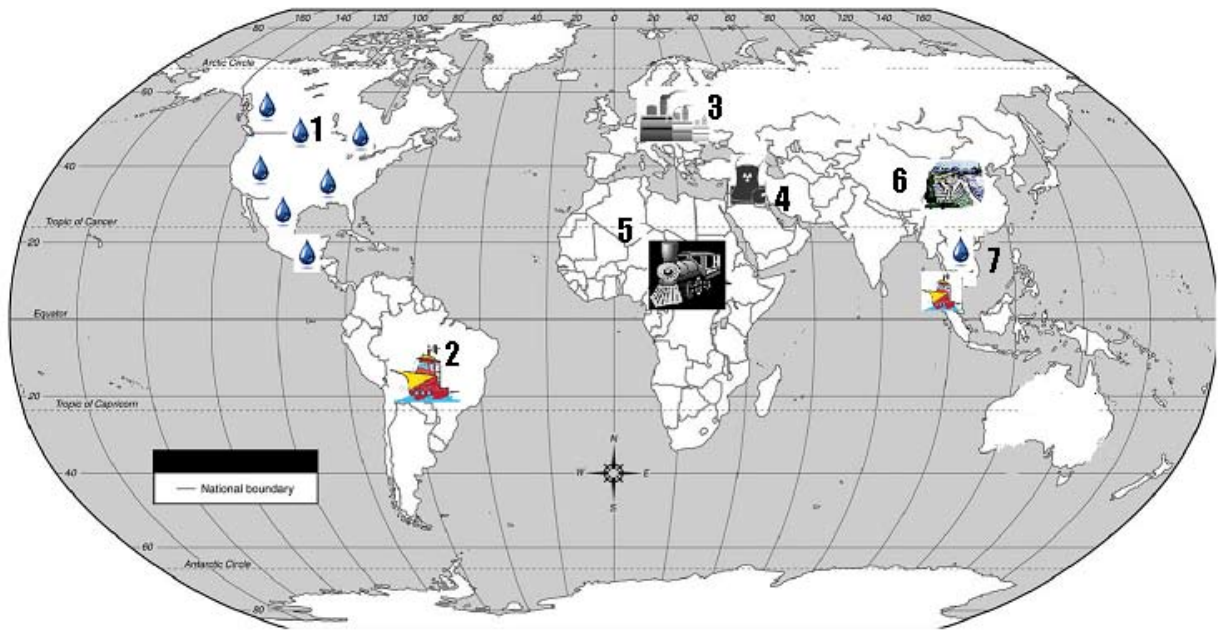
The full document can be found in pdf at www.larouchepac.com

—May 30, 2008

Current History

Here is a snapshot of some of the world in 1970, just before the fatal August, 1971 Nixon administration dismantling of the Bretton Woods system, setting into motion the cur-

Year	1970	1980	1990	2000	2007
Total Billion Metric Tons	1.079	1.5651	1.9699	2.0779	2.082
Per Capita Metric Ton	0.292	0.348	0.372	0.341	0.315
Year	1970	1980	1990	2000	2007
World Population	3,707,183,055	4,446,260,631	5,272,635,763	6,070,587,733	6,600,411,051



Map numbers are keyed to the projects described below.

rent domination of the world by the system of globalization, turning the world's economies into gambling houses. Another exemplary event is the first Earth Day April 22, 1970. Britain's viral Prince Phillip launched the anti-science, anti-development environmentalist movement which heavily targeted nuclear energy. Nuclear is the only source of power capable of meeting growing energy consumption needs, and anyone against its development condones genocide.

Part of the picture is statistics on food production, here demonstrated by total cereals produced from 1970 to the present. LaRouche PAC estimates that ideal consumption is .6 tons per person, per year.

As you can see, from 1970 to 1990, the amount of food available per person climbs, but after that, it goes down, and by 2000, falls below 1980 levels. Other considerations make these statistics even more bleak: food is not evenly distributed to people the way these numbers are. As mentioned above, the FAO concludes 2 billion people do not get enough food. Secondly, these grains are also used to feed livestock, so at current production levels, the option of a diet with animal protein is not available for everyone who needs or wants it. Third, these numbers do not account for the quantity that will be lost to spoilage and processing, and set aside for reserves and seeds. The fact that grains are not the staple food for everyone, does not change the principle that daily calories and nutrition fall far below ideal or, for many, survival level. Doubling food production is the starting point for a response to this crisis.

What happened to cause a decreasing food supply? Free trade, and its institutions, the GATT and the WTO. The GATT "Uruguay Round" of agriculture trade reform started in 1984, and culminated in the establishment of the WTO in 1995. Under their dictate food security, diversity, and self-sufficiency became

banned, while an increasingly small number of British East India Company-like multi-national grain cartels extended their domination, such as ADM, Cargill, and Bunge. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989-90 offered an opportunity to advance the industrial development of the former bloc, but "Shock therapy" vengeance unleashed by free marketers instead devastated productivity in those nations. Today, despite riots and scarcity, the WTO insists on continuing with the Doha Round as the final nail in the coffin of food sufficiency.

Real Physical Development

The other part of the economic picture includes the infrastructure projects on the drawing board to aid the production and distribution of food, as well as projects which will transform the resource base of entire continents. We include some examples that are typical for each region of the world.

1. Water projects in the Americas

The North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA) is a water management engineering project designed by the Ralph M. Parsons Company, to capture and redistribute fresh water from Alaska and Canada to water-poor areas of Canada, the U.S., and Mexico. It entered the U.S. Congressional Record in 1964, calling for 369 separate projects. A series of dams would capture water from various rivers in Alaska and the Canadian Yukon, which otherwise dump into the Arctic Ocean, and through trenches, canals, tunnels, lakes, dams, and lifts carry the water southward across the Rocky Mountains, and easterly across the Great Plains region, as well as through a canal across southern Canada to Lake Superior. NAWAPA was

1. North America: 'NAWAPA Plus'



Sources: Parsons Company, *North American Water and Power Alliance Conceptual Study*, Dec. 7, 1964; Hal Cooper; Manuel Frías Alcaraz; *EIR*.

projected to provide hydroelectric power, agricultural irrigation, navigable canals across the continent, clean water for polluted soil and lakes, and an adequate water supply to the continent for 100 years. The original estimate cost was \$80 billion.

In 2008, NAWAPA has an upgraded version, offering even more benefits. And because no such comprehensive water management project has been adopted, water levels in the U.S. have been greatly depleted, such as in the Ogallala Aquifer, the principal water source for 11 million acres of prime farmland in the U.S.

Even more bold, is the “NAWAPA-Plus,” a 30 year project which combines NAWAPA with two ambitious water management projects in Mexico: the PLHINO (Northwest Hydraulic Plan) and PLHIGON (Northern Gulf Hydraulic Plan). These two projects were also conceptualized and systematized in the 1960s-70s. The current plan is based on the design of Mexico City engineer Manuel Frías Alcaraz. North, Central, and North-west Mexico has 32% of the available water, and 77% of the population, while the smaller southeastern region has 68% of the country’s water and only 23% of the population. The PLHINO would move run-off of five rivers in Mexico’s central Pacific Coast, and through canals, dams, tunnels, and pumping stations, move the water to the Yaqui River in northern Mexico. Most of this water is intended for agriculture irrigation, and is estimated to take 10 years to complete with a price tag of 10 bil-

lion USD. The PLHIGON was designed to control the historic flooding in Tabasco, build hydroelectric dams, replenish aquifers, and move fresh water up along Mexico’s Gulf Coast, to the border with Texas, and westward to north-central Mexico—part of the Great American Desert. Through this activity, 1.5 million hectares of land can be recovered for agricultural production.

But instead of collaborative nation building, the relationship between Canada, U.S., and Mexico has been defined by NAFTA. Most horrific in this situation is the plight of Mexican immigrants, who are really economic refugees to the U.S., 20% of whom were employed in construction in the now-popped housing bubble. Hundreds of thousands of immigrants are being shipped back to Mexico—but to what? The economy there is destroyed by free trade policies, and these infrastructure projects are the only solution to much needed gainful employment. That’s true for Mexico, and every country.

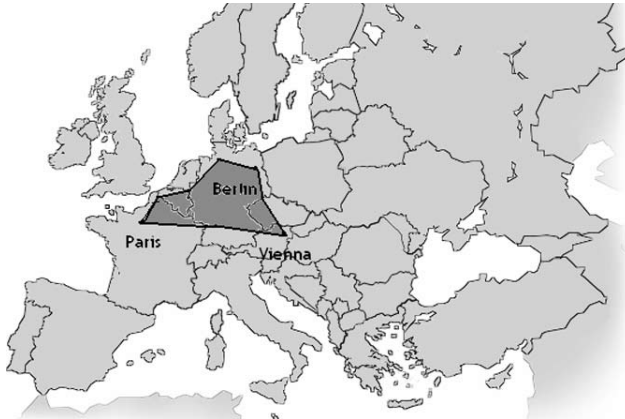
2. South America

The proposal to connect the three major river systems in South America: the Amazon, Orinoco, and the Rio de la Plata, has been on the books since the eighteenth century, when Alexander von Humboldt first surveyed the highly complicated river systems and proposed various canal systems. When con-

2. South America: Great Water Projects



3. LaRouche's Productive Triangle Plan



structed, these would make travel more accessible throughout the interior of South America and would develop the land area of the region, forcing the creation of a productive triangle sector of land in the interior of Brazil and Peru.

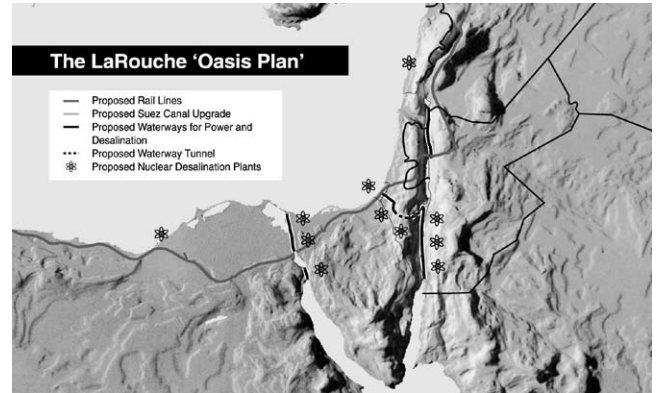
The British, with their ancient system of free trade, not only insured that these projects be prevented from coming into fruition during the 1970's, but, since the 1800's, they have constructed a policy of animal degradation to the people of South America with a clear dedication to never allow them to achieve the status of their neighbor, North America.

3. Europe's Machine Tool Capacity

By 1970, Western Europe was economically and geographically situated to deliver capital goods and know-how to the rest of the world. France developed a system of mass producing nuclear plant components, and from 1977 to 1993 built 3.4 plants a year. Germany worked out a deal with Brazil in 1976 for 8 nuclear power plants, and then similar deals with Iran and various developing nations. The area encompassing northern France, Belgium, Germany, the Czech Republic, and Austria had the greatest density of industrial infrastructure and productive power. Necessary for this is a highly educated, scientific workforce, and the morality to produce what the underdeveloped nations would need.

Today, there is still a concentration of advanced production technology in Europe, but there is also Maastricht. By accepting the Maastricht treaty, and all British imperial free trade and central banking shackles, Europe has embraced an enormous obstacle to capital investment. IMF policies have ordered an end to large infrastructure programs in developing nations, collapsing the demand for high-tech exports from Europe, again, hurting those advanced economies as well. A notable exception is China, who, in their attempts to develop modern infrastructure are turning to Germany in the case of mag-lev trains. Unfortunately for Germany, they are suffering from a severe mental disorder called environmentalism, which has blocked nuclear and mag-lev development, and occasioned Chancellor Merkel's comment that the blame for the current food crisis lies with India, whose population now wants two meals a day.

4. LaRouche's 'Oasis' Plan



4. Oasis Plan for the Middle East

Historically, the Middle East has been the victim of violent geopolitical games, leaving development in this region in British Imperial hands. Civil and political turmoil has repeatedly placed economic development on the backburner. As a result, the full potential and the strategic location of the region and of the population remain to be realized. In 1975, in order to reverse this backward policy, Lyndon LaRouche launched his Oasis Plan along with a call for the set up of an International Development Bank (IDB) to fund such projects.

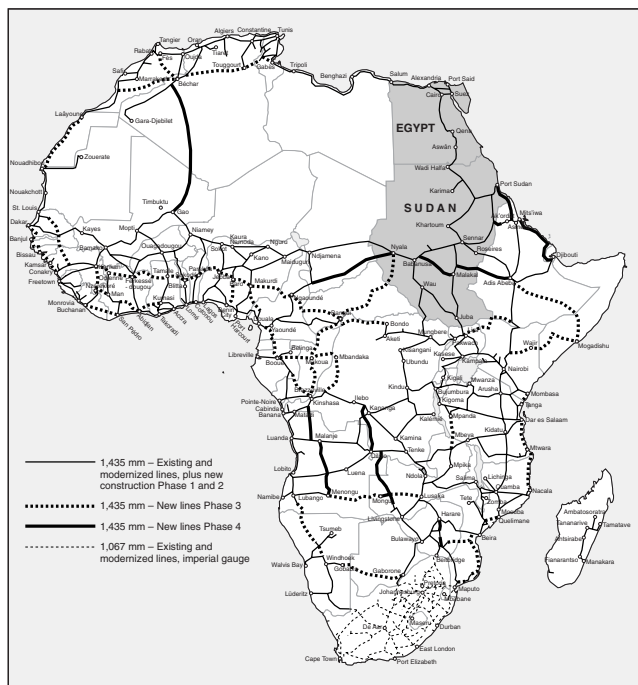
The plan was to use funding from the IDB to install high speed rail lines connecting Africa, Asia and Europe and to create water management projects such as nuclear desalination, the upgrading of the Suez Canal, and the opening of new water development corridors. The centerpiece of the project was a proposed canal-tunnel system connecting the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea.

In September of 1993, the Oslo Peace Accords would call for economic and water protocols in the region on par with the Oasis Plan which would create thousands of jobs and cultivate vast hectares of productive land. Unfortunately, the last 10 years of conflict destroyed this potential. LaRouche, at a conference on May 26, 2002, stated that "the development of fresh-water production and management, which is interlinked with the role of petroleum, is the indispensable foundation for all other optimistic prospects for a peaceful and politically stable internal development of the Middle East region.... There will be no peace without adequate provision of water." Now, more than ever, with the food crisis, LaRouche's Oasis Development Plan for the Middle East is needed.

5. Continental Rail Grid for Africa

Africa's current rail grid is the legacy of colonialism branded on that continent. In 1978, Lyndon LaRouche commissioned a study by the Fusion Energy Foundation of the basic requirements for industrializing Africa. The first crucial element emphasized in that study is a trans-continental rail system, opening the interior to development, connected with important coastal cities. The proposed rail

5. Proposed African Railway Network (main lines)



system is based on plans and studies already completed by African governments and organizations. While some nations, like China and Japan, are working with Africa on development, as Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda put it, “to walk alongside the African people, shoulder to shoulder,” there is still that colonial nemesis, the British, causing political and economic instability, as against the Mugabe government in Zimbabwe.

6. Water Management in China

The Yangtze River has historically caused tremendous damage in China when it flooded, on average, every 10 years. The original conception for a dam on the Yangtze goes back to Sun Yat-Sen. Chiang Kaishek, in the 1940s, ordered a feasibility study and received advice from TVA experts for the Three Gorges Dam. Research, conferences, and designs followed, and in 1970 China began construction of auxiliary dams. In 1992, the Chinese government made the final decision for the Three Gorges Dam, and construction began in 1994. It is expected to be completely finished by 2011, at a cost of 30 billion USD. And it is awesome. It is the single greatest power plant in the world, and has already generated over 1/5 of the electricity necessary to cover its cost. For building this great infrastructure project, China is rewarded with flood control, hydroelectric power, a system of locks allowing upstream travel, and a water reservoir and canal system to transfer water into very dry northern China.

6. Three Gorges Dam Under Construction



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7. Transportation in Southeast Asia

The main shipping route through Southeast Asia is the Straits of Malacca, which has become highly congested. The Thai Oil Refining Company conducted a study in the early 1970s for a canal and deep sea port facilities across the Kra Isthmus. What made this study unique from previous ones is that it chose a location for a sea-level canal without locks, so that even large tankers can pass at normal speed, and it considered nuclear excavation methods. The ports at either side of the canal are to be developed into industrial zones, utilizing the oil and natural gas deposits in the Gulf of Thailand, modernizing Thailand with shipbuilding, heavy construction, and major capital goods manufacturing facilities. By 1970s conventional methods, construction time was determined to be 10-12 years. But if nuclear methods are used, the time and cost would be cut by 40%. The Lawrence Livermore Laboratory conducted the detailed technical report on the use of peaceful nuclear explosions for the project in 1974, and sug-

7. Proposed and Planned Railways, and Kra Canal



gested nuclear isotope separation and laser technology be developed in these industrial zones.

Under a deregulated financial system, Thailand did not modernize. Today their national currency is a toy for billionaire speculators like George Soros, who crashed the Thai Baht in 1997. And generally, Asian countries are turned to as slave labor pools.

Had these and more projects been built, basic food requirements would have long been met.

The LaRouchePAC Policy

Leading nations of the world are beginning to face the sobering reality that the current food crisis was not the accidental effect of well meaning, but none the less destructive economic and agricultural policy, but rather an intended and crafted policy of genocide. This cannot be fully understood unless we face the also sobering, but delightful, subsuming factor of our global economic condition, the proverbial “elephant in the room”: that is, the end of the current global financial system. So, nations, especially those recently ravaged by drastic food shortages, and horrendous riots, must defend themselves, now, from the intended hyperinflationary effects of this global crisis by asserting themselves as sovereign against the British run free-trade globalized slime mold, and move immediately to become self sufficient in food production. That is the LaRouche PAC policy.

With those preliminary measures stated, the next line of

defense against the predatory British model lies in the development of “full set” sovereign national economies. That is to say, self sufficiency can and must occur only in the context of functioning economies taken as wholes. This can be accomplished through LaRouche’s New Bretton Woods policy and Four Powers Agreement through long term collaboration between nations in order to bring lesser developed nations up to speed on the basic economic necessities that every nation has a right to. These agreements must be adopted at a fixed exchange rate to protect the much needed capital investments from the attacks of speculation. The intention of this is to raise the standard of living of the average member of the respective nation, through facilitating the productive and intellectual development of those citizens. To this effect components of the “set” must be physical in nature, not statistical or merely financial. They must consist of physical infrastructure, high energy flux density technologies with special emphasis on nuclear power, and increases in skilled employment in productive labor as opposed to cheap, service sector labor through the promotion of sovereign credit systems.

This is the presently needed long term mission for the world.

Below we will show 1) what can be done **now** to feed those nations in dire need of food, and 2) which nations are already joining or echoing LaRouche’s call to form strategic economic alliances against the British system in order that you, the reader, can move rapidly to defeat it.

Immediate Aversion of Starvation

Over 800 million people are on the brink of starvation and we can no longer brood over statistics and figures; we must

Food Irradiation: A Technology Ready To Increase Our Food Supply

The use of low-level irradiation to disinfest, preserve, or sterilize food products has been researched since World War II, when the U.S. Army needed a method to provide troops on the move with safe, wholesome food. Today, about 40 countries use the technology for 60 products, ranging from ground beef, to strawberries, to spices. But the potential of food irradiation is still largely untapped: an estimated 25 percent of food produced worldwide is lost to spoilage, insects, or rodents, before it can be consumed by human beings. In the developing sector, where there is inadequate infrastructure, post-harvest losses can be up to 75 percent of the food produced. Food irradiation could preserve this food for hungry people.

The technology makes use of ionizing radiation from a decaying radioactive isotope, like cobalt-60, or from an electron beam, to penetrate inside solid particles and kill microorganisms. It is a “cold” process that produces no significant temperature increase in the food. No radioactivity induced in the processed food. Its nutritional quality is not damaged. The world’s major scientific bodies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, and the International Atomic Energy Agency, have documented the safety of the technology and set standards for its use.

The benefits of irradiation are enormous: It prevents sprouting in potatoes and onions; kills 99.9 percent of pathogens in meats, such as E. Coli in beef, trichina in pork, or salmonella in chicken; it allows fruit or vegetables to be picked ripe and then be disinfested and shipped, so that the flavor remains and the product has a longer shelf life; it disinfests grains, so they can be stored securely. But the development of the technology has been slowed by the same zero-growth movement that has used lies to stop the growth of civilian nuclear power.

act immediately to avert the food crisis. Below, are points which must be quickly and efficiently adopted to start on the path towards a functioning economic system:

1. Countries must immediately terminate any and all affiliation with British free trade organizations such as the WTO and NAFTA.
2. All production and government subsidy of bio-fuels must stop immediately—instead, let's grow food!
3. Governments must act to enact protectionist policies, including fair pricing for farmers production based on the principle of a parity price, low interest rates on agricultural and infrastructure investment projects, and protective tariffs on the import/export of goods
4. Bust up the commodity cartel control over the trade of food; especially the wrongful patenting of crop genetics and seed stock
5. Governments must act to subsidize farmers on fuel and fertilizer costs, and other inputs
6. An immediate moratorium on all farm foreclosures and on all farm debt must be imposed
7. Restore all land which is potentially farmable and put it back into production immediately
8. The practice of diverting water away from irrigation and farm land for crack head environmentalist schemes must be instantly disbanded; instead, collaboration for water desalination and other water infrastructure projects must begin now
9. Nations must agree to a commitment to provide all possible food assistance on a relief basis
10. Governments must act to establish/reestablish a contingency food and grain reserve policy for emergency situations
11. Finally, an international grain and livestock audit must be conducted in the shortest possible time

In addition to the above points, we must move to enable surplus nations to do everything necessary to grow as much basic foodstuffs to feed the world as possible. Historically, six nations are considered the surplus “granaries” of the world: United States, Canada, Argentina, South Africa, France, and Australia. Below are cases of a few of these nations and how it is that they must be mobilized to act now in averting the global food crisis.

The Case of Australia

Historically, Australia has been a world granary and has the potential, now, to become one of the largest food producers in the world. However, over the last 40 years, Australia's productivity has been cut through fascist British financial cartel organizations aimed at destroying Australia's farm and agriculture capability. In the name of the blatant lie, global warming, the Australian government is seizing and buying up all of the water commonly used for irrigation and diverting it

to flow needlessly into the sea. To deepen the burning cut into Australia's productivity, the government is paying over \$100,000 per family farm to seize small and medium sized farms and lay them to waste in the middle of the largest food crisis in the world. As the economic collapse accelerates, Australia must act now to stop the foolishness and live up to its potential as a major grain exporter. Over the next few weeks, Australia's farmers will be planting seeds for the coming months. Through government subsidies of seed prices, fuel costs, and fertilizer costs, this planting season can very well produce a high yield to feed the millions of starving people in the world. The Citizens Electoral Council has called for the government to immediately adopt 9 key points to help solve the current world food crisis and re-establish Australia's place as a key food producing nation.

The Case of Argentina

Over the last 30 years, following the 1973-1983 military dictatorship, British economic policies have pushed out and destroyed small and medium sized farmers, displacing them with large cartels who have created a slave system around soy bean monoculture. The soybean monoculture has ensured physical destruction of the land and destroyed the previous productive capacity of Argentina to be a leader in world grain and other basic food needs. The solution here is simple: push out the free trade cartels which have destroyed the country and enact government measures to restore protectionism to the land. Already, the Argentine government is acting. Senator Cantero, building off of the developments by Juan Peron in creating the IPT (Institute for the Promotion of Trade), has introduced a solution which will enable this state agency to regulate food and promote food security. This legislation should be enacted as soon as possible, the Argentine food cartels must be taken out, and all measures made to reduce the costs of the farmer for greater production.

The Case of Canada

Canada is the sixth largest wheat producer in the world and currently, its wheat production is being attacked. In the early 20th century, in order to counteract the usurious efforts of major grain cartels in destroying Canadian farmers by imposing ultra low prices on grain, wheat producers across the nation pooled their wheat together and demanded the cartels pay their price for wheat. Out of this policy, the 1935 Canadian Wheat Board was established as an agency standing between the interests of the grain farmer and the major world grain cartels. Now, the Wheat Board, and other such institutions, is being taken in order to get rid of Canadian farmers and destroy productivity. The government must act to reestablish the wheat board immediately and in full force and to begin tilling all available productive lands. Enable this nation to feed the world!

Let's activate the granaries of the world! Give them the

land, the fuel, the fertilizer, and the seeds and, by running at full productivity, these nations can quickly produce over one million tons of grain. When added to the current grain production of the rest of the world, this is enough grain to feed the world population and avert starvation! What are we waiting for? The surplus capacity of these nations can be immediately shipped to nations in need of aid all over the world and can set the stage for greater economic collaboration and development.

Join, or Die

LaRouche called for a collaborative effort between the U.S., Russia, China and India, to promptly establish an international emergency fixed-exchange-rate system, ending the presently hopelessly bankrupt floating exchange-rate system, which will damn the entire planet into a prolonged, new dark age. This will be a necessary feature, to further carry out the security of doubling the world's food production, which entails that there must be a unified effort amongst these powers, to eliminate and completely annihilate the existence of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Anything which is an outgrowth of that tradition of the British East India Company should not be considered a legitimate organization, and has no right to exist.

Russia, China, and India (RIC) already have formed a strategic alliance against the Olympian imperial model of the British Empire. It would be of much more significance, that the U.S. joins in as a leading participant. It will also be of greater wisdom, for all other countries around the world, to come ever closer, into the orbit of the current R.I.C. bloc. This type of alliance will be a necessary component to assure that the British Empire, not be allowed to intervene on any nation which takes up the responsibility, to assist those nations who are in desperate need, such as Africa. Nevertheless, it should be the world's responsibility, especially those strategic powers on the planet, to ensure that the third world, especially Africa, is given the assistance necessary to achieve food self sufficiency.

Under the formation of this community of principle, the potential for African agricultural development lies as such: China is using their seed researcher and producer institute, Chongqing Seed Corp., to cultivate 300 hectares of land in central Africa for the production of rice, alongside with establishing 10 agricultural centers in the continent. India has expressed clear intentions to double their present levels of credit for Africa which they can use for enhancing their agricultural production. And Japan during an international conference attended by 52 African governments, called for action aiming to double the current rice production output of 14 million tons over the next 10 years.

Although we should commend these efforts, the real point to emphasize is the very fact, that it was American economist Lyndon LaRouche, who over a year ago, made the original call that the United States with Russia, China, and

India come together under one common purpose, to eradicate the colonial system of Great Britain, by first taking the currently doomed bankrupt international financial system under government receivership. Through the authority of these four strategic powers, establish a New Bretton Woods in the tradition of President Franklin Roosevelt, that is, a return to the fixed-exchanged rate-system, and secure the ability for long term world wide development. The good efforts which are being made by Russia, China, India and Japan, to assist Africa, reflects their wit to adopt the policy initiatives of Lyndon LaRouche.

The only other option is for these nations to fend for themselves and inevitably be left to hang separately by the blood soaked hands of the British Empire. This occurred during the 18th century when the British East Company subjugated the Indian people to use their land, not for the purpose of agricultural development, but only for the purpose of enslaving these people to harvest opium, which was then shipped to China. The creative potential of the Chinese people was destroyed, and when the Government of China refused to further accept the opium trade, the British used their traditional "gentle force" method of gun boats to open every port in their land, forcing them to accept opium—all in the name of "Free Trade". Had there been a strategic alliance against the oligarchy of London, could they have pulled this off? What is definitely certain is 1.) London to this very day has not given up its bestial view of mankind, and 2.) seeing that their imperial system is doomed, they will not tolerate any sovereign nation state reviving the tradition of U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt, but rather, are determined to take the entire planet down with them, into the fiery depths of hell.

Act Now

The course of human events has now led us to a catastrophic situation, where you, the policy makers must choose to act under the guidelines we have just presented. We have the power to massively increase the world's food production; we have the ability to build the essential infrastructure to reach those ends, so that each nation, across the globe, may have the joy of contributing the goods they produce, to support not just 7 billion, but over 50 billion people who will soon come to dwell on this earth. In these times, we must act now to destroy that ancient colonial model of Zeus, who presides over the British Isles today. Oligarchism has no place in this world of ours; this world whose lands were destined to be governed by a community of sovereign nation state republics acting in the benefit of one another. The time has come for the British Empire and the idea of empire to end. Armed with the four powers agreement of Lyndon LaRouche, we must immediately take action to establish a new Bretton Woods system and we must double the world's food production. We can secure prosperous lives for people, as long as we are not fearful.

MORE ON INSIGHT:

Science & the Making of History

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

May 21, 2008

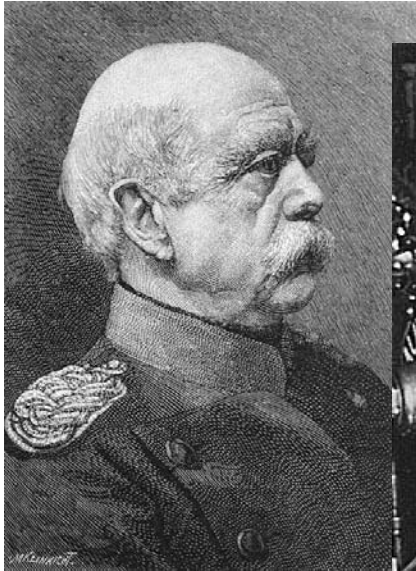
In several reports delivered, over the course of recent time, I have emphasized the importance of the work on science by the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) and LaRouche Political Action Committee (LPAC) teams, work ranging from that of the Pythagoreans, into the work of such as Kepler; Gauss, Riemann, and Vernadsky: as the necessary foundation and guide for a competent study of the history of European civilization. Since this approach takes us through some successive changes in the internal history of science itself, it is crucial that the account of history be premised on the notion of certain higher degrees of insight, as I have defined insight autobiographically, since that time in my adolescence I had justly rejected Euclid, through my subsequent, higher efforts on that same account.

In this present report, I continue along that pathway, from its inferred, ancient origins, toward its own importance for a competent grasp, today, of that series of great crises of globally extended development of modern European civilization, which is to be traced from the work of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa's founding of modern science, into the time of the accelerating global economic breakdown-crisis, now in an advanced stage.

Where It Begins...

Some months ago, the LPAC web-site presented an animated study, *Firewall*, a study of the infamous, great 1923 hyper-inflationary collapse in Weimar Germany. That report emphasized the scientific relevance of that case-study for understanding the presently onrushing, global, hyper-inflationary collapse which is currently unfolding, a present collapse, under post-2005 conditions, a collapse which has been pre-shaped by the recent years' ruinous collaboration between now former British Prime Minister Tony Blair and U.S. President George W. Bush, Jr.

Now, LPAC is preparing a comparable, but much more far-reaching, historical study, a study of those continuing principled, ill-conceived, globally strategic conditions, which have been a lawfully unfolding, continuously evolving process, up to



<http://history.sandiego.edu>



FDR Library

the present date, since the strategically crucial, 1890 firing of Germany's Chancellor Otto von Bismarck. That was the firing which triggered, directly, not only both of the two so-called "World Wars" of the Twentieth Century, but also led into the presently on-rushing, hyper-inflationary phase of the collapse of the world's 1971-2008, post-Bretton Woods monetary system.¹

The latter LPAC report, currently in preparation, will focus on the interval from the firing of Bismarck, to a relevant point past the 1932 nomination and election of President Roosevelt, presenting this period of history as an interval taken as being the pivot for study of the crucial features of both the global history of the 1890-1945 interval as a whole, and the continuing consequences, still today, of both attempted wrecking of President Roosevelt's heritage, that both by President Truman, and by the sweeping destruction of the Roosevelt legacy during the post-1963 period, especially since the inauguration of the disastrous U.S. President Richard M. Nixon.

In the course of the following pages, I shall summarize

1. As Chancellor, Otto von Bismarck had maintained his assurances to Russia's Czar, that Germany would not support Austria's Habsburgs in a Balkan war by the imperial Austro-Hungarian monarchy. This role by Bismarck was the chief barrier, besides that of the Presidency of France's Sadi Carnot, which prevented Russia from entering into an anti-Germany pact with what was to become the Anglo-French Entente Cordiale war against Germany. The assassination of President Sadi Carnot, following the ouster of Chancellor Bismarck, made World War I virtually inevitable, especially so after the assassination of U.S. President William McKinley. Notably, during a Baltic cruise of 1905, Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II and Russia's Czar Nicholas II had complained to one another that their uncle, Britain's King Edward VII intended to have the two nephews—those worse than silly, witting fools!—go to war against one another.

The forthcoming video by LaRouche PAC will focus on the interval between the 1890 fateful ouster of German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck (left) and the 1945 death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The subject is the great geopolitical crisis of that entire sweep of history, and its aftermath.

those, presently, rarely known principles of scientific physical economy, which underlie the needed understanding of both that crisis and its available remedies. I begin this here with some prefatory remarks which are needed to outline the topical area to be covered in what will be the soon forthcoming, new LPAC report.

In the first case to which I had just referred, here, above, the case of the Weimar hyper-inflationary crisis of 1923, Germany's crisis was controlled entirely by forces coming from outside a virtually helpless Germany itself at that time, a crisis which was organized as the already expressed intention of those conditions imposed at Versailles. Today, a somewhat comparable situation exists, a crisis caused, most immediately, by the chain-reaction effects set off by a post-1989 process of intended dismemberment of the economy of a reunified Germany. This has been the intentional wrecking-operation, which was launched, and carried forward, principally, by an ironically Versailles-like, Maastricht Treaty, a treaty imposed not only upon Germany, but, now, with the recent appearance of the proposed Lisbon Treaty, imposed, implicitly, and also efficiently, upon all of western and central continental Europe. Maastricht itself was a treaty dictated by the British empire's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, aided by her accomplice and virtual lackey, President François Mitterrand of France; but, it was also done with the complicity of then U.S. President, President George H.W. Bush, whose outlook, ironically, was shaped largely by the circumstances which led into his own beknighting by

the British monarchy.²

In both cases, that of the Versailles Treaty and the global implications of the Maastricht Treaty for today's world at large, the crisis created by the British Empire was allowed to occur only because of, in the first instance, the complicity of the relevant U.S. Wilson Administration, in the case of Versailles, and, in the second instance, the complicity with a London intention, a complicity which has been demonstrated by the combined effects of the respective George H W. Bush and George W. Bush, Jr. U.S. administrations.

The awful ironies of it all continue, as follows.

In the case of World War I and its aftermath, it was the 1901 assassination of U.S. President William McKinley which made possible the turnabout of the U.S., to ally itself with our republic's traditional, imperialistic enemy (since February 1763), Britain. This 1901-1932 turnabout, to a U.S. alliance with our republic's adversary Britain,³ came under, most notably, two U.S. Presidents who were sympathizers of the tradition of Confederacy, and also British assets, Theodore Roosevelt and Ku Klux Klan fanatic Woodrow Wilson. Thus, the assassination of President McKinley, echoing that of France's President Sadi Carnot earlier, led most immediately, into World War I and its Versailles aftermath.⁴

2. Ironically, this George Herbert Walker Bush, is the son of the late Prescott Bush, who, as the relevant executive of Brown Brothers, Harriman, ordered the historically crucial moving of funds into the coffers of an otherwise virtually bankrupt party of the Adolf Hitler who was, in turn, with aid of Hjalmar Schacht, chiefly a creation of the Bank of England's Montagu Norman. It was the son of that George Bush, who, as current President of the U.S.A., out of a blindly loutish cupidity, sheer meanness, and stupidity, has played an awful role for his part, over more than seven years, in bringing the world as a whole to the brink of what now threatens to be the greatest, global financial collapse in all modern history. It is that latter George Bush who, like his family, is, most ironically, lately occupied with the matter of the current U.S. President's legacy in history.

3. Note the early 1920s effort, by a Britain in alliance with Japan, to force the breaking up of U.S. naval power, that through the not-so-secret alliance of Britain with a Japan assigned, as plotted already, then, to undertake the destruction of the U.S. Pearl Harbor Naval base, that as a part of the joint Britain-Japan plan for wrecking U.S. naval power. This was the same plan which Japan was to carry out in December 1941, then as an ally of Hitler's Germany, (cf. U.S. responsive war-plans "Red" and "Orange," as those agreements and developments are reflected in the famous victimization of U.S. General Billy Mitchell).

4. Theodore Roosevelt was the nephew and trained protege of the U.S. traitor who had been the London-based head of the Confederacy's intelligence service during that U.S. Civil War which had been designed, by Lord Palmerston's Britain, to break the U.S.A. into two, or more relatively impotent adjuncts of the British empire. Woodrow Wilson's own personnel tradition was his attachment to the Ku Klux Klan, which he relaunched, personally, from what Teddy Roosevelt had nicknamed "The White House," whereas President Theodore Roosevelt's legacy in the U.S.A. today is typified by the (H.G.)Wells Society, the latter the tradition of the publicly avowed fascist H.G. Wells' *The Open Conspiracy*, and of such Wells cronies as Luciferian Aleister Crowley and Bertrand Russell. Those who "do not believe in conspiracy theories" are therefore to be classed as simply ignorant, illiterate, immoral, or even actively insane.

The train of such ironies rolls on.

In the case of today's post-1971 wrecking of the U.S. economy, it was the 1963 assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy which had facilitated the subsequent pattern of decadence into which the U.S. itself has been plunged, over the 1971-2008 interval, with the 1971-1972 wrecking of the Bretton Woods system, and the willful, intended, virtually treasonous, 1971-1981 shattering of the U.S. internal economy, through wrecking-measures set into operation by the imperialistic trans-Atlantic financier oligarchy, that under the nominal direction of U.S. Presidents Nixon, Ford, and Carter.

Therefore, the LPAC study now in preparation for early completion, will focus on the interval marked by the run-up to, and outcome of two successive, so-called "World Wars" of the Twentieth Century, that over an interval, 1890-1945, leading from that fateful ouster of Germany's Chancellor Otto von Bismarck which made World War I possible, over the interval until that death of President Franklin Roosevelt which made possible the wretched Presidency of Harry S Truman. To understand this 1890-1945 process, it is necessary to put significant emphasis on those relatively most crucial and global strategic developments, during a broader span leading from the London-directed assassination of U.S. President Abraham Lincoln, into 1890, and also leading into the aftermath of 1945; however, the core of our attention in the forthcoming LPAC report will be the great geopolitical crisis of the entire 1890-1945 interval, and its aftermath. The process linking the 1890 ouster of Bismarck and the effect of the 1932 nomination and election of Roosevelt, is the most crucial feature of that report.

The Franklin Roosevelt Legacy

Once those 1890-1945 developments are made clear, it is the 1945-1968, post-Franklin Roosevelt portion of this process, which situates that process which led from the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, into the much more radical, 1969-1981 wrecking of the U.S. dollar and its economy, a wrecking of the U.S.A. which was launched under the administration of President Richard Nixon. That has been the current, post-1968-71 trend of the trans-Atlantic economy since the U.S.A.'s 1968-1981 turn, downward, under the relevant, rising influence of the "68ers," and policies, such as those of the Trilateral Commission, imposed during the terms of Presidents Nixon, Ford, and Carter. Thus, since the wrecking of the U.S. economy under the combination of those Presidents and the depraved "cultural-paradigm shift" in which the hard-core "post-industrial" fanatics from among the "68ers," such as former Vice-President and currently British asset Al Gore, have played a crucial, destructive role. Our republic has been misled, thus, into a continuing, crucial physical-economic and related, 1971-2008 decline of the U.S. dollar, a decline which has brought on what has now become, since late July 2007, the presently ongoing lurch into what now threatens,

more or less immediately, to become an unprecedented form of early, global, general breakdown-crisis of the planet as a whole.

Formerly, the U.S.A. had maintained some semblance of the legacy of President Franklin Roosevelt's 1944 design of his Bretton Woods policy, and pursued President Roosevelt's commitment in that degree. Franklin Roosevelt was committed, until the moment of his death, to a world freed of British and related forms of colonial oppression by the British empire: although the United Kingdom, as a sovereign nation-state, with its population, would both actually benefit greatly from this change from empire to nation-state. Unfortunately, virtually at the moment of that President Roosevelt's death, his successor, President Harry S Truman, an admirer of Britain's Winston Churchill, acted to defend the same British empire from which President Franklin Roosevelt had intended to free the victimized peoples of world. Excepting some special actions under Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy, that has been the lackey-like service of our Wall Street-controlled Presidency to Britain, as at the present moment of the current U.S. Presidential campaign, since the death of Franklin Roosevelt, especially the assassination of President Kennedy, up to the present moment of my writing this.

The key point to be emphasized in this connection, today, is that the British empire was not a creation of an actually sovereign people of the United Kingdom; it has been established as a coopting of what became the United Kingdom, into being an instrument of an occupying international financier oligarchy, one best identified as currently centered in the Anglo-Dutch Liberal financier interest. This oligarchy, as typified by World Wildlife Fund's Prince Philip and his crony, the late Prince Bernhard, uses the British monarchy, which it, in fact, created as the oligarchy's political instrument of that time, rather than the other way around.

As I have emphasized, in an earlier location, in no case, from the birth of the Roman Empire, to the present day, has any empire developed within globally extended European culture as a secretion of a nation-state. In each case, as in the formation of the Roman empire by initiative of an agreement, reached on the Isle of Capri between Caesar Augustus and the oriental priests of Mithra, or, as in the case of the financier-oligarchical creation of an imperial London, it was the empire itself which chose the place where its evil spirit was to be incarnated—reborn—as the old empire's new capital.

All significant relics and other expressions of imperialism loose in our planet today, are essentially products of the London-centered, new-Venetian financier-oligarchical interest, one which was first established under the leadership of the founder of modern Liberalism, Paolo Sarpi. It was Sarpi's impetus, in moving the center of Venetian financier-oligarchical maritime power northward, from the Mediterranean, toward the northern coast of Europe, which established, first, the Netherlands, and, then, after William of Orange's usurpation, the British Isles, as the center of political and military power

of the new Venetian financier imperialism which reigns in Europe, and also among the relevant dupes throughout the Americas today.⁵

Our U.S. republic was created to find a different destiny than that British empire intends for us still today.

Our United States was created, in fact, by the impetus of the influence of the founder of modern physical science, Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa. In this matter, it was the legacy of Cusa, which Cusa's writings brought to Christopher Columbus' attention, which defined Columbus' intentions for his trans-Atlantic voyages, and which thus launched the movement to establish true republics, based upon a European republican policy akin to that of Cusa himself, a policy which would come to create a place in North America, which, in turn, would serve as a place of incarnation at as great a distance as possible beyond the reach of those oligarchical traditions which continued to spoil the destiny of nation-states within Europe itself.

Our United States is, thus, the embodiment of the dedication, by its leading founders, to bring the best legacy of European republicanism to a relatively safe distance from the immediate reach of those European oligarchical traditions which greatly handicap Europe, even still today, and whose penetration of the Americas, as by London's Wall Street gang, has been the chief cause of all those miseries we of the American hemisphere have foolishly imposed upon ourselves, to the present date.

The special importance of the study which I am publishing here, is that it represents the proposal for an urgently needed departure from the systemic failures of both currently prominent historians and economists, most notably, their failure to grasp that most essential principle of a true science of history. That principle, which I have adopted as my own, has been chiefly responsible for my unique success, over past decades, not only as a long-range economic forecaster, but in my use of that principle, generally unknown among today's academics and financial officers alike, on which any competent form of long-range economic forecasting depends, absolutely, today.

In that history to which I have referred in the preceding prefatory remarks, there is an underlying, little known principle of reason governing both these developments and the alternatives now set before us, and also set before the world as a whole. There is a little known, but knowable principle of a science of history, which accounts for our past, and for those options handed to us, from among which we must now choose

5. Since 1989, the intention of the British Empire has been to exploit the breakup of the Soviet bloc of nations, by steering the post-1989 world into a decadent system, in which sovereign nation-states are replaced by financier-oligarchical city-states akin to the system of the Fourteenth-Century Lombard League, a system like the presently proposed set of "ppp's," as by New York Mayor Bloomberg, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, the Rockefeller Foundation, et al., which former system had collapsed into the Fourteenth-Century "new dark age."

our nation's, and, also, the world's future. It is that precious principle with which I wish to acquaint you, as I do here, today.

That much said so far, to introduce this work, we shall now begin the needed treatment of the subject of history afresh, from the actually known beginning.

1. The Economy of Genesis

The first presently known presentation of a scientifically competent form of an account of history, is limited to the opening chapter of *Genesis*, a chapter which treats the subject of history, within itself, as a chained series of beginnings, each listed such event occurring in the form of those successive beginnings which are each identified as an *anti-entropic* act of *creation*, rather than, foolishly, merely kinetic reactions to immediately preceding events: the latter reaction has been a foolish kind of choice which has become the typical, presently ruinous outlook among most of today's economists and public officials.

The knowledge which tends to confirm the accuracy of that Biblical chapter's higher hypotheses, is centered in the delightful truth of the news that the Creator willfully created the species of man and woman in the likeness of *Himself* as a *creator*, and that for the intended purpose of assigning the human species the mission of tending to the care of those of the Creator's premises which it is able to occupy, whatever the extent of that territory might turn out to be.

There is nothing in competent science today which could be competently said to gainsay the account of that chapter. That, therefore, is the only premise of which we know, which accounts for the existence of a universe in which the existence of man and woman as we know that species, could have occurred. In our existence, so, that secret of the universe, called science, is also implicitly embedded.

Admittedly, what that chapter of *Genesis* does not say, is vast. However, we should not complain about that; that Chapter settles the really hard, most crucial issues, by presenting to us a higher hypothesis with which a competent known science could have no competent disagreement. By *higher hypothesis*, we should agree, we should mean acts of creation, rather than the inert, fixed objects of the infamous, a-prioristic presumptions of Aristotle, or those of today's more simply brutish, so-called "materialists" or existentialists.

That higher hypothesis corresponds to the unfolding of the process which includes the featured role of the creative powers of the human individual, the power to effect those kinds of revolutions in human practice, through which our species' unique kind of power to exist is increased, quantitatively, through *creative (qualitative) discoveries* of the type of *higher universal principles of creation*, discoveries which only the inspired individual member of the human species is able to accomplish. It is by means of our gaining the needed



The "higher hypothesis" of *Genesis* 1, LaRouche writes, is centered in the delightful truth of the news that the Creator willfully created the species of man and woman in the likeness of *Himself* as a *creator*. Here, a detail of the "The Creation of Adam" panel from Lorenzo Ghiberti's (1378-1455) "Gates of Paradise," the bronze doors on the Baptistery of the Cathedral of Florence, Italy.

comprehension of our own creativity, that which exists sovereignly as a potential within each healthy person among us, that the Creator has equipped each among us with the inborn potential to make those discoveries which are, by nature, consistent with the miraculous mission which *Genesis* 1 considers as assigned to man and woman.⁶

6. As I have emphasized this word of warning in locations published earlier, some of the worst theology encountered among so-called "fundamentalists" today, is their implicit adoption of a wickedly libelous insult against the Creator himself, a libelous notion justly attributed to the Sophist Aristotle, among others. That Sophist's argument, as echoed in the work of the Roman era's hoaxster Claudius Ptolemy, was the insistence that the Creator had made a perfect universe which, therefore, could not be subject to change by the Creator Himself. This left the possibility of changes to the work of the Devil himself (or, perhaps Dostoyevsky's "Grand Inquisitor"), a theology whose

If we compare the increase of both the human population, and the productive powers of the individual human beings, with the behavior specific to all lower forms of life, the higher apes included, the human species is distinguished absolutely (*categorically*) from all other forms of life, that by the ability of our species, through its mental-creative powers, to increase its own specific potential relative population-density, as no form of animal life could do this. This argument has been made clearer to all who could actually think, as by the work of Russia's Academician V.I. Vernadsky, who pointed out that, whereas, the ration of products of life on Earth, such as the atmosphere and oceans (the *Biosphere*) is increasing relatively to products of inorganic chemistry, the ration of products of physical chemistry specific only to human activity (the *Noösphere*) is increasing relative to the other products of living processes.⁷

This increase of the Noösphere, relative to both the inorganic domain and Biosphere, is shown, by the nature and effects of the increase of the human population, to be the natural expression, a natural, absolute distinction of the human species from all lower forms of life. Thus, on the basis of this and related evidence, we are obliged to divide the universe as a whole, insofar as we know that universe presently, among three categorical phase-spaces: 1.) The so-called inorganic; 2.) The Biosphere; and, 3.) The Noösphere. The crucial implication of this, is the evidence that the Creator of the universe is characterized, ontologically, as manifesting the same universal physical principle, that of His continuing power of Creation, which is otherwise specific to the immortal potential embodied in each individual member of the human species. The human body dies, but, as Christian theology, for example, insists, the principle of immortality expressed by the individual human personality does not die. This distinction of the human personality is not merely an abstraction produced by theology; it is the universal physical principle (i.e., of the Noösphere) by which all decent human behavior should be self-regulated.⁸

evil consequences have been seen in abundance since that time. In fact, scientific evidence demands that we recognize that the universe's perfection is located in its continuing, *anti-entropic* self-development. That Sophist fallacy adopted by the followers of Aristotle, is to be credited to a related hatred against the Prometheus of that Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound* who recognized the continuing willful power of the Creator in the development of the universe through aid of man's assistance, as such assistance is implicitly attributed by *Genesis* to man and woman. Thus, a very dear, late rabbi insisted on warning Jews that the Messiah will come when God decides, not according to someone's pre-set time-table.

7. Cf. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "Vernadsky & Dirichlet's Principle," *EIR*, June 3, 2005.

8. E.g., all "Malthusian" dogma, such as the frauds of Britain's Prince Philip and his son's lackey, former U.S. Vice-President Al Gore, is not merely anti-scientific, but is also essentially pro-Satanic, as is the depraved dogma of the existentialists, such as Theodor Adorno and Hannah Arendt of *Authoritarian Personality* notoriety, generally.

That distinction of the human individual, is the great principle of science and history

The point, respecting individual human mortality, which I have just summarized here, is also expressed, and that most lawfully, as it could not be otherwise, as the essential principle of a science of physical economy. It is the principle whose comprehension defines history itself as a physical (e.g., economic) science.

The Immortal Self

Ask this question:

What is that significant effect of which only the human individual, among all living creatures, is capable? What is that *physical* effect?

To find the proper answer to such questions respecting man and his Creator, it were appropriate to discount any kind of effect which could be produced by a living specimen of those relatively lower forms of life known as animal species. Or, to pose the question in the form of a statement of principle: what is the type of net effect of human behavior which occurs only as the effect which is generated among the members of a human society, which can not be produced by a herd, or the like, of an animal species?

The clearest expression of the answer to such questions, is found in the increase of the *potential relative population-density* of a human society, an expression which has no equivalent form of expression, as a mass-effect, among animal species. The typical answer to that question, is, in its clearest expression, the effect of those discoveries of true universal physical principles, through which mankind increases its potential relative population-density *willfully*. Thus, it is most advantageous to locate the expression of human creativity, so defined, in those species-forms of individual activity which are most clearly responsible for such mass-effects.

In other words, when the individual mortal being of the person is deceased, the effect of those qualities of action, by that person, which are the origin of that sort of mass-effect, continue to lives on efficiently.⁹ These types of effects are implicitly equivalent, in their effect, to genetic improvements in humanity as a species. In that sense, they are creative actions, in the strictest sense of creative: they are creative (anti-entropic) actions by the relevant individual, actions which continue to act, as if a living principle, in the benefit which such discoveries continue to provide for the benefitted society.

At the same time, such actions by the individual who contributes such discoveries, express the quality of motive which most distinctly differentiates the human individual from the beasts. The proper expression of the desire to be human, rather than beastly, is the desire to be associated with the discovery

9. This involves a notion of physical space-time *per se*, a notion to which I shall turn our attention here, later, below. This is, as I shall emphasize at a later point here, the principle of history.

and propagation of those actions which are expressed as *efficiently creative* in their *perpetuateable* benefits for that society which outlives the relevant mortal incarnation of that individual.

Without such creative expressions, mankind, even entire societies, were little better than cattle.

It is precisely that factor of creative motivation which drives the accomplished, actually creative Classical artist or scientist, or brave soldier, to pursuit of a sense of personal immortality. It is that motivation which actively expresses the difference between man and beast in the most essential way.

I react with a twinge of pain when I think of my poor, now deceased father's angered injunction to the effect: "Do as your teachers tell you; when you are grown up, then it will be time for you to question what you have been taught." On that point, he and I never came to any degree of agreement on anything of that sort but my decision to silently reject his instruction, rather than argue the matter out. I saw this same frequent error of his among most of my peers of childhood, adolescence, and later academic years. I saw the induced habits associated with such direction in the arrogance of other adults whom I pitied as silently as I could manage to do.

Indeed, it is more or less customary in our society today, to regard the individual who seems to violate that kind of "learn your manners" injunction as an inherent threat to the pacificity of the human herd. If we lack creativity among the young matriculants of our schools and universities, that lack of creativity is a result which we, as parents or peers, have brought upon ourselves, as a kind of vengeance we suffer as a consequence of the mischief we, ourselves, have done, thus, to our young, as, in my own youthful experience, it was attempted similarly against me.

Thus, when society, like the Olympian Zeus of Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*, prohibits the discovery and use of "fire" (e.g., the knowledge of the use of nuclear fission) by those doomed to the rank of lower classes of intellect, society is crushing the quality of humanity (true creativity) within the victims of such policies.

When we compare the population potentials of a species of higher ape with those of mankind, it is precisely this difference, that power of true human creativity lacking in all the beasts, and also in those men and women who behave like beasts, which makes the difference in effect.

So far, in human history, the ration of truly creative individual personalities is limited, either by a low level of allowable resources for achieving better than a marginal existence, or by a wanton waste of the relative "free energy" by those who could have spent their own, or others' "free energy" more wisely. Nonetheless, that potential is inherent in that which distinguishes the actually sovereign human personality from all lower forms of life. It is the essential function of those who deserve to be considered leaders, to uplift the self-estimation of the members of our society, accordingly.

The Soul in Physical Space-Time

It is time to deliver a warning to the reader. What I have to say in the context of the following, necessary references to some relevant aspects of the work of Johannes Kepler, is necessary for the purpose of treating the subject competently; but, as to the particular point on the human soul, presented here, it is nonetheless also to be admitted that what I have to say here on that account may be classed as "tough stuff" when presented to an ordinary reader. However, since the point to be made is preciously essential to an understanding of the plight of human nature in these perilous times, it would be immoral not to present it with as much refinement as I am obliged to muster at this point.

I state my case as simply as might be permitted, but I must forewarn the reader that each word, each phrase uttered on the concept of the human mind's experience of itself, has been carefully chosen out of decades of experience with the conceptions which I present with a relevant blend of precision and relative simplicity here. I can only warn the reader to appreciate the simplicity, without mistaking it for a lack of precision, or precision for *naïve* simplicity.

It has often been correctly said, in modern times, that the notion that matter, space, and time are distinct categories of existence, is an absurd belief. There is no existence in the universe which can be separated *ontologically* from the unity expressed as the notion of *action-in-time*. In modern science, the irony of this fact was first encountered in a notable way in the work of the principal founder of modern European science, Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa. Cusa, in reviewing the argument by Archimedes for the quadrature of the circle or parabola, noted that Archimedes was in error: no actual circle could be generated by quadrature. Also, as Kepler was to show, no planetary orbit could be competently located in mere space-time.

This fact, respecting the notion of action-in-time, has a well-defined, crucial role in modern physical science since Cusa, especially since the relevant argument, drawn out by Pierre de Fermat, was taken up by Gottfried Leibniz and Jean Bernouilli in defining a truly, *ontologically* infinitesimal calculus premised upon a universal physical principle of least action. The same notion has a corollary importance in defining the notion, here, of the distinction of the human personality from the existence of the beasts. It has a crucial importance in defining the distinction of the human soul from the existence of the identity of the individual beast.¹⁰

This crucial conception, the advancing of the conception of the fallacy of quadrature, by Cusa, became the cornerstone of his follower Johannes Kepler's discovery of the universal physical principle of gravitation. It would be Fermat who was to define the notion within the experimental framework of

10. Apparently, on this account, human souls do not claim to exist among the ideologues of California's Silicon Valley. Perhaps, they once had souls, but had sold them in hope of a continuing flood of large amounts of money.

matters of refraction and reflection of light. Kepler's own relevant discovery is presented by him, before Fermat, chiefly in two phases, one in *The New Astronomy*, where the concept of the *ontologically infinitesimal* is presented, contrary to Archimedes' misguided notion of quadrature in curvature; and, as the general expression for gravitation within the Solar system, in his *Harmonices Mundi*, where the paradoxical roles of two kinds of "instrumentation," sight and hearing (harmony), are combined in their apparently essential contradiction, to force Kepler's mind to a higher agency for truth than mere perception defines, thus, and that uniquely, as in the notion of a general, "musical" principle of gravitation.

Once we have outlined the case to be considered in those terms of reference, we come to the same crucial point to which I shall refer as the matter of the human immortal soul: the subject of the *ontologically actual infinitesimal*.

Now, at that point, we must shift gears here, if but for a few moments.

2. Galileo's Fraud

The conventional academic view of Kepler's work is, still today, an intrinsically fraudulent one, a fraud perpetrated in one case by the contemptible Robert Fludd, but, most of the hoaxes spread against the work of Kepler, especially among putatively respectable academic figures of today, are to be traced to apologies for *Galileo's politically motivated frauds*, such as those of Descartes and Abbe Antonio Conti.¹¹

I explain.

In its beginning, the founding of modern physical science was chiefly the work of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa,¹² who first

11. Admittedly, that fact is often emphatically denied, even among many otherwise competent scientists, who, in fact, have either followed the conventional pathway of never having actually traced Kepler's argument and its evidence in the course of their dumbly repeating what had become a standard bit of academic litany on this subject, or like Harvard's Professor Owen Gingerich, have read Kepler, but, despite Albert Einstein, nonetheless prefer to defend the frauds of Galileo et al. even arbitrarily. Cf. Owen Gingerich, Foreword, in Johannes Kepler: *New Astronomy*, William Donahue, trans. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press: 1992).

12. Although a very important contribution was made, on account of several achievements by the same Filippo Brunelleschi who employed the principle of



Aleister "Creepy" Crowley (1875-1947) was a Satanist and a crony of Bertrand Russell and H.G. Wells. His occultism was an extreme form of logical positivism and existentialism.

presented the relevant case at some length in his *De Docta Ignorantia*. Johannes Kepler's work was chiefly a reflection of the principles of physical science presented by Cusa, as also by notable followers of Cusa such as Luca Pacioli and Leonardo da Vinci. The same method employed by Kepler has also been that of all of the greatest scientific thinkers, as from Fermat and Leibniz through Riemann, Max Planck, and Albert Einstein, to the present day.

However, Cusa and his legacy in science had their opponents even among elements, then and later, within the Catholic Church itself. The first set of such backward reactionaries was echoed by the Habsburg-linked Inquisition of the Hitler-like butcher Tomas de Torquemada. However, because the first phase of that inquisition failed its purpose of eradicating the modern nation-state conception

which had been launched by works such as Cusa's *Concordancia Catholica* and *De Docta Ignorantia*, the crudely neo-Aristotelean Inquisition of Torquemada et al. failed in its larger political purpose; it failed precisely because of the failures ensured by its hostility to those scientific and related freedoms on which the economic and related progress of the modern nation-state had depended since the signal, relevant, practical accomplishments in policy-making by Louis XI for France and Louis' follower Henry VII for England.

There was nothing less evil about the modern challenger of the original, Torquemada-led, Habsburg Inquisition, Paolo Sarpi, than his more conservative Venetian predecessors and rivals; Sarpi was, if anything, closer to the motives of the Devil than the monstrous Torquemada had been; Sarpi was cleverer. The charlatan Galileo became Sarpi's chief lackey, or, should we not suggest, "sorcerer's apprentice," whose own apprentices, in turn, included Sir Francis Bacon, Thomas Hobbes, Descartes, Antonio Conti, and so on, and on, and on, through the former scientist turned, Liberally, a charlatan while in the employ of Conti's Cartesian cult, Leonhard Euler.

Sarpi himself is most notable in political history for two

the catenary ("Finucula") for the construction of the cupula of Florence's Santa Maria Del Fiore. As I rediscovered independently from my studies of the latter structure during the 1980s, Brunelleschi's work is the first known use of the catenary as an expression of an understood scientific principle until the work of Gottfried Leibniz and Jean Bernouilli in the discovery of the universal physical principle of the calculus, the principle of physical least action. Galileo pretended to have understood the catenary, but never actually did.

features of his activity. First, his shift of the center of political-financial power of his Venetian faction, from Venice itself, toward the maritime territories of the northern coasts of Europe (without ever actually abandoning the Devil's own playground, the original Venice). Second, his tolerance, too extreme for the tastes of the brutishly sort of hard-nosed Habsburg reactionaries, for mechanical and related innovations in technology. However, that tolerance, like the Devil's own, was extended on a condition echoing the figures of Aeschylus' Olympian Zeus as also the pathetic former Vice-President Al Gore, that the principles of scientific discovery of principle not be permitted to be spread among the populations generally.

To that latter end, Sarpi decreed the discarding of the Habsburgs' scientifically indefensible Aristotle in favor of a revival of the intrinsic irrationalist doctrines of a medieval obscurantist, William of Ockham. This neo-Ockhamite method adopted by Sarpi and such among Sarpi's lackeys as Galileo, is what is termed *Philosophical Liberalism, empiricism, or Cartesianism* today. Such are the chief official, competing brand-labels of the pro-Satanic state religion of Anglo-Dutch Liberalism and its neo-feudalist rivals of today.¹³

The Attacks On Kepler

The attacks on Kepler's work by those in the Sarpi-Galileo tradition, are typified by those dubious remarks made by Harvard Professor Owen Gingerich in the 1992 Foreword to William H. Donahue's Johannes Kepler's *New Astronomy*, where they are to be recognized as reflections of the impulse of today's relevant Liberals and their institutions, the impulse to defend the tradition of Galileo's and related hoaxes at all costs, even in shameless defiance of the greatest scientists such as Gottfried Leibniz, Bernhard Riemann, and Albert Einstein, on this matter of scientific method. It might be inferred from reading aberrations such as the contribution by Professor Gingerich in that location,¹⁴ that the power of Her Majesty's Union Jack was staked upon the defense of Galileo against Kepler's, Leibniz's, Riemann's, and Einstein's work; doubtless, it is.

A famous, intimately related case, is that of the combined work of Abbe Antonio Conti, Voltaire, Abraham de Moivre, D'Alembert, Maupertuis, Leonhard Euler, et al., work concocted in the form of the empiricist fraud expressed by Euler's fraudulent attack on Leibniz's adoption of the same ontologi-

cal conception of the same infinitesimal of Kepler's orbit.

The crux of the matter of science, here, is two features of Kepler's work which bear implicitly upon an appropriate scientific conception of the human individual soul, a conception consistent with the definition of man and woman in *Genesis* 1. The first of these two is the notion of the *infinitesimal* introduced for defining the planetary orbit of Earth in *The New Astronomy*. The second of the two is the way Kepler's laws were defined in the *Harmonices Mundi*.

There are two leading features of Kepler's work to be emphasized by us in this present location. First, his echo of Nicholas of Cusa's rejection of Archimedes' attempted quadrature of the circle: Kepler's recognition of the ontological implications of the notion of the infinitesimal, as in defining the principle (equal areas, equal times) of the Earth orbit. Second, Kepler's rejection of naive "sense-certainty," in his recognition, as in his *Harmonices Mundi*, that neither sight nor sound are the actual experience of the subject which appears to have been perceived, but are "instruments" which come in the pre-packaged "box" which contains the delivered, living human individual, instruments which present us symbolic reflections, like shadows, of experience, but not its actuality.

For example, take the case of modern studies of that Crab Nebula from which Earth (and our neck of the Solar System woods) receives its most notable, periodic showers of so-called "cosmic ray" radiation. By adopting different parts of the general spectra for each of a series of concurring electronic images of that nebula, we are impelled to appreciate the vast difference among the objects variously so perceived as raw evidence of the Crab Nebula. This case should be regarded as typifying the predicaments with which we are confronted by either our given sense-perceptual processes, or the synthetic ones which reductionists such as the Machian positivists, have often employed, naively, contrary to Max Planck's actual intention, and, that all too credulously, by their naive interpretations of the sub-atomic domain. It is the human mind's creative powers, and nothing of lesser ontological rank, which must be adopted as superseding all foolish interpretations of so-called experiences of "sense-certainty."

In the second case, the generation of the general formulation for gravitation, Kepler demonstrated that the Solar system is not a collection of bodies moving within an Aristotelean-Euclidean or Cartesian sort of empty space. The Solar system is not objects roaming, like Cartesian turds in empty space, but is a system of the pervasively efficient, thorough existence of physical space-time. This view of mine is contrary to the implication of those savage attacks on Max Planck by the positivist followers of Ernst Mach, who insisted that only a quasi-Newtonian view of "quantum mechanics" would be tolerated by them. Apparently, they relied on the assumption that no human voyager within the vast reaches of sub-atomic microspace would succeed in bringing back a photographic image which would contradict their arbitrary presumptions about the way in which matters are actually arranged "down

13. Logical positivism and existentialism are next to the outright Satanism of such as the followers of the Lucis cult of Bertrand Russell and H.G. Wells cronies Aleister Crowley (sometimes known as "creepy Crowley"), that among the typically most extreme of those varieties of that perversion. A certain clear case of plagiarism, implicitly conceived in service of precisely such an intent, was spawned from the vicinity of Harvard for exactly such an intended effect, as a clear plagiarism against the preceding original work on Kepler by a LYM team.

14. Op. cit.



NASA

A composite image of the Crab Nebula, with X-ray and optical images superimposed. No single imaging technology can capture the complexity of this perplexing phenomenon. The case typifies the predicaments with which we are confronted by our sense-perceptual processes. In fact, it is the human mind's creative powers which supersede "sense-certainty."

there." For the dupes of Ernst Mach, Bertrand Russell, et al., everything is essentially a subject of virtually sexual fantasies about bare sense-perception, not reason.

The studies of Kepler's relevant work have been conducted and documented by two scientific teams of the La-Rouche Youth Movement, and are available in detail in the LYM website, in a better form of critical treatment than any other known, published location.¹⁵ On that account, therefore, nothing more than that need be said by me here. I restrict my further attention on this general topic to the implications of two crucial points from Kepler's own work.

First, is the significance of Kepler's treatment of the significance of "equal areas, equal times." This evidence, as de-

15. Following the publication of the LYM studies, a hastily composed, blatant plagiarism of the LYM work was published by anonymous sources traced to some place near to the vicinity of Harvard University. This included such crudities by the plagiarist as some notable hand-drawn sketches of figures which had been generated mathematically by the LYM task-force, but which the author of the plagiarism was apparently unable actually to generate.

veloped earlier by Kepler, exposes the physical incompetence of the notion of "imaginary" employed by the scoundrels de Moivre, D'Alembert, Euler, et al. The problem, which those culprits avoid treating, in their hand-waving fashion in rhetoric, is that the evidence of the physical rate of rate of change in orbital pathway, points to a moving hand which lies outside an assumed, meager notion of merely abstract space (rather than efficiently physical space-time), the notion on which the opponents of Kepler, Fermat, and Leibniz, such as Euler, have implicitly relied.

That particular fallacy of composition by the principal avowed critics of Leibniz, including the disgustingly pathetic and vulgar sophistry employed by Euler, Lagrange, Laplace, and Cauchy, is exposed in the fact that Kepler demonstrates the efficient existence of a moving hand *from outside the reach of the quasi-Euclidean spatial domain* which the fools chose to superimpose, fraudulently, upon Kepler's representation. This goes directly to the point of Albert Einstein's upholding of the principled entirety of Kepler's work, that the events which are to be observed in the universe, reflect universal physical principles which, superior to the mere phenomena of that universe, self-bound the universe without aid of any ontologically actual kind of external

limit, and without any notion of "empty" Euclidean or Cartesian space. This self-boundedness of the universe, correctly attributed to Kepler by Einstein, is the definition of a finite, but expanding universe. Contrary to de Moivre, D'Alembert, Euler, Cauchy, Clausius, and Grassmann, the actual effect of a similarly, infinitely extended principle upon any local action within that universe, is *efficiently, ontologically infinitesimal, but certainly never imaginary.*

The point was made clear by Kepler himself, as by the work of Fermat on least-action pathways, as this latter point was recognized by Leibniz in his own, and Jean Bernouilli's work on crafting the notion of universal physical least action. It is a notion which may be summarized as contrary to the clumsy, outright frauds of such followers of the empiricist hoaxsters Sarpi, Galileo, Descartes, and Antonio Conti, such as Voltaire, de Moivre, D'Alembert, and Euler, and their followers to the present day.

The argument which I have just summarized in this fashion, here, is an expression of the Platonic notion of *hypothesis*, rather than any contrary use of that term. In this approach,

the experimental test of scientific knowledge lies in efficient action, rather than interpretation of bare perceptions (e.g., as by sense-certainties of crude materialism, or Euclidean inferences), in the demonstration of the efficiency of the relevant, adduced principle of *higher hypothesis*: the will to act on the unsensed universality, to such effect as that of apparently changing the previously assumed laws of a universe, wrongly assumed laws which might have been misdefined in conformity with the ignorant man's naive sense-certainty.

To restate the point: rather than treating so-called physical principles as essentially descriptions of mathematical schemes, we demand that the ontological actuality of the principle of action be located within the ontological reality of the principle itself, rather than letting the principle be degraded to the status of being assumed to be merely that kind of accountants' summation of a column of figured data, treated as a mere aggregation of data which is typified by what is called empiricism, or called by the name of mechanistic deductive-inductive methods.

Man, unlike the beasts, should not merely prowl the domain he occupies, but must willfully change the quality of man's form of existence, if man is to survive as mankind. No different view than that *Promethean* prescription of mine here, serves as a decent definition of scientific knowledge and practice. After all, that is why the evil ones, such as Paolo Sarpi and Galileo, have, like the evil cult of Delphi, hated the image of Prometheus so devoutly (as also Bach and Beethoven).

3. The Self-Evolution of Man

The crucial point on which all competent future statecraft will depend, is the certainty that the essential force in history, is not the *simply physical* effects of human willful action as such, on the world outside our skins, but, rather, the changes in development of ideas which successive generations of mankind, and various branches of human cultures, transmit, for better or worse, that in the form of *a method of generating ideas whose inner power, such as that expressed by discovery of universal physical principles, is that by which present and future mankind will act successfully, or will not.*

It is the power *within valid ideas based upon that intention*, which is the motive power upon which the upward quality of life of mankind depends absolutely.

That is to be recognized as *the ontological paradox*, the dividing-line, which separates really intelligent men and women, today, from that lower variety of persons called the empiricists in some particular cases, or, in general, simply, reductionists or deconstructionists.¹⁶

16. The definition of a "de-constructionist" can be best illustrated as follows. A boy, the deconstructionist in this case, takes apart his grandfather's gold pocket-watch. The grandfather asks, "Where did I leave my watch?" The boy

Mankind can blame no one but itself for its failures in decision-making (or, lack of decision-making) on this account, such as the pattern of continuing and worsening, prevalent net failures, overall, of the U.S.A. and Europe's *physical* economies since the close of the 1960s. In what we see, rightly or wrongly, in ourselves, we do, in fact, choose our destiny, and that of the generations of descendants who must learn, as we must, too, that they live on the bounties of our virtues, or, otherwise, they will lose, as so many of what had thought itself the triumphant "68ers" in power then; they must, therefore, come to recognize the terrifying outcome of their follies, follies which, for example, now confront most of them, increasingly, today.

In accounting for these failures, we must recognize the distinction of actual economy is that of a *physical economy per capita and per square kilometer of national territories*, as distinct from the often contrary, but also, at its best, a chiefly illusory character of monetary accounting. Monetary accounting, especially since the unloosing of the monetarist version of Gadarene swine, by President Nixon, in 1969-1972, has not improved its importance in any way since the medieval European collapse of the kind of "ppp's" swindle which New York's Mayor Bloomberg and his allies of the Rockefeller Foundation have proposed be revived, a swindle which echoes, today, the plunge of Europe, under a similar medieval policy, into the infamous Fourteenth-Century New Dark Age.

That Fourteenth-Century plunge was one, like that proposed by cronies such as the foolish Mayor Bloomberg, foolish Felix Rohatyn, and the Rockefeller Foundation today, based on private financing by the Lombard bankers representing independent city-states. Now, as then, that is a type of foolish scheme which, today, is already plunging the trans-Atlantic world, and more, into the greatest hyper-inflationary breakdown-crisis since that Fourteenth-Century New Dark Age. What threatens the world, from the hands of Venetian residues such as Bloomberg, George Soros, and Rohatyn, threatening especially the U.S.A. and western and central Europe, is a far worse collapse in process than the John Law bubbles of Europe's early Eighteenth Century.

This past and presently onrushing experience with monetarist catastrophes, reflects the principle which is indispensable for any competent understanding of history, and, therefore, also not only of statecraft, but also of a prudent conduct of one's own individual life.

The Role of Ideas

From here on, in this present report, my use of the terms "idea," and "ideas," is limited to notions of that quality which we could rightly associate with the notion of the functional

sheepishly tenders a collection of the smallest constituent parts of the watch, saying, "Here's your watch, grandpa." The deconstructionist would argue the case at law as follows: "There never was a watch, just a collection of parts."



EIRNS/Steve Carr

A statue of the great German poet, dramatist, and historian Friedrich Schiller, in Detroit, Mich. Schiller's outlook on the science of history expresses LaRouche's emphasis on "the functionally practical role of the aesthetical principle" in both physical science and Classical art.

equivalent of the discovery of a crucial-experimentally validated universal physical principle. This is a principle of the organization of the universe considered, not as parts, but as a function of the dynamic whole, as Kepler's uniquely original discovery of the principle of gravitation illustrates this type of action.

Ideas so defined, are not limited to discovery of what are fairly regarded as universal physical principles today. We must recognize the implicit function of principles of the same dignity in *the competent performance of Classical musical compositions* by such as J.S. Bach, Wolfgang Mozart, and Ludwig Beethoven. The general notion is also met in truly *Classical* modalities such as John Keats' conceptually powerful *Ode on a Grecian Urn*,¹⁷ and Percy B. Shelley's deeply insightful *In Defence of Poetry*.¹⁸

This wonderful, peculiar spirit and its products are also met in Gottfried Leibniz's reference to "the pursuit of happi-

17. The efficient communication of the socially motivating notion of a proof of human spiritual immortality.

18. E.g., The power "of imparting and receiving profound and impassioned conceptions respecting man and nature." This is the principle of the Renaissance, such as the upsurge which produced not only the greatest poetry, music, and drama of that time, but the victory of the pre-1789 Classical renaissance and such included results as the victory of the American Revolution.

ness." This phrase and the concept it represents, was taken by Benjamin Franklin, et al., for our U.S. Declaration of Independence, as copied from Gottfried Leibniz's *New Essays on Human Understanding*. This is the same principle, as presented by Leibniz, and then expressed in that *Declaration*, as echoed the fundamental principle of U.S. Federal Constitutional Law, as identified by the specifically anti-Locke *Preamble* of our *Federal Constitution*.¹⁹

To summarize the introduction of that notion to the subject of this chapter, although the word "idea" is generally employed in many differing ways, some relevant to the point of my discussion here, and more often, not, what I mean by *idea* in this chapter's argument, is the kinds of ideas which stand out in history and law, as distinct solely for reason of their likeness to such ideas as the idea of active

universal gravitation *in itself*, as this was expressed by Johannes Kepler's concept of gravitation, as distinct from the merely description-of-effect connotation of the word "gravitation," as employed among the so-called Newtonians and their like.

On that account, I place special emphasis here on those qualities of ideas which have the kind of physical-scientific authority clearly intended by the current of modern physical

19. John Locke was most notable for his prominent role in trafficking in African slaves. That, and nothing different; traffic in slavery, was his principal profession, and the leading expression of the empiricist philosophy of himself and his American followers. On this account, Locke as a typical worst-case example, Gottfried Leibniz took him on in literary debate. It was Leibniz's reply to Locke's response to Leibniz's own *Essays on Human Understanding*, to which Leibniz replied, in turn, with a fresh *New Essays on Human Understanding*. However, when Leibniz learned of Locke's death, during the intervening time, Leibniz withheld publication of his rebuttal, the latter piece. It was the circles of the great mathematician Abraham Kästner, Benjamin Franklin's host at Göttingen University, which had forwarded Leibniz's *New Essays* to Franklin. It was from this latter writing, that the crucial statement of a principle of constitutional law, "the pursuit of happiness," entered into the 1776 Declaration of Independence. The British East India Company took its ships out of the slave-trade during the latter part of the 1790s, transferred its ships to the more profitable opium trade, and dumped the Company's former financial interest in the physical traffic in African slaves, on Britain's stooge, the Nineteenth-Century Spanish monarchy. Hence the lying hypocrisy of those perverts, then and presently, who have attempted to read John Locke into the U.S. Federal Constitution.



EIRNS/Claudio Celani

Former Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan's hyperinflationary binge created the bubbles that are popping today. Greenspan was quoted by the Financial Times on May 27, 2008, saying that central banks should not try to suppress bubbles, as this would suppress innovation and growth, and adding that "micro-meddling" merely undermines the financial system, since financial crises "of necessity are unanticipated."

science from Nicholas of Cusa through Albert Einstein: ideas which are also expressed, as I have already emphasized the relevant distinction here, within a context of what are actually certain Classically artistic conceptions.

I emphasize that distinction as I associate it with the outlook on a science of history presented by Friedrich Schiller, for example, as in Schiller's Classical drama, his poetry, his studies of history, and the functionally practical role of the aesthetical principle in general.

To summarize the import of these immediately preceding remarks on the subject of ideas as such: in other words, *when we point to the idea of a form of action which serves as an instruction to cause an efficient quality of beneficial physical effect, by others, especially society generally, in respect to the quality of consequence for the resulting human condition. That idea has, in itself, a physical consequence for society which is comparable to the advantage expressed by the discovery of a true fundamental discovery of a physical principle, or the ill-gotten outcome of the adoption of a false one.*

Simply re-stated: the class of idea I emphasize here, is not a characterization of something which has happened, or might, or might not happen. It is, not a mere commentary on

possible, or even actual activity. *It is, like any discovery of an experimentally validatable expression of an efficient principle of action in physical space-time, in and of itself.* It is an idea which acts upon the social process, as a universal physical principle acts upon an object, to the effect of changing the quality of that social process, as in the same sense as the idea of a discovery of what can be validated experimentally as a universal physical principle.

All of my personal successes as an economic forecaster, in all long-range forecasts which I have made since the close of the 1950s, and each shorter-range forecast I have chosen to add, have been products of the method which I adopted to that purpose. All known other forecasts contrary to those of my own, over that entire period to date, have failed, especially those failed forecasts premised on monetarist statistical methods in general use by relevant academics and others over those same decades. The most notable examples of foolishness on this account is the case of those who insisted, wishfully, that Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan's sowing of future hyperinflation in his inflationary binge of the 1990s, was the road to an endless pathway to paradise for all true believers in that particular sort of hypermonetarist buncombe. For many hearers, that is a most unwelcome fact to hear stated; but, it remains a fact, nonetheless.²⁰

A valid physical principle is but one quality of example of such efficient principles as such. The same kind of responsibility for consequences, whether by intent or by ignorance, must be assigned

for the outcome of what might be considered as those professional matters of liberal arts which conform to the definitions which I have just summarized immediately above. These are

20. At the beginning of September 1971, I uttered a report in which I described the failed academic economists of that time as "quackademics," that for reason of their explicit, or implied failure to recognize the imminence of the type of breakdown of the Bretton Woods System which I had been warning against, since the beginning of the 1960s, as likely to occur, about the end of the 1960s, or beginning of the 1970s. Admittedly, the decision, by the Chicago School's George Shultz, et al. to sink the U.S. Dollar, as Shultz's dupe Nixon did, was a voluntary action, not a *physically* inevitable one otherwise; however, my forecast had been based, since the beginning of the 1960s, on the assumption that if present trends, then, were continued into the mid-1960s, the institutions which had set those trends, based on their doctrines, would reach the point of readiness to sink the Bretton Woods dollar by about the beginning of the 1970s. Granted, the decision by Shultz et al., was psychological, not physical in the sense of the frequently mistaken, academic notion of "physical." However, for Shultz et al., then, as now, their essential commitment was never to physical realities of eating and dying, but to their perceived notion of the esteemed "self-interest" of the system whose perceived interests they were committed to serve. For them, what serves the god they worship, which is the British style in a radically Liberal monetarist system, is what they perceive as physically real; that was my point, then, and remains so, now.

ideas which, applied to the action of society, change the action exerted by that society, a change expressed in a manner corresponding to the effect of introducing a newly discovered universal physical principle to the physical-economic process.

Hence, we should recognize the sheer wrongness, the willful slipperiness, the sheer sophistry, of permitting the departments of so-called Liberal Arts to avoid being subjected to the quality of accountability for experimentally situated evidence of truth assigned to physical principles as such. The physical state of affairs brought into being through an argument on laws enacted, or other professional opinion, or governmental action, should be subject to the same treatments for consequence of a fraudulent, or even only erroneous intent, as any swindle which was perpetrated in the abused name of physical-scientific practice. In nature, George Shultz's action was fraudulent; according to Shultz's implied oath to serve the special interests of his system, the action was treated philosophy as a *physically mandatory reaction to a physical condition*, even though the action would be inevitably physically ruinous for the real economy.

Or, to put the point exactly, as it was said, decades ago, by the ghosts in the delightful German movie, *Spukschloss in Spessart*: "The important thing is the effect!" *the special quality of effect which inheres in the action for itself*. I restate the point for emphasis: *Those ideas which have the quality of systemic effects on society which I have identified above, must be assessed for this effect by the same intellectual standard as that we prescribe for assertions of, or disregard for what are representable as implicitly claimed scientific principles*.

For our purposes here, it were prudent that I speak exactly as I have done here. I speak from the vantage-point of the authority which I have earned as a long-range forecaster, in my profession, the science of physical economy. Thereafter, we may therefore examine matters, here and now, from the broader cultural implications of my indicated achievements, proven by experience, as a forecaster in that field.

The quality of distinction of a decision to act, which I emphasize for the case of physical economies, pertains, most clearly, to the consequences of what we would recognize as being of the nature of investments, either made, or investments which should have been made, but were not.

In real physical-economic processes, such as national economies treated as approximately wholes, the effect of the individual investment is located in the *dynamics* of the economic process taken as a whole, not a simply kinematic sort of chain-reaction, but as the Pythagoreans, Plato, and Leibniz defined *dynamics*. The essential principle of economy on this account, is Riemannian, not the customarily failed, customary practice of neo-Cartesian statistical forecasting such as that of LTCM. In the matter of this distinction, the mathematics is significant, but it is the concept of the nature of the process, as *dynamic*, which is essential.

As in a good marriage, it is the relationship between the partners, a relationship implicitly expressible as an idea of the quality I intend in this present part of our discussion, the quality which defines the probable result, not the particular action. A good marriage can outlive a mistaken act, but no act can actually rescue a systemically spoiled relationship; so it is in social processes generally, as in the domain of dynamic economic forecasting premised upon Riemannian conceptions of the relevant process represented by the action of ideas, that as I have defined ideas for this purpose, here.

Summarily, therefore, it were implicitly as stupid, even perhaps criminal, to regard a national economy in a piecemeal fashion, respecting its parts, as to define a living human body, as a deconstructionist might, as a collection of separate parts of assorted genesis left over from a motorcyclist's catastrophe. It is not only a matter of the way in which it might be presumed that the parts *ought* to fit together. The proper standard is what I have defined as a *required increase of the potential relative population-density* of the system as a whole.

I explain that first, and proceed from there to the other relevant points. For obvious reasons, I proceed in the remainder of this chapter by steps of successive approximations.

Dynamics & the Noösphere

In the preceding chapter, I had emphasized Albert Einstein's view of the genius of Johannes Kepler. I emphasized, as Einstein had, the evidence that the universe is self-bounded by unseen, but efficient universal physical principles, such as Kepler's definition of universal gravitation. This signifies that our universe as a whole is finite but self-bounded: not externally bounded in any sense excepting the considered effect of the inclusion of the notion of an anti-Aristotelean, universal physical principle of *anti-entropy* within the concept of the finite, expanding universe.²¹

This attribute of the Creator, is what is extended to define the essential nature of man and woman, as specified within the first chapter of *Genesis*. It is those creative powers, powers of a nature specifically common to the Creator and the actually thinking human individual, which define what must be taken to be the essential meaning of ideas in ordering of development within social processes taken as relatively whole processes, as with large national economies such as the United States, or China, for example.

Each idea of the relevant type so implied, contains an implicit reference to a set of already established universal physical principles, including certain strictly defined social principles; principles, which, taken into account for that application, are, when considered case by case, either correct or erroneous.

21. This notion of anti-entropy corresponds to the implication of Philo of Alexandria's denunciation of the pro-Satanic, Aristotelean folly of interpreting "perfection" of creation to mean the end of the power of the Creator to create.

ous. It is these kinds of clusters of ideas which propagate, and thus radiate chain-reaction-like, actually dynamic effects, within the economic-social process viewed within Riemannian terms of reference. Each such “packet of ideas of principle,” radiates dynamically throughout the economic process as a whole, to produce effects which shift the characteristics of that process (e.g., economy) as a whole.

The distinction to be emphasized here, is the following.

First of all, it is the usual case, that the same packet of ideas which, as a whole, has set off such a chain-reaction-like process within the economy, has been adopted as an idea which will continue to exert influence on those who have participated in adopting it. Therefore, it is not a ripple which spends itself out, as if entropically, through radiation; but, it is, rather, an idea which is, so to speak, re-enforced by its own radiation. The creative powers of the human individual in society, the powers which distinguish the typical human individual’s species from that of the higher apes, are essentially anti-entropic, not entropic; they are not merely “learned,” but, when validated, increase the potential (e.g., the “influence”) which *those ideas* represent within the thinking processes of those persons who participated in the radiation of the effects.

On this account, we must distinguish between the mind of the person who has learned a recipe, as in “cooking for dummies,” or for hitting the nail with the proper end of the hammer, and the qualitatively higher quality of the state of mind (as cognitive potential) of the person who has had the experience of generating the germinal notion of principle expressed as a valid, original recipe. Call this distinction *The Prometheus Principle*.

Ideas & History

The action of the special quality of ideas on which my attention is focused here, has *the apparent effect*, relative to behavior within the Biosphere’s set of species, of a virtually “genetic” change of species. Biologically, in all principal features of the living person as a member of a species, the qualitative, “evolutionary” cultural shift in species-quality, lies entirely within the development of the mental processes and the relationship of those processes to the physical aptitudes and propensities of the individual person.

However, limiting the discussion, for the moment, to cultural-evolutionary upshifts in instances of increase of potential relative population-density, the effectiveness of the attempted up-shift is not limited to the relevant changes in the mental function itself. In general, the success of such changes requires changes in the environmental setting, the social setting and also functionally relevant qualities of changes in the physical setting otherwise.

Spoken in broad terms, suited for purposes of general illustration, we have the following examples.

The most typical environmental change associated with upshifts of this kind, is typified by the thermodynamically

anti-entropic progress traced from burning of wood, to burning of charcoal, to uses of water-power, to burning of coal, to burning of coke, to burning of petroleum and natural gas or its like, to nuclear-fission, to thermonuclear fusion, and beyond. These changes in relevant sources of power are associated with required improvements in modes of production and product-design, and a general rise in physical capital-intensity per capita and per square kilometer of the population.

The types of changes just mentioned are not merely optional; they are essential for, and integrated with the increase of productivity of the society per capita and per square kilometer.

These changes, when so ordered, are reflected by their inclusion of increase of the relative rate of increase of the accumulated Noösphere, relative to the “pre-biotic” domain, and to the Biosphere generally. Mankind, as a merely biological existence, does not change (very much) his per-capita impact by his existence, except through the aging process under conditions of increasing longevity; the correlated change induced by progress is located in the mental development of individuals; the quality of their social relations; and in the per-capita accumulation of required and by-product accumulations of necessary, cumulative changes in man’s mode of existence and means of production. Thus, the increase of the human population, which is itself an expression of the Biosphere and Noösphere respectively, increases at an increasing more rapid rate than the increase of man’s role as part of the Biosphere.²²

However, these advances have a strong, increasing rate of impact on the planetary system we inhabit. The resources available from within the planet are relatively finite in total, such that the very increase of the human population, especially under required conditions of scientific-technological progress, is to increase the ratio of “costs” of the Biosphere and Noösphere, alike, relative to the relatively fixed base-line of usable resources represented by the pre-Biotic stratum. This requires an increase of the Biosphere, and an acceleration of the rate of physical productivity of the population, per capita and per square kilometer, through aid of accelerated rates of increase of “energy-flux-density” per capita and per square kilometer, and qualitative changes in technologies employed.

22. As I have written and said on several earlier occasions, we must be wary of the presumption that those cognitive powers which are specific to the only presently known case, that of the human mind, as cognitive powers distinct from all lower forms of life, are purely and simply—*explicitly!*—an outcome of biological evolution *per se*. The physical demonstration that this “property” is specific to the Noösphere, indicates that the distinction of man from beast on this account is a result of some appropriate “tuning” of the biotic aspect of the apparatus of human mentation to a principle of the universe; it must be a principle which the brain of the ape, or, perhaps, the currently incumbent President of the U.S.A., for example, can not “tune in,” perhaps, in the latter case, as a consequence of too many youthful flights to the land of cocaine.

Upshifts in Man's Use of Sources of Power Yield Rises in Productivity



UNICEF/John Isaac

Burning of wood for cooking, in Ethiopia.



National Archives

Burning of coal in the United States, ca. 1914.



clipart.com

An oil refinery in Port Arthur, Texas.

Fuel and Energy Comparisons

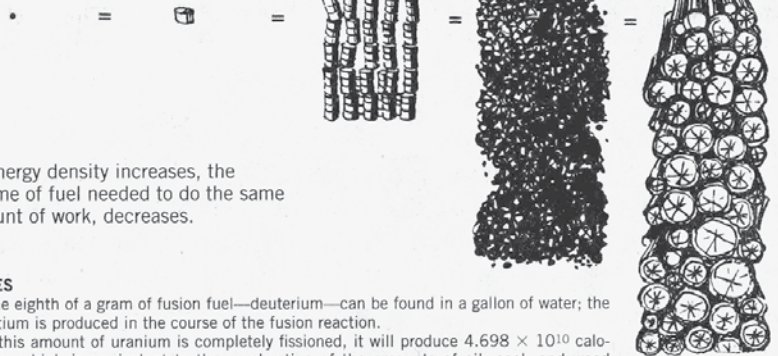
The energy in .57 gram of fusion fuel (the deuterium and tritium isotopes of hydrogen)¹ =

The energy in 1 uranium fuel pellet this size, weighing 1.86 grams.² =

The energy in 30 barrels of oil (42 gallons each) =

The energy in 6.15 tons of coal =

The energy in 23.5 tons of dry wood.

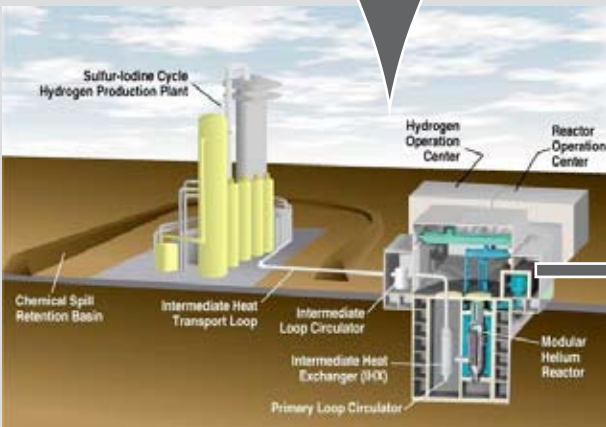


As energy density increases, the volume of fuel needed to do the same amount of work, decreases.

NOTES

1. One eighth of a gram of fusion fuel—deuterium—can be found in a gallon of water; the tritium is produced in the course of the fusion reaction.
2. If this amount of uranium is completely fissioned, it will produce 4.698×10^{10} calories, which is equivalent to the combustion of the amounts of oil, coal, and wood shown here.

Source: Dr. Robert J. Moon, 1985



Courtesy of General Atomics

Nuclear fission, in a design for the GT-MHR plant, which will produce hydrogen fuel.



ITER

Thermonuclear fusion: a component for the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor.

In other words, contrary to the Malthusians, the increase of the rate of capital-intensity and energy-flux-densities of modes of power employed, is mandatory, if an ultimate breakdown-crisis of the world-system were to be avoided.

The exemplary factors just treated, and relevant others, are not merely required, they express, implicitly and otherwise, the necessary trajectory of self-development of all mankind and its society.

4. The Crucial Idea

Now, turn to focus attention on the core of the conception on which this report, thus far, has been premised. Call this, therefore, “the crucial idea.”

The crucial ideas of the historical process are those typified by qualitative changes in policies of practice by nations or cultures, those changes which represent *changes in effect* in those physical-economic *principles* which govern the way in which policies of practice are defined in respect to their qualitative physical effect on the existence of the relevant nation or culture. That formulation reflects, chiefly, *anti-entropic* changes in direction of development.²³

Therefore, attention is to be focused now upon the included elements of policy which are essential to the determination of crucial physical effects on the direction, and quality of change of direction of the physical-economic and related cultural process.

The measurement to be made is, therefore, that of a functionally defined increase in *the potential relative population-density of the human population*. This means the relative increase of *the rate of increase* of the Noösphere, relative to the Biosphere.

The recommended rule-of-thumb for recognizing such qualities of change, is to compare the systemic effect which is apparently associated with the correlation of a change of culture, with the kinds of effects we associate, in study of the ecologies of animal life, with *qualitative* changes of species, or with relatively more significant “ecological” *changes in variety* which may occur (as if to say, “pushing the envelope”) within the bounds of the same species. In other words, our attention should be focused, for rough approximation, on margins of comparable significance induced by cultural up-shifts, or down-shifts, in rate of increase of potential relative population-density within the same society.

We must measure the present by its future: not what it has done as a finished product of the change, but where the change is carrying the society into the future. In other words, what are the boundary conditions of development implicit in the ongoing change, or the change being considered by relevant agencies?

23. I.e., qualitative (anti-entropic) shifts upward.

For the convenience of our discussion here, let us, temporarily, call changes which meet that requirement, “crucial changes,” whether we know that they are actually principled changes in the quality of existence, or not. From the standpoint of modern economy, these are changes which are more readily understood after critical examination of the fact of the change itself, are changes which can be, *often, but not always*, later understood, as changes in *physical principles of practice*, those which are relatively most susceptible of being read from a standpoint comparable to that of mathematical physics. Such a relatively simpler quality of change in employed physical principle in manifest policies of practice, is, therefore, the most readily accessible case, but, as I shall emphasize below, by no means, the only case.

Language & Art

In the case of language-cultures, or artistic aspects of culture generally, the most significant of the relevant subject-matters of cultural development as such, is presented to us with the relatively greatest accessibility, as the matter of the role of Classical expressions of irony in poetic and related composition in the literate use of a language-culture. While physical-scientific considerations, even in the conventional sense are the limiting conditions in development of potential relative population-density of cultures, those avenues of progress are also limited by the presence or lack of relevant cultural development, such as quality of political institutions, and of use of language and in respect to Classical art-forms, *and also religion*.²⁴ Here, at the prompting of this thought, the case to be discussed becomes more interesting.

On this account, over more than sixty years, I have not only insisted on what Leibniz would have regarded as Platonic culture, but I have also often recommended, to English speakers, William Empson’s *Seven Types of Ambiguity* as a benchmark of reference for opening up insight into the role of Classical irony in Classical poetic and related composition. In the directly opposite direction of experience, we meet the crippling of the power of communication of ideas in general, as the breadth of access to the ironies which should be in the accessible range of use of a language, is shrunken by shrinking of working vocabulary, or simplification of methods of punctuation, or loss of contact with the practice of a truly Classical form of culture, as was done in the past by the *New York Times* style-book or a cultural down-shift, even among the leading intellectuals of society, like that of the post-1945-46 interval shift into radical forms of positivism and existentialism, away from Classical modalities.

The qualitative cultural down-shift to which I refer in

24. Consider, for example, the depressing effect which the influence of Aristotle on religious doctrine has had on the ability of a culture to develop progress in economy and general welfare of an economy.



Fritz Etzold, Reitstadel Neumarkt

“There exists no absolute separation between physical-scientific and Classical-artistic creativity.” Both exist within the domain of the human mind’s unique potential for metaphor and creative discovery. Shown here, pianist András Schiff.

mentioning the post-World War II developments, is best illustrated by the moral and intellectual decadence expressed by the outburst of the radical white-collar, “Baby Boomer” stratum of 1968. This was a down-shift, from commitment to physical economic progress in the conditions of life of nations, toward that proto-fascist form of existentialist neo-Malthusianism which has characterized the rising trend in U.S. and European policy-shaping by leading institutions of nations and international institutions over the 1968-2008 interval to date.

Typical of this is the substitution of “googling” for thinking among, most notably, the 18-45 age-group. Entire chunks of the knowledge, and related intellectual development accumulated by European culture over the course of the span from the Seventh Century B.C. to about 1968, have been virtually wiped from the cultural memory of an increasing portion of those two generations, a process which has been a characteristic trend of the 1945-2008 interval as a whole. We have come thus, as in the course of recognizable “dark ages” of the European cultures of the past, to a point at which only a true Renaissance, like that of Europe’s Fifteenth Century can repair the cultural memories of peoples from the effects of two or more successive generations of moral and cultural decadence.

Sometimes, as in the cases of past renaissances in the history of European, and other cultures, people who think and communicate seriously have found it convenient to refer to the deeper, more remote meanings which, while considered “archaic” by some, represent an essential source of the benefits which the users of a more literate tradition acquire under

the influence of the effects of scientific and cultural progress; or, in interaction between ideas expressed in one language which can be expressed with fair approximation within the terms of other languages.

For example, the most typical expression of the force of ironical ambiguities related to metaphor as such, is the case in which the same word, or similarly sounding word, has available to it relevant double or even treble meanings, as in what is sometimes identified as “punning,” as William Shakespeare did, for example, in the ironical juxtaposition of the same, or similar-sounding terms, or, by change of context, or, through use of slightly off-key expressions which are definitely intended by the speaker. A choice of metrical organization of the composition and uttering of statements, is also a considerable variation. This multi-faceted quality of sense of irony, is

most closely related to the kind of power of creative innovation we should associate with scientific discoveries. Similarly, for example, we meet such ambiguities in such forms as the ironical implications of the isotopes of the physical-chemistry of the periodic table, as most notably, for example, when the relationship between living and non-living modalities of isotopes is considered.

The aspect of the matters which I have just addressed as illustrations of the role of irony in use of language, is most significant in cases of the type which I shall be emphasizing in this present chapter of the report. Take as an example, the difference between the correct notion of universal gravitation (as by Kepler and Albert Einstein), as distinct from the misuse of Kepler’s own formulations when these were reduced to the form of a degraded approximation, as the latter, greatly defective types of readings are associated popularly with Titius-Bode, or, in the worst extreme, with other more emphatically Newtonian approximations.

As an example of this difference, we have: Einstein’s reading of Kepler’s notion of a principle of universal gravitation, as related to what vulgar mathematical practice defines as Kepler’s “Third Law,” points most immediately toward the conceptual difference.

Albert Einstein’s notion of a finite but (actually, better said) finitely self-bounded, universe is in accord exactly with Kepler’s notion of gravitation as a principle which provides a self-bounding of an *implicitly self-finite* universe. From that standpoint, the effect of gravitation at any location in an orbit is *ontologically infinitesimal*. In contrast to that are the notions of a Euclidean (e.g., Claudius Ptolemy), or Cartesian

system. In the latter type of case, there is no self-bounding of the universe (no actual principle of *dynamics*, as Leibniz defined dynamics), and relations are thus degraded to assumptions about presumed existence in a boundless, largely empty space, within which things are banging about betwixt and between, as this were simply kinematic action and action-at-a-distance.

Thus, the standpoint of the hoaxster Galileo who was, so to speak, the mother of Rene Descartes, could never actually understand the catenary as both Brunelleschi had done, and as Leibniz and Jean Bernouilli did, for precisely this reason.

In general, the kinds of qualitative change our approach here is seeking to make clearer, are changes which share the same general implication as, within the assumed bounds of physical chemistry, a change in universal physical principle.

However:

Where Does the Human Mind Reside?

The human mind is not a mental-mathematical calculating machine. The actual method expressed by the creative powers of the individual human mind is more closely connected to metaphor, than what is ordinarily considered today as the standpoint of mathematics.

This distinction I have just pointed out, is properly illustrated by the tendency for insanity among those trained as “pure mathematicians.” The tendency for serious mental pathologies whose characteristic is fairly described as a loss of sense of humanity in their work, is an example of this. An example of this, is the tendency of some, such as in the celebrated case of John von Neumann, to behave as “idiot-savants” on this account.²⁵

Return discussion to Kepler’s discovery of the principle of gravitation. In both of the two successive phases of his actually defining a concept of universal gravitation, as in *The New Astronomy* and *Harmonices Mundi*, Kepler’s mind moves outside mathematical thinking as such, to discover, in each case, a *physically efficient mental object* which had properly informed his mathematics, but which, like Kepler’s and Einstein’s universal gravitation, operated as itself, existentially, from outside the domain of numbers as such.

25. This is typical of the circles of the followers of the positivist dogma of Ernst Mach, but takes more severe forms among the devotees of Bertrand Russell’s *Principia Mathematica*, such as the Norbert Wiener and John von Neumann, who were expelled, in disgrace, from Göttingen University, for reasons of behavior related to this syndrome. Von Neumann went to extremes in his *The Theory of Games and Economic Behavior*, as co-authored with Oskar Morgenstern, and went into full-tilt insanity with his post-humously published lectures on *The Computer and the Brain*. The notoriety of the followers of von Neumann’s extremities around “Silicon Valley,” is notable on this account. The cult of “Information Theory” promoted by Dame Margaret Mead et al. from the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, was responsible for the promotion of that cult, just as a relatively hegemonic accumulation around Tjalling Koopmans polluted the field of so-called mathematical economics with this sort of lunatic forms of incompetence in the name of mathematical formalism.

The fuller implications of this accomplishment by Kepler (among other great scientific thinkers known to me) were not fully grasped among any of the usually listed modern practicing scientists until Bernhard Riemann’s 1854 habilitation dissertation.²⁶ Although the direction of Riemann’s thinking on that account was not really original in itself, the uniqueness of his achievement reflected his creative boldness in following through the process of eliminating the specific legacy of Aristotle, Euclid, and Claudius Ptolemy, where others had not. This forced his consideration and treatment of a crucial ontological issue, an issue which had been haunting most of what is recognized as scientific method throughout most of the modern history of science, up to the point of Riemann’s habilitation dissertation’s appearance.

The relevant discussion of that issue runs as follows.

In so-called “traditional” teaching earlier, back as far as the “materialists,” or Aristotle and other ancient Sophists, the standpoint of more or less official currents of thought among such folk still today, was to adopt a large measure of what was presumed to be reality, as presumed to be expressed in terms of *a-priori* blind faith in sense-certainty, as Euclid’s *Elements* states that proposition. The notable feature of Riemann’s habilitation dissertation is, from the very outset, that it throws away the *a-priori* assumptions of both Aristotle and Euclid, and also any presumptions like theirs.

The result of that is not the denial of the existence of what are usually considered to be the formal objects of physical science; rather, it is emphasizing that our senses afford us a view of shadows cast by reality, rather than of the acting reality itself. This is what Kepler had recognized, implicitly, thinking, thus, like Nicholas of Cusa before him, in showing that it was indispensable that we rely on neither a visual nor auditory sense of reality for defining the organization of our Solar System, but must treat each of them, together with the contradiction between them. Such contradictions are to be recognized as keys to defining an object whose reality is not specific to either specific kind of sensing, but only to the generation of the contradictory shadows cast (in this case) by each of both senses, each in its own way; just as we are obliged to examine the Crab Nebula’s shadow cast on different sensing instruments, today.

Let us restate that case, but only slightly. The method used by Kepler for that case, was to use the contradiction between conceptions associated with two kinds of “instrument-readings” employed. His necessary approach was to define an object which was neither of the two sets of contradictory readings. The object was to discover, in this way, the real, unseen object whose efficient existence corresponded, congruently, with the evidence of the shadows cast by the contradictory readings met, respectively, in the instruments of vision and hearing. The unseen object, universal gravitation, was the

26. Albert Einstein emphasized the relevant connections among his own work and that of Kepler and Riemann.



The Classical expression of artistic metaphor: Rembrandt's Bust of (the wise) Homer contemplates the (silly and pretentious) Aristotle.

real-universe object of a higher order than available to simply direct perception, an efficiently existing object for which the relevant, related objects of vision and hearing were merely shadows cast by the unseen, real object.

The ontological implication of the leading argument in Riemann's habilitation dissertation, is that what we actually know, mere shadows aside, is the objects known in the same way that Kepler discovered gravitation, first, in the definition of the Earth's orbit, with respect to the Sun and the Mars orbit, and then what a miscreants' use of the term "Third Law" reports as a formulation for gravitation. These real objects of scientific attention, such as universal gravitation, are never, and never could be products of mathematical induction or deduction. Yet, the human mind is enabled to know the real, unseen object, and that with a far greater, and far more efficient authority than deductive-inductive presumptions such as Titius-Bode could achieve.

Therefore, we must understand the nature of the human mind's creative powers accordingly, as powers which, as Kepler's discovery of universal gravitation shows, are closely related in their sensory expressions to the principle of metaphor.

It is the development of these specific kinds of higher powers of the human mind, associated with phenomena of metaphor, which ought to become the primary goal of the education and related development of the creative mental potentials of the child, adolescent, and adult in our society. Here lies the power of human individual creativity, as nowhere else. Here lies the power of human creativity; here lies the agency which supplies mankind the potential for increase of the productive powers of labor through fundamental scientific and related progress in the progressive development of the human economy.

In the instance of this report, the function of this process of generating real objects, as Kepler defined universal gravitation, is the key to understanding what I now also define as the fundamental principle of history, a principle also to be known as the principle of individual human creativity in the domains of both physical science and Classical artistic composition.

What Is Important Is the Effect

There exists no absolute separation between physical-scientific and Classical-artistic creativity. As the relevant point has just been illustrated: on a higher level, Classical artistic composition (the domain

of metaphor) and the domain of discovery of what are subsuming physical principles, such as Kepler's discovery of the actual principle of universal gravitation, are facets of the same domain, a domain which is uniquely specific to the potentials of the human mind, unique, thus, among all known living creatures. That definition of *mind* is the actuality of the hypothesis of the higher hypothesis.

It should be implicitly clear (at the least), that the development of the individual mental potential for this kind of work, lies in the expression of forms of practice which foster the development of both kinds of metaphor, those of physical science (e.g., Bernhard Riemann) and those of Classical artistic composition (e.g., J.S. Bach and Beethoven, especially Beethoven's so-called "late works," the late string quartets, most emphatically). For example: a really intelligent mind says, "Rembrandt's The Bust of (wise) Homer contemplating (silly and pretentious) Aristotle."²⁷ Similarly, Archytas' construction of the perfect duplication of the cube, or Kepler's discovery that the increment of orbital action of Planet Earth is to be measured as Leibniz learned the lesson which led to

27. With Rembrandt, the eyes are crucial!

his uniquely original discovery of the calculus, from Kepler: the idea is of an *ontologically (not spatially) infinitesimal increment of physical space-time*, not a Cartesian, nor Newtonian phenomenon.

To make this crucial point clear, let us emphasize in concert, that the term “the universe” should *not* be treated as a name for a collection, but the principle which generates those things. That poses the question: “How do we know that the universe actually exists?” Do we merely presume that it exists, *a-priori*? How might we distinguish an actually existing universe from the name of a depository into which all discarded experiences from the past and present are either dumped, or in the process of becoming dumped?

We know what we are able to change, as in the form of change experienced when we “break through” to a discovery of what can be shown, as experimentally, to be the higher principle which solves the riddle which refuses solution from below.

However, as Plato’s *Parmenides* should guide us in reading Heracleitus’ insistence that only the permanence of change is real, the persistent folly of opinion-making, still today, is to insist, first, as Descartes did, on discovering the existence of a fixed object, and, then, moving it.²⁸ The principled objects of existence in the dynamics of physical space-time, whether the dynamics of the Pythagoreans and Plato, or the modern science of Cusa, Kepler, Leibniz, et al., are typified by Kepler’s development of the conception of universal gravitation: *creation is motion*.

So far, here, we have emphasized motion within, implicitly, the domain of what are treated as inanimate objects.

The Mind as an Object

At this point in the writing, we are now, clearly, approaching the conclusion to the present report. I have chosen, at this point, to identify the principle whose identity I have promised to present, first, and, after that, to append an explanation of that principle as the closing element of this report as a whole.

Among its many other distinguishing achievements for all competent modern science, it is fair to say that Kepler’s discovery of a universal physical gravitation best typifies the competent basis for all that science. His achievement on this account has been, as Einstein emphasized, unique for all competent modern science.

The essential fact about that discovery by Kepler lies in the method he shares both with Nicholas of Cusa and such ancient predecessors as the science known as “Sphaerics,” by Plato and the Pythagoreans. He discovered an object which is an integral part of the universe as a whole, which modern science calls universal gravitation, but which, while it exists outside all direct sense-perception, is proven to exist, as Einstein argued, with relative supremacy, by the very nature of its efficient effects.

28. Cf. Gottfried Leibniz, *Specimen Dynamicum*, 1695.

Universal gravitation thus becomes, with Kepler, for our present knowledge, a universal existence, a principle, like others of that kind, which bound the universe which they represent. However, the real object which the knowing human mind, such as that of Cusa and Kepler, sees, is the reflection of the identity of the individual creative human mind. To “know thyself,” to speak Platonic, is to know, with certainty the existence of the Creator. It is this knowledge of oneself, so attained from beyond sense-perception as such, which is, in principle, the highest level of all knowledge.

In the universe so defined, the scientifically validatable discoveries by mankind are of two principal forms of expression. On the one side, there are the discoveries of universal physical principles as such. At the same time, there are the necessary means by which individual human beings are enabled to cooperate in discovering universal physical principles bearing on the universe we inhabit, and are therefore required to discover, and to employ the means, known categorically, as appropriate forms of culture, by which the discoveries of universal physical principle are made, and the necessary social processes for choosing and implementing such discoveries are discovered by mankind. The latter aspect of the matter is the domain of culture.

This brings us to the most essential matter, the functional importance of individual human immortality, so-called “spiritual immortality.” The actions which the best among us may contribute to fulfilment of the Creator’s intended purpose, is a contribution to eternity made by mortal human individuals with very short lives (a mere century, or much, much less) relative to that mission to be performed.

There are enterprises such as railway systems, which as continuing, functioning institutions, are more than a century old. No current conscious experience of our people of the U.S.A. today expresses this irony more clearly than contemplation of such subjects as the creation and continued existence of the unique design, among all nations of the planet today, of our U.S. republic itself, a republic which came into being, through Columbus’ following of Nicholas of Cusa’s intended policy, of providing an alternative intended to rescue Europe from the follies of Europe’s own oligarchical traditions, by planting the best of European cultural traditions here across the Atlantic.

In a large scheme, the birth of Christianity at virtually the same moment of history that the evil which was the Roman Empire was born, is also an institution which is intended to carry on the mission for which it was founded, while the mortal remains of living people pass on. Yet, viewing the still more ancient institutions of mankind’s existence on this account, the fact should be made apparent to us, that living to serve the mission which it may be indicated that we serve while living a mortal life, is implicitly eternal, a form of existence-in-motion which never dies, but represents, if we choose, our brief mortal investment in the continuing work of eternity. Nothing represents that investment more

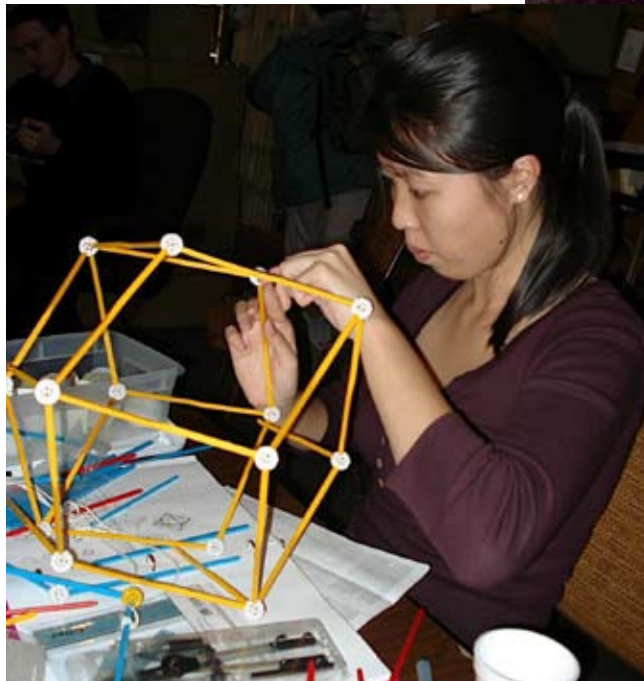
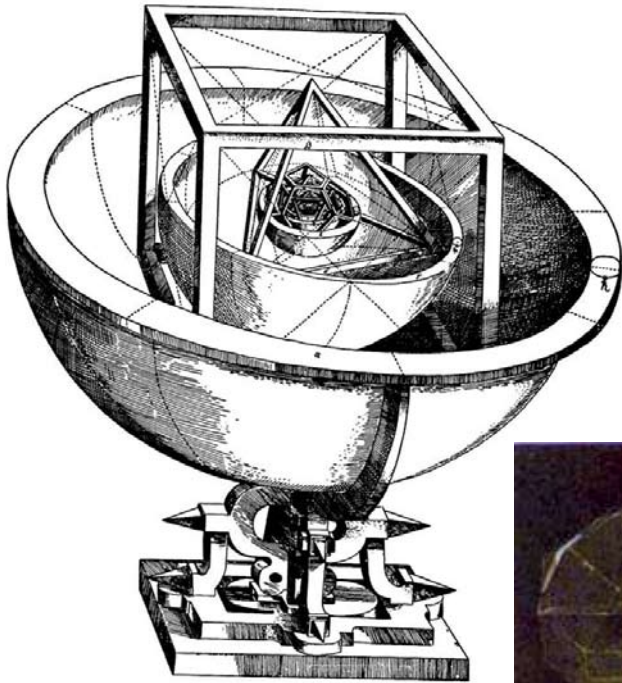
typically than true science and great Classical art, but nothing more profoundly than what we are enabled to discover, as Kepler did, as the face of the Creator in the powers through which man, like Kepler, discovered the image of the Creator in the existence of our universe, and the image of our kinship to that Creator evidenced in the fact that we share in that creativity through which we were enabled to discover the

image of ourselves in what Johannes Kepler discovered as the person and work of that Creator of our universe.

We need to rediscover our immortality, the immortality of our obligation to ongoing work which is the future of mankind within this universe. That rediscovery of that elementary truth must be recognized as the true commitment of all among us who are to be considered a reliable variety of citizen of our republic.

This means to see those fallen associates in great enterprises as with us through what they have contributed to the cause of our continuing obligations. The practical point to be emphasized can be made by standing before a mirror, my thoughts here in your mind at that moment, when you ask yourselves, "Therefore, who am I, really? What shall I, therefore, choose to become?"

In this time of great crisis in not only the continued existence of our nation, but the world at large, only men and women who can give up pursuit of cheap satisfactions for that kind of sense of mission, are truly qualified in stamina and loyalties to be respected as measuring up to the obligations of citizens of our republic in these presently terrible times.



LYM/Elizabeth Mendel

Kepler's discovery is rooted in the science of "Sphaerics," as developed by such ancient predecessors as Plato and the Pythagoreans. Upper left, Kepler's first-approximation model for the Solar System depicted the planetary orbits as bounded by nested Platonic solids (Mysterium Cosmographicum, 1596). Above: The mathematician Luca Pacioli pursues his study of geometry. It was Leonardo da Vinci who illustrated the Platonic and other solids for Pacioli's De Divina Proportione. Left: A LaRouche Youth Movement pedagogical workshop on sphaerics in Oakland, Calif., 2008.

Brits Fear Elder Statesmen's Challenge to Free Market

by Nancy Spannaus

Twice within the five days after a group of leading European senior statesmen came out with a call for a new "European Crisis Committee" to take the financial markets in hand, the London *Daily Telegraph* has featured attacks on the statement. In the words of the *Telegraph's* Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, the paper's international business editor, the effort by the 14 statesmen is "a grave threat to the City of London."

As Helga Zepp-LaRouche responded, on May 25, "Mr. Evans-Pritchard deserves our thanks for his frankness! He couldn't have been more direct: Any impediment to vulture capitalism in defense of the citizenry, represents a threat to London, which wants to remain the undisputed headquarters of the British Empire, and certainly not a 'regional branch.'"

This reality is further underscored by the fact that the document, which leads off with the assertion that "financial markets can not govern us!", has been virtually suppressed in the international press. Perhaps the London-dominated media consider the statesmen's call for a "World Financial Conference in order to rethink the rules of international finance and the governance of global economic issues," too close to the LaRouche-authored demand for an international heads of state conference to set up a New Bretton Woods system. We print the full text, and the list of signers, below.

The call, signed by leading figures like former French Prime Minister Michel Rocard, former German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and former EU Commission President Jacques Delors, targets the whole post-Bretton Woods system of unbridled free trade and globalization. By taking on these underpinnings of "modern capitalism," the group of 14, largely socialist former heads of state, finance ministers, and European Commission presidents, at least implicitly chal-

lenges the foundations of the Lisbon Treaty as well, as that treaty would enforce monetarist market austerity, as well as an anti-Eurasia war stance, on all of Europe.

Yet, Evans-Pritchard claims that these elder statesmen are part of a plot to push through the Lisbon Treaty, which he and his paper allegedly oppose. "What Pritchard's double-talk attempts to conceal," LaRouche explained, "is the fact that, all along, the British have never intended to be part of the Lisbon Treaty. They want to impose it on continental Europe, as a fascist straitjacket, but they have no intention of wearing the same shackles, themselves. This is typical of how the British oligarchy operates," LaRouche said. "They intend to turn continental Europe into an empire of beggars, while they run the show from outside the Lisbon Treaty dictatorial framework." LaRouche called the Lisbon Treaty "economic Kool Aid," explaining, "The British are preparing the poison Kool Aid for the Europeans, but they have no intention of drinking it themselves."

Put the Monster Back in the Closet

Further insight into the thinking behind the call was provided by a May 25 late night interview on Danish media by former Danish Prime Minister and Euro Parliament Socialist Group Leader, Poul Nyrup Rasmussen. Rasmussen is the avowed author of the Elder Statesmen's letter on the financial crisis.

Asked about why he was going against free-market policies, Nyrup Rasmussen said that current falling economic growth and increasing unemployment show that the markets cannot regulate themselves. He referred to a statement by German President Horst Koehler calling the markets "a mon-

ster which has to be put back into the closet.” He therefore proposed that hedge funds, capital funds, and investment banks be brought under the same type of control as the regular banking system, and that reserve requirements be tightened, rather than loosened.

Isn’t this an attack on free trade? he was asked. Yes, when it’s too free, as Koehler said. It’s become so free that greed has taken over. Especially the way high debt creation has been used in speculation.

Sovereign Governments, Unite

The Elder Statesmen’s call clearly falls short of the full program of bankruptcy reorganization and establishment of a new international monetary system that has been put forward by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche. Yet it reflects an awareness of the bankruptcy of the financial system, its horrendous social consequences, and the disconnect between the financial markets and the physical economy which is essential for the necessary moves to be taken. The mere fact that they discuss the financial world accumulating “fictitious capital, with very little improvement for humanity and the environment,” when the term “fictitious capital” has been seldom used by any economists beyond the German early 20th-Century economist Rosa Luxembourg and the LaRouches, sends a strong message to the Anglo-Dutch financial oligarchy.

It is clear that these statesmen recognize the *systemic* nature of the crisis. The next step is for them to embrace the solution-concept put forward by LaRouche: a new international agreement based on the establishment by sovereign governments of fixed currency parities; two-tier credit systems with low-interest rates for priority infrastructure projects and needed physical production; and forging new cooperative relationships to get out of the current depression. What President Franklin Roosevelt proposed as the foundation for the post-World War II world, must be implemented in order to prevent World War III.

Documentation

‘Free Markets Cannot Ignore Social Morals’

Here is the call, issued by 14 European elder statesmen, for a new “European Crisis Committee.”

Danilo Türk
President of the Republic of Slovenia
19 May 2008

Dear President,

Financial markets can not govern us!

The current financial crisis is no accident. It was not, as

some top people in finance and politics now claim, impossible to predict. For lucid individuals the bell rang years ago. This crisis is a failure of poorly [regulated], or unregulated markets, and shows us, once more, that the financial market is not capable of self-regulation. It also reminds us of worrisome escalating income discrepancies in our societies, and raises serious questions about our ability to engage developing nations in a credible dialogue about global challenges.

Financial markets have become increasingly opaque and, identifying those who bear and evaluate the risk is frequently more than a formidable task. The size of the lightly or not-at-all regulated “shadow banking sector” has constantly increased in the last 20 years. Major banks have been involved in a game of “origination and distribution” of highly complex financial products and in pretty questionable packaging and selling of debt tied to high-risk mortgages. Inadequate incentive schemes, short-termism, and blatant conflicts of interest have enhanced speculative trading.

Dubious mortgage credits, wrongly based on the idea that never-ending housing price increases would pay for debt repayment, are only the symptom of a broader crisis in financial governance and business practices. The top three rating agencies in the world rated odd securities as relatively risk-free. One investment bank earned billions of U.S. dollars by speculating downwards on subprime securities while selling them to its clients, epitomizing the loss of business ethics!

We were warned of the dangers. Alexander Lamfalussy and the Committee of Wise Men, in a report on European securities markets (2001), underlined the trade-off between apparent higher efficiency and financial stability. [Former U.S. Federal Reserve chairman] Paul Volcker too has warned against this crisis in the making years ago. [*New York Times* financial columnist] Paul Krugman warned against the threats posed by the expanding non-regulated financial entities about a decade ago. In 2003, Warren Buffett called derivatives “financial weapons of mass destruction.” A Bank of England report on financial stability highlighted the dangerous distance between lenders and the consequences of their decisions.

The problem is a model of economic and business governance based on under-regulation, inadequate supervision and an under-supply of public goods.

This financial crisis shows all too clearly that the financial industry is incapable of self-regulation. There is a need to improve the supervision and regulatory frameworks for banks. There is a need to revise the regulatory frameworks for investment vehicles. The use of financial instruments (like CDOs [collateralized debt obligations]) has to be regulated. All financial institutions should be required, like banks, to hold minimum reserves, and the level of leverage should not be unconstrained. Last but not least, incentive schemes have to be corrected so that reckless risk-taking not be stimulated at the expense of prudence.

About the consequences of this crisis in the real econ-

omy, it seems that the world economic expertise is shy! Practically all institutions devoted to forecasts are lowering their evaluations of growth for the developed countries in 2008 and 2009. But no one says clearly if we are under the threat of an economic recession in Europe. Some symptoms, however, can be read in this sense. In the case of the European Union, the occurrence of a recession this year or next one would be dramatic!

Rising income inequality has gone in tandem with an ever-growing financial sector. It is true that technological progress has contributed significantly to rising income differentials by favoring highly skilled labor. However, misguided policies have had their major role too in this respect. Financial assets now represent 15 times the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of all countries. The accumulated debt of households, financial and non-financial companies, and of the American public authorities amounts to more than three times the U.S. GDP, twice the level in 1929. The financial world has accumulated a massive amount of fictitious capital, with very little improvement for humanity and the environment. This financial crisis has thrown some light on the alarming income differentials which have increased in recent decades. Ironically, for many CEOs, salaries and bonuses reached incredibly high levels, while the performances of their companies stagnated, or even went down. There is a huge ethical issue here.

Free markets cannot ignore social morals. Adam Smith, the father of *laissez faire* economics, wrote also “The Theory of Moral Sentiments,” and Max Weber connected hard work and moral values to the advance of capitalism. Decent capitalism (that respects the dignity of man, to use Amartya Sen’s words) needs effective public policy. Profit seeking is the essence of a market economy. But when everything is for sale, social cohesion melts and the system breaks down.

The current financial crisis diminishes the West’s ability to [conduct] a better dialogue with the rest of the world on global challenges, in managing the effects of globalization and global warming—just when Asia’s extraordinary economic progress poses unprecedented new challenges.

The spectacular rises in energy and food prices compound the effects of the financial turmoil and are ominous about what lies ahead. Quite tellingly, hedge funds have been involved in driving up the price of basic staples. It is the citizens of the poorest countries that will be most affected. We risk unprecedented destitution, proliferation of failed states, migration, and more armed conflicts.

Some people boast of “robust European economies,” better financial supervision and regulation (than in the U.S.). And, arguably, there is some truth in it. But consider the increasing trouble in the property markets in the U.K., Spain, and Ireland, and economic slowdown spreading all over Europe. Think also about economic nationalism and populism, which are both on the rise.

EU policymakers, at the European Union and national level, have to provide a firm response to the current financial crisis. We need pragmatism, open-mindedness, and cooperation in pursuing common goals!

Europe must take stock of these developments and identify the foreseeable consequences in the short and longer run, and come up with proposals for the international community to counter the effects and root causes of this crisis.

It is time to set up a “European Crisis Committee” gathering high-profile politicians, former heads of state and government or finance ministers, as well as renowned economists and financial experts of all continents. This committee should have the following tasks:

- To make an in-depth analysis of the financial crisis, in the wider context we have tried to outline above;
- To describe and assess the economic and social risks entailed by the financial crisis to the real economy, particularly in Europe;
- To suggest a series of measures to the Council of the European Union in order to avoid or limit these risks;
- To present to the Council of Ministers, the member states of the UN Security Council, the director-general of the IMF [International Monetary Fund], and all authorities and bodies concerned, a set of proposals to limit the effects of this crisis and prepare a World Financial Conference in order to rethink the rules of international finance and the governance of global economic issues.

In 2000, we had agreed to make the European Union the most competitive area in the world. This was reconfirmed in 2005. We must ensure that Europe’s competitiveness is supported and not undermined by financial markets. We need to act now: in the name of our citizens, for more investment, economic growth, social justice, job opportunities, and all in all, a better future for all Europeans.

Yours sincerely,

Jacques Delors
Jacques Santer
Romano Prodi
Helmut Schmidt
Otto Graf Lambsdorff
Lionel Jospin
Pär Nuder
Michel Rocard
Hans Eichel
Göran Persson
Daniel Daianu
Massimo d’Alema
Ruairi Quinn
Poul Nyrup Rasmussen
Eero Heinäluoma
Paavo Lipponen
Laurent Fabius
Anneli Jaatteenmaki

Russian President's Trip to China Advances the Eurasian Alliance

by Mary Burdman

Russian President Dmitri Medvedev's May 23-24 visit to China represents a strong affirmation of the increasingly confident Eurasian alliance against the global British threat, an alliance which was put forward at the Russia-India-China meeting of foreign ministers held in Yekaterinburg, Russia May 15-16. Noting that it was symbolic that he chose China as his first destination as President outside the former Soviet Union, Medvedev asserted, in response to a student's question, that "Russian-Chinese cooperation has today emerged as a key factor in international security, without which it is impossible for the international community to take major decisions.

"Maybe not everybody likes the strategic cooperation between our two countries, but we understand that this cooperation is in the interest of our people, and we will boost it whether or not it pleases some people. . . . Our [joint] activity is not directed against any other country, but serves to maintain an international balance."

Implicit in the Russian President's comment was the fact that these Eurasian giants, representing one-third of humanity, are fully aware of the intention of the Anglo-Dutch oligarchy to destroy not only their sovereignty, but their physical existence, especially in this period of ongoing financial-economic breakdown. They know they are facing the threat of World War III.

All that's missing in the asymmetric countermove by the Eurasian powers is a decision to join by the fourth world power, the United States, which is essential to building a new world monetary system along the lines envisioned by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Realizing a Promise

A decade ago, then-Chinese President Jiang Zemin gave an extraordinary speech to Russian scientists at Akademgorodok, the Science City near Novosibirsk in Siberia, in which he called science and technology the "driving force for economic development and social progress" and a "shining beacon" for humanity's future (see box). This, Jiang said, must become the basis of Russian-Chinese cooperation.

At an international conference in Germany at the same time, November 1998, American economist Lyndon LaRouche stressed the importance of Jiang's speech, which, he said, demonstrated that the leaders of China realized that mo-

bilizing the enormous science potential of Russia, is key to creating a scientific-technological revolution for the development of Eurasia. That speech had implications far beyond Russian-Chinese relations, LaRouche said, adding that India should be brought into a scientific-technological partnership with Russia and China to develop Eurasia. A month after Jiang's speech, then-Russian Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov first publicly proposed a "strategic triangle" of cooperation among Russia, China, and India, in New Delhi Dec. 21.

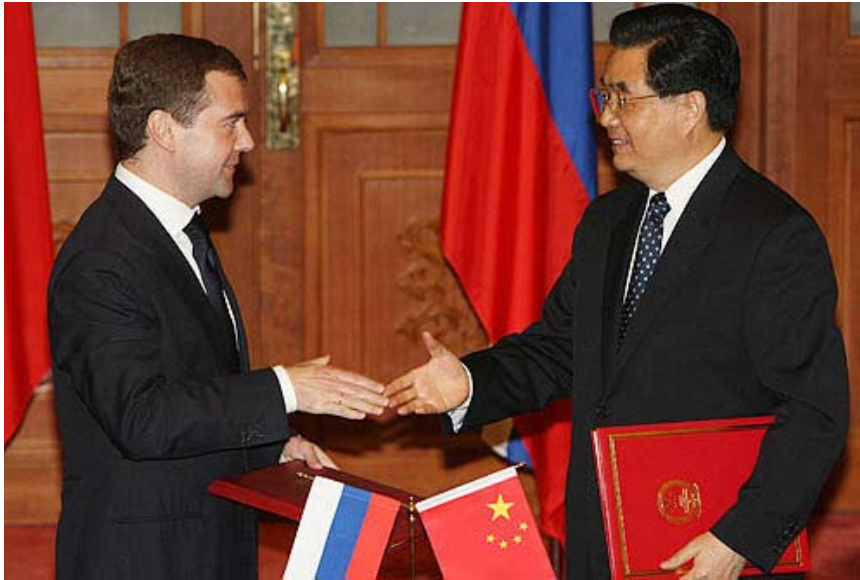
More recently, the United States has been invited, most directly, into this Eurasian development program, with the Russian government-sanctioned proposal for construction of a tunnel under the Bering Strait, which would physically link North America and Eurasia for the first time in history.

The world financial system nearly crashed completely in 1998, but the opportunity put forward at that time, by LaRouche and others, was not taken up. There have been numerous twists and turns of policy, including on the Strategic Triangle idea. Now, ten years later, the collapse presents another opportunity. The world's food and energy supplies are in the grip of hyperinflation, and mass starvation looms. The world needs this scientific-technological revolution far more urgently than even a decade ago.

Economic Transformation

This principle of economic transformation, was an underlying theme of the three-day trip which took Russian Medvedev to Kazakstan and China, and was seen in some circles as moving ahead the agreements made by the Russian, Chinese, and Indian foreign ministers in Yekaterinburg. Medvedev's trip "should focus attention on the yet insufficiently explored potential of the tripartite India-Russia-China relationship," former Indian Foreign Secretary Salman Haidar wrote in the Indian magazine *The Statesman* May 22. Charting a "shared course on important strategic issues affecting the vast area that lies" among the three nations, "is a real test for all of them," Haidar wrote.

President Medvedev and his host, Chinese President Hu Jintao, signed a seven-page joint statement on strategic and economic development issues after their discussions on May 23. It was the next day, in his speech to students and faculty at Beijing University, that Medvedev developed the idea that both nations' commitment to making scientific and techno-



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The two Eurasian giants, Russia and China, represent one-third of humanity. Here, Russian President Dmitri Medvedev (left) with Chinese President Hu Jintao, after signing a joint resolution on key international issues, May 23.

logical breakthroughs, could help solve the greatest challenges humanity faces, including food and energy security, and the crisis of the world financial system.

Both Russia and China face enormous economic challenges, and both nations are committed to making a strategic shift in economic policy, away from dependence upon exports, to internal, technology-based, sustainable real development. Russia exports hydrocarbon raw materials; China, consumer goods assembled in “processing trade” factories, to U.S. and European markets. Both Beijing and Moscow know there is no future there. China’s real economy has not benefited from the processing trade, which uses up key resources, energy, and labor, while contributing nothing to its industrial or infrastructural capacity. The U.S. market is contracting fast, and Europe will follow.

While the effects of international hyperinflation and credit collapse are making this shift much more difficult, at the same time, leaders in Beijing and Moscow know that the crisis poses a critical opportunity. This question was addressed by both sides before and during Medvedev’s time in China—perhaps most clearly by Prof. Ji Zhiye, vice president of the China Institute of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR), who said in a published interview May 23, that Russia has the scientific capability to make a strategic economic shift to an “innovation-based” or “mobilization” economy. This idea of a “mobilization economy” resonates with Russia’s own economic debates of the past 16 years, in which that term is associated with the Academy of Sciences proposals of the late Academician Dmitri Lvov, economist Sergei Glazyev, and certain emergency measures for industry, taken by Primakov’s government in 1998-99, after Russia’s decade of deep

depression, and its August 1998 state bond default.

In Beijing, after their discussions May 23, Medvedev and Hu told the press that their “dialogue has stated our views on many acute international problems including missile defense systems, military blocs, and a number of other issues.” In their Joint Statement, the two Presidents carried forward the challenge to the Anglo-Dutch oligarchy, already made at Yekaterinburg. Their statement called international security “comprehensive and inalienable,” and warned that some countries’ security cannot be guaranteed at the cost of that of other nations. “All countries should abandon the ‘Cold War mentality’ and clique politics; and promote equality, democracy, and collaboration. As the world is undergoing tremendous changes, the era requires all countries to pursue peace, seek development and promote cooperation.” The world economy

is becoming increasingly unbalanced and new threats and challenges are constantly emerging, the statement said.

The Presidents warned specifically against the Bush Administration’s determination to deploy ABM facilities in central Europe. “Both sides believe that creating a global missile defense system, including deploying such systems in certain regions of the world, or plans for such cooperation, do not help support strategic balance and stability.... It harms the strengthening of trust between states and regional stability. In this respect [the two sides] express their concern.” Hu and Medvedev also asserted their commitment to peaceful use of outer space and opposed space weaponization, and called for peaceful settlement of the nuclear issues of Iran and on the Korean peninsula.

The two nations said they are committed to maintain global energy security and to stabilize international energy markets, and called for “perfecting” the world trade and financial system. Russia and China are ready to strengthen such international cooperation mechanisms as the Golden BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, and China); the strategic dialogue of the foreign ministers of China, Russia, and India; and that between the G-8 and developing countries.

Science Will Drive the Future Economy

On May 24, Medvedev told the students and faculty of Beijing University, that Russian and Chinese commitment to education and science, have the potential to help solve “the serious global challenges facing humankind today. They include the availability of energy, overcoming poverty, the sustainability of world financial markets, and ensuring food security.”

“[E]ducation, culture, new knowledge and technology will allow humanity to follow the path of progress,” Medvedev said. Chinese civilization is founded on the love of learning; it is of greatest importance for Russia as well. Both countries “are actively preparing for a powerful future breakthrough, a breakthrough which is based on the technological modernization of our entire societies and with a view to being accepted as equals by the leaders of global economic development. . . . [Russians are] well aware [of] those historic milestones in Russia’s development, its great scientific discoveries, that were made by the best minds of our country. Moreover, this shared curiosity and desire for innovation, the efforts of both our peoples to constantly learn new things, should constitute the basis for our joint work today, for realizing truly breakthrough projects in the economy and other spheres of our lives.” Such projects would not only be a basis to meet the world crisis, but also could create “an understanding of the huge responsibility we bear for the sustainable economic development of the region and the world at large, for the maintenance of stability and security in the world.”

CICIR vice president Ji Zhiye outlined how Russia can use its scientific capability to transform its economy, in an interview with the official news agency Xinhua, published the day Medvedev arrived in Beijing. The CICIR, founded by China’s great international diplomat Zhou Enlai (prime minister, 1949-76; foreign minister, 1949-58), is a key security policy institution. Russia’s “very important task,” Ji told Xinhua, is to transform its economy from dependence upon energy exports, to being “innovation-based,” and thus able to raise its domestic production capacity. The task is very difficult, but the potential is real. At this point, Russia can take advantage of high oil prices and the long-term growing demand from China and India. This is why Russia should make the transformation now, and President Medvedev announced this policy, which will take tremendous effort, soon after he took office.

Russia has also made a detailed plan for the development of science, Ji said. There is a good basis for this: Russia accounts for 17 of the world’s 53 advanced scientific and technological fields today. If it takes full advantage of this capacity, Russia will be able to combine scientific research with production, so as to establish an innovation-based economy, Ji said.

To do this, the government must be able to control the economy, and mobilize the entire nation’s economic strength to develop the most strategically important areas. Therefore,



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President Medvedev is welcomed by Beijing University students; he told them that the Russian and Chinese commitment to education and science has the potential to help solve “the serious global challenges facing humankind today.”

“I would like to refer to it as mobilization economy,” Ji Zhiye said.

Former President (now Prime Minister) Vladimir Putin practiced “mobilization economy,” with the government taking a guiding role, and channeling the economy on the necessary course, Ji said. Many Western experts think that Medvedev will adopt a more liberal approach, but Ji questioned this. “I believe that Medvedev has already seen the special situation in Russia—in recent years, its economy had depended heavily on energy export, coupled with a serious decline in domestic production capacity. Russia would increasingly depend on energy [exports] if it followed the rules of market economy, with complete liberalization and *laissez-faire*.”

Therefore, Ji said, “Russia must act in accordance with Putin’s vision—practicing mobilization economy, if it wants to change the status quo and be able to catch up with, and even economically surpass the developed countries.”

In terms of technological cooperation, after the Presidents’ meeting, Medvedev announced that the “two countries will spur their energy cooperation. We will also give priority to such high-tech branches as aircraft-building, nuclear power production, space exploration, information technologies, and nanotechnologies.” The Chinese-Russian joint statement said that they “consider cooperation in nuclear power to be a priority area of economic cooperation, and express their satisfaction with the success that has been achieved in this sphere, and the readiness of the two countries to continue mutually beneficial cooperation.” The two sides signed a contract, worth well over the equivalent of U.S. \$1 billion, to build a uranium en-

richment plant in Lanzhou, China—an important city on the Eurasian Land-Bridge route, Rosatom head Sergei Kiriyenko announced May 23 in Beijing. He said that the agreement includes deliveries of Russian uranium over the next ten years. Last November, Atomstroyexport, Russia's nuclear energy export agency, had signed deals to build two more nuclear reactors at the joint Russia-China Tianwan power station project, in addition to the two already built. Other Russia-China nuclear projects include the construction of the fourth stage of a gas centrifuge plant in China and the construction of an experimental fast neutron reactor. Medvedev was accompanied, among others, by the new Russian Energy Minister Sergei Shmatko, formerly head of Atomstroyexport, and a large delegation of entrepreneurs.

Russia has also been a key source of aid to China in the incredible effort underway to deal with the Sichuan earthquake, whose death toll has now officially reached over 60,000. Russia has sent a special team of earthquake experts, a mobile hospital, special equipment, and many planeloads of relief material.

Bridge to the Asia-Pacific

Before leaving for Beijing, Medvedev told Chinese journalists in Moscow May 20, that "Russia regards China as one of its foremost partners in its foreign policy." While bilateral trade is growing fast, he said, the two sides should emphasize optimizing trade structures. Current Chinese imports from Russia are mainly products from the energy and technological sectors, he said. Russia has paid close attention to the development of the Chinese economy, and its demands are totally different from those of 10-15 years ago. To meet these demands, Russia has to strengthen the competitiveness of its en-

terprises, and manufacture higher-quality products. "Such cooperation is beneficial for both sides," Medvedev said. Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Li Hui said at a Beijing press conference that day, that "Russian exports of machinery and electronics [to China] have slowed down in recent years. China is ready to work with Russia to find a solution to this issue."

Two Russian scholars also pointed out how Russian-Chinese relations affect the entire Eurasian-Pacific region. Xinhua also interviewed Gennadi Chufirin, deputy director of the Institute for World Economy and International Relations of the Russian Academy of Science, who said that there is "a common interest between Russia and China: the development of Russia's Far East, Siberia, and the neighboring Chinese northeastern regions, which are all rich in economic potential." Russia and China have also carried out substantial cooperation in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). "The SCO has become, undoubtedly, an important factor in preserving the stability in the region," Chufirin said.

Andrei Ostrovsky, deputy director of the Institute of Far East Studies of the Russian Academy of Science, told Xinhua in an interview published May 21, that the Russian policy to shift and optimize its economic structure, would contribute to improved economic relations with China. "Russia is determined to transfer its economic drive force from natural resources to innovation, which will increase its exports of high-tech products to China and tap cooperation potential in joint research and development," Ostrovsky said, adding that China could even help Russia as "a window or bridge" to the Pacific-Asian and Southeast Asian markets, as well as those of Central Asia, where most nations are members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

Jiang Zemin: Creativity Is the Soul of a Nation

In Akademgorodok, Russia, on Nov. 24, 1998, where he visited after meeting then-President Boris Yeltsin and Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov in Moscow, President Jiang Zemin told his Russian colleagues, of his conviction that the progress of human civilization had proven the importance of science and technology as a "driving force for economic development and social progress.... Human wisdom is inexhaustible. Science and technology are a shining beacon of this wisdom...."

"Creativity," Jiang said, speaking Russian, "is the soul of a nation and an inexhaustible source of a country's prosperity. The key to creation and innovation lies in human

resources, whose development depends on education." For China as well as Russia, education and science "have a glorious history," and China's leaders follow the conclusion of Deng Xiaoping that "science and technology constitute a primary productive force."

Lyndon LaRouche reflected that the only way to meet the challenge of development for all the people of Eurasia, "lies in a rapid explosion of scientific and technological progress, which has to be based, at the same time, on a large infrastructural base." In the West, the net level of technological progress was becoming *negative*; international relations based on current practices were worse than useless. There must be investment in infrastructure, but this must be the foundation for a scientific-technological revolution, to transform the world economy. The future belongs, LaRouche said, to those national leaderships which are capable of grasping that the world needs a global technological revolution to survive. —*Mary Burdman*

European Resistance Against Dictatorial Lisbon Treaty Grows

by Claudio Celani

With less than two weeks to polling day on June 12, the European oligarchy is getting cold feet over the possibility that the Irish referendum on the European Union's Lisbon Treaty could result in a victory for the "No" vote. The "Yes" is still ahead, but the latest opinion polls indicate a five-point increase for the "No," as against a three-point growth for the "Yes." All EU member-states must ratify the Treaty, so if Irish voters reject it, the project to establish a supranational European government endowed with almost dictatorial powers will fail for good.

An *EIR* representative in Dublin in mid-May, reported that the situation is similar to the weeks preceding the 2001 Referendum that rejected the Nice Treaty, when the "No" was in the minority, but its support grew constantly, as debates heated up during the campaign. As the focus on Dublin will increase in the period leading up to June 12, other places in Europe will see growing opposition to the Treaty, despite the fact that governments of all the other EU member-states have ensured that no referenda will take place. The resistance is led by the LaRouche movement, a few independent politicians and legal experts, citizens' committees, and sectors of the trade unions. We provide a country-by-country review.

Ireland

The powerful Irish Farmers Union issued a statement on May 27, listing ten reasons why the farmers will vote against the Treaty. Singling out the EU Commission, the statement blasts its proposals which, among other things, "mean the abolition of the Common Agricultural Policy" and "lead to the destruction of the farm family model of European agriculture."

The "No" campaign is getting help from abroad. The Irish *Examiner* of May 22 published a letter signed by five parliamentarians from the Netherlands, France, Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom (see article, p. 65). The politicians point to the fact that the Lisbon Treaty is essentially a new edition of the European Constitution, which was rejected by France and the Netherlands in a 2005 referendum, and they call on the Irish to defeat this attack on the sovereignty of all peoples of Europe.

On May 30, the pro-sovereignty French Deputy Nicolas

Dupont Aignan and others addressed a press conference in Ireland, in favor of the "No" vote, organized by an Irish deputy.

Germany

On May 23, the upper chamber of the German parliament, the Bundesrat, ratified the Treaty, but State President Horst Köhler cannot sign it, because at least three complaints have been filed at the Constitutional Court: by the Linkspartei (Left Party), the Ecological-Democratic Party, and Christian Social Union parliamentarian Peter Gauweiler, assisted by Prof. Karl Albrecht Schachtschneider. The complaints reflect a growing public protest in Germany, led by the Civil Rights Solidarity Movement (Büso—the LaRouche party in Germany), Attac, trade unions, and others, which also led to an abstention vote by the city-state of Berlin in the Bundesrat. The ruling coalition in the German capital was split between the Linkspartei, which wanted to vote against the Treaty, and Mayor Klaus Wowereit's Social Democratic Party. According to the rules, in such cases a neutral vote is usually cast in the Bundesrat.

Italy

On May 30, when the government voted on a draft bill to ratify the Lisbon Treaty, a member of the government coalition, the Lega Nord (Northern League), declared its dissent. Roberto Calderoli, a minister without portfolio, explained to journalists that the League wants a referendum to be held. "We are facing a heavy transfer of sovereignty," Calderoli said, and therefore a referendum "cannot and must not be avoided." The League will move to introduce "legislation that will allow a referendum," given that current legislation does not.

Although it will be difficult to secure a parliamentary majority for such a bill, the League initiative is a break from the political *omertà* (conspiracy of silence) on the dictatorial nature of the Treaty.

The LaRouche movement was the first, in February, to launch a campaign against ratification. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, speaking at an event in a Senate hall in Rome, called for suspension of the ratification process, an in-depth debate, and a referendum.

Recently, a prominent law expert and a former Cabinet minister, Prof. Giuseppe Guarino from the University of Rome, has challenged the constitutionality of the Treaty. He explained his views at a public conference in Florence on May 19, and has provided *EIR* with an advance copy of an instant-book which is scheduled to be published in the first week of June (see *Documentation*).

Professor Guarino calls the Lisbon system of supranational government a “government by an organ,” or “organocracy.” His recommendation is not to ratify a treaty that violates at least two articles of the Italian Constitution: Art. 1 (“All sovereignty comes from the people”), and Art. 11 (Italy agrees to give up quotas of sovereignty in international treaties provided that the principle of parity is fulfilled). The very fact that Britain and Denmark have been exempted from participation in the euro currency, violates the parity principle. Members of the same Union have different and unequal liberties. Britain, for example, can set its interest rates as it likes, taking advantage of other EU members.

The new treaty would dramatically increase the dictatorial powers of the Commission, which is supposed to be the unique agency to formulate legislation that affects all aspects of life of Italian citizens. The Council of Europe cannot reject such proposals; it can only modify them, and only with a unanimous vote.

It is expected that this, and other critical views, will be presented at the hearings on the Lisbon Treaty which the Parliament’s Foreign Affairs Committees have announced that it will hold, before the ratification vote.

Czech Republic

The Senate itself decided to ask the Constitutional Court for its view, before ratifying the Treaty, thus delaying the ratification process. The government, which is expected to assume the Presidency of the EU Council of Ministers on Jan. 1, 2009, has prepared two scenarios in case the ratification deadline of Dec. 31, 2008 for all EU members is not met by Prague.

On May 30, President Vaclav Klaus shocked public opinion by remarking that the Lisbon Treaty could invalidate the famous Benes Decrees, the 1945 decision to expel the entire German population (Südetendeutschen) and confiscate their property. This means that their descendants today could



LaRouche supporters in Milan, Italy, rally against the Lisbon Treaty, March 2008. The poster reads, “Attention citizens: With good-sounding fraud, they want to make us into subjects, with the Lisbon Treaty.”

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demand that these properties be returned, a potential nightmare for millions of Czechs.

France

On May 29, French patriots commemorated the third anniversary of their nation’s 2005 rejection of the European Constitution.

A pro-sovereignty Member of the European Parliament (MEP), Paul Marie Couteaux, gave a press conference at the Paris office of the European Parliament, and immediately afterwards joined a celebration at a regular MOCRIE rally in front of the Irish Embassy in support of the “No” vote. MOCRIE is the decentralized movement of anti-Lisbon Treaty rallies being organized by Etienne Chouard.

The MOCRIE rally in Paris was organized by Christophe Beaudoin, editor of the pro-sovereignty European Observatory website, which regularly republishes material from Lyndon and Helga LaRouche, and by Jacques Cheminade, the leader of the LaRouche movement in France.

Other demonstrations were held throughout France commemorating May 29, 2005, including in Strasbourg, the home of the European Parliament.

In addition, the anti-globalist organization Attac has published an economic paper which, besides proposing a New Bretton Woods financial system, also calls for abrogating Article 63 of the Lisbon Treaty, which “forbids all restriction of capital flows and thereby creates the ideal conditions for the complete takeover of society by finance.” Attac also calls for a reform of the statute of the European Central Bank, an act that requires a change in the Lisbon Treaty.

Documentation

The following are excerpts from Prof. Giuseppe Guarino's forthcoming pamphlet, translated from Italian. Emphasis is in the original.

Giuseppe Guarino is professor of Comparative Law at Rome University. He was Minister for Industry in the first Amato government (1992-93), and the author of a far-sighted modernization plan for state industries, which was rejected in favor of the "Britannia" scheme of rampant privatization.

To the reader:

Italy, along with 26 other countries in the European Union, has been called on to ratify the Lisbon Treaty. This is not a question of ordinary administration. It is a very significant decision. It is no exaggeration to compare it to the decision facing the peoples of the preunification states which had not been annexed by Italy, almost 150 years ago, who had to decide whether or not to join the new Kingdom...

In 2004, an ambitious draft of a new Treaty was approved, entitled the "European Constitution." France and Holland, once they studied the text of this Treaty, rejected it. The Lisbon Treaty has abandoned the name "European Constitution." Although a comparison between the two is laborious, it seems that, essentially, the Lisbon Treaty is a reproduction of the previous document; and it goes even further on certain points. This is yet another reason which suggests we should be careful in going forward.

The Lisbon Treaty is not easy to read. Certain stereotypes have been formed concerning European Community material. Over time, they have taken on the character and form of ideologies. They lead to distortions. In order to avoid them, it is advisable to strictly follow the text of the documents. Thus, precise information is indispensable in order to make the right decisions.

In order to reach a high level of objectivity, I have not hesitated to include in my presentation a long list of specific competences of the Commission, and the cases in which the ordinary legislative procedure is used. Each of these competences, and the indication of the European Community institution which is to carry it out, corresponds to a restriction of the range of national powers. It is useful to keep them in mind, to understand the entity of the limitations on sovereignty which we are being asked to grant.

But I have also trained the spotlight on certain types of actions, which are formally less important, or of minimal significance. These are unknown to the public at large (and also to the governing class), have been omitted in manuals, yet they produce wide-ranging and long-lasting effects; with an impact in limiting sovereignty that is even greater than that produced by the formal competences...

I have not set myself the goal of examining all of the aspects of the Lisbon Treaty. The deadline for ratification is

looming. I have concentrated on a single theme: whether the institutions, as governed by the Treaty, meet the mandatory conditions set by the Italian Constitution for the limitation of sovereignty.

II. The Euro and the Large European Market

9. The ratification of Lisbon is the last opportunity that each of the Member States will have to decide on their own future in an independent and deliberate manner... If there is a problem, it needs to be addressed immediately. We cannot be under the illusion that it will be possible to amend or improve the provisions which harm us in the future, simply upon request. Such a change requires the consent of all 27 member countries...

We need to take into account the provisions of Art. 48 of the TEU. In the simplified revision procedure, the dissent of a single national Parliament would be sufficient to block any provision proposed to protect a specific Italian interest, even if it has been recognized that harm has been done, and that the situation is unjust...

However, I will only deal with the question of legitimacy. The aim is to determine if the regulations in the Treaty meet the conditions set by the Constitution on limitations of sovereignty. This is an essential aspect, which, paradoxically, has been entirely disregarded. I hear people say that the question is moot. The treaties have been in force for years. We certainly cannot challenge now, what we have already accepted in the past.

This argument ignores the fact that in constitutional matters, the institution of acquiescence does not apply, and a challenge to constitutionality must be brought regarding every new implementing act, and may affect the law which ratifies each new treaty...

Reflections which have been prompted by the specific circumstances of Italy, could also be useful for other countries.

If there are questions of constitutionality, which are well-grounded or at least plausible, it would certainly be improper not to inform the other countries.

IV. The Competences of the Union

18. The competences of the Union ... *cover almost every aspect of national collective life...*

26. The Union's objectives and purposes, which are evoked in many provisions, are often generic, indistinct, and all-inclusive. They allow for unexpected expansions. We must add Art. 308... "If action by the Union should prove necessary, within the framework of the policies defined in the Treaties, to attain one of the objectives set out in the Treaties, and the Treaties have not provided the necessary powers, the Council, acting unanimously on a proposal from the Commission and after obtaining the consent of the European Parliament, shall adopt the appropriate measures."

28. In conclusion, it is no exaggeration to say that everything, or if we want to be cautious, *almost everything, which*

belongs to the collective life of the peoples of the Member Countries, is subject to some influence from the Union. . . .

It is no coincidence, and actually, it is a very revealing indication, that Art. 3-b TEU, in listing “essential State functions,” which the Union “shall respect,” lists only three of those functions: “ensuring territorial integrity,” “maintaining law and order,” and “safeguarding national security.” What should be added, is the well-being of the collectivity. Later, we will see why this wasn’t mentioned. If we think of the Union’s powers in the fields of foreign policy and defense, as well as military matters, the doubt also arises that in these fields as well, the State’s exclusive authority is neither total, nor absolute.

VI. A Specific and Significant Political Power of the Commission

Art. 104 TF (Lisbon text) states, “If the Commission considers that an excessive [budget] deficit in a Member State exists or may occur, it shall address an *opinion* to the Member State concerned and shall inform the Council accordingly.” (No. 5). After having received the observations from the Member State, the Commission can decide, *based on an overall assessment*, whether an excessive deficit exists. The Commission then follows up on its assessment by making a proposal to the Council. The Council adopts the decision on the existence of an excessive deficit, and following the recommendation of the Commission, adopts, *without undue delay*, recommendations which the State is obligated to follow. . . .

For States within the euro system, which lack monetary sovereignty, the simple communication of the Commission’s opinion regarding the existence of an excessive deficit produces serious consequences. It influences the evaluation of financial markets regarding that State’s creditworthiness, and thus affects interest rates, imports and exports, the trade balance, the potential of capital flight, and economic policy decisions more in general. The mere possibility that the excessive deficit procedure may reach the decision phase in the Council, is a strong deterrent for States. There are two consequences: on the one hand, an expansion of the Commission’s authority; and on the other, the more frightful and at the same time scrupulous subjugation of the euro States to the Commission’s criteria. . . .

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48. The Commission’s powers have de facto taken on a clear and unquestionably political nature. This is due to two factors: regulations regarding the verification of excess deficits are elastic (e.g., borrowing which is diminishing *substantially* and *continuously*, and reached a level that *comes close* to the reference values; if the excess is only exceptional and temporary; or that the debt/GDP ratio is sufficiently diminishing, at an adequate rate).

The criteria adopted and imposed by the Commission determine, both in general and in the exercise of the power of supervision regarding an individual State, the level of debt and borrowing which is actually allowed. A power which sets the maximum amount of discretion that a State’s annual budget may contain. And thus, this power of the Commission, which is limiting, is at a higher level than the powers of the national Parliament. . . .

The responsible person is identified as the Economics Minister, whose austerity policy would suppress development. However, in the search for the responsible person, we must go a bit higher. . . .

Above all, it is the Commission which sets the criteria for calculating revenues and spending. . . .

De facto, the power of the Commission prevails over the Treaty itself. Its binding effect is such that the States comply with its directions without even asking if they are correct or not, and thus follow those directions even if they diverge from the provisions of the Treaty, to the point of even being inconsistent with it.

52. The shift of the principal role from the Council to the Commission does not regard only the distribution of competences. It has changed the nature of the powers. The Council is made up of a representative of each State at the Ministerial level (Art. 9C, No. 2, TEU). Each Member State, through its representative, legitimately protects its own political interests. In the Council, the State’s political interests, consistent with the nature of the body, have equal standing with respect to the institutional interests of the Union. The Union is added to the States, it does not abolish them. The Ministers consider the consequences which the decisions may have not only for the individual State affected at that time, but also for their own States in the future. Mutual understanding can help to solve one State’s own problems, including of a different nature, which are already under consideration, or which will arise in the near future. With the transfer of the dominant role to the Commission, this ends. The Commission is charged with pursuing only the institutional interests of the European Union. The interest of the states are cancelled. They cannot break through this barrier.

For a State such as Italy, which is naturally exposed to the danger of excessive deficit due to the size of its debt, it is impossible to relinquish the political protection inherent in the location of the competence in the Council.

The changes introduced by Lisbon to Art. 104 TEU, Nos. 5, 6 and 7, cannot be accepted by our country.

The Lisbon Treaty

A 'Yes' Vote Means Death to Democracy

The Lisbon Treaty will see sovereignty taken from the people without their consent, write five Members of the European Parliament—Harry van Bommel, Jeremy Corbyn, Jean-Paul Lecoq, Lars Ohly, and Paul Schäfer. This article was published in the May 22 edition of the Irish Examiner, and several other newspapers.

Three years ago, an overwhelming majority of the electorates of two of the European Community's founding member-states voted to reject the European Constitutional Treaty. In France and the Netherlands, despite solid backing from mainstream political parties and organisations representing both sides of industry, this latest step in the top-down integration of Europe failed to win support. The only democratic course would have been to consign it to history and, after widespread consultation, present the peoples of Europe with a real alternative vision of the Union of our nations.

Instead, a virtually identical treaty is to be imposed on us, with only the Irish being allowed to vote to accept or reject it. In France and most likely the Netherlands there will be no new referendum. Nor will there be a vote in the United Kingdom, despite the governing Labour Party's manifesto pledge. In these three countries, ruling elites insist that the Treaty of Lisbon is very different from the Constitutional Treaty, and that lacking the rejected measure's constitutional implications it need not be put to a vote.

Elsewhere, those who support the new treaty are more honest. In Germany, where a referendum has never been in the cards, Chancellor Merkel has said that "the substance of the Constitution is preserved." José Zapatero, Prime Minister of Spain, whose voters—though on a very low turn out—backed the Constitutional Treaty in a referendum, assured the Spanish people that "We have not let a single substantial point of the Constitutional Treaty go," adding that the new treaty

was "a project of foundational character, a treaty for a new Europe." Even [former Irish prime minister] Bertie Ahern noted that there had been no "dramatic change to the substance of what was agreed back in 2004."

The similarity between the two texts is disguised by a structural sleight-of-hand. Instead of a single document to replace the existing treaties, Lisbon is a series of amendments to those treaties. A study by the British think-tank Open Europe has shown that only ten of 250 proposals in the "new" treaty differ from those in the text rejected three years ago, and that these are of no great significance. Left intact is an assault on democracy and on national sovereignty which will represent a major step towards the creation of a superstate. In a democracy, sovereignty belongs to the people. It cannot be given away without their informed consent. Yet this is precisely what is happening.

The loss of sovereignty is best illustrated by the handing over of veto rights. Only recently, the Dutch have been able to block an EU directive that would have had a very negative influence on their pension system. In the new treaty, veto rights in important areas such as justice and home affairs, asylum, and migration will be surrendered, while the EU will gain more powers, free once more of any national veto, over such matters as energy and climate change policy. Clearly, these are all matters which require international cooperation. Yet national cultures and attitudes vary so greatly that an attempt to impose a "one-size-fits-all" policy on the Twenty-Seven [EU members] prove counterproductive, fur-



EIRNS/Karsten Werner
Organizers from the Civil Rights Solidarity Movement (BüSo) in Dresden, Germany on May 28. The banner reads, "No to the EU Dictatorship! We demand a referendum on the EU Treaty!" The BüSo, headed by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, is rallying opposition to this disastrous treaty. At the megaphone is BüSo mayoral candidate Marcus Kürth.

ther undermining popular support for the whole European project.

Under this treaty, moreover, the already dominant influence of multinational corporations will be reinforced. Privatisation, liberalisation, and deregulation will cease to be matters which may be voted for or against at national elections, becoming instead articles of constitutional writ. Social ownership, even of essential services, will come under ever-increasing pressure.

There is an idea, completely false, that the new treaty will address the problem of the democratic deficit. The vaunted increase in powers for the European Parliament provides no effective substitute for those lost by national parliaments. Most of these powers have not been transferred to the European Parliament at all, but have, along with those of other institutions directly or indirectly answerable to the people, been placed in the hands of centralised, undemocratic, bureaucratic institutions. In addition, there is no real European public or political space, and no European public media. Indeed, a recent Eurobarometer survey shows that the majority of the Dutch people does not even know that Euro-MPs are directly elected. Under these circumstances, granting national parliaments the right to block EU legislation is a clear sop, especially as to do so they will need the support of either the European Council or European Parliament.

Under the Lisbon Treaty, the European security and defence policy will acquire expanded “aims and ambitions,” in particular as regards Member States’ military capabilities; an expansion in the list of “Petersberg tasks”—the humanitarian, crisis management, and peace-building tasks which the EU may undertake; a reference for the first time to the European Defence Agency, a body aimed at encouraging greater and more co-ordinated defence capabilities; the possibility of “subcontracting” of security and defence tasks to “coalitions of the able and willing” among the member states; and the possibility of instituting special arrangements among a group of Member States possessing greater military capabilities. The treaty directly undermines Ireland’s neutrality, stating that “The Union and its member states shall act jointly in a spirit of solidarity if a Member State is the object of a terrorist attack or victim of a natural or man-made disaster. The Union shall mobilise all the instruments at its disposal, including the military resources made available by the member states. . . .”

In sum: this treaty does not differ significantly from its rejected predecessor. It is a treaty desired by the elite, not by the people. Ireland could play an important role, since its citizens, uniquely, have the right to vote. This is a plea for you to seize this opportunity and vote for all of us.

Harry van Bommel MP, The Netherlands; Jeremy Corbyn MP, United Kingdom; Jean-Paul Lecoq MP, France; Lars Ohly MP, Sweden; Paul Schäfer MP, Germany.

Dutch Citizens Hold Poll on Lisbon Treaty

by Vyron Lymberopoulos

What is going on in Europe?

More specifically, what is about to happen in my country, the Netherlands, in June 2008? There is a strong push to reform the close cooperation between the nation-states of Europe into a centrally governed United Europe. In this scheme, the Netherlands, as all other nations in the European Union, will lose all remnants of sovereignty. As a citizen of the Netherlands, I can say my country has a long tradition of holding dear its ancient rights, and when the proper leadership was on hand, fighting for those rights, during the long course of our history.

The Romans failed to fully conquer us when we were known as the Batavians. The great poet and historian Friedrich Schiller documented his famous *Revolt of the Netherlands*—the attempt by the Habsburgs to take away our ancient rights. Under the able leadership of William the Silent, the Dutch people defeated the Habsburgs and founded the Republic of the Seven Provinces of the Netherlands, while at the same time, we enjoyed a great Golden Renaissance. Our revolt against Spanish rule demonstrated that there is hope when people unite for a just cause.

As a result of Napoleon’s failed adventure of building a European empire, the Netherlands lost its republican form of government at the Congress of Vienna (1815), becoming a monarchy; nonetheless, it preserved its sovereignty. In the last century, the Nazis defeated the Netherlands in their quest of empire, but under the leadership of the United States, this attempt was defeated once more, by a coalition of sovereign nations of the world. After the war, the Netherlands, with other sovereign nation-states, promoted European cooperation to avoid any recurrence of the horrible wars of the past.

In 2005, the Netherlands, along with every other nation in the EU, once again was threatened with the loss of its sovereignty by the launching of a scheme to transform the EU into a super-state, an ultramontane empire of the 21st Century. A European constitution was drafted, and countries were invited to join in the process, which would change the character from close cooperation into centralized government. All the major political parties in the Netherlands Parliament, including the ruling Christian Democratic Appeal and the Labor Party, voted for the Constitution. Only the small Socialist Party and several small Christian parties voted against. In their own exuberance, the ruling parties, supporting the constitution, decided to hold a referendum, confident that the majority would vote in favor of European unification.

The same occurred in France, where then-President Jacques Chirac, in the tradition of Charles de Gaulle, also decided to hold a referendum. In the Netherlands, the institutions of the state and the media, were all marshalled into organizing, what in fact became a great national debate, in the run-up to the referendum. Live debates, led by party leaders who supported and opposed the constitution were organized throughout the country. But to their surprise, which would later turn to horror, the people fully engaged themselves in the debate. Lecture halls which seated 500 people found as many as 2,500 citizens at the doors demanding to participate.

The people heard both sides of the debate and exercised their sovereign right and voted. Over 60% voted "no." In some districts over 90% voted "no," as did the people of France. Thereby, the unification process was aborted.

So the designers of this European constitution went back to the drawing board, and decided to repackage their next attempt to create an European ultramontane empire. Thus on Dec. 13, 2007, the Lisbon Treaty was signed by the heads of state of 27 European nations. This time there was to be no popular referendum, because the Treaty was no longer a constitution, according to this well-organized piece of sophistry by the Pan Europeans, who therefore decreed that no referenda would be necessary. Nonetheless, Ireland was mandated by law to hold a referendum because of the constitutional nature of the changes in the Treaty.

So, the argument was put forward in 26 countries, that the Lisbon Treaty was no longer a constitutional treaty, while Ireland, apparently seeing through the sophistry, stated that it was in fact constitutional, and a referendum is mandatory! Elected officials and scholars, those who have read it, have admitted that 95% of the Treaty is the same as the rejected European constitution. How do they get away with this?

The founder of the Schiller Institute, Helga Zepp-LaRouche said: "The Lisbon Treaty is to be implemented by stealth, with a minimum of fuss." This time, the institutions of government and the media are used to "avoid" an honest debate in the public domain.

Citizens' Initiative

In the Netherlands, as in all states other than Ireland, the powers of the state, as well as the media, were employed not only to suppress a call for a referendum, but to suppress all open debate. This time, no lecture halls were hired, the government parties are committed to suppressing legislation by the Socialist Party of the Netherlands, the nation's third-largest party, calling for a referendum. Citizens that voted for the Labor Party (PvdA) in 2006 were promised that there would be a referendum. There was outrage when Labor joined the new cabinet on the promise not to sue for a referendum. A similar stunt was pulled by the British Labour Party. The news media is all but mute on the question. All has been done to keep the population in ignorance.

And since none of the great polling agencies have been

commissioned by the government or anyone else who could afford to hire them, this author, with the help of two other citizens, his parents, one of whom has worked in the polling business, decided to take up the challenge. We improvised on this subject. The poll was held in the central part of the Netherlands during the first part of April. We interviewed 89 people. The pollster stated that the poll did not meet standards of representation and quality. At the same time, she said that the results might not have been much different if we would have polled a 1,000 or 10,000 people.

The first question we asked: "Are you familiar with the Lisbon Treaty?" Sixty-four percent answered "No!"

The strategy of stealth, media blackout, and lack of a public debate thus bore its bitter fruit.

The second question: "Would you like to have a referendum on this Lisbon Treaty?" A demoralized 49% answered "No." Of the remainder, 40% said "Yes," being unsure and undecided. But even with this figure, it is not hard to believe that, if people would have had the opportunity to know more about the Treaty, the results to this question, would have been similar to that of 2005.

The third question informed people that: "Under certain conditions capital punishment will be reinstated in Europe," and asked, "Can you live with that?" 67% disagreed with this idea, while 24% supported it; 9% were undecided. Traditionally, the idea of the penalty of death is universally abhorrent to most Europeans.

In May 1940, The Dutch people resisted Nazi conquest. The country capitulated after five days and was subjected to rule of tyranny for five years. Next question: "Can you live with the fact that important decisions on the future of the Dutch people will be made in Brussels?" Forty-four percent had capitulated already to this centralized European government, while 44% would rather keep sovereignty of their own nation; 12% were undecided at the time of the poll.

Our poll demonstrated that an absolute majority of the population does not support this treaty. Given the fact that an absolute majority of 60% of the population voted against the Constitution in 2005, it is not unreasonable to assume that, if a high-profile campaign were begun today, as in 2005, the numbers in any subsequent poll would change in the direction of opposition to the Treaty. That is why the supporters of the EU are now using the powers of the state and the "fourth estate" to suppress the will of the people.

The Dutch Parliament will vote on the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty on June 5. Up until now, no public announcement has been made about the specific date in public!

It is expected that the Netherlands will fall in line with the other nations who have capitulated to the unification scheme. The last line of defense is the Irish referendum to be held on June 12.

Pockets of resistance in the form of legal battles will continue, outside the view of the public. Count on us to keep you informed.

LaRouche: Obama Must Break From British Colonial Policy

by Nancy Spannaus

In a statement issued May 30, former Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche demanded that Barack Obama publicly and decisively break with British colonial policy in Africa, and renounce the comments he made at a recent campaign fundraiser in London, which effectively called for putting the United States under British diktat. “Obama’s recent statements, and the statements and actions of his campaign, demonstrate that he is operating under the control of British forces hostile to the future of the United States,” said LaRouche.

Indeed, the pattern of Obama’s recent actions, as well as the support he is receiving from de facto British moneybags George Soros and Rupert Murdoch, once more highlight the accuracy of LaRouche’s analysis that Obama is being used as a British tool, in an attempt to destroy the potential for the U.S. to return to the anti-imperial FDR tradition.

Over recent weeks, however, in the wake of Sen. Hillary Clinton’s surge in primary victories and the popular vote, the Obama campaign appears to have gone “over the edge.”

Following Britain’s Lead

Leaks published in the May 27 British press provided shocking details of remarks by Obama and his campaign, to a closed London fundraising meeting held April 28. That meeting was sponsored by Elisabeth Murdoch, daughter of right-wing billionaire press mogul and MySpace owner Rupert Murdoch, and raised \$400,000 for Obama’s Presidential campaign.

Speaking by telephone to the 200 wealthy American expatriates present, Obama, according to the London *Guardian*, said America’s “special relationship” with Britain needs to be “recalibrated,” so that America more often follows London’s lead. “I was brought up by an expatriate,” Obama added, “and I know what it’s like to look at the world differently.”

The *Guardian* further reported guests’ accounts of remarks by an Obama advisor: “We have a chance to recalibrate the relationship and for the United Kingdom to work with America as a full partner. It’s no longer going to be that we are in the lead and everyone follows us. Full partners not only listen to each other, they also occasionally follow each other.”

“Please, don’t make things worse by kissing up to the British,” LaRouche advised Obama May 30. “The Senator’s hostility to Africans struggling for their freedom against the continuing British-led genocide—as in the recent cases of Kenya and Zimbabwe—is bad enough. To openly promote an expanded partnership, under British domination, is just to compound that error. Doesn’t the Senator know that the British were behind the spread of slavery into the United States during the early 19th Century? Doesn’t he recall that it was the British Empire, that promoted the Southern secession, and the Civil War; and that the British were behind the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln?”

LaRouche was referring to Obama’s prominent policy statements attacking the government of Zimbabwe, one of Britain’s prime targets for genocide on the African continent.

Plantation Politics

In his statement, LaRouche also insisted that Obama intervene to prevent the disenfranchisement of voters in Florida and Michigan, and get his campaign to stop its interference in the race for Texas Democratic Party chair.

Contrary to the clear wishes of many of his supporters, Obama and his campaign have consistently refused to work with the Clinton campaign to come up with a means for counting the votes of Democrats in Florida and Michigan. One of the more stunning examples was revealed by Clinton backer and Democratic party consultant James Carville during a May 28 appearance on ABC-TV’s Good Morning America show.

Carville revealed that he, along with Gov. Jon Corzine (N.J.) and Gov. Ed Rendell (Pa.), had gone to the Obama campaign with an offer to fully fund new primary elections in both states. But, Carville reported, the Obama campaign outright rejected the offer. Carville said he believes Obama feared the likelihood that Clinton would have won the two re-votes by a significant margin, thus increasing her lead in the popular vote.

By this action, and continuing resistance to recognizing the Florida and Michigan votes, the Obama campaign has put itself in the camp of Democratic National Committee chair Howard Dean, who has offered to count each voter in those states as “half a man”—a throwback to the times of slavery.

The Obama campaign has been caught carrying out a flagrant model of plantation politics in Texas as well. According to reliable sources, key Obama campaign officials have pressured the vice chairman of the Texas Democratic Party, Roy LaVerne Brooks, to abandon her campaign for the state party chairmanship at the upcoming state Democratic convention. Brooks, an African-American woman and an Obama superdelegate, was ordered to drop out of the race, or face having her superdelegate status stripped.

What was Brooks’ crime, that she should be treated this way by the Obama campaign? The fact is that she was running her campaign on the basis of the concept put forward by LaRouche in his “Bind the Wounds” statement of April 30 (see www.larouhepac.com), which called for unity among Democratic constituents on the basis of vital economic policies in the interest of the lower 80% of income brackets, rather than on the populist “phenomenon” of Obama. For this, she came under pressure from the national Obama camp, which demanded that she turn on black leaders who were not supporting Obama.

In the wake of Brooks’ refusal to run a racial campaign, the Obama camp apparently went behind her back, and recruited her opponent for state chair, incumbent chairman and “good ol’ boy” Boyd Richie, to the Obama campaign, an action indicating that the way has been cleared for his re-election. Brooks has now vowed, according to the *Houston Chronicle*, not only to stay in the race, but has threatened to switch her support to Senator Clinton, telling the *Chronicle* that she refused to be treated like a “dish rag.”

Coming Unhinged?

While it is not clear that Obama has been personally involved in the Texas affair, there are other indications that the candidate himself is coming unhinged. The latest instance is the story by Associated Press, on May 29, that Sen. John Kerry was offered the post of Secretary of State, should Obama win the Democratic nomination and November election. AP cited a week-end visit by former British Prime Minister Tony Blair with the Massachusetts Senator, as the latest indication that Kerry is preparing to step into the cabinet post. Dozens of U.S. and British news outlets picked up the story.

Standard fare, you might say. But sources inside the Dem-

ocratic Party report that the public floating of Kerry’s name as Secretary of State in an Obama Administration provoked furious reactions from two other Senators—Joseph Biden (D-Del.) and Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.). According to the sources, both Biden and Dodd had also been offered the top diplomat post—in return for their early endorsements of the Illinois Senator.

“If this story proves to be true,” LaRouche commented, “this means that Senator Obama’s credibility is less than zilch. Trying to buy the support of three senior U.S. Senators, by offering them the same post? This is unbelievable. It makes George W. Bush seem smart in comparison. I can fully sympathize with Senators Kerry, Biden, and Dodd. They have every right to be enraged.”

LaRouche concluded that this latest political blunder by Obama, if corroborated, is yet one more indication of “real hysteria” in the Obama camp. LaRouche had earlier observed that things have gone “over the edge” in the Obama campaign, ever since the candidate delivered his remarks to the London fundraiser, in which he pledged his loyalty to a British-led Anglo-American alliance.

The Soros Role

Obama’s policy profile, of course, is coherent with one of the major sources of his political support and funding, namely that from speculator and British tool George Soros, who serves as the so-called gatekeeper of the U.S. Left. Soros’s involvement with Obama’s career began no later than 2004, with his fundraising for Obama’s U.S. Senate campaign, and continued through the 2007 launch of Obama’s Presidential campaign.

In 2004, Soros raised \$60,000 of the \$5 million Obama raised for his primary campaign. Obama was the only candidate in the country with whom Soros met personally during the 2004 election cycle, according to Soros spokesman Michael Vachon.

In December 2006, the two met in Soros’s mid-town Manhattan office, after which Soros took Obama into a conference room to meet with a dozen plutocrats. Key among them, were Union Bank of Switzerland/Swiss Bank U.S. chief Robert Wolf, and hedge fund manager Orin Kramer. Since that time, both Soros and Wolf have been key fundraisers for Obama’s heavily funded campaign.

LaRouche has repeatedly warned Obama that, despite his pledge of loyalty to the Anglo-American partnership, the majority of powerful circles in London have no intention of allowing him to be elected President. His mission, said LaRouche, is to sink the candidacy of Hillary Clinton, whom the British fear because of her genuine commitment to the interests of the Americans in the lower 80% income bracket. If he succeeds in that assignment, the same British circles intend to bring him down—thus, paving the way for a GOP ticket, presumably led by John McCain, a man LaRouche has described as “having his own problems.”

Delegate Fight Poised To Go to Convention

by Patricia Salisbury

On the eve of the May 31 showdown in Washington, D.C. over seating the elected Florida and Michigan delegations to the August Democratic Party National Convention, Lyndon LaRouche repeated the principle that “either the DNC [Democratic National Committee] must seat all of the delegates of both states as they are elected in the primaries, or the Democratic Party is looking for the greatest defeat in its history—or even its disintegration.” LaRouche was commenting on the announcement by the Democratic Rules Committee that it had received “legal advice” from Party lawyers that it could seat only 50% of the Florida and Michigan delegations, or give those states half their apportioned votes at the Convention.

Approximately 1,000 outraged citizens, from 33 states, showed up outside the hotel where the DNC was meeting, to express their opposition to this planned disenfranchisement. Led by the group Florida Demands Representation (FDR), and including groups such as the National Association of Women, the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), and others, the demonstrators insisted all votes be counted. FDR head Jim Hannagan, whose group includes Obama delegates as well as those of Clinton, and others, made the most forceful point: This fight does not end today, he said. If we lose, we will go all the way to the Convention.

Counting the Votes

Whatever the Rules Committee decides, it is clear that the issue will not go away, until a fair and straightforward seating of the delegations is conceded. Organizers from FDR, Women Count, and other groups have gathered hundreds of thousands of petitions, and taken out newspaper ads. The DNC appeared so flummoxed by the prospect of protests at their meeting, that the Committee made it known there would be special security at the hotel; and while the public was grudgingly granted access to the meeting, in accordance with longstanding “Open Party” rules, the DNC declared that no one not on the official agenda would be allowed to speak.

The intensity of the battle over the delegates derives from the fact that, how the number of votes from Florida and Michigan are counted, will determine which candidate receives the nomination, based on both the total number of delegates needed for a majority at the convention, and the calculation of which candidate is ahead, and by how much, in the popular vote. In a letter sent to superdelegates on May 28, Clinton pointed out that she has earned more votes than anyone in the history of the Democratic primaries, and that she will lead in

the popular vote, with more than 17 million ballots cast when the primaries conclude on June 3. Spokespersons for the Obama campaign insist that Obama will amass the majority of the delegates.

Pressure on Hillary to drop out was so intense, that former President Bill Clinton felt compelled to lay out the issue to a crowd of Hillary supporters in Ft. Thompson, South Dakota on May 25.

“Why have all these people tried to force her out of this race?” Bill Clinton asked the South Dakota crowd. “This is *really* interesting.... Because, if you vote for her, and she does well in Montana, and wins in Puerto Rico, then she will be ahead in the popular vote, and they’re trying to get her to cry ‘Uncle’ before the Democratic Party has to decide what to do about Florida and Michigan.... They are closing it out, saying it takes 2,029 votes on the first ballot to win. It takes a lot more if you put Florida and Michigan back in. Well, they’ll have to put them back in, unless we want to lose the [November] election.”

The former President also pointed out that the latest opinion polls indicate that Hillary has a solid lead in the general election against John McCain, in contrast to Obama, who is running about even with McCain in the polls.

Meanwhile, a number of prominent Democrats, including former President Jimmy Carter, and the Democratic Party Congressional “leadership,” House Speaker Nancy Pelosi and Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid, are escalating their demands that Clinton drop out. Carter, interviewed on Rupert Murdoch’s Sky TV, on May 25, stated, “I’m a superdelegate. I think a lot of the superdelegates will make a decision, announced quite rapidly after the final primary on June 3.... I have not yet announced publicly, but I think at that point it will be time for her to give it up.”

‘The Process Must Continue’

Even larger considerations about the disposition of the delegates are being raised by leaders of the Coalition which is demanding its seating. James Hannagan of FDR, in a statement released on May 25, urged that the current Presidential campaign process must remain true to principles of representation for which our forefathers fought and died. Hannagan pointed out that many of our nation’s greatest leaders, such as George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Abraham Lincoln, Harriet Tubman, Susan B. Anthony, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Ella Grasso (the first woman to win election as a state governor, in Connecticut), overcame tremendous odds before succeeding, but because they persevered, today they are among our most revered citizens and leaders.

Applying this perspective to the current political situation, Hannagan wrote: “The presidential nominating process, while reformed over the course of American history, has a consistency that has endured: the Convention. History shows that the betterment of our Democracy occurs best when the



EIRNS/Will Mederski

Demanding their votes be counted in full, demonstrators rally outside the Washington, D.C. hotel where the Democratic National Committee met May 31, to determine how to apportion the primary votes from Florida and Michigan.

principles upon which it is founded are allowed to flourish, rather than being stymied by self-serving interests and political elitists.”

Arguing that the media and some elected officials have recently begun to confuse the Presidential preference primary process with the nominating process, Hannagan delivered a pointed reminder that the nominating process, which is entrusted to the delegates elected through the primary process, *begins* at the national conventions of the respective political parties.

He concluded: “Recent calls for the presidential nominating process to end before it has begun set a dangerous precedent—one that could potentially change the context in which our Democracy operates. Every candidate has the right and the moral obligation, based on his or her beliefs and principles, to remain part of this process until it terminates. That termination occurs with the nomination.”

Hannagan added that if the current notion of the nominating process being bandied about in the press were to play out, at least two American legends might not have served the country as President. The first, Abraham Lincoln, was nominated on the third ballot of the Republican National Convention in 1860, and then went on to save the Union in the Civil War, and produce the Emancipation Proclamation. In 1932, Franklin Delano Roosevelt would not have become President, since he was not nominated until the fourth ballot at the Democratic National Convention. The only four-term President, he guided the country through a great global conflict, and defeated a tyrannical dictator the likes of which the world had never seen.

Returning to current history, Hannagan pointed out that, “To call for the early termination of the democratic process, to call for a presidential candidate to suspend his or her quest to be potentially one of our countries greatest, is an insult not only to our Democracy but also to the electorate. The Democratic Party is appearing less than democratic. Not only does

the Party lack the ability to adhere to the principle of fair and just representation demonstrated by the current situation in Florida and Michigan, it is an abuse of power akin to an autocracy, not our founders’ vision of democracy.”

Florida Voters Standing on Principle

Results of a survey recently conducted by Florida Demands Representation, in conjunction with the SaveTheVoters.org in April-May 2008, underscores the point that the potentially disenfranchised voters of Florida are outraged by their treatment at the hands of the DNC thus far, and are united in their demand for representation, whatever their preference

in the current Democratic primary process. That is, these voters clearly put the democratic process above their concern about a particular candidate. Asked the question, “Do you believe the DNC made the right decision by stripping Florida of all its delegates?” the Florida voters surveyed, regardless of candidate preference, opposed the decision. The result ranged from a low “No” vote of 66.67% among Bill Richardson voters, to 92.35% of Obama supporters, and 98.21 of Clinton supporters.

Similarly, the voters overwhelmingly supported using the Jan. 29 primary results to determine the composition of delegates to the Democratic Convention: 87.95% of Clinton supporters favored that option, while 71.04% of Obama supporters favored it. Only 17.49% of Obama voters supported the option of splitting the delegates evenly between the candidates, the option that comes closest to the current punitive plan being foisted on the Rules and By-Laws Committee by “Party lawyers.”

Other questions in the survey pointed to the deep divisions being caused by the misleadership coming from the likes of Dean, Pelosi, and portions of the DNC. Clinton voters were found to be deeply skeptical of the Obama campaign, with four in five believing his campaign has acted deliberately to prevent Florida’s vote from being counted. Over 85% of those surveyed indicated that they would use their voting power to unseat elected officials if it became known that they had deliberately acted to prevent Florida votes from counting, and over 84% would support an effort to recall elected officials who deliberately acted to prevent Florida’s vote from being counted.

Finally, permanent and irreparable damage to the Party is indicated, if the Florida votes are not counted. Three of five Clinton voters indicated that they would vote for the Republican or a third party candidate, if the delegation is not seated according to the will of Florida voters, and only 17% will vote Democratic. Such a result could cost the Democratic Party the Presidency.

FDR and Food

In the midst of the Great War against Hitler, between May 18 and June 3 of 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt convened what was the first meeting of the United Nations, to deal with an existential question for all mankind—food. The United Nations Food Conference brought together 44 nations at Hot Springs, Virginia, with a mandate to devise a common course of action to attain “freedom from want,” adequate food for the world’s people.

In his June 7 speech to the delegates, at the conclusion of the meeting, FDR outlined the mission:

“You have been dealing with agriculture: Agriculture, the most basic of all human activities; agriculture, the most basic of all human needs. Twice as many people are employed in work on food and in agriculture, as in work in *all the other fields of human activity put together*. And all people have, in the literal sense of the word, *a vital interest in food*: That a child, or an adult, should get the nourishment necessary for full health is too important, all over the world, too important a thing to be left to mere chance.

“You have recognized that society must accept this responsibility. As you stated in your Declaration, the primary responsibility lies with each nation, for seeing that its own people have the food needed for health and life. Steps to this end are for national determination. But, each nation can fully achieve its goal, only if we all work together. And on behalf of the United States, I gladly accept this Declaration.

“You have gone beyond the general recognition of principles, to deal in specific terms and specific projects. You have examined the needs of all countries, for food and other agricultural products, both as they will exist—or rather, to put it this way—rather as they will exist, in the short run of recovery from the devastation of war, the few years when the fighting stops; and as they will exist over the longer run, when our efforts can be fully devoted, to expanding the production of food, so that it will be adequate for health, the world over, and all through the years to come.

“You have surveyed, with courage and with realism, the magnitude of these problems. You have reached unanimous agreements that they can, and

must—and will—be solved.

“It is true that no nation has ever had enough food to feed all of the people, as we now know that human beings *should* be fed. But neither have nations representing over 80% of the world’s 2 [b]illion inhabitants, never before have they joined together in order to achieve that aim. Never before have they set out to bend their united efforts, to the development of the world’s resources, so that all men might seek to attain the food they need....”

It is from this meeting that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was formed, launched with great hope. But, within two years, President Roosevelt was dead, and the vision which he had so passionately put forward was beginning to be systematically undermined. Twenty years later, that vision was revived by President John F. Kennedy, who founded the Food for Peace organization and vowed “to outlaw hunger,” but his dream all but died with him.

Today, in the midst of a famine crisis beyond all imagining, governments once again have the responsibility to take up FDR’s mission. We have seen extraordinary moves in that direction from the new Eurasian security alliance of Russia, China, and India (RIC), as they grapple with their own sense of responsibility for the *world* crisis, not just their own backyards. The initiative from Japan on the eve of the summit may not have been directly coordinated with the RIC grouping, but it expresses the same sense of commitment to defeat the British Empire’s dominant diktat of Malthusianism and free trade.

What is missing is the vital role of the United States—the energy and leadership of a new FDR, who will join with the Eurasian alliance in creating a world free from want and fear.

The stakes today are even higher than they were in 1943. A British-run financial oligarchy demands that markets reign, and people starve, and have brainwashed much of the world to follow their lead. Their success would lead to world depopulation through famine and war. To defeat them, will require a total war for humanity, along the same principles enunciated by FDR. Will you act to ensure it happens?

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- ST. PAUL CC Ch.15: Mon 10 pm
- ST. PAUL (S&W Burbs) CC Ch.15: Wed 10:30 am; Fri 7:30 pm
- SAULK CENTRE SCTV Ch.19: Sat 5 pm
- WASHINGTON COUNTY (South) CC Ch.14: Thu 8 pm

NEVADA

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- WEBSTER TW Ch.12: Wed 9 pm

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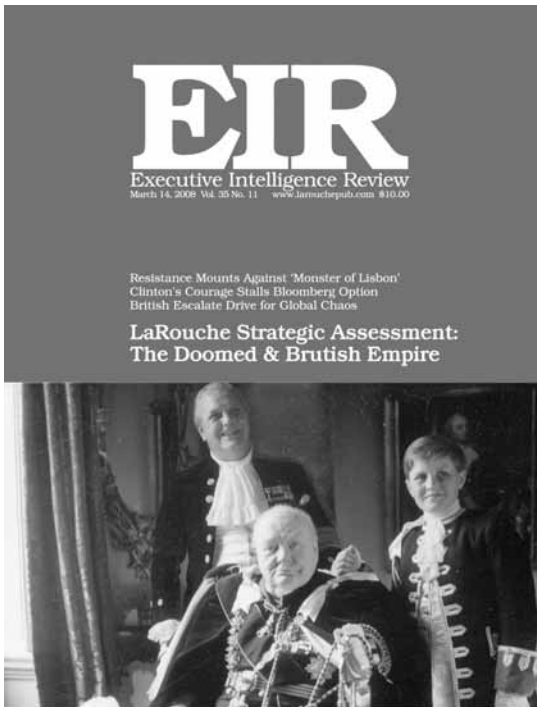
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