

READ ALEXANDER HAMILTON!

The Science of Victory

by Dennis Speed

Oct. 12—The LaRouche Manhattan Project, which has been circulating the broadsheet called *The Hamiltonian* for the past ten weeks, is now deployed to organize the “American organization”—the citizenry—to galvanize the Congress into reinstating the Glass Steagall Act. That, however, could never be done by appealing to the Congress to act as such. As with the September 28 victory against Obama’s override of the Justice Against Sponsors of Terrorism Act (JASTA), a “Classical musical principle” must be introduced. This must be done by reintroducing the people of New York City to the real Alexander Hamilton.

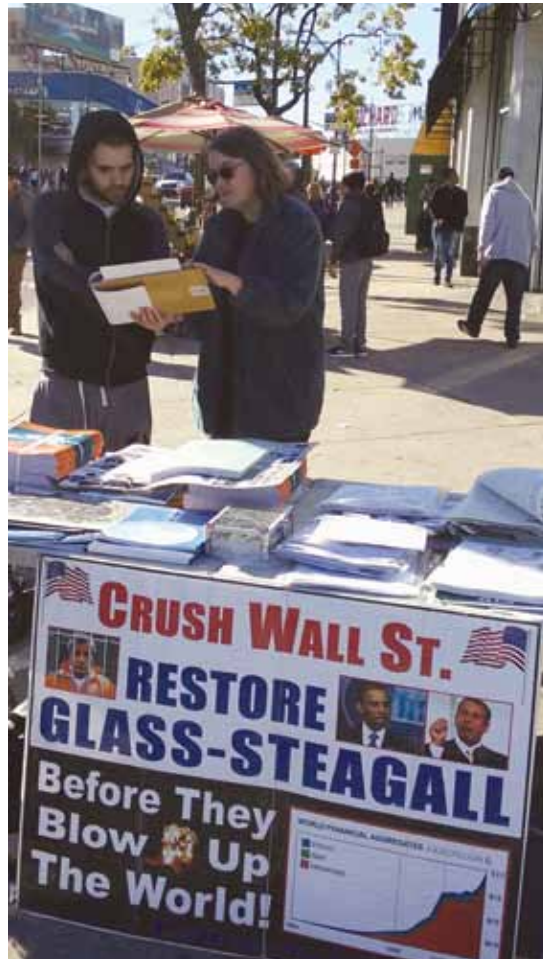
Hamilton has, unfortunately, been getting the wrong kind of attention lately as a result of the eponymous Broadway musical. Reading Hamilton and comparing his work with Lyndon LaRouche’s Four Laws (see p. 11) would, however, give the citizens of Manhattan a chance to repay the debt they owe him for founding their city, and the United States Presidency, by summarily defeating the Wall Street-based treason that assassinated him in 1804. Since the writing of Alexander Hamilton’s four great reports—on manufactures, on credit, on the national bank, and on the constitutionality of a national bank—there has been an established Presidential practice, in the form of the Washington/Hamilton Administration, that is the standard for the functioning of the Executive

branch of government in any republic, and not only for the United States.

This standard has rarely been replicated in the American Presidency itself. For example, neither the Adams, nor the Jefferson, nor the Madison, nor the Monroe Presidency was of the caliber of that first Presidential administration. The one term of John Quincy Adams (and the notable service of Quincy Adams in the Congress subsequently) and the one term of Abraham Lincoln, met that standard. All Presidents other than these three, between 1790 and 1865, were failures when it came to the matter of the principle of the Presidency so established in Hamilton’s reports. Some, like Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, and James Buchanan, were direct opponents of it.

Why Slavery Continues Today

Largely because of the failure to implement Hamilton’s reports, there was only a partially successful battle fought in the United States to end slavery, including in 1865. Those earlier failures were to cripple and limit the well-intentioned and partially successful Grant Administration, which was more successful than had been admitted until only recently by historians no longer devoted to “Confederate” interpretations of the 1861-65 conflict. The continuing legacy of British imperial financial control over the lives of Americans and others worldwide, is what has



LPAC/Sylvia Rosas

A musical principle is required to return the United States to a Hamiltonian Presidency.

actually defined the failures of the American Presidency since the time before the Revolution, since the British East India Company was in reality never eradicated. Hamilton's measures have rarely even been invoked by Presidents, much less attempted.

In one sense, Hamilton's four reports were all aimed at freeing every man and woman from slavery to the British Crown. "Slavery" should refer here not merely to the obvious African slave trade and its accompanying atrocities, the which affected tens of millions.

Slavery, albeit in different forms, exists today, precisely because the deeper principle contained in Hamilton's work goes unappreciated. What about the slavery of mass drug abuse throughout today's United States, including the "white suburbia" heroin epidemic? What about the debt-slavery that is the present circumstance of most of the globe in the form of the dead trans-Atlantic monetary system and its various "country agents"? Look at the state of literacy in today's America, and remember that literacy on the part of the slave, if dis-

covered, was punishable by death. The first step up from slavery was literacy. What is therefore, from that standpoint, the true condition of the "non-cursive reading" youth population of the United States today?

American Revolutionary economic policy derived from the battle against the wage slavery, debt slavery, and chattel slavery of the British Crown (see box). It derived from the active organization by Washington's military aides—Hamilton, John Laurens, and Lafayette—along with Hamilton's close friends, New Yorkers Gouverneur Morris and the spymaster John Jay, of a movement to end slavery in the United States. (By the way, could they have carried that out without the tacit approval of their commander?)

They failed in that effort to end chattel slavery in the short term. It was, however, Hamilton's four documents—adopted by Washington—that proposed the means to force the elimination of all forms of British imperial monetary coercion, including chattel slavery, by the creation of a national form of credit, banking,

The British Maintained Slavery In the American Colonies

The following is an excerpt from Journal of a Voyage to the United States by Auguste Levasseur, private secretary to the Marquis de Lafayette during his 1824-1825 visit to the United States. It demonstrates that Virginia was prevented, by Britain, from abolishing the slave trade 80 years before the 1861-65 War of the Secession, and that it was recognized by that time that slavery was in fact a counter-productive system that ensured the deeper physical and moral impoverishment of the United States in the southern region of the nation.

This crime, by which a man, misusing his strength and his understanding, subjects to his whims or to the satisfaction of his needs, another man less educated than he, and reduces him to the condition of slavery, was perpetrated in Virginia in 1620. It had as perpetrators the misery of the Colonists whose wearied and ill-fed bodies could no longer make the soil productive, and the avarice of the Dutch who delivered to them, like beasts of burden, some unfortunate Ne-

groes whom they had stolen in the sands of Africa in order to sell them later. The English, no less eager for silver than the Dutch, soon turned to this abuse of power, which fosters idleness, as a source of wealth, and they hastened to exploit it to their profit, and from that time their vessels poured out thousands of Slaves annually on the American continent. Nonetheless the sentiments of humanity that famine had for some time stifled in the hearts of the Virginian Colonists revived with the return of fortune and plenty.

In about the year 1680, the General Assembly of the State of Virginia requested of the parent state that it finally put an end to this commerce in human flesh, infamous and unnecessary in the future, since now the population was numerous enough and active enough to cultivate a land that required only the lightest work to reward the tiller richly. Other Colonies repeated this cry of justice and philanthropy, but the parent country was callous and responded only by this atrocious resolution of Parliament: *The importation of Slaves in America is too lucrative for the Colonies to be able to insist that England renounce it forever.* This response was accompanied by threats to which it was necessary to succumb since they were in no condition to resist them. Nonetheless, the General Assembly renewed several times its demand. [Emphasis in the original.]

and manufacturing to be deployed through the Presidency of the United States. This was what Franklin Delano Roosevelt—a descendant of the Isaac Roosevelt who co-founded the Bank of New York with Alexander Hamilton—understood as the function of the Presidency. Roosevelt’s “New Deal” was actually a return to the “old deal” that Hamilton’s documents had established with the help of FDR’s ancestor.



Roosevelt’s “New Deal” was actually a return to the “old deal” that Hamilton’s documents had established with the help of FDR’s ancestor. On the left, Alexander Hamilton; on the right, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Reinstate Hamilton’s System Now!

Incredibly, Barack Obama gave a recent interview purporting to favorably compare his 2009-2016 performance as President with that of Franklin Roosevelt. Please!

The Barack Obama Administration would be, hands down, the worst of Presidential failures in American history, were the Cheney/Bush Administration not to have immediately preceded it. Obama’s recent statements and actions regarding the Russian campaign against Washington’s and London’s ISIS in Syria, along with those coming from the camp of Democratic nominee Hillary Clinton, could also mean that the Obama Presidency may be the last.

Luckily, Vladimir Putin, and the leadership of China, have a considerably greater grasp of the principles of the American Presidency than any of the present or prospective occupants of the White House. That might not be enough to keep us alive, but it is an essential advantage for American citizens, who can be confident that manifestations of the real character of the American Presidential system on their part will be recognized and welcomed as “the real McCoy” by the two most powerful nations in the world outside of the United States. Obama’s defeat in the Congress on September 28—in the Congressional override of his veto of JASTA—was greeted with more genuine relief and pleasure in those circles than is now appreciated.

In his address to the Manhattan town meeting on October 1, Lyndon LaRouche commented on the victory that had been won in the Congress through the repudiation of Barack Obama’s veto of JASTA:

I think the essential thing is to concentrate on what the Congress did in that landslide ... The problem is now, we’ve got to take what we can do with our own United States; get our own United States population put into order. Use the experience that we reached in that event; use that to remind yourself of what we, the people in the United States, can do of their own will, as they did in that override. And that’s it. We can now; we’ve got to fight some enemies, there’s no question about that; that’s a fact. And that lesson from the way the Congress voted in that one case, that’s your cue to win ...

How to Stop the Bankers’ Crimes

Later, responding to another question, LaRouche remarked:

Wall Street has lost the war. Now, they haven’t declared that; but they have lost the power of money, and it’s going to be fully taken away from them in due course. So therefore, that’s the way we ought to look at this thing. We are going to take their dollars and so forth away; not to take anything that they own, but to prevent them from wasting our money.

A few days later, in a Friday webcast, LaRouche associate Paul Gallagher filled out how that might be

done, in describing how to effectively reinstate the Glass-Steagall Act of 1933 that was rescinded in 1999:

The way to do that is to enact the Glass-Steagall Act; put it back into effect. Essentially, you make such a fence around the deposits then that the sharks absolutely have no access, and you will find that those speculative units—many of them—will rapidly be bankrupt.

We're very happy to hear a proposal from a legislator in Hamburg in Germany yesterday, to do exactly that with Deutsche Bank. If it can be done with Deutsche Bank, as Lyndon and Helga LaRouche proposed a couple of months ago, then it can be done with any major bank in the world. If you can actually get back a real bank, a commercial bank, a lending bank out of that monstrosity, that mess which is Deutsche Bank today that's in the process of failing, then the only way to do it is with the proposal this legislator made. It is the same proposal that Lyndon and Helga LaRouche had made two months ago, known as the Herrhausen Proposal for Deutsche Bank. That legislator said to separate and in an orderly way, run down, eliminate all of these toxic, speculative units. Then the commercial bank may be capitalized, even by the government, in such a way that it begins to invest seriously in the economy.

So that's what is not being discussed—the crimes and how to stop them. That's a much more fundamental question than which of these banks is going to go first and be the trigger for the general liquidity explosion. We have to get the Congress to return. What are they doing? They leave Washington for two months after saying they want to get tough with Wall Street in a series of hearings on Wells Fargo's crimes . . .

Glass-Steagall's reinstatement would not be an American initiative: It would be a world initiative. It would not be a "banking reform": It would be a political revolution. It would not merely "break up the big banks"; it would create the basis for the issuance of directed national credit for physical economic improvements.

The reinstatement of Glass-Steagall would empower the United States Treasury to issue credit to provide a catalyst not merely to "build new infrastructure," but to create a new world economic platform in conjunction

with the BRICS and other nations, designed by LaRouche and termed the World Land-Bridge, a process already under way in Asia and other parts of the world. It would allow the Presidency to commit the United States to a new Moon mission, joining the Chinese in their quest to investigate the far side of the Moon and mine helium-3 for thermonuclear fusion power—power generated for Earth use and for space flight, specifically for missions to Mars and other planetary bodies. Glass-Steagall's reinstatement would be "Hamiltonian."

Wherein Lies the Power of the Human Being?

This "Hamilton initiative" follows upon the successful "living memorial" campaign carried out by the Manhattan Project one month ago, at the center of which was the participation of its members in the performance and organizing of four concerts comprising African-American Spirituals and Mozart's *Requiem*. Immediately on the heels of those concerts, a stunning defeat was handed to the "untouchable" Barack Obama in both houses of Congress, an unexpected, total repudiation of everything that Obama stands for. In the aftermath of that victory, there has been an attempt to create fear and disgust among the otherwise highly moralized American population, which suddenly realized that it had the capacity to soar above victimization and rout the "foul and pestilent congregation of vapors" daily emanating from the Executive Branch, as well as the Congress itself.

The ugliness that usually prevails in U.S. political life was pierced by Mozart's higher idea of man, and that higher idea did not merely moralize those fighting for a particular victory in the Congress. That higher idea of man is spread in the form of what the physicist Bernhard Riemann termed *Geistesmassen*—"thought-masses," in rough translation. There are ideas that are specific expressions of universal principles, and are therefore not propagated in the normal way that people presume.

They are propagated poetically: As Percy Shelley says in his poem, "Mont Blanc," "The everlasting universe of things flows through the mind." Ideas presented in the guise of poetry, which is composed of the two elements of drama and music, travel far more quickly and reach far more deeply than prose. For example, whether one speaks English, Italian, German, Wolof, Arabic, Chinese, or dialects of any or all of the above, the characteristic of Mozart's *Requiem* is comprehensible to all.



EIRNS/Sylvia Rosas

The September 9-12 performances of the Mozart Requiem in New York and New Jersey radiated a universal principle of human creativity. Here, the Schiller Institute Chorus performing Mozart's Requiem in the Mass at St. Joseph's Co-Cathedral in Brooklyn, New York on Sept. 11, 2016.

The universality of Classical music and culture reaffirms the truth of the oneness of the human race—its creativity. That is the reason that a Congolese airline pilot, with only a modest musical background, can organize his fellow citizens to learn and perform Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, in some cases making their own instruments in order to do so. The Kinshasa Symphony Orchestra made its instruments, not merely because they "practically" had to make them, because they could not get them otherwise; they made the instruments because they had to play the Ninth Symphony.

After decades of senseless wars, all instigated by the Belgian, British, NATO, and Anglo-American conceit of "global imperial dominance," they wished, intended, and succeeded in performing one of the greatest discoveries in the history of humanity, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. They did this, not only for their own souls' sake, but for the sake of the more than six million that had died in the ongoing wars since 1997. Their humanity did not simply cry out to be recognized; their humanity chose to sing out, instead, and was immediately

recognized, because the world was left no choice: Beethoven was speaking from the Congo.

A Sudden, Pungent Convergence

The September 9-12 performances of the Mozart *Requiem* in New York and New Jersey radiated a universal principle of human creativity into a United States disgusted with itself for accepting a crime against its citizens and against humanity—the bombing of the World Trade Center on September 11 and its coverup. Concurrently, a potent, higher view of humanity was also being expressed in the drive to override Barack Obama's opposition to bringing the true killers of September 11 to justice, and that higher idea was being unanimously supported by members of the otherwise moribund, but potentially mobilizable Congress.

The radiating effect of the performances and the drive against the September 11 killers converged, suddenly, in a possibility for action, a blow that could be struck for humanity against the British empire and Obama, its main representative in the United States.

Like an earlier action taken against the infamous New York colonial governor, the "fabulous" Lord Cornbury, "the worst governor ever appointed in the American colonies," the cynosure of the cesspool of degeneracy that was and always shall be the British Crown, the action taken to override Barack Obama's veto was delivered with spice, with "pungency and force." It was a brief glimpse of not only the true character of the American people, but also of the power available through America to humanity as a whole, "to do right." That power affected people that did not hear the performances, did not know that they even happened, and have no idea of what Mozart sounds like.

The Next Irresistible Resonance

Percy Shelley admonishes us that "the mind in creation is as a fading coal, which some invisible influence, like an inconstant wind, awakens to transitory brightness; this power arises from within, like the color of a flower which fades and changes as it is developed, and the conscious portions of our natures are unpropitious either of its approach or its departure."

So something else will have to be done to accomplish this next campaign's objective of implementing the Four Laws of LaRouche and mastering Hamilton's four reports. A new, musical idea is required.

The regular Saturday solfège classes with Diane Sare, designed to teach people to read music and to sing in the context of a fixed "do" system—in which the value of "Middle C" is fixed at 256 cycles per second—is the actual beginning of the LaRouche dialogue. These classes are essential for preparing citizens to creatively act. (As Louis Pasteur once said, "Chance favors only the prepared mind.")

The audience is compelled to "tune up" their minds prior to the discussion. The purpose is to focus the discussion on a singular intent—not a topic, but an idea to be universally grasped. In addition to the classes and weekly choral rehearsals, John Sigerson, director of the music work of the Schiller Institute and leader of the four Mozart performances, is currently lecturing on work pioneered by LaRouche on tuning and registration/voice-placement. The task of every competent orchestra, ensemble, or great performer is to grasp a single musical idea of the composition, to which all other ideas are necessarily subordinate. So it is, also, with organizing the American people to act "in concert."

Sigerson, co-author of the book, *A Manual on Tuning And Registration*, has for nearly 30 years participated in groundbreaking work to returning the nation's and the world's concert stages to what is variously called "scientific tuning," "Verdi pitch," and "proper tuning." For the *Requiem*, Sigerson used his extensive work to tune the voices of the non-professional chorus in such a way as to cause the ensemble to perform and to sound far better than many professional choruses.

It was precisely this choral principle that was used to great effect in the mobilization of the Congress. A unity of effect was created in that body, not merely through "citizen pressure," but through assisting the families of the victims of 9/11, and the courageous few Congressmen that supported them, in their voice-placement. The families and Congressmen were always "saying" the right thing; the problem was to project their message in such a way that an irresistible "shock wave"-like resonance was established that could penetrate even the usually morally opaque Congress.

It worked. And it will be in the higher domain of musical ideas that the campaign to reinstate Glass-Steagall, as a Hamiltonian measure, must find its inspiration to succeed.

The book that will unleash a musical revolution—

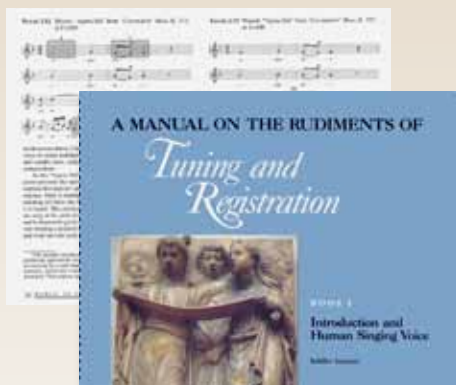
A Manual on the Rudiments of *Tuning and Registration*

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"This Manual is an indispensable contribution to the true history of music and a guide to the interpretation of music, particularly regarding the tone production of singers and string players alike. . . . I fully endorse this book and congratulate Lyndon LaRouche on his initiative."

—Norbert Brainin, founder and first violinist, Amadeus Quartet

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—Carlo Bergonzi

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