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Global Mass Strike Spreads; Glass-Steagall Is Solution
Imperial Love Affair: Tony, Lizzie, Bandar, and Muammar
The Science of Glass-Steagall: An LPAC-TV Discussion

A Reflection on Charles de Gaulle 'A Europe of the Nations'



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EIR

From the Managing Editor

For several months, Lyndon LaRouche has been studying the war-time memoirs of France's Gen. Charles de Gaulle, and our *Feature* presents his conclusions about one of the great leaders of the 20th Century.

LaRouche began this work, of course, before the recent scandal that resulted in the ouster of German Defense Minister Karl Theodor Maria Nikolaus Johann Jacob Philipp Franz Joseph Sylvester Freiherr von und zu Guttenberg (I give his full name just to make sure that readers fully savor the oligarchical stench surrounding this erstwhile poster boy for "enlightened conservatism"). In our last issue, Helga Zepp-LaRouche told the story of "zu Googleberg's" plagiarized doctoral dissertation, and his so-called reforms of the German Army, which will leave it a paper tiger, or perhaps a paper mouse. It is instructive to compare his case to that of de Gaulle, because this gives a very vivid sense of what has happened to the leadership of Europe and the world, since the World War II generals died off.

De Gaulle, as LaRouche writes, was an example of a truly creative personality. As such, he was able both to recognize strategic turning points—such as the May 16, 1960 Paris Summit with Eisenhower, Khrushchov, and Macmillan—and to change his own views, when necessary, as most clearly demonstrated by his decision to end the Algerian War. Now, look at zu Googleberg. He a person without principles, as his plagiarization shows. And his boss, Chancellor Angela Merkel, went so far in defending him, as to say that she had not hired him as a scientific consultant with a doctoral dissertation, but as defense minister! As if a person could have integrity in the one domain, but not the other.

The German population has reacted to the scandal with the same contempt for political institutions which is visible everywhere around the globe that the mass-strike process has erupted, sweeping aside corrupt and irrelevant governments.

Speaking of strangely acquired dissertations, see *Strategy* for the story of how Muammar Qaddafi's son Saif got his from the London School of Economics. More than a few million dollars exchanged hands. Just ask Tony Blair.



Cover This Week

*Presidents
Charles de
Gaulle and John
F. Kennedy,
leaving the
Elysée Palace,
Paris, June 2,
1961.*



John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum

4 A Reflection on Charles de Gaulle: 'A Europe of the Nations'

Lyndon LaRouche's reflections on the memoirs of the great World War II leader Charles de Gaulle, who, as a creative genius, was capable of changing over the course of his lifetime, to become a world statesman, as well as a patriot of the French nation. The story begins with the infamous Paris meeting of May 1960, among Presidents de Gaulle and Eisenhower, Prime Minister Macmillan, and the British "Leporello," Soviet leader Khrushchov. It was Khrushchov's sabotage of that meeting, to the great consternation of the French and American leaders, that set into motion the events that followed. The great tragedy that befell the nations of the trans-Atlantic region, included the Cold War, the war in Indochina, and the subsequent destruction of the economies of those nations by British monetarist imperialism.

International

27 Global Mass Strike Spreads; Glass-Steagall Only Solution

The global mass-strike process, which erupted in North Africa in early January, and brought down the Tunisian and Egyptian governments within weeks, has now surfaced throughout the entire Maghreb-Mideast region, the United States, and Western Europe, specifically Germany. As LaRouche noted on March 2, this process "is a signal of the countdown for the collapse of the world system, the world monetary-financial system, which is in progress right now."

Strategy

30 **An Imperial Love Affair: Tony and Lizzie and Bandar and Muammar**

From the time took office as Prime Minister, in May 1997, Tony Blair, along with top officials of MI6, Lord Jacob Rothschild, Baroness Liz Symons, and leading members of the British Royal Family, have promoted Muammar Qaddafi, and fostered Libya's growing political and economic ties with Britain, up to the present moment, as the Libyan dictator goes through his final "Hitler in the bunker" demise. Among the *dramatis personae* is a clique of British oligarchs, and their ally, Saudi Prince Bandar; at the center of the action, was the Pan Am 103 bombing, and the dirty deal struck with Qaddafi, to the benefit of Bandar and BAE.

Science

35 **The Science of Glass-Steagall: A Discussion with Cody Jones and Michelle Fuchs**

Cody Jones of the LaRouche Basement team and Michelle Fuchs of LPAC-TV, in a 42-minute dialogue on the relationship of a Glass-Steagall-led economic recovery, and the scientific questions raised by the history of the development of the Earth, its Biosphere, and the Noösphere.

Science & Technology

46 **Interview with Dr. Yuanxi Wan: China's Ambitious Path to Fusion Power**

Dr. Wan is the Dean of the School of Nuclear Science and Technology at the University of Science and Technology in Hefei, Anhui Province, People's Republic of China, and an Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences at its Institute of Plasma Physics in Hefei. A pioneer in China's thermonuclear fusion program, he was interviewed by *EIR* on Dec. 1, 2010.

Editorial

55 **Cancel the Bailout!**

A REFLECTION ON CHARLES DE GAULLE:

‘A Europe of The Nations’

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

February 28, 2011

Even among many, so to speak, in “high places,” commonplace opinion is often expressed as the presumption that those ideas which control the behavior of even historically prominent figures of our time, were actually “owned” by them. History, when properly studied, proffers contrary evidence. It is not existing opinions which shape the destiny of peoples, but the lack of those discoveries of previously unknown universal principles, without which decadence prevails.

Take the case of what was both the famous, and also the infamous in the May 1960, Paris meeting of four heads of government, two being Presidents of their respective republics, Charles de Gaulle and Dwight Eisenhower, the third the Soviet Union’s Nikita Khrushchov, and the fourth, witting or not, virtual “Leporello” of the occasion, the British Prime Minister, Harold MacMillan.¹

Technically, all competent historians, and also actually capable leaders of great nations at that time, have understood, that the fact is, that there were actually five key figures involved in shaping the outcome of that meeting, the fifth a prominent figure lurking behind those Paris events, who was acting, off-stage, in the virtually interchangeable role of either John Foster Dulles, or his brother Allen, in the matter of the “U-2” affair. At that time, both Dulles brothers were already properly infamous in their roles as of the variety of worse than merely typical Wall Street varieties of British-agents-in-fact.

As things turned out, that Paris meeting of May 16, 1960, proved to be

1. There is reason to doubt that Prime Minister Macmillan fully understood the intention of the British monarchy, but, what of it? For what else do monarchs of empire use, and expend their own ministers?



NATO

Presidents Charles de Gaulle and Dwight Eisenhower, shown here at a NATO meeting in April 1963, had recognized the failure of the May 1960 Paris summit with Khrushchov, to be a sharp, tragic turn in the shaping of subsequent world history.

what both Presidents de Gaulle and Eisenhower recognized, already during the course of that occasion, to be a sharp, tragic turn in the shaping of subsequent world history, as the assassination of a later U.S. President, John F. Kennedy, would soon demonstrate this fact in a very special way.

At a later time, during the early 1980s, when my unique accomplishments in an approach to economic forecasting had already been carried over into access to strategic intelligence outlooks on a broader and higher, politically strategic level than economic forecasting as such, I came to know that Khrushchov had been an asset of British intelligence services. Similarly, later, during the course of my efforts to bring about what President Ronald Reagan would adopt under the name of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), Soviet leaders Andropov and Gorbachov would prove themselves to be essentially the same as Khrushchov before them.

Even today, I am not prepared, to presume that British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan had a full comprehension of the implications of Khrushchov's role in that and subsequent adventures; but, it is also clear, nonetheless, that both Presidents de Gaulle and Eisenhower did understand the ominous implications of Khrushchov's behavior at that moment, at least in a large degree. In nearby Germany, a bystander of the occasion, Germany's Konrad Adenauer, most probably understood that, too. Overall, the compact which Khrushchov had previously struck with the most evil man of his century, Bertrand Russell, is something I would come to know from knowledge received on the proceedings of a notable meeting of Britain's World Parliamentarians for World Government (WPWG), the forerunner of the present subjugation of much of continental Europe to a "Euro" system. That knowledge does not entirely explain Khrushchov's thermonuclear follies of the early 1960s; but, it does enable us, today, to reach a clearer understanding of those deeper currents of British Romantic imperialism which should have become clear to qualified leading strategists at the conclusion of the 1960 Paris "summit."

Today, in the light of the evil done by such as Margaret Thatcher, François Mitterrand, and U.S. President George H.W. Bush in the events of 1989-90 and beyond, the true dimensions of the evil wrought by Khrushchov in that 1960 Paris meeting, are to be recognized, now, in the profoundly existential crisis of civilization which had been centered in the trans-Atlantic region, during both the 1960 Paris meeting, and in the roles of Thatcher, Mitterrand, and President George H.W. Bush, three decades later.

Today, at the age of approximately half-past my eighty-eighth birthday, I command a view of today's current experience of life which differs, by a margin of certain strategically crucial advantages, from that of my associates in the age-range presently between their late twenties, and early to late thirties. I know that the proverbial guts were already taken out of many of even my own generation during and following the awful Truman years, and, also, most among the immediately younger, so-called "Baby Boomer" generation; I knew that even worse effects are to be traced to the general impact of the assassinations of President Kennedy and his brother Robert, effects which produced the deep, popular demoralization associated with what followed those deaths.

For those of us from my own generation, while we were facing military duties overseas under war-time conditions of the 1939-1945 interval, our commitment to service during those years had presented us, then, with a sense of “immortality” which meant something to us, then and even later in our lives. Little such optimism remains among those who reached adulthood in the wake of the assassination of the Presidential figures of John F. Kennedy and his brother Robert, especially as the “Baby Boomers’” parents’ post-war experience of being “let down,” was combined with the general quality of the aftermath of post-Spring 1968.²

Today, most of those from my own age, are either deceased, or have given up the fight in some other way. Yet, the real issues which we confronted through the August 1971 termination of that Bretton Woods reform on which the hopes of a decent future depended, are, for me and some other survivors, clues to what should have been learned from the experience of earlier generations, learned as a nagging memory within us, which exists somewhere, deep within us, to the present time. Within us, thus, there is the capability for recognizing something very real, which is also deeply immortal. It is a prescience of the meaning of the lives of those who have preceded us, and of the proper meaning of what we will have lived when we had passed on. It is in that quality of knowledge which partakes of a sense of the continuing immortality passed down to younger people, which is the only competent quality for leadership for this time of society’s existential crises, which can be found today.³

The decade-long U.S. war begun in Indo-China in

2. At a meeting of my associates, which occurred on the premises of Columbia University during June 1968, I first presented my thesis to the effect that the violence-prone elements of the so-called “New Left” were a fascist (i.e., “dionysian purgative violence”) phenomenon akin to the swapping, back-and-forth, of party loyalties, between Nazis and Communists, during the famous Berlin trolley-car general strike which preceded the installation of the Hitler regime. The recent crop of a very strange variety of recently elected among certain Republican Party incumbents, such as Wisconsin’s already notorious Governor Scott Walker, fits the same use of the term “fascism” met in the case of the Berlin trolley-car “mass strike,” now more than eight decades ago.

3. Consider “The Two Grenadiers” of Heinrich Heine, as set by Robert Schumann. Heine’s expression is ironical, but it represents the use of tragic irony to promote a yearning for the possibility of a beautiful life. Thus, there are no heroes in a Classical tragedy, but, rather, there tends to be an acute desire that heroes should have existed, perhaps as one’s adopted purpose in living. Soldiers who lack that sense, may turn out to be cowards, or, worse, monsters.

the immediate aftermath of the assassination of President Kennedy, and, still later, the aftermath of the added effect of the “68er” phenomenon, had taken the proverbial “stuffing” out of the playmates from among a very significant, if still, then, a minor portion of the “Baby Boomer generation.”⁴

As Presidents Eisenhower and de Gaulle were reported to have exchanged glances during the course of Khrushchov’s May 1960 Paris rant, a powerful, wordless, but agonized spirit of devotion to the future of mankind passed between the two, that in the presence of an awe-struck British Prime Minister; the two knew, then, such thoughts of the future as I have just identified, in opening this report; such consequences are still resonating here with me in writing these words today.⁵

Take that moment shared between those two Presidents, then, and compare that with the case of what was carried into the following, Fifteenth Century, from the earlier time when Dante Alighieri had departed Venice to the mystery of his death. As we know from sundry authorities, including Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, that in that bench-mark of modern history which was to be the great ecumenical Council of Florence, Dante was indeed dead, but what Dante had planted in his future’s generations, had not died.

Think of that heritage of Cusa by reference to the great ecumenical principle of the Treaty of Westphalia, despite the evil represented by that most evil enemy of Westphalia, the William of Orange who carried the flag of the Satanic Paolo Sarpi’s New Venetian Party into the British Isles. This was the William of Orange who would engender that monstrously evil tradition which is now expressed as by the current form of the British Empire conducted under the flag of Lord Jacob Rothschild’s predatory creation, the Inter-Alpha Group. That

4. Compare the argument of my June 1968 **The New Left, Local Control, and Fascism**, which treats the quality of the pro-violence “New Left” fascism typified by the circles of Columbia campus’s Mark Rudd, as seen as an echo of the famous Berlin trolley-car rioting during which members of the radical “left” were exchanging memberships, back and forth, with the Nazi storm-troopers. Compare the phase of the “terror” in the late Eighteenth-century French Revolution. Mussolini did not invent fascism; the French revolution’s reign of terror and Napoleon Bonaparte did.

5. Those who have come to know how to think, recognize the mere sense-perception of experience as the shadows cast by the reality which pass through the mind at that, or some relevant later time. It is the quality of “historical resonance” on which any qualified historian or kindred professional depends the most for the purpose of judging a situation.



Did de Gaulle and Eisenhower grasp the longer-term issues of policy to be considered, had their intention for the Paris meeting of May 1980 succeeded? LaRouche asks. These issues were then posed afresh by LaRouche's SDI, as announced by President Reagan, in March 1983 (labove); and by LaRouche himself, in October 1988, in his famous address in Berlin (right).



EIRNS/Dean Andromidas

latter is the group which has been the chief, hyper-inflationary instrument of global evil preying upon our planet presently, since Summer 1971.

The question which the past events of the 1960s pose for us still today, in the most lively way, is: "To what degree did Presidents de Gaulle and Eisenhower grasp the longer-term issues of policy which we would have had to consider, had their intention for the Paris meeting of May 1960 not failed?" I take up here and now, precisely that same question as having been being posed afresh by the fact of my October 12, 1988 address at the Berlin Bristol-Kempinski Hotel. I refer to your attention here, the presently deeper, and presently clearer implications of the concern which I had expressed in what proved to be, unfortunately, the concern I presented implicitly in that Berlin address.

The same issue of an unthinkable risk of thermonuclear confrontation between the western powers and the Warsaw Pact, a fear which had haunted the world during and following the Khrushchov crises of the early 1960s, had come up again as the same issue during the late 1970s and 1980s, but, this time, in a new expression of a madness which was being cooked up by the circles associated with Zbigniew Brzezinski's and David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission, as that threat emerged during the run-up to the rabidly reckless, U.S. November 1976 Presidential election.

The earlier crisis of May 1960, must also be reconsidered in the light of my initiating role in what became known as the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) under President Ronald Reagan. The thoughts which had passed, so clearly, between Presidents Eisenhower and de Gaulle, during the May 1960 meeting with Khrushchov, should be traced into the later implications of an SDI which would be, still today, the key for understanding all the Hell the world has accumulated since the trio of Mitterrand, Thatcher, and Bush ruined the great opportunity which Germany's Chancellor Kohl had seized for a moment as an occasion of great, constructive opportunity. It was the same opportunity for which I had worked as what would become known as the SDI, worked from the late 1970s into 1989, to prevent the global catastrophe which the eternally vicious and contemptible Bush, Mitterrand, and Thatcher fabricated in 1989-91.

That raw moral failure by Thatcher, Mitterrand, and Bush, has now become the present, ugly legacy of the now immediately ongoing, hyper-inflationary breakdown-crisis now menacing the entirety of our planet.

The attempts by Presidents de Gaulle and Eisenhower in May 1960, had been echoed by the attempts expressed by my own and others' efforts in the case of SDI. These were attempts to be considered as being necessary, if only provisional expressions of what should have become some higher purpose of the quality



DaD/Bundesbildstelle

De Gaulle's vision of a "Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals," of sovereign nation-states, was expressed in the accord reached between the French President and German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer (right), in 1961.

already expressed in a certain appropriate intimation by the frustrated 1960 efforts of Presidents Eisenhower and de Gaulle. This point resonated in what was to be shown by President de Gaulle's emphasis on the prospect of a Europe of sovereign states from "the Atlantic to the Urals," to which I referred in my October 1988 Kempinski Hotel address. It was, also, a notion which had been expressed by Dr. Edward Teller, in support of what was to become "the SDI" as heralded at Erice, as "the common aims of mankind."

All of those advances in the direction typified by the May 1960 effort of Presidents de Gaulle and Eisenhower, have had an implicit goal which lies beyond the importance of what had been the preliminary steps towards a certain ultimate objective. You should ask: "What is that ultimate political objective?" What had all humanity lost, when the Soviet Union's foolish Yuri Andropov summarily rejected even the discussion of what President Ronald Reagan had presented as the "SDI"?

What we have as the actually proffered hope for the needed remedy, even despite Khrushchov's stunt of May 1960, is typified, thus far, by three measures taken in that direction by President Charles de Gaulle. First, the accord between President de Gaulle and Germany's Chancellor Konrad Adenauer; second, de Gaulle's emphasis upon a system of respectively sovereign nation-states, "from the Atlantic to the Urals;" and third, my initiative for the idea which President Reagan announced as the SDI. The follies of Yuri Andropov and

Gorbachov spelled the virtual inevitability of the kind of doom which the Soviet system and its outgrowths fell into, once Germany had been condemned to the Hell which was inherent in the notion of a British imperial puppet to be designed as the "post-Westphalian" Euro system, or, in plainer words, "a new dark age" for all humanity.

In President Charles de Gaulle's passage from a role as a brilliant hero of World War II, to becoming the more elevated quality of intellect of his role in the Fifth Republic's Presidency, we are supplied a sense of his rise toward greatness; but, our insight into that matter remains, presently, dangerously incomplete on some accounts. This invokes the rule, that the good we do in the present, is illustrated by viewing that hoped-for experience as the fulfilment of what can be evoked as a future prepared by the generations now standing before us. Such is our true immortality among the living. Yet, at the same time, we must add a note of sadness. If we do not sense the immortality of our predecessors, how could we become confident of our own? Here lies the truly great meaning of actual immortality, like that of the great artist and great, and true scientific discoverer, as in the composition of true Classical tragedy.

True immortality lies not as much in what we experience, as much as what our life's work might inspire. True life is not a thing; it is an efficiently ongoing process of recreating, and growing the good, from past generations, by successive generations. Let us, therefore, be good for mankind's future today, as the good which we very old ones might never live to see, but which they should be certain is coming. That must be the conception of society which is implicit in the heroic role of Presidents de Gaulle and Eisenhower in May 1960. What, therefore, is that conception, implicitly?

I. The Human Principle of Nationhood

It will be observed, by turning attention to the work of my associates among what is known as "the basement team," that our attention there has been strongly focused upon indications of the correspondence between 62-millions years phase-shifts in the cycle of our galaxy and the study of the qualitative shifts in the organization of sets of living species on Earth. The same team is as-

sembling an account of the evolution of life on Earth showing that the characteristic of life in the universe is systemically anti-entropic, contrary to what has become, with unfortunate consequences for all mankind presently, the widely believed, but wrong-headed myth of a so-called “Second Law of Thermodynamics.”

Anyone who considers the argument which condemns the anti-scientific fraud by Aristotle, a fraud which was famously exposed as such by Philo of Alexandria, anyone who is familiar with the relevant “history” of the anti-entropic chemistry of the evolution of life-forms on Earth, must be impelled to take into account the evidence to the effect, that the existence of the intrinsically creative principle of life, especially that of the special quality of creativity known to us as unique to human life, is also the expression of a driving principle of the universe.

So, the evidence bearing on the case of the 62 millions-year cycle in our galaxy points our attention to such matters. The Creator is not lacking in creativity; thus, given the evidence of a universal anti-entropy, the so-called “Second Law of Thermodynamics” is simply a fraud rooted in the role of the ancient evil followers of the doctrine of the so-called “oligarchical principle” of social tyranny associated with the legend of an Olympian Zeus, a myth imposed, as by a ruling species of so-called “gods” over their victims, the serfs, and the human beings generally.

The content of the immediately preceding paragraphs of this chapter is intended tell us something of crucial importance for considering the political problems gripping the entire human population of this planet today, especially the question implicitly posed by reflection on the implications of the brutish behavior of the Soviet Union’s Nikita Khrushchov in the matter of the May 1960 Paris negotiations which had been sponsored by Presidents de Gaulle and Eisenhower.

That fact is of special historical importance still

today, especially when one takes into account the pure evil which Margaret Thatcher, François Mitterrand, and George H.W. Bush dumped upon continental Europe and beyond, in their decision to degrade continental Europe then, and Ireland today, into conditions akin to those of the serfs and slaves of the successive four stages of the Roman Empire which have led into the British Empire of Lord Jacob Rothschild’s now virtually bankrupt, crumbling, Inter-Alpha System and its “BRIC” “bad-bank-style” extension today.

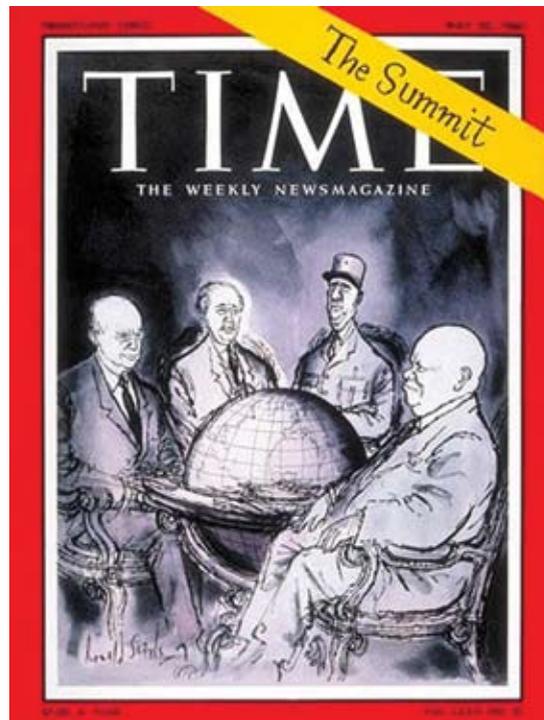
The essence of the criminality inherent in the present direction of British imperial policies’ overreach over other parts of the world today, is to be recognized as a modern echo of the infamous distinctions of those ancient tyrants who were called “gods,” as distinct from the then contemporary system of merely “mortal” serfs and slaves. Such was a tradition which was embodied in the four distinct, historical stages of the successive rises and falls of the Roman monetarist Empire. It is a tradition which lingers in a slightly altered appearance, presently.

That set of four stages lists the original Rome, Byzantium, the old Venetian system of the time of the Norman and related “Crusaders,” and the New Venetian System whose flag was that which the monstrously evil William of Orange carried into the building of the foundations of the fourth stage of the Roman Empire, which

was to emerge as the British Empire.

Thus, England was transformed by the 1763 Peace of Paris into that establishing of the British Empire of the British East India Company, whose imperialist legacy still dominates the planet through the mechanisms of the reign of the essential quality of any true empire, a monetarist system such as the three Roman empires which preceded it, as in the British monarchy’s role as the now ultimately doomed “Fourth Rome,” still today.

The inherent evil represented by, and spread by, chiefly, the British empire’s monetarist system, still



Time magazine’s take (May 23, 1960) on the Paris Summit (left to right): Eisenhower, Macmillan, de Gaulle, and Khrushchov, dominating the group.

today, is to be recognized as a more recent guise of the same old system of the reign of those men called “gods,” over the mere mortals which were the serfs and human cattle of the ancient oligarchical system which has since ruled the Mediterranean and its littoral, throughout most of its known existence on record today. The use of

If we do not sense the immortality of our predecessors, how could we become confident of our own? Here lies the truly great meaning of actual immortality, like that of the great artist and great, and true scientific discoverer, as in the composition of true Classical tragedy.

monetarist systems as an essential, controlling instrument of imperialism, has been the naked fact of the Roman empire in all four of its principal known expressions (ancient Rome, Byzantium, Old Venice of the Crusader tradition, and the succession of the Habsburg and British imperial monetarist system today).

The collapse of the Soviet system, should have been the occasion which should have brought on the termination of those modern forms of “creative destruction” associated with such as British arms-trafficking agent Alexander Helphand’s expressed doctrine of “permanent warfare, permanent revolution,” which was the concept of the role for which Helphand had acted on British behalf. A global peace of the sort which U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt had intended for the post-war period, had he lived, would have been a peace intended to become based on, chiefly, a system of partnership among sovereign nations, initiated by a partnership among the United States, the Soviet Union, China, and embracing and controlling Britain, that with the accompanying, controlling intention that a reorganized western Europe might proceed to bring to an end the systems of virtual slavery which the British and like colonialist systems had imposed upon oppressed subject peoples throughout the planet.

With the death of President Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill’s puppet, U.S. President Harry S Truman, submitted to the will of Winston Churchill’s British imperialist masters, reversing every crucial intention for the post-war world which had been set forth by President Franklin Roosevelt.

In an actually living history, honest Presidents of

our United States must not hope to bring about the establishment of something corresponding to the notion of a utopian performance in relations among nations and peoples. Rather, competent Presidents of our United States, must build a pathway to that which shall become those “common aims of mankind” which are expressed, by type, in a certain sense of direction of development consistent with those innate powers of creativity which are specific to the human species. This must be the essential foundation for such a perspective, such an essential principle of the law expressed by that Preamble which is the fundamental law of a direction of purpose and progress in our own Federal Constitution.

Unfortunately, the evil inherent in President Truman’s support of Winston Churchill’s sweeping overturn of President Roosevelt’s intention for the post-World War II peace, was repeated in 1989-1990. The prospect of that peace had proffered the occasion to bring giant steps toward that same kind of goal among nations into being, but, instead, it was crushed again, as if at birth, by the array of authors of destruction, the Thatcher, Mitterrand, and Bush, who continued the mismanagement of history, to the sorrow of Europe and our own republic now.

At the present time, the particular system which the British empire and its puppet Mitterrand had mustered as the threat to prevent the liberation of Europe from the British imperial yoke, should have been the occasion to seize the fresh opportunity to take that first step for which the time had come, the launching of a science-driver program based on the supercession of permanent warfare by cooperation in scientific revolutions shared among the peoples and nations of the planet as a whole.

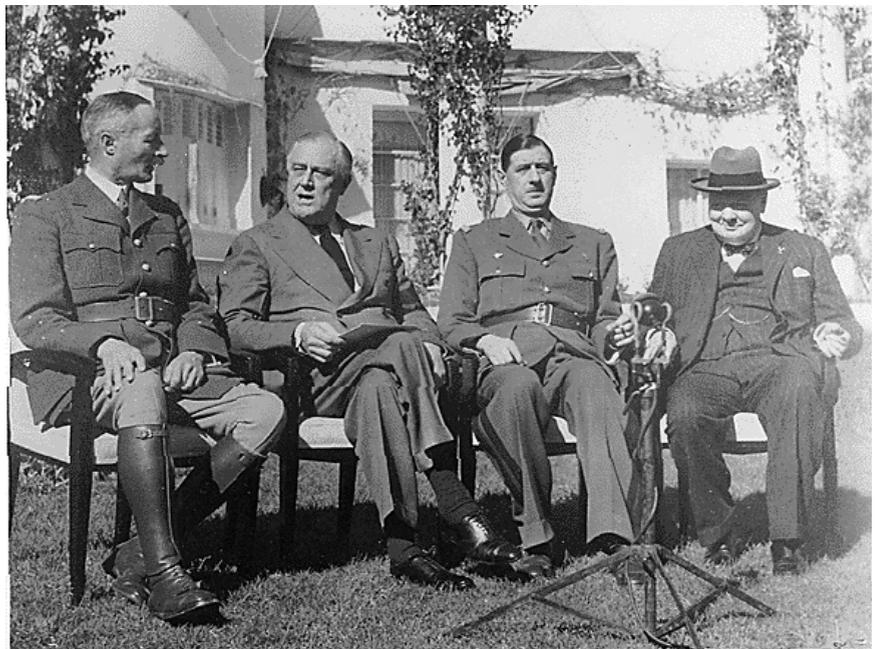
So, we had the horrible act of consent to the scheme presented by Thatcher and Mitterrand, which was backed by a wretched U.S. President George H.W. Bush who was the son of the man who financed Adolf Hitler into power on behalf of the Bank of England and its Wall Street partner Brown Brothers Harriman. That legacy of the partnership among the financial predators of London and Wall Street, had destroyed the hope for a Westphalian system of continental Europe’s respectively sovereign nation-states, destroying the former Soviet Union, its components and associates, all done in a mass-murderous devotion to the Nietzschean fascism of “creative destruction” of economists in the following of Werner Sombart and Joseph Schumpeter.

The result of that process of destruction by such as the followers of Joseph Schumpeter’s doctrine of “cre-

ative destruction,” which has absolutely dominated the planet’s economy as a whole increasingly since the fateful error of the August 1971 termination of the Bretton Woods system, has now brought the entire planet into a chain-reaction form of physical-economic collapse. Therefore, we must now destroy that British imperialist system of monetarism which echoes the Schumpeter doctrine, or we would become accomplices in submitting to watching civilization die in the greatest dark age yet known to history. That would soon become a dark age launched under the direction of the world empire, that British Empire which owns the puppet-President Barack Obama, an empire which has been managed jointly by an assembly of the clinically insane Wall Street, the British monarchy, Lord Jacob Rothschild’s currently bankrupt, Inter-Alpha Group, and that “bad bank” subsidiary of the Inter-Alpha Group known as “the BRIC.”

The “Inferno” described symbolically by Dante Alighieri, has now almost arrived. A sweeping change from the present course of British domination of the world’s collapsing economy, is that which is most urgently required. We must understand the reported, angered sadness which passed over the expressions of Presidents de Gaulle and Eisenhower while Khrushchov was ranting in Paris; this must be understood as having been a prescience of an entire planet’s presently onrushing catastrophe. We should have been made aware of this, in that occasion in Paris, which was experienced by those two Presidents then, a half-century ago. As it has turned out, British asset Khrushchov was acting not only as the misbehaving ungod-child of the crisis which not only gripped Russia then, but it is Khrushchov’s legacy centered on May 1960, which still menaces the entirety of the trans-Atlantic community of nations, and much more, now.⁶

6. The reference is to include the facts included in the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency’s (CIA) 1974 report: “General de Gaulle in Action,” as also from my receipt of accounts given to me personally by relevant survivors who had held leading positions in the O.S.S., and related later roles, as enriched by privileged sources to which I have had access through relevant authorities in Europe.



FDR Library

“The President de Gaulle of the Fifth Republic had risen to a higher level of understanding as a great statesman than the same de Gaulle, when still fresh from his share in the victory against Hitler back at the close of World War II.” Shown: Casablanca, January 1943: Giraud, FDR, de Gaulle, and Churchill.

II. Franklin Roosevelt & Charles De Gaulle

It is a very fair estimate, that had U.S.A. President Franklin D. Roosevelt not done what he did from the outset of his Presidency, civilization would have died throughout the planet over the course of the 1930s. For a better understanding of the continuing role which the legacy of Franklin Roosevelt means for not only the present United States, but the world more broadly, under the global breakdown-crisis under way today, consider a crucial change in the world outlook of France’s great war-time hero, the President Charles de Gaulle who had joined with another former war-time leader in the fight against the Adolf Hitler tyranny, U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower, in creating the May 1960 “summit” which was the subject of the preceding chapter of this report.

The President Charles de Gaulle of France’s Fifth Republic who had played a leading part in France’s role for the defeat of the Hitler forces during World War II, was, in many essential respects, still the hero he had been during that war; but, otherwise, the President de Gaulle of the Fifth Republic had risen to a higher level of understanding as a great statesmen than the same de

Gaulle when still fresh from his share in the victory against Hitler back at the close of World War II.

The General and President Charles de Gaulle who had led his nation in its part in the victory against the Nazi tyranny, had grown significantly as a greater statesman by the time of his leadership of the Fifth Republic. His own war-time memoirs from what we called “World War II,” present us with the man, meeting with President Eisenhower in May 1960, who had risen to a qualitatively higher level of strategic outlook on the world at large, in 1960, than the Charles de Gaulle who had led the celebration in 1944 Paris, approximately sixteen years before.

Yet, as in the time of his celebrated public address of 1958, “*Aidez moi!*,” he had become a leading statesman in respect to the grandeur of his impassioned and elegant humility in face of the world at the close of World War II, but, nonetheless a man with a scarcely concealed European’s resentment against the American system of political-economy. That earlier de Gaulle of 1944, as expressed in his war-time memoirs, had now become, mainly, if not entirely, superseded by the common concerns of the type which he shared with President Eisenhower on that 1960 occasion.

The change which had occurred in him is clear to me today; my view of that change in him I report here, is premised, to a significant degree, on my painstaking reading, and rereading of his war-time memoir during the course of the recent months of attention to this subject; but, my present estimate of the quality of that change in him which I have adduced in my reflections on that, is not his conclusions, but my own, as follows.

In such cases of autobiographical accounts of a person’s role as a strategic leader within the course of a virtually world-wide war, what the author writes as his explicit statements respecting developments, often has even far less importance than reading what we can recognize as insight into the author’s mind adduced from seeing the context which defines the implicitly higher implications of “reading between the lines,” as done by recognizing the unstated context of the thought explicitly stated.

My personal admiration of the de Gaulle of the Fifth Republic, as I knew of him, so to speak “second hand,” from leading surviving close associates of his with whom I became associated during the late 1970s and 1980s, has left an impression which is illuminated by subsequent reflection on more nearly three decades since, a reflection which persists beyond doubt. However, my account

of these matters in this present report, is not essentially about President de Gaulle; the issue is the context of the moral decline of those among leading circles of Europe who, over more than two decades, have recently betrayed the great 1648 Peace of Westphalia by their impulse to degrade their nations, such as those of continental Europe, into becoming the wretched colonies of a British Empire which in itself seems, presently, to be already doomed to an early catastrophe, most probably, as trends go, before the present year were out.

The theme to be considered in this chapter, by turning our attention to focus on these presently so perilous times, is the following.

The relevance of the importance I am placing on the subject of both President Charles de Gaulle’s highly prejudiced war-time view of President Franklin Roosevelt, and the already referenced, May 1960 moment of collaboration between Presidents de Gaulle and Eisenhower, is the systemic failure of western and central Europe, still today, to grasp the meaning of the creation of a certain nation, our United States, whose existence is based on a true affinity with the roots of modern European culture in the mid-Fifteenth-century Renaissance, and which is, still today, an affinity placed at a transoceanic distance, and more, from the heritable political and cultural diseases of a stubbornly deep-rooted traditionally oligarchical heritage within “Old Europe.”

Russia, for Example

For example: the greatest of the tragedies of Russia, up to the present day, has been the fact that Russia, in its official sentiments, is still all too traditionally European, and all too British for its own good.

For example: consider, on deep background, Russia’s former adaptation to the British-created “Young Europe” Communism which had been minted by Lord Palmerston’s Foreign Office puppet, the tragically unwitting, poor Karl Marx, a man who did not know that his British owner of that time was the same Lord Palmerston whom a rather silly Marx considered at some literary length to be “a Russian spy.” Consider, for example, the contrasting, scientific spirit of a later Russia whose most excellent expression of science has been the contribution of the great follower of Bernhard Riemann, and also of Dmitri Mendeleev, the now late Academician V.I. Vernadsky.

The essence of the fallacy in Karl Marx’s beliefs, is that he was a publicly avowed devotee of the same Adam Smith who would be properly considered as not

merely an immoral wretch, but who had been at all documented times known to me today, also a fascist-in-principle, still today.

Consider the notion of that cult of depravity known as British Liberalism, the evil doctrine of Smith and his essential predecessor Paolo Sarpi. Smith, like Sarpi, insists that the human individual is not permitted to know anything but the proposed surrogate for “truth” which is designated by those of those two creatures, and their like: the notion of presumed pleasure and pain, That perversion, called liberalism, is a virtual religion among European governments today!

It was to defeat that force of evil radiated throughout “Old Europe,” that the boldest children of Europe created an anti-oligarchical form of government in what became known as the original Massachusetts Bay Colony—prior to the “New Venetian” butcher, the William of Orange whose arrival in the British Isles was key in crushing that original Charter of that colony, that Charter which was the root from which the later republic of the United States would be established.

Therefore, it should not be surprising to us now, that the relatively younger Charles de Gaulle of 1940-1946, who had been reared within those institutions of a Europe which had remained blinded by conditioning to the Roman imperial tradition of monetarism, would consider what was actually the superior system of government, that of the United States, as something to be regarded as quaintly strange to the monetarist essence of European systems, the systems of both their governments at home, and their colonialist systems abroad. The Europeans tended to show a certain deference to a tradition of error permeating the stubbornly persisting old habits of that traditionally oligarchical old Europe from which the founders of the United States had fled, going abroad according to the systemic quality of advice which they had received from Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa.

Consider the work of three American historians associated with me, the professional American historian H. Graham Lowry of **How The Nation Was Won**,⁷ Anton Chaitkin’s **Treason in America**,⁸ and Alan Salisbury’s **The Civil War and the American System**.⁹ Most Europeans today, even professional historians, remain ignorant of the great battle for freedom which

7. Executive Intelligence Review, 1988.

8. Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, Second Edition, 1999.

9. New York, Campaigner Publications, 1978.

the patriots of the United States continue to fight against the all too European, British imperial financier interests which continue to dominate the U.S. financier faction of our U.S.A.—my republic’s “enemies from within,” in such all-too-British financier’s locations such as Boston, New York City’s Wall Street, and Chicago, still today.

The Charles de Gaulle of his World War II memoirs knew little of this, as is the case with most leading, or popular circles in Europe, still today. Few European leaders seem to know the difference between a European imperialist’s monetary systems and an American credit system; European leaders, still today, rarely recognize the imperialist system of the British system which rules continental Europe to the present day.

So, Europeans, even those misguided Europeans with close ties to the United States during the early Twentieth Century, would, mistakenly, tend to consider American political traditions as quaintly boorish, as lacking the precious elements of “taste” associated with a Europe which had never liberated its culture from the scent of “European” pro-oligarchical “finesse,” and, to only a slightly lesser degree, from a strange affection for the image of the British monarchy: “At least, we Europe-

America’s Untold Story

How the trans-Atlantic republican movement waged a continuous fight for freedom, beginning with John Winthrop’s Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630.

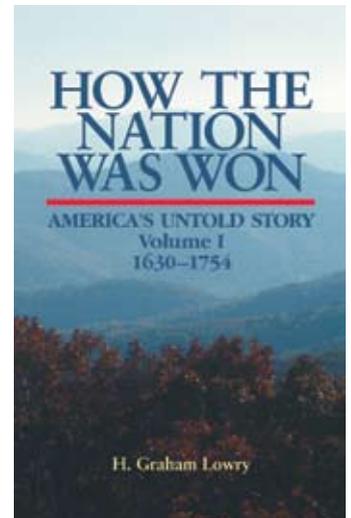
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ans understand ‘European culture’,” which, ironically, they, like even all too many Americans of induced, misguided, liberals’ prejudices, actually do not, in most cases, today.

Europeans generally fail to recognize the stubbornly persistent fact, that the European system of a still-persisting monetarist ideology, is a tradition which marks the nations of continental Europe as being implicitly members of a monetarist system which is that of the imperial Rome represented by a fourth phase of the Roman Empire which many Europeans today pretend to admire as “A Post-Westphalian System.” This includes, to a significant extent, a Russia which has submitted to an allegiance to a doomed “bad bank” called the “BRIC,” the monetarist trash-bin, or so-called “bad bank,” which is a complement to

Lord Jacob Rothschild’s 1971 British imperial creation, the Inter-Alpha Group.

In the meantime, the presently accelerating process of a Weimar Germany-style of hyper-inflationary trend in purely monetarist speculation, means that, unless a sweeping reform along the lines of a U.S. Glass-Steagall model is adopted very soon, the trans-Atlantic system would be probably doomed to go under as early as some months ahead, 1923 Weimar Germany-style.

In the meantime, what will actually happen remains uncertain. The world as a whole, especially in the trans-Atlantic region now, is experiencing an intrinsically supra-national, rising tide of what Rosa Luxemburg defined as “a mass strike,” now spreading, at an accelerating rate, from such locations as Bahrain, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia into what is already a large region of the United States. In none of these, or comparable cases presently



LPAC-TV

The world as a whole, is experiencing a rising tide, of what Rosa Luxemburg defined as “a mass strike,” spreading rapidly from its beginnings in Tunisia, through Egypt, Libya, Bahrain, into the United States. Top: Union workers rally in Los Angeles Feb. 26; right: protests fill the streets in Manama, Bahrain Feb. 14.



Al Jazeera

in the making, is the prompting of these rising waves of protest a specifically local condition of the subject nation; it is a supra-national process driven by the rage which the presently inhuman trends in economic and related policy-making of the entirety of the set of nations of the trans-Atlantic region have prompted throughout that region as a whole.

Therefore, unless the present set of economic and related social policies of the nations of the trans-Atlantic region are changed, soon, and drastically, away from the current trans-Atlantic trend, something worse in effect than the French Terror (that orchestrated by the British Foreign Office’s special committee of Jeremy Bentham) were virtually inevitable, even a spread of the process into the form of a planetary “new dark age,” comparable to that which struck Europe during the Fourteenth Cen-

ture. The world at large must give up its present system, especially its present monetarist and demographic-trend policies, such as those of the British monarchy, or a planetary “dark age” is already in the making for some not distant time, probably even within the months ahead.

The visible immediate source of the danger this represents for both continental Europe and all of the Americas, is the possibility that, unless the relevant governments submit to the message of this mass strike, the mass strike will turn into something of an echo to France’s late Eighteenth-century “Reign of Terror,” or some short-lived parody of what has been named “World War I.”

Thus, one must say to reluctant European ears today, as to very foolish Americans who lend support to either President Barack Obama or the current rash of madmen unleashed, on November 2, 2010, in the name of the U.S. Republican Party, that the present international monetarist system of the trans-Atlantic world either must be destroyed, or civilization itself will soon be destroyed—perhaps, very soon—throughout the trans-Atlantic now, and worse very soon.

If and when that occurs, Asia as a whole will not be far behind.

By that standard, the moral disease which has taken over the United States’ government, more and more, especially since the election of President Barack Obama, has virtually no morally tolerable special political rights to rule remaining to it. We, and our Constitution, have been betrayed. The rights inherent in the U.S. Federal Constitution must prevail, or the United States would now, soon, cease to exist, and all of Europe, too.

If the rule which I have stated just now, does not soon rule in actuality, the outcome of current history is left to the ministrations of the mass-strike process now underway throughout the present entirety of the trans-Atlantic set of nations. The decision to bring that on, or not, lies with those who fail to repeal no less than all leading novelties in trends of practice of law-making and its applications by government in U.S.A. and western and central European policy, since U.S. President Bill Clinton left office in January 2001, leaving behind him what was to replace him as more than a decade of what has been actually the worst sort of mis-leadership in our nation’s history since the attempted British secession by the Confederacy. Implicitly, on this account, President Franklin Roosevelt was right, and his opponents are very, very seriously wrong, now as then, still today.



JFK Library & Museum

As President of the Fifth Republic (1959-69, de Gaulle’s views shifted away from those of the British imperial outlook, to constructing a “Europe of the Fatherlands”; thus, the fascist assets among his enemies attempted numerous times to assassinate him, by aid of forces which were also involved in the murder of President Kennedy. The two leaders are shown here at the Elysée Palace, June 2, 1961.

Already the general wrath of the citizens of the United States is aroused against the current trends of policy-setting by the Democratic and Republican parties alike. A number of influential circles in both the U.S.A. and Europe, had refused, this far, to acknowledge the import of the recent Angelides report; the doom such people tend to bring upon themselves now, is being caused by the commitment of political circles in the Congress and elsewhere to devote themselves to policies which enrage the citizens of the United States, by refusing to acknowledge that Angelides report. This pattern is to be found among, especially, those of relatively high political rank, whose behavior condemns, thus, nothing as much as themselves.

It must be recognized, even inside the United States today, that for an increasing many of our citizens, admittedly at long last, it must be conceded, that God is not a British Liberal. That is clearly the implication of the direction in which Charles de Gaulle’s views shifted in the course of becoming the President of France’s Fifth Republic, even despite what I know, personally, to have been the British strategic asset in France, François Mitterrand. That is why the fascist assets among President de Gaulle’s enemies sought,

repeatedly, and desperately, to assassinate him, by aid of forces which did contribute to the assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy.

With these words just written, I have taken the intention of this discussion of de Gaulle's role, to the crucial matters to my choice of territory, of certain matters to be read between the lines.

The Case of an Ethical Delusion

In the domain of a truly competent physical science, as also in Classical poetry and musical composition, or the work of a Leonardo da Vinci or a Rembrandt, we encounter the work of a denomination of human creativity which exists only outside, and above the mathematical arts of counting sense-perceptions. Creativity, by the very intent of that name, is typified by the production of either the actual creation of a condition within the universe which did not previously exist, or the recognition of such a discovered principle.

To present the relevant argument to that effect, the universe, as it is known to us as being a universe, that universe is intrinsically anti-entropic. That works to such experimentally perfected effect that, contrary to the doctrine of a sick cult known by the name of "The Second Law of Thermodynamics," nothing in the universe could exist today in the exact same form it existed yesterday. So, the great Bernhard Riemann wrote in the concluding sentence of his 1854 habilitation dissertation, "These lead us into the domain of another science, into the domain of physics, which the nature of today's proceedings does not permit us to enter"—the department of mathematics.

The domain of physical science is, therefore, defined by states of existence in the universe which had either not existed, or had not been known to exist by the person approaching the relevant domain of subject-matter. This defined, as for Lejeune Dirichlet and Bernhard Riemann, the principal applicable function of



ESA/Hi-GAL Consortium

The universe is intrinsically anti-entropic; it is continually creative. Shown: At the center and the left of this image of the galaxy in the Eagle constellation, we see a "stellar assembly line," in which two massive star-forming regions, G29.9 and W43, are clearly visible.

Abelian functions for physical science.¹⁰ This applicability was to be typified, later, by Academician V.I. Vernadsky's partition of the domain known to Vernadsky as the principled distinction of the expressions of true creativity attributable to the respective domains of the Lithosphere, Biosphere, and Noosphere. In retrospect, Johannes Kepler's method employed in defining the orbital principle common to the Solar orbits of Mars and Earth, and the uniquely original discovery of the principle of universal gravitation by Kepler, are relevant forerunners of the physical concept of Abelian functions as known to the practice of the science of Dirichlet, Riemann, Vernadsky, et al.

Thus, in the domain of physical science, it is not the universe which is running down, but, rather, the inherent inability of pre-existing states of that universe to accomplish the same work as yesterday. That, as I have just described it, is the functional physical principle upon which any competent science of economy depends absolutely. In other words, the ability of processes within the universe not to "unwind," depends

10. Much learned nonsense on the subject of Abelian functions put aside.

upon a universal principle of creativity which transforms a physical process into a relatively higher succession of qualities of states, a principled notion which, among other subjects, represents the foundation of any competent physical theory of economic systems. Such is Albert Einstein's emphasis on the evidence that Kepler's uniquely original discovery of the principle of universal gravitation, expresses a universe which is always finite, but always developing to higher states: a finite, but unbounded universe.

The same evidence, as outlined by my associate Cody Jones, is expressed by the chemistry of the evolution of life to higher forms and states, in the biological history of Earth.¹¹ The same point is to be made by emphasizing the requirement in all physical-economic processes, of progress in the upgrading of the application of power by not only the quantity of calories-equivalent consumed, but by the indispensable increase of the energy-flux density of that applied power, the power of "Promethean Fire," the fundamental physical law of the universe which Philo of Alexandria defended against both Friedrich Nietzsche's notion of universal "creative destruction," and the fraud by Aristotle on which Nietzsche premised his notorious "God is dead" epithet.

Contrary to the wretched Aristotle, the Creator of the universe is essentially creative, as if "infinitely" so.

In the domain of the economics of human life, this "Promethean" principle, indicates the ruthless requirement of invention of previously unknown universal physical principles, or the equivalent. Thus, competent physical science can exist as practice only in the endless progress in discovery of ever yet higher universal physical principles which had been previously unknown, or, at least, unknown as science, to a certain culture or group of persons.

This function of creativity is expressed equally, but also in differing modes, by fundamental progress in the physical science of previously unknown universal physical principles, or states of matter, or forms of life, and by the kindred quality of creativity expressed by new discoveries within the categorical domain of metaphor in Classical artistic composition.

Consequently, in all important categories of human discovery of solutions, including the actualities of what is known as physical science, and the creations of the

Classical artistic imagination, as, in Classical English composition, under the heading of "metaphor," this role of true creativity reigns within the higher domain of the fertile imagination. That is the essential difference between a report published by such poor creatures as the **New York Times** and its notoriously deadening style-book, and the actually creative poets and the like of true Classical artistic composition.

Thus in the appropriate strategies for society, the expression of true creativity, as I have identified it summarily here, lies, as in the military domain, in "the principle of the flank," as understood by Frederick the Great. It is in the existing, or possibly existing "flank" of the practice unacknowledged by the adversary, that the likely success of strategy by a nominally inferior force "out-flanks" the ostensibly greater force. The means by which that sort of victory is accomplished, is either the stupidity or the mere negligence of the larger force, or the fact that the larger force had not discovered the potential of the principle within which the intended flanking action, as by Frederick at Leuthen, had been accomplished. The employment of scientific progress in military action, is an elementary illustration of the point.¹²

The Genius of Charles de Gaulle

It may have occurred to some observers, that President de Gaulle was not only a general military officer of virtually indisputably excellent formal qualifications for that position, much better than merely a very smart and able one. He had a stroke of genius, as his role in creating a specific kind of pre-war organized force for 1940, and his later accomplishments in the war demonstrated. In other words, he possessed a creative mind in the strictest sense of the term, not only in nominal potential, but in his disposition for a chosen course of action, and, thus, in part, of the same general species of military commander as a Douglas MacArthur, one who chooses, when this is an available option, to approach

12. Among the most useful illustrations of this point, is President John F. Kennedy's resolution, which Kennedy premised largely on the counsel of General Douglas MacArthur, not to permit the U.S.A. to be drawn into a war in Indo-China. Only the death of that President could have secured the U.S. folly of entering that war. The death was therefore provided, and the war then ensued. The assassination of the President's brother, Robert, ensured that competent selection of President would not occur in 1968. U.S. history since 1960, is a rather simple capsule of the range of applications which the principle of the flank implies. Strategy is not a physical design as such, but a use of the mind which fosters the greatest part of the desired effect, with the least expression of action.

11. See LaRouche PAC: <http://www.larouchepac.com/node/17323>. See also **Science** section in this issue.

the prospective battle-field from above the intellectual planes on which the action of warfare is chosen to be fought.

The point to be emphasized at this juncture, is that true human creativity, in all its qualitative types of expressions, is the mind's yearning for a kind of metaphor. Thus, such warriors dwell above the fields of battle, to outflank the problem, as from above, in whatever domain the choice of battlefield, or its alternative, is to be found and fought.

Such is the sense of the mind of the General Charles de Gaulle which I adduced from pausing to reflect on the unstated points of connection within what President de Gaulle expressed in his memoir of World War II. Always search for that which is not explicitly stated, but which is implicitly the indispensable connective tissue which is imparted to the observing mind by attention to that which has been left unsaid: the missing jigsaw pieces of that which was integral, but left unsaid. Throughout that memoir of warfare, what had been left unsaid, but of that sort, took my attention to the process of groping to find that which supplied an adducible integument of reasoning, without which what was explicitly reported left much that was necessary, unsaid: but, in one way or another, it had to have been thought by him in some way.

In part, I was inclined to presume that much of what might have been said in that compound memoir, was omitted for some sort, or another of discretion, or desire for economy of expression of anecdotal material, or obvious other discretion. In more significant instances, the mind of de Gaulle was reflecting a process of still-in-progress becoming, some of which could be recognized in reading the three parts of the war-time memoir as a work of his self-development in progress as he had been writing.

Such manifest behavior is typical of persons committed to a creative, as contrasted with a merely learned development. Such is the trait of the human mind's potential powers of metaphor. Such is the adducible quality of the creative mind at work over successive decades, or under the intense stress under which the mind attempts to cope with the ominously changing experience of living within a period of warfare, whether in combat, or not. It is the mind's efforts to comprehend the process of the war-time experience and its intimations which is the crucial consideration. It is not our experience which is decisive; it is our recognition of the implications of the entirety of the process within which

we are situated, perilously, or not.

The essential feature of human life, is not the sense of mortality as such, but, rather, the question of the meaning of human life, including a sense of the limits which mortality puts upon our own. What will have been the meaning of our having lived? What must we do for the society from which we shall depart, to that end? When our role in society rises to a level of significant importance of the effects for which we live, it is what happens to society after we have left it, which is crucial for the actually moral personality. In this way, our existence begins long before we have been born, and continues with the effect of our having lived on times yet to come. Charles de Gaulle was clearly one of those prophets so moved, and also moving.

I have studied those specific wartime writings of his over months, that in light of my sense of France and his impact within it, after I had considered what I know of his later roles, and some pieces of his life otherwise from later times. This benefitted from the associations with some general officers and other relevant persons who had been strongly engaged with his personality as a leader in, among other things, major events. I refer to the times when I was performing a keystone role within a setting of senior ranking political, scientific and military figures, all of that process considered in connection with the crafting of the strategic organization for what President Ronald Reagan would come to identify as an SDI.

The essential feature of such a personality as President de Gaulle, is an approach in life premised on a notion of an historic mission. Go back to May 16, 1960; think of two "old soldiers," Presidents de Gaulle and Eisenhower, looking at one another, while Khrushchov ranted, as if they were speaking to one another with the instrument of silence, expressing, thus, an appropriate thought respecting the likely future of mankind which Khrushchov's rant portended. As I had continued those reflections of the past months, the evidence from, chiefly, President Charles de Gaulle's own war-time accounts, and the CIA's description of what had passed among those assembled for the May 1960 Paris meeting, "grabbed me" with an understanding of exactly what such a situation as that must have portended for any able world leader, in such an occasion. The clear evidence of the factor of creativity in President Charles de Gaulle himself, a factor which I had come to consider, more and more, as being the most important consideration.

III. Science Versus Sense-Certainty

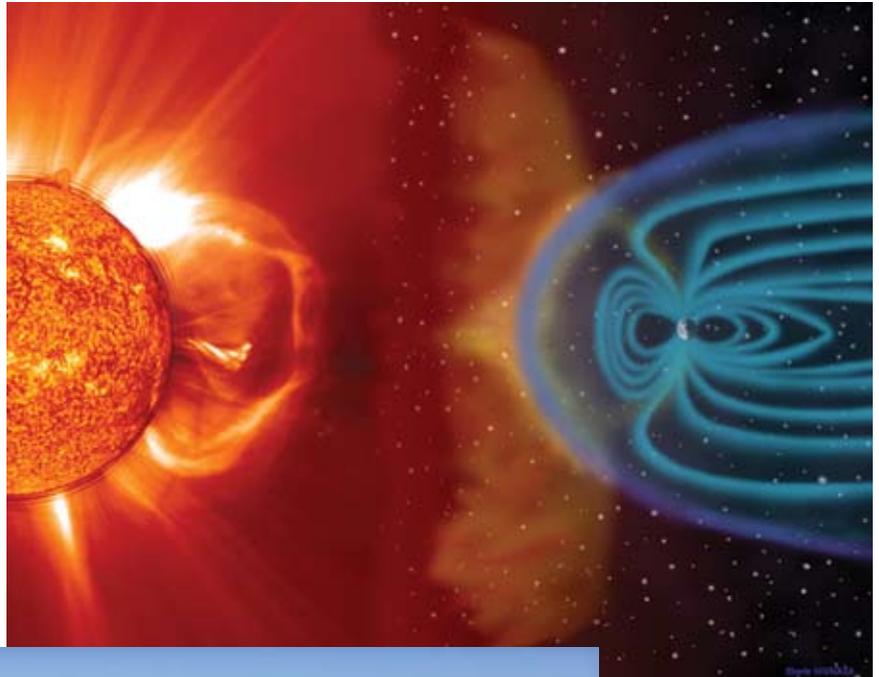
As I had already emphasized this point in the course of the preceding chapters, in any thorough investigation, as of a crime, or of some great historical event, it is sometimes the part of the events which had been left out of the given report which is of the greatest importance.

Often, that is the most crucial fact whose omission may constitute the fraudulent element of a systemic fallacy of composition.

It were appropriate, at this point in this chapter, to clear away certain potentially diversionary types of topics, this time from the domain of physical science, as is required in the case of the diversionary character of the effect of the omission of crucially relevant historical facts about the U.S. financial collapse in progress, before going directly to the core of the matter without contamination by short-cuts of the type of omissions which constitute fallacies of composition.

Consider, for purposes of illustrating a significant point, the hypothetical case of an omission at trial, of the fact that the alleged rapist accused of fathering the child, had been an aged, barely breathing eunuch at the relevant time of the alleged event. That is not of the type of evidence properly omitted for the sake of the advantage of a factually crucial, systemic omission in proceedings at trial.

Consider exactly such a form of fallacy of composition as has been employed for promotion of the type of case represented by some notably still reverberating British proceedings burdening the continuing 2003-2011 interval, such as that of the case of the report of a curious manner of alleged cause of the demise of Dr. David Kelly, or the astonishingly fact-



NASA



Creative Commons/craigoneal

Migratory birds find a complementary substitute for what we commonly consider faculties of “sense-perception,” for states in the Earth’s magnetic field for “mapping” their seasonal migrations. “These electro-magnetic sensibilities coincide with the closing paragraph of Percy Bysshe Shelley’s A Defence of Poetry.”

less argument in the attempted, official British prosecution of the fraudulent composition of the related Jeremiah Duggan case which appears to have been a concoction of the Tony Blair government’s circles. Those are two ultimately related cases which happen to have become typical as cases which persist as incredible left-overs as an apparent reaction to my two 2003 interviews on BBC radio, in which I identified the nature of the evidence bearing on the fraudulent argument used to orchestrate a new war in Iraq, all of which have been hoaxes concocted under the tenure of Britain’s former Prime Minister Tony Blair and his pack in office since that time.

That is to say, that it is of crucial importance in reporting on crucial events in history, that we not permit the perpetration of such a type of frequently fraudulent fallacy of composition to pollute the discussion of an account of history, instead of expelling flim-flam allegations, or some willfully misrepresented actual events, by leaving out attention to the actuality of the entirety of the relevant context on which that false account of history had depended.

So, for example, such omissions of such a type would be a crucial error, even a fraud, in any report on the role of President Charles de Gaulle in Twentieth Century history, such as any report which did not take into account both the circumstances leading into both World War II and France's Fifth Republic, and into the actual quality of genius expressed by President de Gaulle's response to those challenges. Take the case of the effects of omission of crucial facts bearing on the innate function of the human mind.

What Is the Creative Mind?

It has been my great pleasure, but also conscientious, mission-oriented commitment, to reconsider the role of President Charles de Gaulle of his war-time memoirs from respectable distance in time from both the 1939-1945 war, and in light of my own views of his role in the context of France's Fifth Republic. I have proceeded so, with the advantage of the charm of the distance of today from those two most prominent features of his prominence while he lived, but, also, of the deeper insight into all of the broad historical evolution of the trans-Atlantic region provided by developments since the great change in the world system which bridged the approximate decade of the U.S. war in Indo-China, and into the decades of world history since that time. I have given special attention to worthy opportunities wasted by what has been a dying trans-Atlantic civilization since 1968-1971.

There has been an additional factor shaping my present outlook, chiefly centered in the outgrowth of a development of a science-driver program which was organized in what is referred to as my "basement," as, initially, a thorough reliving by my young associates of the crucial phases of the great discoveries of principle by Johannes Kepler, through the crucial role of Carl F. Gauss, and into the domain of Bernhard Riemann and of the great follower of Riemann, the Academician V.I. Vernadsky whose achievements are still the benchmark

for reference to what has been reached by science thus far today.

In recent years, most emphatically during recent months, that progress in scientific and related matters has been considerably advanced to the levels of work along some of the leading frontiers of scientific knowledge today.

The most crucial among those steps of progress during the past decade, have been centered in my resituating the notion of history as located as to be considered from the vantage-point of an intrinsically anti-entropic universe. Thus, I have adopted the course of, thus, implicitly freeing the view of mankind from the mental shackles of a reductionist view of mankind from short-term considerations, that we might locate mankind's very existence, the history of our society, and the meaning of the existence, in the universe of the several generations of life-time of a mortal human individual.

So, within that setting on background, and in that context, in the preceding chapters of this present report, I have, consequently, already emphasized what I have considered as the important kinds of distinctions which account for President Charles de Gaulle's extraordinary achievements in modern world history since the presently clear, relevant evidence generally known of his development as an important statesman of military distinctions during the 1930s run-up to the *Wehrmacht* onslaught of 1940. It has been those characteristics of his achievements which I have recognized as expressing a certain fruitful succession of developments of his creative powers during and following the general warfare of 1939-1945 and his role in the initial, pre-1964 phase of the Fifth Republic.

These distinctions in his case, typify the indispensably creative roots of the distinction of a truly great statesmen of modern civilization, from those prominent figures of statecraft who tend to be successful only in spite of their embedded inclination toward the expression of "practical" success situated within the morally degrading habits of intellectual mediocrity.

What Is Science, Really?

In modern European culture, the unfortunate distinction to which I have just made reference, is typified by the evils which are the consequences of a substitution of a literal reading of formal mathematical "principles" for those noëtic powers of practice which exist

only outside the bounds of what is merely a formally deductive practice of mathematics. This is to restate the same crucial point which Bernhard Riemann emphasized in the concluding sentence of his 1854 habilitation dissertation.

This is not to deny that mathematics is useful, even necessary in its rightful domain of practice. The issue, especially for me, is of a difference between that Riemannian and inferior traditions which had been made clear in a more general way by the specific reaction of both Lejeune Dirichlet and Bernhard Riemann to the implications of an exceptional discovery respecting mathematics by Niels H. Abel. For the purposes of physical science, as distinct from what might be merely mathematics, the importance of what are termed Abelian functions, is signaled in an alarmingly concentrated way in the referenced, closing section of Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation, its concluding sentence most emphatically.

The use of that conception finds its crucial importance, first, in providing a conception of those higher orders of principled physical functions which exist only outside the bounds of a traditional mathematics as such; however, at the same time, Abel's work implies, as Riemann himself emphasized, a method for correlating physical states beyond the ontological reach of mathematics, into those shadows which those states cast upon the domain of what is, ontologically, merely mathematics: *an extremely useful sanitary measure, as also being a most convenient arrangement for the use of qualified physicists*. That distinction lies between that which has cast the shadow associated with the reductionist's mathematical methods, and the shadow which it casts, as I shall now emphasize here.

However, there is another, most relevant, more powerful implication to be considered. Summarily, that case goes as follows.

What may be named, not unfairly, as merely conventional mathematical physics, is rooted axiomatically in notions not far distant from the depravity of the Aristotelean by-product known as axiomatic Euclidean geometry. The *a-priori* premises on which that and related forms of notions of such a geometry depend, are derived from an essentially ignorant view on the subject of the ordinary notions of human sense-perception. These sense-perceptions, however reliable insofar as they are regarded as being within the modest category of merely sense-perceptions, fail to produce a concep-

tual image of the really efficient processes of the actual physical universe, processes which are conventionally argued, mistakenly, to be expressed by a merely sense-perceptual view of actual experience.

For example, in the aftermath of the sheer horrors of the French Revolution and the advent of the Napoleonic decades, Carl F. Gauss had submitted, as if diplomatically, to the fraudulent view which had become, by the 1790s, the generally accepted posture against what had been the leading mathematician of the earlier decades of the Eighteenth Century, Abraham Kästner. As this tactic was expressed definitely, but without public clarification, by Gauss during his lifetime, a matter of note especially since the Ceres discovery, in his role as a leading scientist of the new century what was being covered over, or merely avoided by Gauss, was the issue of what is termed loosely as "non-Euclidean geometry."

This is shown most clearly in the matter of the pained expression which Gauss's old friend Farkas Bolyai expressed in reaction to Gauss's indifference to Bolyai's son Janos's claims to have discovered a non-Euclidean geometry. Gauss's view was made categorical when Gauss added the name of Lobatchevski to the subjects of Gauss's own indifference. The ghost which haunted that picture was Gauss's old teacher, Kästner, the notable founder of an anti-Euclidean view of geometry in his own time.¹³ It was not until the work of Lejeune Dirichlet and Bernhard Riemann, that a modern insight into Gauss's reluctance to take up this issue of the fallacies of the "non-Euclidean geometry" of such as those of Nikolai Lobatchevski and Janos Bolyai, was publicly clarified for appreciation by modern science, in at least a significant degree among the actually witting.

The significance of that distinction between the viewpoint of the actual human mind and the shadowland of sense-perception, is the notion of a higher conception of the practical meaning of the human mind as such, a mind which has become developed, through relevant reflections on its own experience, as an efficient conception of itself, rather than as an imagined sensory experience.

Notably, many of the commonplace psycho-pathological traits generally common to individual persons,

13. Cf. Gauss to Gerling (Feb. 14, 1832); to Farkas Bolyai, March 6, 1832; and to Christian Ludwig Gerling, July 14, 1844.

are to be recognized as the pathological implications of the substitution of one's sense of identity as a subject of sense-perception, for the location of one's personal identity in the notion of the individual mind as such, a mind as being the ontological actuality of the individual personality, or, we might say, "the actual human individual soul," as opposed to the domain of an imagined creature dwelling among the mere shadows cast by reality, as sense-perceptions.

It is notable, and importantly so, to add, in this present location, what my associates have emphasized re-

Many of the commonplace psycho-pathological traits generally common to individual persons, are to be recognized as the pathological implications of the substitution of one's sense of identity as a subject of sense-perception, for the location of one's personal identity in the notion of the individual mind as such . . . or, we might say, "the actual human individual soul. . . ."

peatedly, that the sense-perceptual powers of human individuals, as also do migratory birds, for example, find a complementary substitute for what we commonly consider faculties of "sense-perception," in states in the Earth's magnetic field used by migratory birds for "mapping" their seasonal migrations when the Earth's magnetic field is, so to speak, "behaving itself." These electro-magnetic sensibilities coincide with the closing paragraph of Percy Bysshe Shelley's **A Defence of Poetry**.

Contrary to a stubbornly persisting popular opinion, there is no presently, actually known existence of empty space; rather, what naive opinion considers "space," is a domain densely filled with cosmic radiation, a domain which, in the relatively lower frequency ranges, often serves as an efficient experience of the human body, as, as Shelley's concluding paragraph emphasizes, the human mind, as distinct from those mere shadows which we know as sense-perceptions.

It happens that if we are often so habituated to dependency upon what we regard as the sense-perceptual experience, that most among us presently tend to lack the development of an actually conscious apprehension

of other than the ordinary popular notions of sensory channels. Nevertheless, as Shelley emphasized, we are, like what I have referenced as the fabled migratory birds; we are, nonetheless, moved by those sensory powers of the human mind's potential which are capable of moving large populations' intentions under appropriate conditions. The phenomenon of the "mass strike," as that notion was introduced by Rosa Luxemburg, is an example of this.

The location of the creative powers of the human mind is "located" in those higher domains beyond the sense-perceptions which are the customarily attributed "location" of the efficient sense of physical identity of the person. To say that this bears on the subject of "cosmic radiation," is a useful manner of speaking for reference to related phenomena considered here thus far.

The exchange in glances, to which the CIA's reporter referred in his account of the May 16 "Summit" meeting in Paris, is a fact which, for me, is crucial, as is the report of the initial encounter between Eisenhower and de Gaulle on the occasion of that affair.

Some Very Serious Questions

I would argue, that the most serious of the prevalent threats to scientific competence in these matters which I have posed here, is the quality of vicious error which is typified by not only what is sometimes referred to as "vulgar sense-certainty," but also perverse concoctions of the type associated with the ancient Aristotle and the modern empiricism of "sense certainty" attributable to Paolo Sarpi. No actual universal principles actually exist within the bounds of the presumptions of either "vulgar sense-certainty," or either Aristotelean or empiricist methods.

The most characteristic of the general recognition of this sort of problematic feature within modern notions of ontology is typified by the work of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa's **De Docta Ignorantia** (1440), a work which has been the typical inspiration of such modern discoverers of the fundamentals of a valid modern science as Leonardo da Vinci, Johannes Kepler, and Gottfried Leibniz. The relationship of that legacy to Bernhard Riemann and V.I. Vernadsky, now stands as the fresh viewpoint required for the rescue of modern society from the viciously systemic errors of the prevalent, modernist view of the followers of empiricism. Vernadsky's attributions to the distinction of a Lithosphere, Biosphere, and Noosphere, are the presently most con-

venient allusions to what modern science implies as being a suggested higher category of general principle for the existence of the universe as a whole. We do not “see God,” but we do see the footprints of the fingerprint of the Creator in those three categories of Vernadsky’s, as I strongly believe that Vernadsky himself would concur.

It is the urgently needed attempt to focus upon the ontology of the noëtic powers specific to the individual human mind, which must serve, as an attempt, to aid us in bridging what we know from the Riemannian basis of Vernadsky’s outlook on the universe, as the presently available mooring of general scientific practice to the notion of a true notion of universal physical principle.

The considerations which I have outlined in the remarks supplied in this present chapter thus far, must be emphasized out of regard for the subject of this present report as a whole. To wit: when we turn our attention to the creative processes on which the healthy functions of the human mind depend, we have entered a domain of reality entirely outside the common notion of mankind as being essentially a sense-perceptual creature, into the domain of the power exerted in the universe by the uniqueness of the characteristic of the human mind which is absent in all other presently known living creatures. In that setting, psycho-pathology is another name for belief in “popular sense-certainty.”

This usage just stipulated, does not imply that man is actually justified as being a proper victim of such low esteem as an ordinary living victim of the reign of sense-perception as are mere animals. The stipulation is, that when man is less than himself, as when he is a devotee of such forms of depravity as crude sense-certainty, or a mere victim of the realism of a sense of probably Adam Smith’s proposed, British varieties of sexual appetites for either pleasure or pain.

To restate what I have said on such accounts, earlier here or on other occasions, the proper object of the cultivation of the human individual and his or her society, is the realization of that state of sense of personal identity in the universe which is located in the notion of mind, instead of the still more popular, degraded status of a creature of mere sense-perception. The creative personality is, characteristically, the individual who locates a sense of personal identity, in the mind as such, rather than the reign of sense-perception. Any figure of society who partakes of that development of the creative powers of the individual human mind, must be

examined accordingly, as the argument for several great reforms by President Charles de Gaulle requires the pursuit of the discovery of such up-graded considerations, rather than a world-view according to what is considered as popular opinions.

The notable difference, the distinction of what has become developed as a creative personality, as I have implicitly defined that here, from the more customary, so-called “practical” sense of self in society, can not be competently assessed as of the relatively “practical” type in respect to the distinctions which characterize that person’s motivating sense of innermost identity. In the usual practice, most creative personalities vacillate, according to differing times and circumstances, as according to the occasion, between emphasis on one or the other of the two available states of conscience, as the brutish, or seeking the divine.

That much said on the bare fact of the distinction, let us turn our attention to the practical implications which that distinction implies in the case of such as a great poet, scientist, or exceptional quality of statesman. Consider those qualities of the latter type of person which spell a different world-outlook than that encountered in the more customary public or other relevant case for comparisons.

Mystical? Not for a well-developed mind of a scientist, but mystical to those clinging desperately to the fantasy of blind faith in sense-certainties. Consider the following on this account.

Beyond the Evil of Paolo Sarpi

Apart from the virtually bestial believers in simple sense-certainty, the common affliction of the sophisticated reductionists typified by the cases of Aristotle, his follower Euclid, and the modernist Paolo Sarpi, is European culture’s Delphic notion of mankind’s existence attributed to sense-certainty, as typified by the myths of Apollo and Dionysus. Aristotle defines society as an approximately fixed, almost invariable scheme crafted in the image of the so-called “oligarchical principle” corresponding to the mythical reign of those sometimes called “the gods” over those victims called “the mortals.” That as Aeschylus reports the conflict in his **Prometheus** Trilogy.

Since that ancient time in Mediterranean-centered society, the notion of the permanent reign of an aristocracy over a mankind whose herds are culled occasionally in the interest of maintaining the secure reign over the relative serfs who are considered “the mere mor-

tals,” just as the World Wildlife Fund of Britain’s Prince Philip, et al., prescribes, as did Bertrand Russell, a far more strenuous program of genocide than that conducted under Adolf Hitler.

The point is made much clearer, when we situate the origins of Paolo Sarpi’s deviation from the original form of Aristoteleanism in the fatal strategic blunder of the old Aristotelean cult’s attempt to sustain its traditional methods of population-control in defiance of the great revolution which had been unleashed as modern society by the rise of the great ecumenical Council of Florence which featured Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa’s **De Docta Ignorantia**’s influence in founding the practice of modern European science. As the practical failure of the Council of Trent shows, the forces of the Aristotelean cult were repeatedly outflanked by the waves of human creativity flowing from the Renaissance circles of Cusa and the associates of his great, revolutionary initiative. So, the old Venice’s system failed strategically.

In came a Paolo Sarpi who recognized that the effort to maintain the Aristotelean cult in modern Europe must fail. So, without altering much else, Sarpi permitted innovation on the condition that such progress did not promote belief in the existence of the creative power expressed by actual universal physical principles, such as those implicit in the science of Nicholas of Cusa and his followers. Sarpi’s system was a system of moral chaos of the type of Sarpi follower Adam Smith’s doctrine of universal irrationalism, the doctrine that nothing can be known but the practice of pleasure and pain, also known as “free trade” in men, women, and nearly everything else.

The form of society which Sarpi’s “reform” produced became the fourth Roman empire, which, since approximately the occupation of England by William of Orange, has become, and persisted as the dominant, monetarist form of world-empire of the largest aspect of the economy of the world today.

The case of the role of President Charles de Gaulle is a study of the effect of an insurgency of creative reason, within the setting of the world under the contesting forces led between the two polarities of the United States under President Franklin Roosevelt and the British Empire still today. Otherwise, the conflict is defined as between a system which expresses the principle of human creative reason, and the opposing, modernist form of expression of that panoply of evil which

the British monarchy represents as an expression of the depravity which is the British incarnation of the ancient Roman Empire today.

This conflict is currently expressed in the form of a rapidly spreading, and accelerating mass-strike process threatening, now, to take over the planet, struggling, implicitly, but with fully articulated consciousness, to destroy the power of the British empire and its servile appendages throughout the world today. That mass-strike process now in a vastly spreading popular manifestation among the nations and peoples of the trans-Atlantic region, the lawful process as defined by Rosa Luxemburg, earlier, must be recognized as a process akin to what the leadership of President de Gaulle came to represent in the course of what is commonly referenced today as “World War II.”

Heretofore, the process of the lawfully determined outburst of the specific quality of the mass strike, has been what the social process has impressed on a more or less astonished political system, a system ostensibly taken unawares. Competent reflection on the way in which the mass-strike process is over-running the trans-Atlantic region presently, forewarns us that we must now come to grips with the need for a deep understanding of this quality of mass social process, as from the inside of that process, rather than as from the exterior.

It is not a social process which can be ignored, and is not one which is unfamiliar to our history: “We the people ...”!

The examples to be studied on this account, feature prominently both President de Gaulle’s experience of creative force expressed in his rising leadership to become the de facto President of France, and his role, from 1958 until the assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy, under the Fifth Republic.

IV. A Postlude: What Is Lacking?

In the work of what is termed “our basement team,” we have been making notable progress since the time, during Summer of 2010, when we launched our program for revival and up-dating of the National Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA) development program. The features with which we embellished the prescribed intentions of the original design, included the integration of a nuclear-fission power program, and the role of



LPAC

The Extended NAWAPA: Implementing NAWAPA in the United States can catalyze a new, planet-wide era of biospheric engineering and global infrastructure development (<http://larouchepac.com/infrastructure>).

the Riemannian principles of the relevant discoveries of Academician V.I. Vernadsky as integral features. However, we went much further than that, working to define a series of related programs whose combined effect would be to extend the inherent benefits of NAWAPA for North America into the creation of a land-link among the continents of North and South America, Eurasia, and Africa as the new extension of the superseding of maritime power by land-based high-speed and related structures of transport, water, and power, a perspective which had been already implicit in the great inland water system and related developments launched under Charlemagne.

Among the crucial included features of this program was my replacement of the notion of “infrastructure” by a notion to be associated with the concept of “platforms.” That is to emphasize the superseding of features of so-called “infrastructure” installed to enhance production and transport within land-areas, by a concept already implicit in Charlemagne’s development of inland waterways.

The crucial implication of this replacement of the notion hitherto associated with “infrastructure” was

emphasis on the paradigm represented by the organizing of a national, continental, or global development of an integrated “foundation” defined, primarily, by the concept of building an economy of integrated particular productive elements, such as private firms of production, on a general level of advancement of energy-flux density per square kilometer and per capita. This would mean satisfying the requirement of the replacement of the present world monetarist systems by a fixed-exchange-rate credit-system operating throughout a global system of respectively sovereign nation-states, under conditions that private enterprises are essentially “plugged into” the foundations of a coordinated system of “platforms” within which the private enterprises are situated.

The most notable features of such platform systems, include managing the foundations of economy and habitation of the planet to an effect akin in perspective to the “terra-forming” of a previously unsuitable planet as a place of human, or human-controlled habitation, or of other functions of importance for the development within the Solar system and beyond. Considerations include the response to the fact of the coherence of the



Charles de Gaulle was a certain kind of genius. "There is no doubt of the power of [his] mind," writes LaRouche. De Gaulle is shown here, on his return to power in France, June 1, 1958, to establish the Fifth Republic, and liberate Algeria.

"history" of the development of living processes on Earth with those characteristics of our galaxy which are, among other considerations, functionally related to the presently known aspects of the role of life on Earth.

That is one direction of extended outlook for our nations and our planet as a whole. I find another aspect more inspiring than that to which I have just referred thus far. That is the development of the already existing potential for a qualitative revolution, upwards, in the practiced nature of mankind. I had already made reference to this in the preceding chapter.

Mankind's True Nature

Earlier, I had indicated a certain discrepancy between the quality of mental development of the individual represented by reliance on sense-perception, and the qualitatively superior potential expressed in the concept of the human mind as such. There is nothing essentially unprecedented in making this specific distinction between mere sense-perception and the inherent creative potential of a human mind whose function must be contrasted to mere sense-perceptual experience as such. All true discoveries of universal physical principles, and all great achievements in Classical artistic composition share in common this specific function of mentation which sets the human species absolutely apart from the animal, which is specific to sense-

perception as such.

To make the distinction a bit clearer, consider the pathetic quality of human thinking operating on the level of sense-perception, relative to the superior quality of the human mind expressed, in common, by both truly great Classical modes of artistic composition and the discovery of an experimentally demonstrable universal physical principle. For this purpose, recognize the special function of the role of true metaphor in Classical modes of artistic composition and its effective performance.

Think then, of the sense of relative degradation which must tend to occur when a person who has been engaged in scientific work, is downgraded to a fate of menial chores. It is not work of a menial quality which is

the problem; all must expect to do such work, for one mission or another, during some part of human life. The problem is created when menial work is treated as mankind's fated destiny, as the Olympian Zeus of Aeschylus' **Prometheus Bound** denied access to "fire" to the mere mortals. It is denial of access, that presently increasingly, over successive generations, to a suitable quality of participation in the role of the mind, as distinct from the modes of mere sense-perception, which is offensive. *A person spends life, as the assigned role in society spends the person.*

The proper aim of successive generations of mankind, is to engage actions useful to mankind which realize the rising quality of excitement in the development of the creative powers of the individual human mind. Such work is required, when we are up to it. "Automate" the work of simple sense-perception to conserve the creative powers of the individual human mind for those necessary tasks suitable to the nature of the development of those powers of the mind to which I have referred.

"Geniuses wanted? Become one!"

There is no doubt of the power of the mind of President Charles de Gaulle. Of his successors, we may have certain doubts rooted in reflections on their performances. We should express those doubts, so that they may be corrected; the future of mankind depends upon it.

Global Mass Strike Spreads; Glass-Steagall Only Solution

by Nancy Spannaus

March 9—The global mass-strike process, which erupted in North Africa in early January, and brought down the Tunisian and Egyptian governments within weeks, has now surfaced throughout the entire Maghreb-Mideast region, the United States, and Western Europe, specifically Germany. It is as if the entire human race is awaking from a long sleep, and rising in revolt against a threat to its existence, and its future.

This mass-strike process, noted Lyndon LaRouche in his March 2 appearance on the LPAC-TV Weekly Report, “is a signal of the countdown for the collapse of the world system, the world monetary-financial system, which is in progress right now.” It’s not “orchestrated by anyone, it’s not a planned strike, it’s a spontaneous reaction within a population.” Younger generations in particular are driving it, because of the lack of perspectives for the future.

These are not isolated events, concerning any local issues or leaders, but a reaction to the breakdown of the system, LaRouche stressed. A mass strike movement is not something you can control by the ordinary mechanisms, he added. It’s a process, “like a weather change, which you don’t control, you react to the weather. So this is a weather-like phenomenon, and it’s spreading around the world.”

This mass strike represents hope, and the energy required to kick the entrenched, demoralized political class out of the way, in favor of an actual solution to the world financial breakdown. But, as LaRouche elabo-

rated on May 2, “If the nation-state system does not respond to the demands of people, the mass-strike will turn into an obscene mess, which will be the end of civilization for a long time to come. So therefore, we better listen to the mass-strike voices now, while there’s still time to do so. We now have to offer real solutions.”

LaRouche laid out the solutions: Get rid of Obama, pass Glass-Steagall, and build the NAWAPA project and its extensions. And the LaRouche political movement is on the front lines globally, to win over the leadership of the mass strike, to take up LaRouche’s solutions, before it’s too late.

Wisconsin, and Beyond

The epicenter of the upheaval in the United States is the state of Wisconsin, where the popular mobilization which began with the unions in that state around mid-February, is continuing to pick up steam, and expand. The fate of the public employee unions in Wisconsin, under assault from the fascist wing of the Republican Party, represented by newly elected Republican Governor Scott “Muammar” Walker, is seen throughout the state, the nation, and the world, as of vital interest to people everywhere.

The rallies in Madison, the state capital, tell only part of the story. They are being buttressed by rallies through the rest of the state, in favor of the public employee unions and their cause. Contrary to the lying propaganda in the major national media, the rallies in



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Contrary to the lying propaganda in the media, the mass strike is not just a reaction to the union-busting agenda, but a repudiation of the ruling policy of bailing out Wall Street, while destroying the population. Shown: a rally of hospital employees in Washington, D.C., March 5.

the capital, and elsewhere, are not simply a response to the union-busting agenda, but to the entire outlook of the ruling clique, which has agreed to Wall Street's terms for destroying the population, in favor of massive bank bailouts. Sections of the labor movement which have not been directly targeted—police and fire unions, private-sector unions such as nurses, teacher, and postal workers—have taken up the fight against Walker as a crucial battle for their future.

Only recently, has support also begun to surface from some in the political class, most notably, the Congressional Black Caucus, which issued an open letter to Governor Walker this week, blasting his attack on unionization. This support suffers from a crippling weakness, however, in failing to identify the bank bailouts as the source of the states' budget crisis—and thus, remaining susceptible to the lie that “deficit-reduction” in the form of “shared sacrifice” is the way to resolve the impasse.

However, the rallies in favor of the public employee unions in Wisconsin and the other “frontline states” where the Republican governors are directly assaulting state workers, such as Indiana and Ohio, are increasingly evading this liberal trap. It's Wall Street, not public employee unions, who created this devastating

financial and economic crisis, many speakers have pointed out.

The LaRouche movement is unique in proposing the solution that makes Wall Street pay: specifically, the reimposition of FDR's Glass-Steagall reform, which will freeze the gambling debts, and open up the path to the Federal support, and jobs, which the states need to get back to economic health.

The Teachers' Role

In the hundreds of demonstrations which are popping up around the United States, it is clear that teachers and their students are playing a lead-

ing role. On the one hand, the governors—and President Obama—are specifically targeting the teachers, as the first in line to be defeated. In addition to Ohio and Indiana, where there have been large demonstrations, the teachers have been mobilizing against assaults in Tennessee, Florida (including during Obama's scandalous tête-à-tête with Jeb Bush March 4), and Rhode Island.

The Providence, R.I. demonstration, held March 2, in protest against the mass firing of that city's teachers in February (to give “flexibility” to the mayor for budget cuts, he said), provides a sensuous picture of the dynamic among this layer of the population. Over 1,000 people attended, with most of the speakers and organizers of the event being 30-50 years old, and the students who came were mostly high-school students.

What was clear from the discussion LaRouchePAC organizers had with the students and teachers, is that they understand the attack on them in a much deeper way than simple union-busting. An attack on education, is an attack on the future of the nation, they said. The teachers' entire commitment to their students is under attack. And the students—most uncharacteristically rallying in support of their teachers—agreed.

Two men marching together at the rally carried signs

which said “First they came for the teachers” and “I didn’t speak up.” Those phrases allude to the famous statement by anti-Nazi German pastor Martin Niemöller, which said that, “they” first came for the communists, unionists, and Jews, and I did nothing, because I wasn’t a communist, or a unionist, or a Jew. So, there was no one left to help, when they came for me.

The determination to defeat this attitude is what is being reflected nationally, as people pour into the streets to reject murderous cuts against the most vulnerable of our fellow citizens—as well as expressing solidarity with the international mass-strike actions in places like Egypt and Libya.

And Now, Germany

Over the last week, the mass-strike upheaval has finally begun to hit Europe. First, there was the Irish election, which totally rejected the ruling toadies for the British banks. Now, there is Germany, where citizens are beginning to assert their will against the perceived corruption and oppression by the ruling circles.

When it was revealed that German Defense Minister Karl Theodor zu Guttenberg had plagiarized significant parts of the doctoral dissertation for which he was awarded a doctorate in 2007, and his political cronies continued, despite such blatant fraud, to defend him, more than 50,000 members of Germany’s scientific-academic community spontaneously signed a petition online, calling for his instant dismissal or resignation. At the end of the day, faced with such fierce protests, Guttenberg had to resign from the Cabinet and from the Bundestag, in spite of the high-profile show of solidarity from Chancellor Angela Merkel, and the support campaign for him organized by *Bildzeitung*, Germany’s widely read mass tabloid.

A related, but even more significant aspect of the mass strike, is the boycott by millions of Germans, of the new “biofuel” E-10 (gasoline containing 10% of ethanol). In April 2009, an EU directive required member states to increase the percentage of biomass in gasoline from 5% to 10% by the year 2020, and to begin making it available by the end of 2010—supposedly to lower CO₂ emissions. So far, only France and Germany have done so.

In Germany, massive supplies of the fuel were delivered to gas stations throughout the country by the self-imposed deadline of Feb. 25. However, on the very first day of the “new fuel era,” 70% of drivers simply boycotted the biofuel mix, and filled their tanks

with super gasoline and, when that turned scarce, even with super-plus, in spite of the considerably higher price. Now, stations are running out of traditional fuels.

On March 3, the government of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany’s most populous state with 20% of the nation’s citizens, decreed a hold on E-10 and a return to traditional fuels for the time being. That spectacular slap in the face of the national government was prompted by a mass exodus of German drivers into neighboring Belgium and Netherlands to fill up. An emergency summit was called for March 8, to reconsider the problem.

There is clearly more to come. About 17,000 teachers, policemen, and other public employees demonstrated March 8 in Dresden. When Saxon Finance Minister Georg Unland said that the crisis is being overcome, he was booed and people shouted “stop it’.’ And then, they turned their backs to him.

Public workers’ unions have been calling limited strikes across the country since the beginning of last week after they failed to reach a wage agreement with employers for some 600,000 public workers nationwide. Walkouts have taken place already in the ten western German states, in the course of the past ten days.

What is particularly interesting, is that teachers are not only demanding an additional EU50 per month, plus a 3% wage increase for themselves, but also insist that the state and private industries give a guarantee of employment for apprentices. At present, several tens of thousands of German youth leave school without getting an apprentice job, and an equally high number cannot find regular employment after apprenticeship ends. Teachers say that all their efforts to provide a good education for the youth, and prepare them for later life, is in vain, if nobody provides job opportunities.

Nor is this broader concern limited to Germany. The public service union federation ver.di has announced a support demonstration for the Wisconsin workers on March 12.

As in the United States, the LaRouche movement is actively intervening in the German uprising, with the program of an international Glass-Steagall and NAWAPA (North American Water and Power alliance). The potential for victory is very much in sight.

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AN IMPERIAL LOVE AFFAIR

Tony and Lizzie and Bandar and Muammar

by Jeffrey Steinberg and Scott Thompson

March 7—From practically the day he took office as Prime Minister in May 1997, Tony Blair, along with top officials of MI6, Lord Jacob Rothschild, Baroness Liz Symons, and leading members of the British Royal Family, have promoted Muammar Qaddafi, and fostered Libya's growing political and economic ties with Britain, right up to the present moment, as the Libyan dictator goes through his final "Hitler in the bunker" demise.

By official British accounts, Blair's initial back-channel to Qaddafi was Sir Mark Allen, the MI6 chief for North Africa and the Middle East. In the immediate aftermath of the March 2003 Anglo-American invasion of Iraq, and overthrow of Saddam Hussein, secret talks began with Qaddafi's emissaries, for Libya to abandon its weapons of mass destruction (WMD) program, in return for a full normalization of relations with the U.K. and the United States.

On Dec. 3, 2003, a meeting took place at the Travellers Club in London, involving British diplomat Sir Nigel Sheinwald, MI6 man Allen, British and American government non-proliferation and intelligence officials William Ehrman, David Landsman, Stephen Kappes, and Robert Joseph, and Libyan intelligence officials Musa Kusa and Abdullah Alobidi.

Two weeks later, Prime Minister Blair and President George W. Bush proudly announced



Why do the British support Qaddafi, even now? Think it might have something to do with money?

that Qaddafi would allow WMD inspectors into Libya, as a first step toward Libya abandoning its WMD program. The Qaddafi WMD decision was hailed as a great accomplishment, resulting directly from the Iraq invasion and overthrow of Saddam Hussein.

Coming at a time when the insurgency against the Anglo-American occupation of Iraq was in full swing, Qaddafi's surrender of Libya's purported WMD matériel provided a much-needed propaganda boost for both Bush and Blair, who were coming under increasing public attack for the illegal Iraq invasion—especially since it was now clear that Saddam Hussein had long ago abandoned his own WMD programs, and the war had been hyped on the basis of “sexed up” disinformation.

The Blair-Bush Lie

But the reality was much different and much uglier than even the Bush-Blair phony propaganda claims. In fact, Qaddafi had launched his love affair with London and Washington long before the first Anglo-American bombs rained down on Baghdad. It was soon after the fall of the Soviet Union that Qaddafi made his first foray back into the Western camp, and it came through a pair of unlikely interlocutors, both with deep British ties.

According to a senior U.S. intelligence source, Qaddafi paid Saudi Arabia's Washington ambassador, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, to open a direct channel to President Bill Clinton. Bandar's efforts were blocked for months by National Security Advisor Sandy Berger, who thoroughly distrusted Bandar. Berger's stiff-arming of Bandar worked until the U.S. President's March 1998 trip to South Africa. At that time, Bandar enlisted South African President Nelson Mandela to orchestrate an “impromptu” one-on-one meeting for himself with President Clinton—behind Berger's back—and made his pitch on behalf of Qaddafi directly to the



WEF/swiss-image.ch/Remy Steinegger

Former British Prime Minister Tony Blair in 2009. His “deal in the desert” with Qaddafi led to a flow of millions of dollars of oil money into British coffers.



U.S. Navy/Spec. Jesse B. Awalt

Libya's Muammar Qaddafi: Tony Blair's whole government apparatus was in bed with him.



DoD/R.D. Ward

Saudi Prince Bandar bin Sultan pocketed millions for his role in Libyan and Saudi deals with London.

President. Clinton was reportedly unimpressed. But, in return for his efforts, according to the U.S. intelligence source, Bandar received millions of dollars from the Libyan dictator. And those Libyan funds would keep flowing for years.

This account is buttressed by public records. Ac-

According to a 2004 report by Lyn Boyd Judson, a University of Southern California professor, the Bandar-Mandela effort on behalf of Qaddafi actually began in 1997, when the South African President ventured to Tripoli, to give Qaddafi the Good Hope Medal, the highest civilian honor bestowed upon a foreign citizen by the South African government. Mandela was blunt in his remarks at the award ceremony: “Those who say I should not be here are without morals,” he declared. Pointing to Qaddafi, he continued, “This man helped us at a time when we were all alone, when those who say we should not come here were helping the enemy. Those who are bitter at our friendship,” he concluded, “can go drown themselves.”

Judson, writing a case study for the Georgetown University foreign service school (“A Medal of Good Hope: Mandela, Qaddafi and the Lockerbie Negotiations”), reported: “Two critical things began to take place as a direct result of Mandela’s public statements in Tripoli. The United Kingdom and the United States were thrown on the defensive to explain the fairness of their demands on Libya, and Mandela’s Chief of Staff Jakes Gerwel would team up with Saudi Arabia’s Ambassador Prince Bandar bin Sultan to begin a clandestine shuttle diplomacy between Tripoli, London, Washington, and Johannesburg to negotiate the lifting of the UN sanctions against Libya.”

Those sanctions had been imposed in 1991, after Qaddafi refused to turn over two accused Libyan intelligence officers for trial in the Dec. 21, 1988 bombing of Pan Am flight 103, over Lockerbie, Scotland, in which 270 people were killed.

While Prince Bandar had cultivated strong personal ties to the Bush family, dating back to the period when former President George H.W. Bush had been Vice President under Ronald Reagan, Clinton’s own relations with Bandar and with the Saudi Kingdom were very strained. And National Security Advisor Berger had good reason to distrust Bandar—and his friends in London. In 1985, Bandar had secretly brokered the “al-Yamamah” deal between Saudi Arabia and Great Britain, under which the British aerospace conglomerate, BAE Systems, would get hundreds of billions of dollars in arms sales to the Kingdom, in an oil-for-arms barter deal that created a covert intelligence fund, and funneled billions of dollars in kickbacks to members of the Saudi Royal Family, first and foremost, Prince Bandar. While official records of “al-Yamamah” confirm that Bandar received \$10 million in personal “commis-

sions” for his role, U.S. government sources believe the amount was at least an order of magnitude greater—\$100 million.

When evidence surfaced that some of those “al-Yamamah” funds had gone through Bandar’s personal accounts at Riggs National Bank in Washington, D.C., to at least two of the Sept. 11, 2001 World Trade Center and Pentagon al-Qaeda terrorists, the Bush White House suppressed the evidence—with FBI complicity.

The Mandela-Bandar secret diplomacy on behalf of Qaddafi achieved an interim objective, years before the Iraq invasion and the Libyan “surrender” of its WMD. In 1999, Qaddafi turned over two Libyan intelligence officers, accused of the Pan Am 103 bombing, for trial.

In January 2001, only one of the two Libyans, Abdel al-Megrahi, was convicted. The second man, al-Amin Khalifa Fhimah, was freed, and returned home to Libya to a hero’s welcome. In 2003, Qaddafi paid \$2.7 billion in compensation to the families of those killed in the Pan Am 103 explosion, and on Sept. 12, 2003, the UN Security Council formally lifted the sanctions against Libya by a unanimous vote. The United States and France abstained.

Britain’s Oil-for-Terrorist Deal

Even before the UN sanctions were lifted, Blair was working through Bandar and Mandela to meet Qaddafi’s final offer. Libya would open its oil and gas reserves to British exploitation by British Petroleum and Royal Dutch Shell, and would give lucrative arms and logistics contracts to BAE Systems, in return for al-Megrahi’s release.

MI6’s Mark Allen launched this second phase of Britain’s marriage to the Libyan dictator and his vast oil reserves. And once again, Mandela and Bandar were in on the action.

On June 11, 2002, Mandela paid a visit to al-Megrahi in a Glasgow prison, and began publicly pressing for his return to an Arab country, to serve out the remainder of his sentence.

In March 2004, six months after the UN sanctions were lifted, Blair was the first Western head of state, since the 1988 Pan Am 103 bombing, to travel to Libya and meet with Qaddafi. In the aftermath of the Blair trip, a British-Libyan Business Council was established to open the economic spigot from Qaddafi to the City of London.

In early 2005, Allen made a secret trip to Libya, accompanied by Lord Browne, CEO of British Petroleum



DoD/R.D. Ward

Baroness Symons' most recent defense of Qaddafi was on Feb. 11, in a speech before the House of Lords.

and a director of Goldman Sachs International, seeking major oil and gas concessions from Qaddafi. Qaddafi demanded that al-Megrahi be returned to Libya as a precondition for the deals. Lord Browne became one of Qaddafi's prime lobbyists.

In 2007, Blair made his second trip to Libya as prime minister, accompanied by Sir Nigel Sheinwald, another close ally and a top British Foreign Office mandarin. Sheinwald moved from his post as Blair's chief of the Cabinet Office for Defence and Overseas Secretariat, to become Britain's Ambassador in Washington, soon after the Libya excursion.

It was at this meeting in Libya that the infamous "deal in the desert" was reached, under which al-Megrahi would be freed, on fake humanitarian grounds.

At this time, Blair ally and Inter-Alpha Group founder Lord Jacob Rothschild was put on the board of the Libyan Investment Authority (LIA), Qaddafi's \$100 billion sovereign wealth fund. Once he left office as prime minister, Blair, too, joined the board of LIA.

By the time that Lord Jacob "retired" from the LIA board in 2009, his son Nathaniel "Nat" Rothschild had

moved into the Libyan franchise, cultivating a close personal relationship with Qaddafi's son, Saif al-Islam Qaddafi. Saif was tapped by London to become his father's replacement, and a long-term anchor of Britain's now-shattered "Sunni Stability Belt" strategy of backing dictators and monarchs throughout the Sunni world, especially in the oil-rich Persian Gulf.

Saif Qaddafi owns a \$15 million estate in London, and received a 2008 PhD from the London School of Economics. The title of his dissertation was: "The Role of Civil Society in Democratization of Global Governance Organizations: From Soft Power to Collective Decision-Making." The head of the London School of Economics, Sir Howard Davies, was added to the Libyan Investment Authority board, along with Lord Jacob Rothschild and Tony Blair.

And Blair's Downing Street intimate, Baroness Liz Symons, was appointed by Qaddafi to the International Advisory Board of the National Economic Development Board of Libya, soon after Blair left office. Baroness Symons, who was appointed Life Peer by Blair, is married to Phil Bassett, one of Blair's Downing Street propagandists, who authored the fake White Paper, claiming Saddam Hussein had a secret nuclear weapons program and therefore had to be removed from power.

Symons was and remains a point person for Blair and the monarchy, in their "Duggan Affair" campaign against Lyndon LaRouche, a still-ongoing libel campaign that heavily overlapped with the smear campaign against British scientist and weapons inspector Dr. David Kelly, who exposed the "sexed up" Downing Street dossiers on Saddam Hussein to BBC, and was soon after, in July 2003, found dead, an alleged suicide. A group of British doctors has demolished the official Hutton Report that ruled Dr. Kelly's death a suicide, and their demand for a proper coroner's inquest is soon to be ruled upon by a British court.

Symons' defense of Qaddafi was flagrant, even after the Libyan dictator turned his guns against his own people. On Feb. 11, 2011, Symons defended Qaddafi in a speech before the House of Lords:

"I was in Libya the weekend following President Ben Ali's departure. There were demonstrations even in Tripoli. However, President Gaddafi made a broadcast

saying that similar events were not to be anticipated in Libya because of the sound ideology which the people recognised and valued. The Libyan Government none the less deployed its huge wealth very quickly to subsidise food.”

LSE on Qaddafi's Dole

Symons' defense of Qaddafi was no isolated gaffe. The entire Blair apparatus has been caught in bed with the Qaddafi clan. The British Fabian Society's flagship London School of Economics was staffed with many Qaddafi backers, who were all paid off with lucrative postings and university donations from the Libyan dictator and his playboy son, Saif al-Islam.

Mark Allen, Blair's back-channel to Qaddafi, was not only a paid consultant to BP; he was on the advisory board of the LSE's Centre for the Study of International Affairs, and LSE Ideas, a special studies program bankrolled by Qaddafi. After retiring from the British spy service, Sir Mark also went to work for the Monitor Group, a private intelligence outfit that was hired by Saif Qaddafi to do "research" for his dissertation at LSE.

Lord Anthony Giddens was director of LSE in 2002, when Saif was accepted as a doctoral student. He traveled to Libya in 2006 to confer with Muammar Qaddafi, after which he arranged for the Libyan leader to lecture to LSE students via video conference. Giddens was Blair's intellectual guru, and the author of Blair's "Third Way" ideology.

Prof. David Held, a Blair confidant and LSE professor, was director of LSE's North Africa Research Programme, funded by the Qaddafi Foundation. He was one of Saif's teachers and mentors at LSE.

Held was placed on the board of the Qaddafi International Charity and Development Foundation on June 28, 2009—a month before the LSE accepted a £1.5 million donation from the Qaddafi family fund. Held was appointed to the board along with Rev. Dr. Chung Hwan Kwak, chairman of the Universal Peace Foundation, a front for Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church.

Held was forced to resign from the Qaddafi International Charity board in October 2009, as the result of a revolt by LSE faculty against the deepening ties to the Qaddafi regime. But as recently as Feb. 21, 2011, Held was defending Saif as a great believer in democracy and rule of law. In an interview with the *Guardian*, Held commented on the televised speech by Saif, in which he vowed to crush all opponents of the Qaddafi regime:

“Watching Saif give that speech—looking so exhausted, nervous and, frankly, terrible—was the stuff of Shakespeare and of Freud: a young man torn by a struggle between loyalty to his father and his family, and the beliefs he had come to hold for reform, democracy and the rule of law.”

LSE received millions of pounds sterling in direct grants from Qaddafi, including the £1.5 million “gift” from Saif's charity, a gift now widely viewed as a payoff for his doctorate. LSE also received £2.2 million from Qaddafi to train Libyan diplomats.

Prince Andrew and Victoria's Dirty Secret

By no later than 2008, Prince Andrew, the British Crown's international trade emissary, had gotten into the act, hosting a London business seminar, with Saif Qaddafi as the guest of honor. A 30-year-old Kazak billionaire, Goga Ashkenazi, had introduced Saif to Prince Andrew. Between September 2008 and March 2009, Andrew made at least three business trips to Libya, meeting each time with Muammar Qaddafi.

The final phase of the “deal in the desert” was accomplished on Aug. 2, 2009, when Saif Qaddafi flew to Scotland to escort Megrahi back to Libya. Saif spent the week before Aug. 2 on the Greek island of Corfu, at the estate of Nat Rothschild, awaiting the signing of the Prisoner Transfer Agreement. He was accompanied by Lord Peter Mandelson, Blair's right-hand man, and, at one time, the head of the Queen's Privy Council.

Along the way, a few glitches almost wrecked the British vetting of Qaddafi. At the very moment that Blair and Bush were hailing Qaddafi for “voluntarily” giving up his alleged WMD, two Libyan agents, including one American, were being indicted for a multimillion-dollar assassination plot, ordered by Qaddafi, against Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah, now the King of Saudi Arabia. On Nov. 27, 2003, on the eve of the WMD announcement, four Saudis were arrested in Mecca for the assassination plot against Abdullah. They had been recruited by American Muslim Abdurahman Alamoudi and Libyan intelligence official Col. Mohamed Ismael, who paid the men \$2 million to kill the Crown Prince. The Saudi assassins were recruited in London. Alamoudi and Ismael were both indicted in the plot, and Alamoudi reached a plea agreement with American authorities, reducing his sentence to 23 years in jail. By the time the story hit the newspapers, in June 2004, the die had already been cast, and Qaddafi was practically British royalty.

The Science of Glass-Steagall

A Discussion with Cody Jones and Michelle Fuchs

This is an edited transcript of a video posted on LaRouchePAC-TV, Jan. 26, 2011. Michelle Fuchs interviewed Cody Jones of the LaRouchePAC Basement Team. See <http://larouhepac.com/node/17323>.

Fuchs: We're here to discuss Mr. LaRouche's concept of Glass-Steagall. Now, to situate things just a bit, we're at a point of the utmost crisis, in the world and in the United States. Here in the United States, I think it's pretty clear that almost every state is in virtual bankruptcy, and the cities and states have come to a point of laying off municipal workers, fire and police, health services, all in an effort to balance their budgets. And from the Federal level, they're receiving no help. Barack Obama is virtually saying, "We don't have enough money in the United States to keep you alive," while Bernanke and Geithner are going ahead with a policy of, quite literally, trillions of dollars of bailouts for an international financial conglomerate.

So, here's where we are. You have people in the upper levels of the U.S. government and elsewhere, who have come to the point of recognizing that we are in an emergency crisis, and that the only option, so far as they see it, would be to go ahead with a Glass-Steagall policy. Here's the problem: What they see as Glass-



LPAC-TV Basement team member Cody Jones was interviewed by LPAC editor Michelle Fuchs on Jan. 26, about the connection between Lyndon LaRouche's proposal to revive the Glass-Steagall law, with the scientific research that Jones and others are doing, on the biological history of Earth, and the anti-entropic development of the Biosphere.

Steagall, is wrong. When they think of the Glass-Steagall, they're thinking essentially of a monetary policy. You hear the term "credit generation," you hear "Glass-Steagall," and you're thinking, "Oh, here's a banking policy. Maybe we can wipe the slate clean and start afresh, with our monetary policy."

And that's what we're here to address, because they don't understand what it is. So, I'd like to open it up to Cody, to please give us a sense of what Mr. LaRouche's concept of the Glass-Steagall is.

Jones: Yes, when Mr. LaRouche talks about Glass-

Steagall, he's talking about a living intention. It's not a reform, it's not a regulation, it's not a "tweaking" of the current system. It's an intention to kill the current system, and to replace it with one that is oriented towards the idea that the fundamental metric of value in your economy, is the creative development of your population, the source of all real value in an economy. Whenever Mr. LaRouche talks about reinstating Glass-Steagall, in the sense of separating commercial banking from investment banking—or what really is gambling banking—that you're going to be taking tens of trillions of dollars off the books of the Federal government, state governments, local municipalities, putting it over into the investment side, saving those banks which are worth saving on the commercial side, and effectively eliminating, like we said, tens of trillions of dollars of worthless paper, wiping it off the books.

And getting back to the idea that we're going to have an economy that is oriented with the intention that Alexander Hamilton had, and others had, in forming this United States in the first place.

Fuchs: Let me ask you this, because you're talking about, in the process of this reorganization, wiping off trillions of dollars, maybe \$17 trillion off the books. Aren't people going to be kind of angry about that?

Jones: Well, we know for sure, that the British are going to be violently angry. In fact, they've already sent a message to the White House and others, that they would consider the passing of the Glass-Steagall legislation, as tantamount to an act of war against the empire! Because, they know, as Lyndon LaRouche knows, that Glass-Steagall means the death of their financial empire.

Now, for those who aren't evil, but perhaps are maybe just stupid, when it comes to economic policy, their problem is a continued commitment to the idea that money, in and of itself, has some kind of value, to the idea that value is located in things, and that by eliminating all this paper money, you're going to be doing something which is unlawful in the universe, or something.

Now, what we want to get at, is a real idea of what value is. That value, number one, is not money. Money never built a railroad; money never put a man on the Moon; money never fed anyone. Maybe it helped some-

FIGURE 1
Earth: Before the oxygen crisis



LPAC-TV

body with cleanup in the bathroom or something, but that's about the physical extent of what money can do for you. Now, real value has to be thought of, not in even physical terms; but real value has to be thought of as a process, that we value that which contributes to a process of development for the human species, and for the universe at large.

Now, what we want to do, is get to a certain pedagogical example that we've developed, to better communicate and get across this idea, of what, really, is value. And we're going to look at a particular substance, iron ore, something which, to a large extent, has formed the backbone of modern civilization, something which we've become very dependent on; and look at, what's the process that brought iron ore into existence, which made it accessible to us and usable for human civilization.

So, we're going to go to some animations to communicate this process.

Origins of the Biosphere

Now, if you go back to the early period in Earth's history, iron was there, from the beginning, so to speak. But early on, iron largely resided deep within the Earth (Figure 1). Maybe it made its way up to the surface and into the oceans, through certain kinds of upwellings, volcanic activity, and what-have-you (Figure 2). And whenever it did get into the oceans, where it became pretty abundant, it was in a soluble form, which meant that it was dissolved in the oceans, and it is fairly homogeneously distributed throughout the oceans; and really existed in a form that was not very accessible, or

FIGURE 2

Earth: The oceans green with iron



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wouldn't be very accessible to human civilization in that state.

Now, what happened, at a certain point—and this requires some further investigation to see what really was the change, the galactic change perhaps, that brought this about. But at a certain point, you had introduced into the biosphere, into life, a process that we've come to know as photosynthesis (**Figure 3**): These little single-cell bacteria were able to utilize the radiation coming from the Sun, focus in some way which we don't fully even understand yet, and utilize it to do some form of internal work, creating certain kinds of chemical changes internal to the organism, which produced the fuel source that they lived on.

Now, one of the key byproducts of this—really, from their standpoint, a kind of a waste product—was, oxygen. So as these little creatures are taking radiation from the Sun, they're spewing out oxygen, almost as a waste product, And this oxygen is being pumped into the oceans.

Now as it goes into the oceans, it confronts your soluble iron, and they react, forming an iron oxide (**Figure 4**). Now the iron oxide is non-soluble, and so now, as the oxygen is being pumped out, it's reacting with the iron, creating non-soluble iron oxide, and this starts to precipitate down to the ocean bed, and you start to get the buildup of a layer of iron oxide.

Now, at a certain point, all the iron gets used up (**Figure 5**). It gets bound with the oxygen, precipitates down. So now, you start to get a buildup of oxygen in the oceans in this area. Unfortunately, for these little creatures, that oxygen is still a deadly poison to them. As we know, oxygen is a very reactive substance, so it starts to bind with them, and literally is ripping their bodies apart,

FIGURE 3

Early photosynthesis



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FIGURE 4

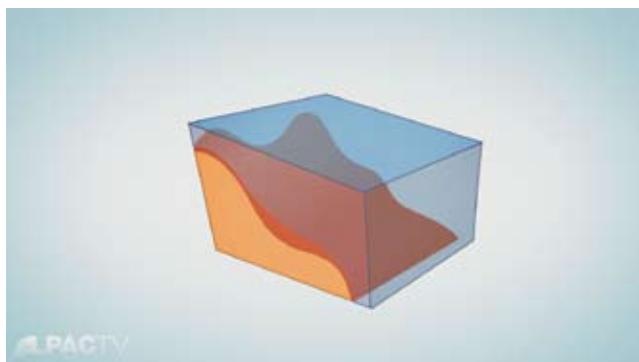
Formation of non-soluble iron oxide



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FIGURE 5

The iron binds with oxygen and precipitates down



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killing them off. So the creatures start dying off, and they start precipitating down to the bottom; you get another sedimentary formation (**Figure 6**). So now, on top of your first layer of iron, you start to get the buildup of

the dead bodies of these little creatures.

Now, at a certain point, with more time, more iron starts to make its way back into that region, either through tides, or other upwellings, volcanic upwellings, etc. Now, you're getting a resaturation of the iron in these waters, and these bacteria populations start to grow again, because now the iron is being bound with the oxygen, keeping it away from their little bodies. And you start again, pumping more oxygen, a building up of the binding of oxygen with iron, it precipitates down, you start to get a buildup of another layer of iron. Until you get back to the point where it's all used up, the oxygen is becoming more abundant, killing off these creatures again, they fall down, and you get the next layer.

So you're building up these successive layers of iron and sediment, iron and sediment, and this is what becomes known as "banded iron formations," which in fact, are the leading source of concentrated iron that we mine, and depend on, today.

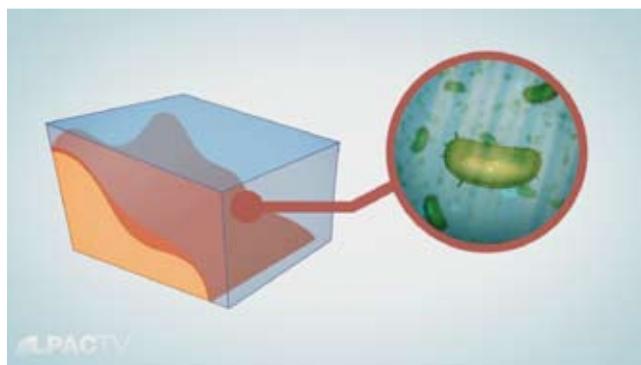
At a certain point in that process, much more robust bacteria came around, which we call now "cyanobacteria" (Figure 7). Now the cyanobacterium not only was a photosynthesizer and a massive pumper of oxygen, but the cyanobacterium itself had developed a capability to exist and deal with an oxygen-rich environment. So, it starts pumping out massive amounts of oxygen. All that oxygen is now binding with what's left of the iron in the oceans, precipitating down, they're spreading throughout the oceans, and now all the iron is sort of being bound up with the oxygen, the environment is becoming more and more saturated with oxygen, and what it leads to, really, is probably the largest mass extinction in Earth's history: where literally millions of different types of single-celled species were wiped out, because they could not deal with an oxygen-rich environment, which sort of left open the gap for the cyanobacteria to colonize more and more and spread through the oceans, pumping more and more oxygen into oceans.

Fuchs: You've brought up this discussion of the banded iron formations, from the standpoint of how you locate value. Could you discuss that a little a bit more? It's clear this iron forms a substantial resource in human civilization.

Jones: Right.

Fuchs: Iron isn't just iron; it also is an important

FIGURE 6
Oxygen killing off early sea creatures



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FIGURE 7
Cyanobacteria: better suited to handle oxygen



LPAC-TV

contribution in steel, and so, most of the structures we live in. It's an important resource for us. How would you say that this is how you locate value?

Jones: Well, if we look at that process, with the advent of the cyanobacteria, that really brought to an end the formation of these banded iron formations. They definitely are limited in their structure and their abundance. So, it's a limited resource. It's a limited structure; it's a limited, concentrated structure that we have been drawing down on, through the development of modern society.

Now, what happens is that, as you start to mine more and more of this, and probably the most famous one, at least in the United States, are these banded iron formations up around the Great Lakes region, Wisconsin, other areas there, which really was the majority of iron that was mined, and then shipped to places like Pittsburgh, where it was processed and then that was the

backbone of the buildup of industry in the United States (Figure 8).

But, there's a limit to that. So, as you start drawing down, more and more on that iron, you start to reach a point where the amount of input that goes into the process of mining and refining the iron, you're putting more in, relative to the amount that you're getting out. You're having to put more labor into it; you're having to go deeper into the ground to get it. The resource is becoming more and more dispersed, which means that whenever you're doing your refining, you're having to deal with a more dispersed forms of dirt and rock that you're breaking up to extract the iron ore from.

And so, it becomes more physically costly to go and get the same amount of iron. So, it becomes a problem: You're faced with what Mr. LaRouche refers to as a "diminishing rate of return."

'Limited Resources'

Fuchs: That's what other people describe as "limited resources."

Jones: Right. At that point, there are a couple of paths you can take. You can take Prince Philip's path, the oligarchical path, and say: "Well, we've got a limited resource, we're drawing it down, thereby, if we want to continue to exist, if we want to flourish, with a limited amount of resources, we're just going to have to start limiting the amount of people alive, to use those resources." So, you push policies like Obama's health-care policy; you push other kinds of austerity policies.

The humanist takes a different approach; the scientist takes a different approach; and obviously, LaRouche takes a different approach. What he's identified is this concept of increased "energy-flux density": that the way you overcome a certain level of attrition, a draw-down of a limited concentrated resource, is that if you introduce a new technological advance into your economic process, such as, say, nuclear power. We move towards a nuclear power-based economy: We now have a much more energy-dense source of power, in the sense that you're able to concentrate more flow of energy, say, measured in heat terms, concentrated at a higher temperature, through a smaller cross-section of area, over time. So, you're getting an increased focusing of that energy, through this new technology, which can then drive your mining process, your refining process. You're now able to reach higher temperature densities, for the same amount of, say, input, you can reach higher temperatures to extract the iron ore from a more depleted

FIGURE 8
Great Lakes iron-mining region



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bed of rock or a more depleted slice of the Earth.

And so, by introducing a new, higher energy-flux technology into the process, you're actually able to overcome this diminishing rate of return. You're now able to access, from a more dispersed form of iron, the same amount of iron, with less input, so that you've overcome this problem of limited resource. And it's really only in that way that you can do that; otherwise, you do start to run into this problem, where the cost of extracting the resource actually becomes greater than the value you get out of having the resource itself.

Fuchs: Okay, we'll come back to the question of value again, but you mentioned nuclear power. Now, in a recent webcast, and discussions and papers, Lyndon LaRouche has looked at technologies like nuclear power, rail, other kinds of things, that people generally define as infrastructure.

Jones: Right.

Fuchs: You know, I might say, nuclear power is part of infrastructure. Or, the rail that you would use to speed up the ability to use and disperse the iron; or the infrastructure of education. These are all part of your economy, but recently, Mr. LaRouche has veered away from the use of the term "infrastructure."

Jones: He actually outlawed it, I think.

Fuchs: He outlawed it?

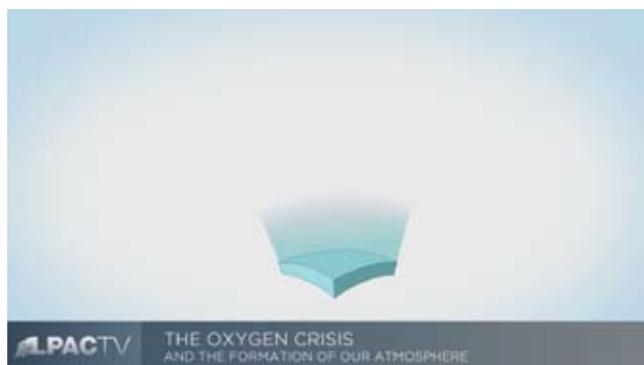
Jones: Yeah. [laughs]

Fuchs: And, he's gone towards what he's terming a platform, or a platform economy.

Jones: Right.

FIGURE 9

Oxygen begins to move out of the oceans, into the atmosphere



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Not Infrastructure, but Platforms

Fuchs: Could you say what that is?

Jones: Yes, definitely. And I think the best way to get at that from an economic standpoint, is to go back to our animations, go back to where we left off.

Now, where we left was, at the point that the cyanobacteria had sort of taken the reins of control in the oceans, pumping out this oxygen, causing this mass extinction of other little single-celled organisms. Now, as a certain point, through this pumping of the oxygen into the oceans, the oceans become fully saturated: Everything that can bind with the oxygen, such as the iron in other materials, has done so. It's all precipitated out. The water itself is now fully saturated. So, at that point, as they continue to produce more oxygen, it starts to gas out of the oceans.

So, now the oxygen starts to move out of the oceans, into the atmosphere (**Figure 9**). Now, as it moves into the atmosphere, one of the real fundamental shifts that occurs, is that you're getting the standard form of oxygen, in the form of O_2 ; we have two oxygens. And, as that now starts to come into contact with the UV radiation again, which the animals were using, coming into the Earth's atmosphere, it interacts with the oxygen, breaking up the doubled oxygen, which then, those single ones are then minding with the other double ones which haven't been broken up, forming O_3 , what we call "ozone." And so, you start to get formation of an ozone layer.

Now, as that builds up more and more, and becomes more and more robust, you have now created a situation, where you've got an ozone layer, which is now beating back to a certain extent, much of that UV radi-

FIGURE 10

The ozone layer and UV radiation



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ation (**Figure 10**). You have this process where the UV, which is very deadly, very harmful to organisms—it can break up DNA, it leads to cancers, all kinds of stuff—is now being beaten back by this ozone layer. You're getting this constant process of UV coming in; it's breaking up the O_3 ; it's reforming. But in the process, it's keeping this very harmful UV radiation from getting down and taking out many of the creatures on the planet.

So, that's one side of it: Because, now, with the oxygen in the atmosphere, you get the buildup of an ozone layer, and you've now got this protective cover around the Earth, which now allows life to flourish in a much more robust way.

For example, now, you have the ability, the coming together and the formation of multicellular organisms, where, if you look at some of the work of people like Alexander Gurwitch—who you've done some work on—who was looking at, in multicellular organisms, one of the modes of coordination, one of the modes of regulation, is mediated through internally generated UV radiation.

Fuchs: Yes, UV range radiation.

Jones: Right, exactly. Which we need to look more into, but there's a definite relationship between the internal UV radiation and the external.

But now that these creatures are shielded, they're able to start to come into much more developed complexes, multicellular organisms. Those organisms are now able to move out of the oceans. One of the leading ways they protected themselves, was staying relatively deep in the oceans. UV can, at most, penetrate about 100 meters into the ocean, so below that, they're

fairly protected. But now, with the ozone, many creatures can start to move out of the oceans, onto land, which now, they have an ability to access other ranges, useful ranges of radiation, in a different way. They're able to now carry out massive changes on the land structure.

So you get that kind of a total transformation of the biosphere now taking place, because oxygen has now been introduced into the biosphere.

The other side is, that oxygen, as we said earlier, is a very highly reactive substance. But, in having been able to figure out ways to use oxygen, internally, now, organisms had a much higher energy-flux dense source of energy for their own metabolism. So, now having an oxygen-rich atmosphere that they could deal with, they're now using oxygen to carry out a much higher metabolic rate of activity, more complex creatures.

And so, because of the introduction of this oxygen, you've had a complete transformation of the biosphere of the Earth. Everything is now different: New species are able to emerge. We were able to move out of the oceans onto land. There's a new fuel source.

So you had a revolution in the character of the biosphere, where it's moved from a lower level, of organization, of development, of ability to carry out transformative work, and has now upshifted to a higher level. We've gone through a fundamental, nonlinear revolution, in the ability of the biosphere to now carry out work, and to be creative, so to speak.

Fuchs: And that's the platform?

Jones: Yes, this gets at what Mr. LaRouche means by a platform concept. That by, for example, introducing nuclear power into your economy, in conjunction with high-speed rail, in conjunction with the extended NAWAPA project, by introducing new, fundamental principles of discovery into your economy, it's not just simply a process of, you're adding something to an existing state, which is what most people discuss when they talk of infrastructure—you know, slap a rail here, build a bridge here. You're just adding little additions to an already-existing state and nothing's really changing. But the platform concept, is that you introduce, through the introduction of new fundamental principles—both scientific and cultural principles—which, maybe, we'll get at later. But by doing that, you introduce a revolutionary change in the state of existence of your economy. Now, all your internal relationships have changed, as a function of the introduction of that new idea. The

way you do everything has changed. And you've created a higher potential to do work, to be creative.

What This Has To Do with Glass-Steagall

Fuchs: Okay, so, in our instance, we have our economic crisis—I don't know if it's of the epic proportions of the oxygen crisis, it probably is—but what does this have to do with the Glass-Steagall?

Jones: Well, very simply, by implementing Glass-Steagall, by carrying out sort of a mass extinction of derivatives and debt, you've now created the conditions whereby you can get back to that principle upon which this nation was founded: Which is an idea, which says, we're not adherents to money. We're, in fact, actually going to free our population, from the kind of debt slavery that they've been put under, through the current monetary system, which is like what you have with states, and municipalities: They're slaves to paying back the debt to the system. So you've eliminated this debt slavery.

And what you now move towards is a credit policy, which says that, we're going to generate credit, to, one, bail out the states; but generate credit which is going to direct the flow of human activity, direct the flow of resources, direct the flow of technologies towards the creation of that kind of higher-state platform. By introducing nuclear power and these things, by introducing high-speed rail, we're going to introduce this towards the building up of things like NAWAPA, where now man starts to intervene to transform the biosphere, changing weather systems, changing climate, changing our electromagnetic relationship to our environment.

So, what Glass-Steagall means is that, in effect, Glass-Steagall is freedom, in a certain sense: You're freeing the nation from its obligation to this debt slavery, and you're doing it in conjunction with the creation of new, federally generated credit, with the intention to create a better future. It really all gets down to the idea of intention. Intention, in this sense, is everything.

So, what this is all about, is that, like we saw with the iron: It's limited, but it got to where it is through a process, a creative process in the universe, in the biosphere. That process also led to the creation of the ozone, created new conditions for life to flourish in new ways. So, what we're doing is, we're saying, we can learn and understand, from how the universe naturally is oriented. We have to recognize that man must necessarily bring his activity into coherence with that kind of process. And, in fact, if we don't do that, then we only move backwards.



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The NAWAPA Platform: When new, fundamental principles, such as nuclear power in conjunction with high-speed rail, are introduced into the economy, then, we are not just speaking of “infrastructure,” but the means to transform the biosphere.

And I think it’s a funny thing that Mr. LaRouche has said that to stand still, you have to progress. Which I think is clear, in, say, this iron example—that the iron got how it is, through a process of development.

Now, we’re drawing that down. If we just continue to act in the same way as we have been acting, we’re actually going to be moving backwards, relative to a universe which is naturally inclined to move forward, to progress, always moving from one successive stage to another. If we just try to hold onto one stage, say the stage that built up the iron formation, we’re drawing it down. The universe is oriented in a different direction.

So, if you do the same thing, you’re actually going to be moving backwards, relative to a universe which is moving forward. So, if you want to just stand still, relative to that universe, you necessarily must be progressing, at least at the rate that the universe is progressing, if not superseding it, which human creativity, uniquely, is capable of doing.

Fuchs: So here’s what a lot of people out there are thinking: People, right now, are afraid of what will happen, if we lose the current cache of money, if we go with Glass-Steagall and go with wiping out these trillions of dollars. What I think you’re saying, is that, instead of being afraid of money, or afraid of what will

happen to their bankers if we go ahead with the Glass-Steagall, that they should be thinking along the lines of value not being in money, as money, but value being located in that process, of the development.

Jones: Right.

Fuchs: Money as a bailout, money as money, in a bank as such, doesn’t have value, because you’re not doing something like this with it, because you’re not progressing.

Jones: Right. The fundamental thing that Lyn has pointed out, is, to a large extent, the problem is cowardice, you know, the Hamlet syndrome: “Conscience doth make cowards of us all.” And it’s the fear of breaking from a certain kind of slavery, a fear of what the perceived authorities might say, if you were to do that, which keeps people cowardly.

But the reality is, that, not to do this, means that, as he said, “you are betraying the nation.” Not to go with Glass-Steagall, you’re betraying humanity. You’re betraying the universe...

Fuchs: And you’re going against the universe.

Jones: Exactly. I mean, we exist, in the universe as part of the universe. But in a certain sense, the universe exists as part of our willful creative capabilities. We human beings are the only thing that we know of in this universe, which are capable of willfully directing its activity, with the intent to create higher states of organization, higher states of order. Where, we see in the biosphere, a natural tendency towards higher states of organization, nothing in the biosphere itself, is willful of that process. That little cyanobacteria wasn’t conscious of the kind of revolution it was creating through the pumping out of this oxygen. Human beings are! Each human being is capable of being fully self-conscious of an act of bringing about revolutionary change, to effect a higher state of organization for mankind *in* the universe, to the benefit of acting as co-creators in this universe.

And to get back to Glass-Steagall, that’s what Glass-

Steagall implies. Glass-Steagall implies that we're going to move away from an animalistic state of existence, where we're adherents to an arbitrary authority, to an evil idea of monetarism, and say, we're going to free mankind, and get back to an idea that says that, the creative intention of mankind is what's going to drive and determine our economic activity. Value is going to be determined as a creative principle: We value something because it contributes to enhancing the creative capabilities of mankind. Anything that doesn't do that Wipe it out. It has no legitimate right to exist in our universe.

Fostering Willful Human Creativity...

Fuchs: Let me ask you something on that. In Mr. LaRouche's upcoming paper,¹ he describes that insight into economics. It's quite revolutionary to have an understanding of economics that has this characteristic of distinguishing human beings willfully acting on the universe, from human beings being a subject of their circumstances and of their universe. And in his new paper, he says that his notion of economics stems largely from his own experience in physically productive economic processes; but also, in his understanding of the works of Bernhard Riemann and Vladimir Vernadsky, who both addressed this question of the human mind and the development of the universe. Would you elaborate more on that?

Jones: Yes, I can go into a bit. There's a couple sides to it. If you take one aspect of what Mr. LaRouche has really keyed in on, with Riemann's work in particular, was that Riemann was probably the first to explicitly state the idea, that we are not bound to a mathematics or a geometry, which is derived from our sense-perceptions, from a sense-generated geometry, as you have with Euclid, a follower of Aristotle: That, for example, as you start to go into the indefinitely small, infinitely small, or as you go out to the astronomical, there's no reason to assume that the characteristics of the physical space-time in those dimensions, so to speak, has anything resembling what we just naively interpret through our senses.

And so, in a certain way, we started to free mankind from the idea that truth, or reality, lies in sense-experience, but rather, as he said, we must go to the domain of

physics, we must go into the domain of experimentation. Can you generate an experiment, which demonstrates your understanding of a certain universal principle, your understanding of an ability to control and harness some universal quality of the universe that you're operating in? So, that's one thing that Riemann did.

Now, you put that in the context of Vernadsky's discovery, who really made this, elaborated this idea, that the universe as we know it, is broken down into three nested phase-spaces: the abiotic, the biotic, as we've been discussing, and then, the noëtic, the highest being the noëtic, the ability for human willful creativity and the byproducts of that kind of activity.

Now, if you look at this, from the standpoint of, say, Riemann's development of the Dirichlet principle, where Riemann developed this idea, from Dirichlet, that—we talked about this with the biosphere—as you move from successive phases, from one to the next, you're always looking at nonlinear, revolutionary changes, from one bounded characteristic, where all of your processes are determined by what are the principles which are bounding, in organizing the internal characteristics of the process. As you move to the next one, it's a function of having introduced some new principle, some new boundary condition to the process, which now transforms all of the internal relationships of your process, as they priorly existed, and this is his development of his idea of Dirichlet's principle, and the idea of the Abelian function. So, that's one side of it.

Now, you take that, and apply that to our understanding of, say, these nested phase-spaces of Vernadsky, the abiotic, the biotic, and the noëtic, and you recognize that they, themselves, are constantly going through these upshifts, to higher phase-spaces, but organized from the top-down, such that, that which organizes the three phase-spaces, or is characteristic of all three of them, at the highest level, is the noëtic, is that which is characteristic of the human mind—such that, if we want to gain the insights into the abiotic and the biotic, we must necessarily do it through gained insight in the way that the human mind functions. Because it's that characteristic of human mind which is going to be reflected in the lower phase-spaces. And it's often in the way that it's reflected in the lower ones, where many of the paradoxes in those phase-spaces arise.

And it's really only, that we can we resolve those paradoxes, if we, in a sense, can step outside of that domain itself, and see them in light of the creative principle of the human mind, which is really the principle which is

1. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. "Our U.S.A., Our Traitors & today's British Empire: The Crucial Atlantic Triangle," *EIR*, Feb. 11, 2011 (<http://tiny.cc/fogzx>).

characteristically bounding the universe as a whole.

And so, it's this kind of idea, of moving away from a commitment, again, a certain kind of a slavery to the senses, and towards an idea, that that which really is ontologically true, that which has real ontological substance in this universe, is not material, as we can touch it, taste it, see it, smell it, etc., but what is ontologically existent, is that which is characteristic of creative mind. And that it's through insight into creative mind that we gain insight into how man can further enhance and control, the other subsumed phase-spaces of this universe.

And that becomes economics, that becomes the real *fun* side of economics, the human side of economics.

Fuchs: Yes, I think that's what Lyndon LaRouche has discussed a lot, with the question of culture.

Jones: Exactly.

Fuchs: That, if you're considering, how do you as a society, promote the development of the discoveries of principle, that reflect themselves in increasing energy-flux density, reflect them in higher platforms, or higher states of existence, higher conditions of life, that you are looking for certain material conditions, that support that, the things which have previously been discussed as infrastructure—the rail, the soft infrastructure, your education, health care, these things. But your intention is not this material stuff. Your intention is, an unseeable principle of the development of the mind, and the development of ideas, none of which is something that you can write down, or even document as such.

You have, in musical composition, the idea that the composition doesn't live on the page, it lives in the mind of the composer, and in the mind of the competent performer.

Jones: Right.

...Or Succumbing to Jacobin Chaos

Fuchs: And that's what you're discussing when you're discussing economics.

Jones: Yes, exactly. That's the substance of it. And that's, I think, ultimately where the discussion has to go. I mean, this is what, I know, Mr. LaRouche is fighting with, daily—getting this across to the population, getting it across to us: Of recognizing that mind, the creative human mind, *is* the substance of value in this universe, and you have to constantly be fighting to figure out how to develop that, how to recognize it.

And as you said, it's not something which is going

to come through, in any literal utterance, or any literal interaction with something, but it's always that which is in between, that which is generating the paradoxes as they're presented to our senses.

And yes, I think that's where the fight needs to go: Otherwise, what's our alternative? We see it, as Mr. LaRouche pointed out, with this Tucson incident. This was not just a single event, in a vacuum, but what was represented in Tucson, was really just an expression of the characteristic dynamic of what we have in society today, a nihilistic society.

Fuchs: Especially of that generation: You have the 15- to 25-year-old generation; they've had George Bush and Barack Obama leading their country for most of their adult, sentient life, and these guys don't have a sense of identity where there's much value to anything. So you have, potentially, a 25% of that age-grouping that could break forth in some sort of incident like in Tucson, and this is what Lyndon LaRouche is describing as the potential for a French Revolution-type chaos in response to the present crisis, unless you have the appropriate leadership come in.

Jones: Right, and you get Glass-Steagall.

Fuchs: And, unless you have Glass-Steagall.

Jones: Because Glass-Steagall means, putting people to work, giving the nation a mission, taking young people, training them in skills, to be part of the NAWAPA buildup, and it means, changing the culture of the United States, by giving it an identity, an identity which says, "We're going to do, now, what Franklin Roosevelt had intended at the end of World War II. We're going to lead the development of the world, towards a higher state of existence."

With that, you start to bring in an identity to the population of the United States, which is an identity of an immortal human being, one which says, "My identity is not in what I consume, my identity is not in my opinions, my identity is in, what am I going to do with my life while I'm here, which is going to contribute to this process of development, contribute to the development of mankind?" And Glass-Steagall and the NAWAPA, and the credit policy that goes along with that, open that up.

Fuchs: Good. Well, I think that's a substantial coverage on that area for today.

Jones: And there'll definitely be many more discussions of this type to follow.

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LYNDON LAROCHE— LEARN FROM NAWAPA: MIND OR BODY?

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

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INTERVIEW: DR. YUANXI WAN

China's Ambitious Path To Fusion Power

Dr. Yuanxi Wan is the Dean of the School of Nuclear Science and Technology at the University of Science and Technology in Hefei, Anhui Province, People's Republic of China. He is an Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences at its Institute of Plasma Physics in Hefei, where he has worked for more than 35 years. Dr. Wan is a pioneer in China's thermonuclear fusion program, described as the "mastermind" behind China's Experimental Advanced Superconducting Tokamak (EAST), the first fully superconducting tokamak in the world. On Jan. 9, 2009, he received, on behalf of the EAST team, China's State Top Scientific and Technological Award from Premier Wen Jiabao.

Dr. Wan was appointed the chair of the ITER Science and Technology Advisory Committee in May 2010. He brings decades of experience, and an engaging sense of humor, to the international fusion development effort.

He was interviewed by EIR Technology Editor, Marsha Freeman on Dec. 1, 2010, during the annual



EIRNS/Marsha Freeman

meeting in Washington, D.C., of Fusion Power Associates.

EIR: Could you tell us a little bit about yourself?

Wan: My generation is a little different than the younger generation. We suffered when I was a university student. When the so-called Cultural Revolution happened, I was at Beijing University, the highest quality university in China. But fortunately, before I graduated from the university, the Cultural Revolution stopped, and we returned to a normal situation.

EIR: What were you studying at the university?

Wan: Physics. When I graduated, I became a graduate student, also at Beijing University, but unfortunately, I was some kind of a "dangerous person," as part of the intelligentsia, because if you have independent ideas, you can see things and make judgments, by yourself. So, at that time, I "got a chance" to go to the big mountain area, near Tibet, in the underdeveloped area. And my wife, also from Beijing University, went to this

mountain area. I became a worker, a farmer, and it lasted more than three years.

When the Cultural Revolution ended, the government realized that the intelligent person is very important, very useful. I had many classmates in Beijing, in the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and working in some institutes. Immediately, they, these classmates, introduced the fact that Dr. Wan is still in the big mountain area as a worker. When the Chinese Academy Sinica wanted to promote fusion research, immediately they sent an invitation to me, asking me to come to the Chinese Academy Sinica.

EIR: What year was that, that you went to Beijing?

Wan: In 1973. I went to the capital city of Anhui Province, Hefei, not Beijing. At that time, in Beijing City, it was very difficult to get rights as a citizen, because the government controlled the level of population. The Chinese Academy Sinica wanted to promote fusion research, but they could not set up a new institute in Beijing. So the Beijing Institute of Physics took the responsibility to found a new division in the city of Hefei. In 1973, I came back from the big mountain area, to the city of Hefei.

EIR: And you are still there?

Wan: Yes, until now. For almost 40 years, I was fortunate to work on magnetic fusion research.

Opening the Door to China

EIR: At that time, it must have started as a very small program.

Wan: In 1973, this was a new institute. I had the opportunity to join this special group, to set up a new institute. We learned a lot of things from Russia, from the U.S., from other countries. At the beginning, I did not know what a tokamak was! I also didn't know what a plasma is. Because, when I was a graduate student, there was no plasma, just a theory. I majored in nuclear theory, and there was no special [study of] plasma for fusion.

The Chinese Academy Sinica's tradition is more open [than the Academy of Sciences]. It gives people more freedom, in this environment. Other organizations are sometimes more conservative, because they emphasize the political situation, and so on. But the Chinese Academy Sinica emphasizes doing scientific research. And worldwide, without international ex-

change and knowing other scientists, you cannot promote scientific research and accomplish a more rapid development.

My personal opinion is that former Chairman Deng Xiaoping, the chairman of our government, made the very important decision to open the door of China.

EIR: How did this new policy affect the fusion program, and your research?

Wan: The whole of China changed. After I worked at the Institute of Plasma Physics in Hefei, I had the chance to visit other countries. First, I visited Germany. In 1983, I had the chance to visit the U.S., in Austin, Texas, at the Fusion Research Center, to do experiments on the Texas Tokamak machine, TEXT. I worked in Austin for more than two years. This was an opportunity for me to learn a lot of things. At that time, there was a big difference between China and the U.S., and between China and Europe.

EIR: At that time, did China have any experimental fusion facilities?

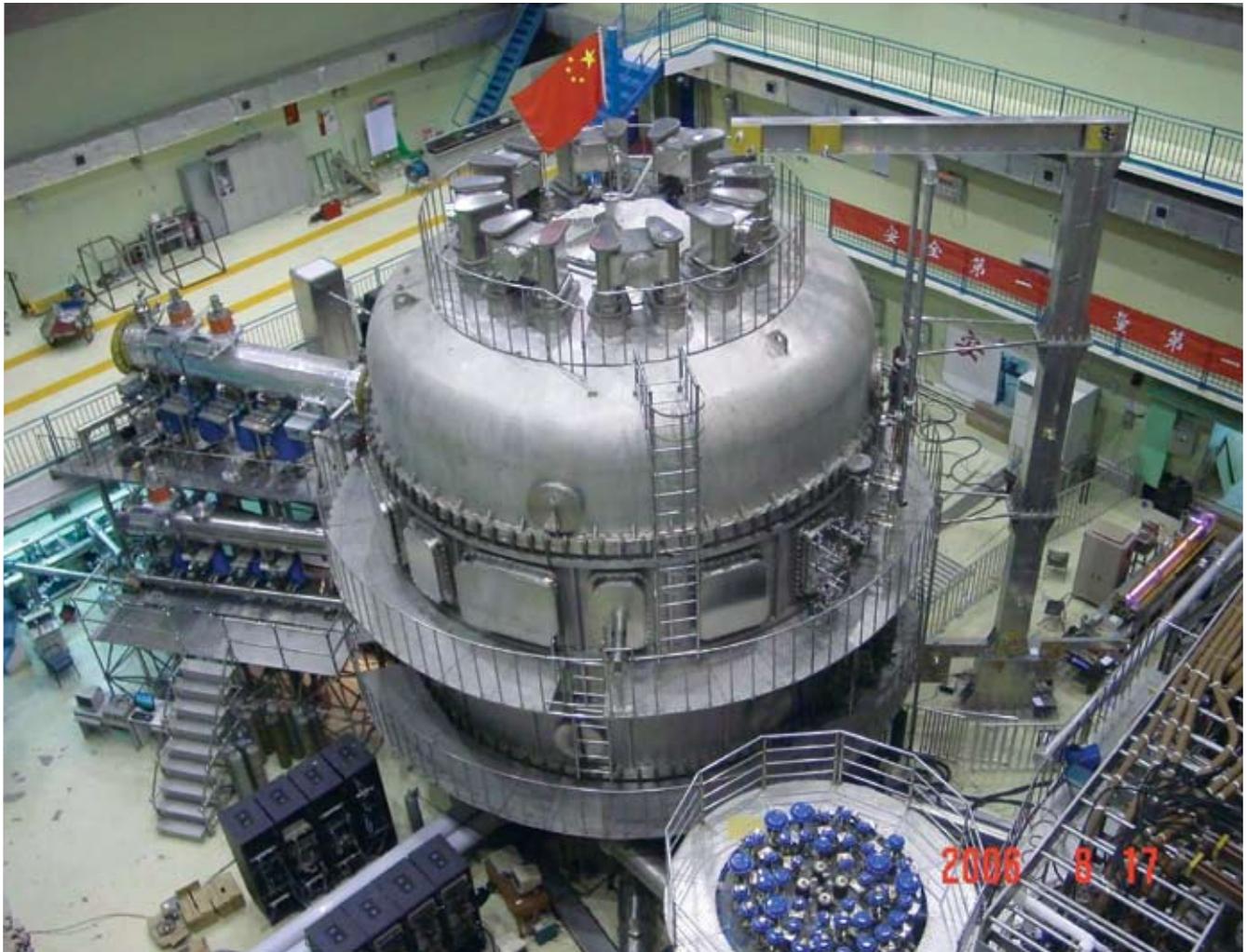
Wan: Yes, a small tokamak, in Beijing. We had the CT-6—China Tokamak-6, at the Beijing Institute of Physics. A special group worked on this. The people in our Institute in Hefei learned a lot from this Institute. We grew very quickly, and that special group in our Institute became much larger than the group in Beijing. Also, we designed and built a small tokamak, that we called HT-6; and then, the HT-6B, and HT-6F, two small tokamaks. We did it ourselves: designing, fabricating, and assembling this tokamak.

So, from the time that China opened the door, our Institute had the chance to communicate, and exchange information with other institutes abroad.

Compared to the young generation, I am unlucky. Compared with the old generation, I'm lucky.

EIR: Why is that?

Wan: Because the young generation right now, doesn't need to go to the countryside, they never suffered the Cultural Revolution. [I am lucky], compared to the older generation, [when] some people could *not* do scientific research during the Cultural Revolution. And after the Cultural Revolution, time passed, and they were older, and some died. So many people.



ITER

China's Experimental Advanced Superconducting Tokamak (EAST), above, was the first fully superconducting tokamak in the world. Mastering superconducting magnet technology is crucial for the success of the international ITER fusion project.

EIR: How did fusion research in China progress?

Wan: Our Institute grew very quickly; also, fusion research, overall, in China. From the small project, developed a medium-sized program. Then, China was able to join the ITER [International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor] project [in 2003].

EIR: Your frontier fusion project now is the Experimental Advanced Superconducting Tokamak, or EAST. It is my understanding that this was the world's first fully superconducting tokamak. In 2009, I visited the KSTAR superconducting tokamak in South Korea, which is newer, but yours was first.

Wan: Thank you. You remember! We collaborate, exchange, support, and compete with each other.

Toward a Superconducting Tokamak

EIR: What was your reason for building EAST? What were your goals?

Wan: Our Institute developed very openly. We learned a lot from the U.S., and also from Russia. We realized that for the tokamak, this device, the final goal must be fusion energy. At that time, fusion research on tokamaks had already made significant progress. For example, on the D3-D, JET [Joint European Torus], TFTR (Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor). But still the tokamak, even with this significant progress, still is not a real fusion energy device, because although the tokamak has gotten to the burning plasma condition for fusion power, it is temporary, for only very short time.

For example, on the JET, even though it made significant progress, we say this is a scientific demonstration. Just three shots using hydrogen and deuterium [fuel] were used to produce the fusion reaction, to get a maximum of fusion power, of about 16 megawatts. But only with a few shots, and each shot lasts only a few seconds. This is not real fusion energy. But it is significant progress, because it got to the real fusion reaction, but it was only temporary.

If you want to go to real fusion energy, you must prolong this discharge even more, and go to a steady state. If the tokamak can go to the burning state in a steady-state condition, then you can produce a lot of fusion energy. Our Institute said we must make a contribution to this final purpose. What kind of technical path can we take to a superconducting tokamak?

At that time, we had already imported, shipped, the first superconducting tokamak, the T-7, from the Kurchatov Institute [in Russia] to our Institute.

EIR: You brought the Russian tokamak to China?

Wan: Yes, because the T-7 was the first superconducting tokamak in the world. But it is not fully superconducting—just a part of the magnet was made of superconducting material. It was the toroidal magnet that was superconducting, but the others are normal. It was the first tokamak to demonstrate that superconducting technology can be used on the tokamak magnetic-confinement device. This was very useful. But this machine in Russia was used just for engineering testing, just to gain experience on how to use superconducting magnets on the tokamak.

EIR: They were not concerned with producing fusion energy? It was just for testing?

Wan: It is a small machine. Even for physics experiments, its capability is poor. When the Russian situation changed quickly, when the Soviet Union collapsed, everything was stopped, including some fusion research. This machine was in the garbage. So we discussed this with the Kurchatov Institute, and we shipped this machine to our Institute, because in China, there was not enough of a budget to support fusion research.

China did not have enough money to support fusion research, but we were able to use the used equipment from France and Russia, and we shipped this used equipment to our Institute and worked on it. It was

maintained, reassembled, and so on. It was [made up of] a huge number of components, and was very dirty! It was totally unusable. This was a way of training for us. Even though the quality of the equipment was very poor, in our workshop, the scientists and technicians worked together, and we cleaned every component. We reassembled all of the equipment. We learned a lot about the tokamak.

It was a difficult time, because it was very difficult for our Institute to get budget support for fusion research. So we used our good relationship with foreign countries, and fusion laboratories, to get used equipment.

EIR: When was this?

Wan: We shipped the [Russian tokamak] in 1990, and, in 1994, reassembled it ourselves in our workshop, and we started experiments. So the first fully superconducting tokamak today is the HT-7, which had originally been the T-7 in the Kurchatov Institute.

EIR: Why did you rename it the Hefei tokamak?

Wan: We modified the vacuum chamber, and modified other components, and just kept the superconducting toroidal field magnet. We did a lot of experiments on this machine. At the same time, significant progress had been achieved [on other machines], and we realized that a superconducting tokamak should make more of a contribution for a fusion reactor. Because to go to a real steady-state operation of a tokamak, you must get to full superconducting [operation] which means including the poloidal magnet. So we decided to design a full superconducting tokamak.

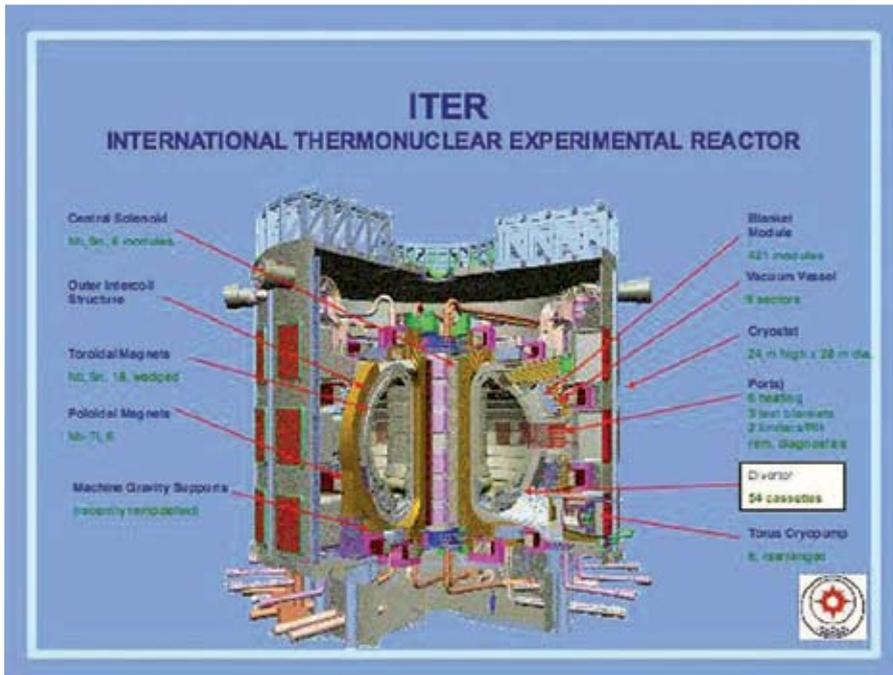
EIR: When did the government approve the EAST project?

Wan: In 1997. Once they made the decision, we decided to design an advanced configuration in the full superconducting tokamak. This means that the plasma cross-section is elongated, in a “D” shape. The TFTR and JT-60 have a plasma cross-section which is a circle, but the JET is elongated, and is more advanced. This design is very similar to ITER. We made these decisions: one, for the superconducting tokamak, and second, with an advanced configuration.

Freedom To Collaborate

EIR: So your design did not depend upon the final design of ITER. You felt that, in any case, this was the

FIGURE 1



ITER will be built over the next decade with contributions from Russia, the United States, Europe, Japan, South Korea, India, and China.

pathway to follow?

Wan: Yes. But we learned a lot of things from the Princeton Plasma Physics Lab TPX [Tokamak Physics Experiment work]. George Neilson was the manager of that superconducting tokamak. Unfortunately, the U.S. spent some money for a few years, and then stopped. Also, people from the Kurchatov Institute, about 100, came to work at our Institute, engineers and scientists. We all worked at our lab, together. It was totally international. Fortunately, because magnetic fusion is a totally peaceful project, there is a lot of freedom for the exchange of ideas and ability to communicate with each other. It is very open, which promotes the research, which can then move forward quickly.

When we proposed our EAST project to the central government, there was competition with other projects. So we improved our design, and argued many points to improve our design. Finally, the experts committee voted, and supported our project as a national project. We got special budget support, for construction of the EAST machine. I also visited PPPL [Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory], General Atomics, the Tore Supra, which is another superconducting to-

kamak of the French. The government realized that the superconducting tokamak, worldwide, had very strong support, and has a good foundation for development.

Even though I say there was full support for our EAST project, in fact, our budget is only about U.S.\$30 million, in total. But, more than 15 years ago, this was a quite large budget compared to others.

EIR: South Korea, your neighbor, is also pursuing fusion research developing superconducting magnet technology. Do you compete?

Wan: South Korea's fusion budget is more than 20 times higher than ours. The funding was short for us, so I made the decision that everything would be designed and fabricated by ourselves.

All of the superconducting conductor was made by ourselves, in our workshop; all of the magnets, we made ourselves. And even the cryogenic systems, which you can buy on the world market, we fabricated ourselves. We assembled this tokamak by ourselves.

We had to seriously control the quality, during the manufacturing process, for the superconducting magnets. [This will also be the case for ITER.] When you finish manufacturing one piece of the superconducting magnet for ITER, you will cool it down to test it. But when you assemble all of the [sections of the] magnet together, you cannot test it at the low temperature. So, at room temperature, you are assembling all of the magnet together. You manufacture some joints, and so on, at room temperature. There is no way to cool down these parts to test whether the quality is good or not, beforehand. So, you must seriously control the quality another way.

EIR: I understand that one of the proposals that has been put forward to cut down the cost of ITER is to test parts of the coils, but not the whole magnet, and to cool it down to liquid nitrogen temperature, not liquid hy-

drogen, which is what it will require. Is that very risky?

Wan: With the superconducting tokamak, you always take a high risk, because there is no way you can test the whole magnet. For our EAST machine, as you said, this was a risk. So I made the decision that each piece of the magnet would be cooled down and tested separately. The whole magnet is too large. As each segment is cooling down, you check for leakage. You can only cool it down, piece by piece. You join them together at room temperature in the final assembly stage.

EIR: So, the first time that the whole magnet will be cooled down to become superconducting, is when it is in the tokamak?

Wan: Yes. You have to pump down the cryostat which covers the vacuum vessel and magnets. If you had to take it apart to fix the leak, it is a more complicated process than the initial assembly.

India is facing this kind of problem. They made the announcement that they had finished the final assembly [of their device], and would test it. But when they cooled down the magnets, they had a leak. There is no way you find the leak or fix it. You can only disassemble it totally. This is the risk.

EIR: That's why Dr. G.S. Lee was nervous when we were visiting the KSTAR superconducting tokamak in South Korea, because they were cooling down the magnets for the first time, and he was calling the laboratory in the middle of the night, worried about a leak.

Wan: Me too! for the week of the cooling down. With some materials, if you cool down to liquid nitrogen [77°K], there is no leak. But sometimes, when you cool down to liquid helium [4°K], there is a leak. When it turns warm again, the leak goes away, and you cannot find it.

For example, in Germany, the W7X [Wendelstein stellarator], suffered this kind of leakage, and they still don't know where it is. You cannot go to low superconducting temperature because you do not have a good enough vacuum, because of the leak. For ITER, we emphasize, especially for the magnet, during the fabrication process, quality control is more important than anything else. The final assembly will take several years, so it is very important. ITER is so large. I think Dr. Lee is right. He said during the fabrication

process of the magnet, quality control is the most important.

For our EAST, I cooled down and tested all of the magnets. I did not find any problem, fortunately. So up to now, we have done 14,000 discharges, a few hundred per day, of electromagnetic pulses on the components. The tokamak itself has not had any problems, just the facing components, facing the very high-temperature plasma. But this is no big problem, because you can look through the window into the vacuum chamber, and maintain and change these components.

The Materials Question

EIR: Do you have to do this maintenance using remote handling?

Wan: Remote handling is only needed for a burning plasma when you use deuterium (D) and [slightly radioactive] tritium (T). For EAST we just use helium and deuterium, so there is [no radioactivity and] no problem. This is an experimental device. Inside the vacuum chamber, all of the components can be changed through the window directly after you do experiments. For ITER, we are still arguing about this. [The design of some ITER components], still right now, is not totally solved.

For example, what kind of material will be used for the first wall? This is still under development. Should we use CFC [carbon fiber composite] material, tungsten, or some other material? [This] is under investigation. First we must use a CFC. But before the D-T [deuterium-tritium] charge, we have to change to tungsten. I hope this is not too specialized. Many plasma physicists don't understand this!

EIR: Materials have been a challenge for operating in a fusion plasma environment.

Wan: I agree with you. Outside the fusion community, some people will say: "You have not resolved the materials problem for a tokamak, to be able to go to a reactor." And it is true. But I divide the materials question into two different problems.

One, is the first wall material. It directly faces the high-temperature plasma. So, when the plasma's energetic particles are pumped and go to the first wall, which has a high heat flux, heat load, it can damage some components. Even though the plasma is magnetically confined, the high-temperature ions still create a high heat flux for the first wall material. We have to choose the

material which can suffer a high-density heat load, so, even if it erodes, and the first wall material can enter the core of the plasma, it cannot be allowed to influence the core plasma. This would cause an impurity, which will decrease the temperature, and cause a disruption. You cannot sustain [fusion reactions with] a dirty plasma [i.e., with impurities].

Another material problem is, that, even if the first wall material can suffer the high temperature, the fast neutrons will penetrate the first wall blanket. The material for the blanket is inside some very complicated structural material. The neutrons are at a very high flux. We do not have any evidence that any material can survive this. We have developed materials to survive the first wall heat flux. They are not good enough, but we can use it temporarily. But for the high neutron flux, up to now, there is no experimental data on what kind of material can be used, because we don't have a neutron source for testing new materials.

That is why, when the international fusion community made the decision to construct the ITER project, some scientists made the proposal to construct another test facility, IFMIF [International Fusion Materials Irradiation Facility]. It is an accelerator. It would be a very huge and expensive facility. It would use an accelerator to produce neutrons to get the experimental data, and see what kind of material can suffer a neutron environment. This is the second-most serious problem.

But fortunately, all of this blanket and first wall material is changeable. You can change the blanket and maintain it through the windows. The lifetime may be 20 years, I suppose, if you can develop a new material. If you cannot, then, in three or five years, you can change it. It is a serious problem, but it is not impossible. The question is just the lifetime of the components. We should develop materials, and do many kinds of tests to get a high quality of material. Then we can increase the lifetime of these components, which means decreasing the price of fusion energy. Otherwise it will be very expensive, in competition with other energy resources.

Nuclear Power in China

EIR: While developing fusion technology, China is carrying out a very ambitious nuclear energy development program, unlike the United States or western Europe.

Wan: China right now is only 1 or 2% nuclear. You can use solar, and wind, hydropower, but that is only part of global energy. So nuclear power is the solution, because if you really think CO₂ causes the “greenhouse effect,” and you must control this, nuclear power stations are good.

Of course, safety has been a problem. In Russia they had a big accident. In the U.S., after an accident, it stopped. But now, the safety has improved a lot. An airplane looks terrible in terms of safety, but the airplane is safer than riding a bicycle in China. So, finally, people are realizing that nuclear power stations are safer and cleaner.

So I think more and more countries are changing their ideas.

EIR: Although you are starting from a relatively small nuclear energy base, the projected rate of growth is impressive. And you are looking toward the next 20 or 30 years. Can you talk about the fission-fusion hybrid project that you have proposed be developed, as the bridge between fission and fusion?

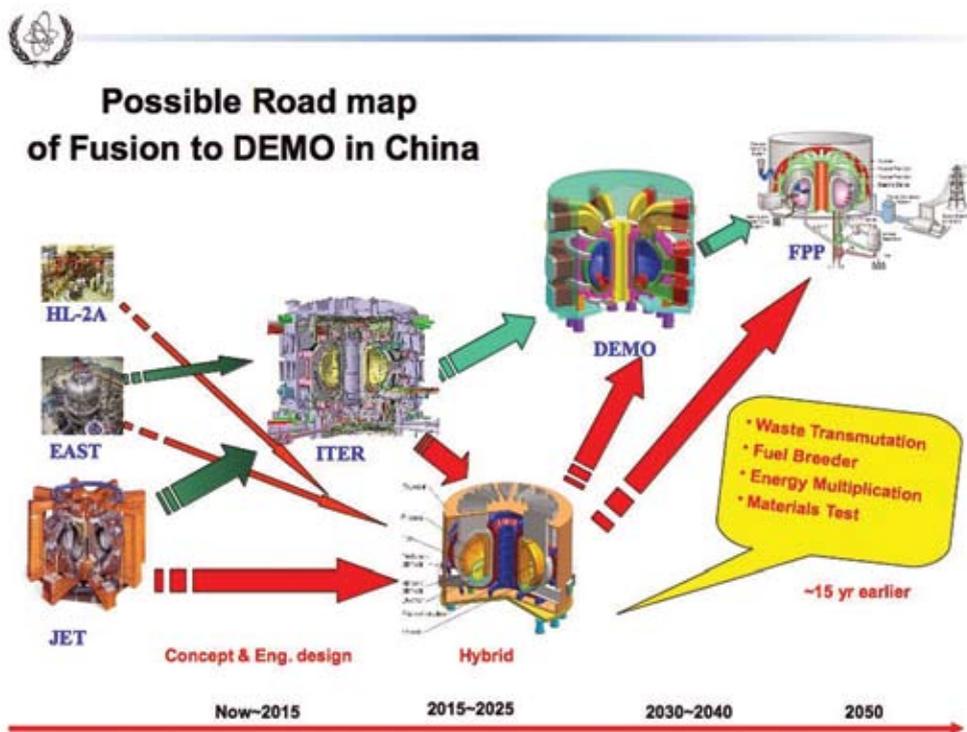
Wan: China must develop fission power stations as rapidly as possible. Otherwise we have a big pollution situation, not just domestically, but internationally. Right now, about 70% of our energy comes from coal. It is terrible. It is the highest percentage in the world. If you consider that the population is so large, the absolute amount of coal China uses each year is very huge. So China must decrease this, and fission power is a good way to decrease the primary energy resources from coal. The government and the public support the rapid development of nuclear power stations.

In a nuclear power station, you can only use about 1% of the uranium, so, very quickly, there will be a shortage of uranium—in less than 100 years. So this is one problem. The second problem is the waste, which is increasing very quickly, year by year. This is also very dangerous.

So, how do you deal with these kinds of problems—the shortage of material and the waste? Of course, you can develop a fast breeder, which needs time. Also, the efficiency is quite low.

If the tokamak fusion reactor is successful, you can use the fusion neutrons to radiate uranium-238 into plutonium-239 [for fission fuel]. Also, you can use the neutron source to transmute the waste, which is safer. To do this, you don't need a pure fusion power reactor, which

FIGURE 2



courtesy of Dr. Y.X. Wang

The Chinese fusion community has proposed that while ITER is under construction, a fission-fusion-hybrid reactor should be China's next step. The products from the fusion reaction would be used to breed fuel for, and transmute the waste from, China's fission reactors, while tackling the technology challenges for fusion.

still has the materials problem. If you use the hybrid concept, you can use a little pure fusion in a cold plasma, which means that the neutron flux is much lower than in the pure fusion power station. But you can use the fusion reaction in the blanket to amplify the output of energy. You can breed fission material, and treat the fission waste.

This is a benefit for both sides: for fusion, you can promote the development of fusion technology, of materials development, so you can get an early application for fusion, and, at the same time, benefit fission. This is the best idea.

Twenty years ago, many Europeans and Americans didn't support this idea, because, coming from the political point of view, they thought you will produce a lot of plutonium for nuclear bombs. I say that the energy problem is more dangerous than the nuclear bomb. The next generation, and several after, will face a serious problem [without nuclear energy].

In South Korea, India, Russia—I heard, even in the U.S.—more and more people support this fission-fusion hybrid concept.

EIR: The hybrid concept was put forward in the United States 30 years ago. Dr. Edward Teller strongly promoted it, as a bridge between fission and fusion. But it was never developed here.

Wan: The first director general of ITER, the Frenchman Paul Henri Rebut, talked with me about it one day, in China: that the hybrid is the best way to use nuclear energy, combining fission and fusion. Right now, it looks like everyone agrees on the concept of a hybrid. So China would like to do this. But first, the tokamak reactor has to be a success.

So right now, in the meantime, we will use an

accelerator to produce the neutrons, not a fusion reactor, for breeding nuclear fuel and to transmute the waste, and so on.

EIR: But you're not going to wait to see if the ITER tokamak reactor is a success before going ahead with your own program?

Wan: I think that the tokamak program has already made significant progress, on JET, TFTR, on JT-60. The tokamak can really go to a burning plasma. Some scientists in China say, ITER is not clearly a success. Why do you [want to] construct another [machine]?

The tokamak has a very strong basis, which comes from all of the experiments that have been done. We summarized all of the experiments that were done, to get the scaling law from the previous experiments, and then extrapolated. So we have very strong confidence that ITER will be a success. I think there is no

problem for ITER to go to the 400 MW of burning plasma.

I use this argument with others: China should prepare before ITER is fully successful. We should design and do some R&D, and maybe construct our hybrid test reactor. We have already made this kind of proposal to the government. But many projects compete, and they criticize each other! So we will continue to do this. Our Institute is in competition with others, who continue to criticize.

EIR: When you look at China's nuclear program, you see that the government does understand that the country needs an adequate supply of energy, and takes responsibility for infrastructure. That has not been true here.

Wan: Twenty years ago, being in the U.S. was a big surprise for me, but now, for Chinese people who go to the U.S., it is no big surprise, because the highways in China are also developing, especially around the big cities.

EIR: And the U.S. has been going dramatically in the wrong direction. I am sure you are aware, for example, of the housing crisis; we have people who have lost their homes, and are living in their cars.

Wan: People in China are following the situation in the U.S.

EIR: People are living in their cars?

Wan: Yes. In Beijing, rush hour is terrible, more terrible than in New York!

China should learn some things from other countries, but also not to make some mistakes.

Looking to the Future

EIR: The political leadership of China has said it is not going to do what was done in Russia after the fall of the Soviet Union, with the privatization of that nation's economy and national patrimony. It is a disaster.

Wan: I was in Moscow in 1992, to get the T-7 tokamak shipped. Moscow was terrible. There was a food shortage, and there were no products for sale.

To come back to the hybrid, after I made the presentation, several people invited me to join in a workshop in the U.S., and one in Italy. More and more people realize this could be a good choice.

I don't know if the Chinese government will make

an early decision to build the hybrid, or not. The big problem for our magnetic fusion community is this: most experts in China say "Your magnetic fusion community has already gotten a huge budget to support ITER. You are so rich! So please wait for ten years, until you are fully successful with ITER, or with EAST. Then, maybe, the government will give you more support."

But I think time is very important. We should overlap [the projects]. This is long-term research, to solve the big problem of energy in China. So we must make the decision in advance. People always ask, "What is your schedule?" I say, my personal opinion is, that to make the decision is most important. Otherwise, there is delay, delay, delay. In fact, the schedule is not determined by the design, construction, assembly, and so on. It is determined by the decision.

For example, for ITER, the beginning was more than 20 years ago. They finally made a decision [to build it], but after 20 years! Twenty years, just to make the decision. But the construction will be only ten years. This is not reasonable.

For our EAST machine, we took only about five years to finish the design and fabrication of the components and assembly, and finally, we got the first plasma, in 2006; about a year and a half before KSTAR. I think making the decision as soon as possible is very important.

EIR: You also need to keep momentum, if you want to bring in young people. How long will you be doing experiments on EAST? Will they continue until ITER is operational?

Wan: I think we can continue experiments on EAST for ten years. Before ITER is in operation, both EAST and KSTAR can make different kinds of contributions to ITER, so we should use them both as much as possible to get technology development and support. ITER is an experimental reactor, so it is necessary to make broad investigations in many technologies—how to control the plasma to go to steady-state operation, how to profile the plasma, and so on. It is a very sensitive and very complicated technology. How to heat it and keep the plasma current is also a very complicated situation. If you do the research in depth, in the future, the tokamak reactor can be simpler.

So we will continue to do these kinds of experiments.

Cancel the Bailout!

“Who has our money, and how do we get it back,” asked Democratic Rep. Marcy Kaptur at the conclusion of a Democratic Policy Committee hearing March 8, which had been convened to discuss the assault on state workers in Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The correct answer to this question takes you a long way toward solving the breakdown crisis which is now wracking the nation, and stoking a mass strike.

Answer: The big money-centered banks, and their partners in the London-centered Inter-Alpha Group not only got the bailout money, but they are *continuing* to get it. And we can get it back by cancelling that bailout, and implementing the FDR Glass-Steagall Law.

Think about the matter for a minute. From the White House to the “deficit-hawks” to lunatic Republican governors like Wisconsin’s Scott Walker, the line is coming out that the only way we can get out of the current economic/financial breakdown crisis is by draconian cuts. Some of the “experts” in these matters even admit that the slashing of Medicaid, children’s services, and home heating oil subsidies will kill people; but, they argue, it has to be done to prevent some allegedly greater disaster in the future.

Yet, at the very same time, the Federal government, including the Federal Reserve, is pouring *trillions* of dollars into supporting a bankrupt banking system, and its extensive gambling debts. This money is being dispensed through the Fed’s quantitative easing program, through the “guarantees” of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and through the provision of essentially no-interest loans to the banks. And that doesn’t count what the government pays to these very same banks, for their role in Open Market operations.

The official line, of course, is that the bailout is over, and these banks paid almost all the money back. The reality is that they are continually feeding at the public trough, and jamming up the entire financial system, including our Federal Reserve, with worthless paper, better known as toxic waste.

A good primer on exactly how this process was set in motion is available in the Angelides Report on the causes of the financial crisis. Angelides, like former TARP overseer Neil Barofsky before him, is clear that the real bailout of the predator “shadow banking system” amounts to trillions of dollars—potentially \$23 trillion, according to Barofsky. And as long as this lifeline for the banks is in place, there is increasingly less money available for the basic needs of the population.

With the mass-strike revolt against murderous cuts in living standards sweeping the country (not to mention the world), this bailout issue must now take center-stage again. It’s clear to everyone that public workers’ salaries and pensions did not cause this crisis. Nor did health-care costs for the elderly and poor. The cause was the gambling casino set up by the major international banks and hedge funds, which went bad—and the only solution is for that casino to be shut down.

Dodd-Frank did virtually nothing to shut that casino, of course. It was written by the six major Wall Street banks, and for them, giving them even more power over the nation’s finances. Meanwhile, as has been recently documented, they have avoided paying even their mandated 35% tax rate—and are demanding the murder of the rest of us.

So, it’s time to cancel the bailout. Shut down the casino, and don’t pay its debts, by implementing Glass-Steagall. *We will not kill our people to bail out the Wall Street banks.*

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