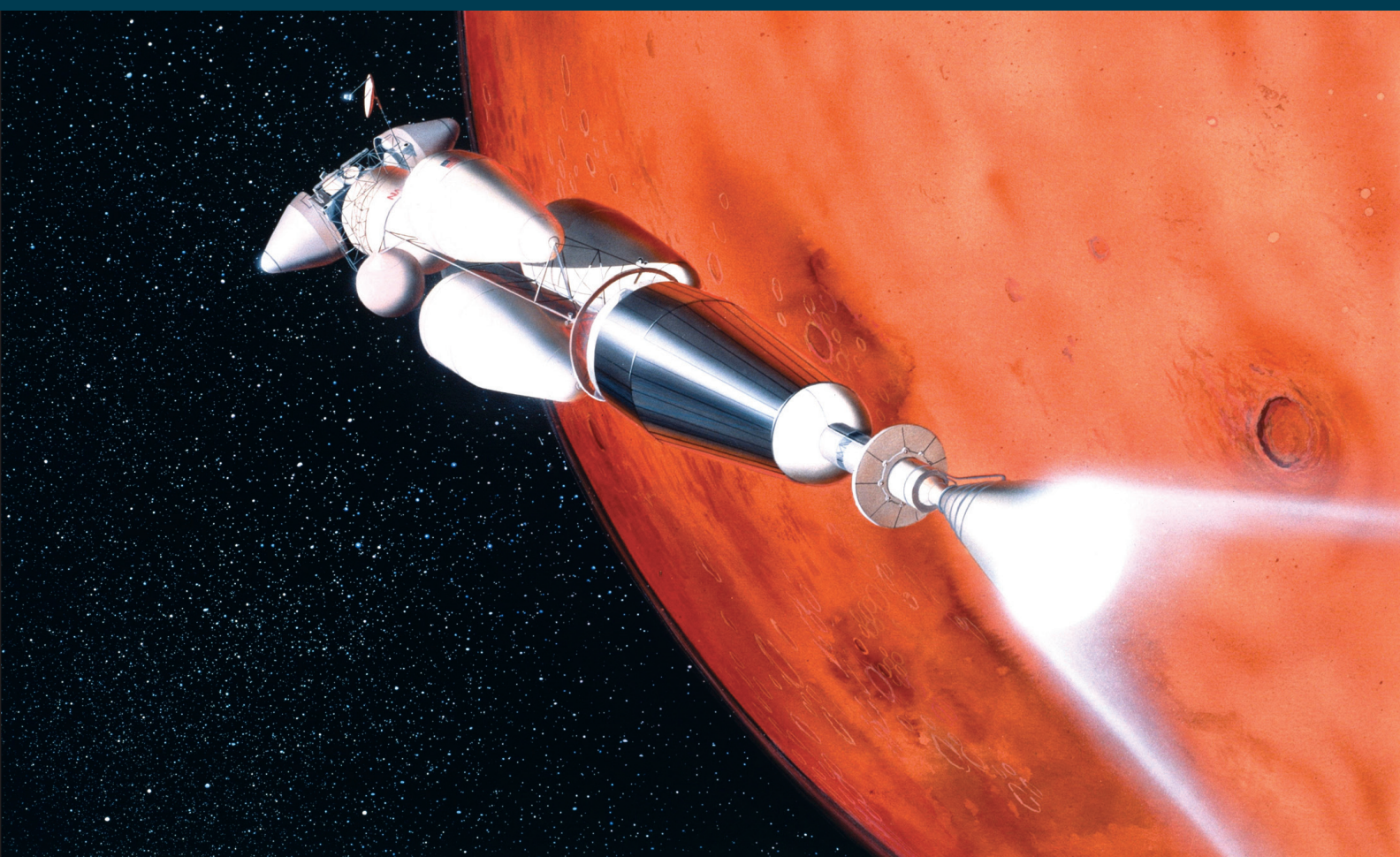
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Obama's Troubles Grow: Will Impeachment Follow?
War Dangers Spread from SW Asia to the Pacific
Competent U.S. Strategy Begins with Glass-Steagall

A Good Old Thought Revived: Is a Recovery Now Possible?



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e-mail: eirns@larouchepub.com
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European Headquarters: E.I.R. GmbH, Postfach Bahnstrasse 9a, D-65205, Wiesbaden, Germany
Tel: 49-611-73650
Homepage: http://www.eirna.com
e-mail: eirna@eirna.com
Director: Georg Neudecker

Montreal, Canada: 514-461-1557

Denmark: EIR - Danmark, Sankt Knuds Vej 11, basement left, DK-1903 Frederiksberg, Denmark. Tel.: +45 35 43 60 40, Fax: +45 35 43 87 57. e-mail: eirdk@hotmail.com.

Mexico City: EIR, Ave Morelos #60-A, Col Barrio de San Andres, Del. Azcapotzalco, CP 02240, Mexico, DF. Tel: 5318-2301, 1163-9734, 1163-9735.

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EIR

From the Managing Editor

Have you wondered why Lyndon LaRouche refers so often to his experience as a student, perhaps 15 years of age or so, as he attempted to share a discovery with his plane geometry class, one he had made while observing a construction site at the Boston Navy Yard? It was his "Eureka! moment," and, in fact, that youthful discovery—and the reaction—set LaRouche on a course which defined his life's mission from that day forward. "I remained," he writes, "ever since, in effect, in a virtual state of guerrilla warfare against philosophical reductionism, that from no later than the time of the referenced incident in that class." Thus, he begins this week's *Feature*, "Brain, or Mind?: A Good Old Thought Revived."

And, we offer you lots more to think about this week: *Economics* leads with excerpts from LaRouche's Feb. 8 webcast, "Competent U.S. Strategy Begins with Glass-Steagall," laying out the three-phase policy needed now to address the advancing financial-economic and stragegic crises. We follow this with two short items, from Italy and Iceland, giving a flavor of the battle in Europe.

In *International*, Jeffrey Steinberg reviews the strategic picture in "War Dangers Spread from SW Asia to the Pacific"; Helga Zepp-LaRouche provides a commentary on the foolishness of a trans-Atlantic population which "places a greater value on meaningless recreation and 'wellness' than on trying to understand reality." Mike Billington looks at developments in South Korea, from the standpoint of the nation-building policies of former Prime Minister Park Chung-hee, in "The Korea Model: How To Transform an Impoverished Nation into a Modern Economy."

Obama's crimes, and the growing determination in Congress to move against them, get a thorough going-over in *National*, beginning with "Obama's Troubles Grow: Will Impeachment Follow?"; along with articles on the hearings on Benghazi, Obama's drone murder program, and on the fight over the Brennan nomination.

We continue our coverage of the Jan. 26 Schiller Institute conference in New York, with a panel of inspiring presentations on "The Role of Classical Music in Saving Humanity Today." Don't miss this special contribution!



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An artist's concept of nuclear thermal rocket in the vicinity of Mars to insert the transfer vehicle into orbit.

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By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. In which LaRouche discusses the "Mars-Earth relationship," both in terms of Mars' role in providing a platform from which the "defense of Earth" might be staged; but more importantly, Mars' broader siginificance for the human species in ending the "implicit isolation of mankind on Earth": "It is a matter of our ability to implant on Mars, in particular, sets of apparatus for the included mission of establishing 'remote-controlled' activity, coordinated with apparatus controlled continually from Earth, as used to control missions assigned to operate from Mars."

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BRAIN, OR MIND?:

A Good Old Thought Revived

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

February 7, 2013

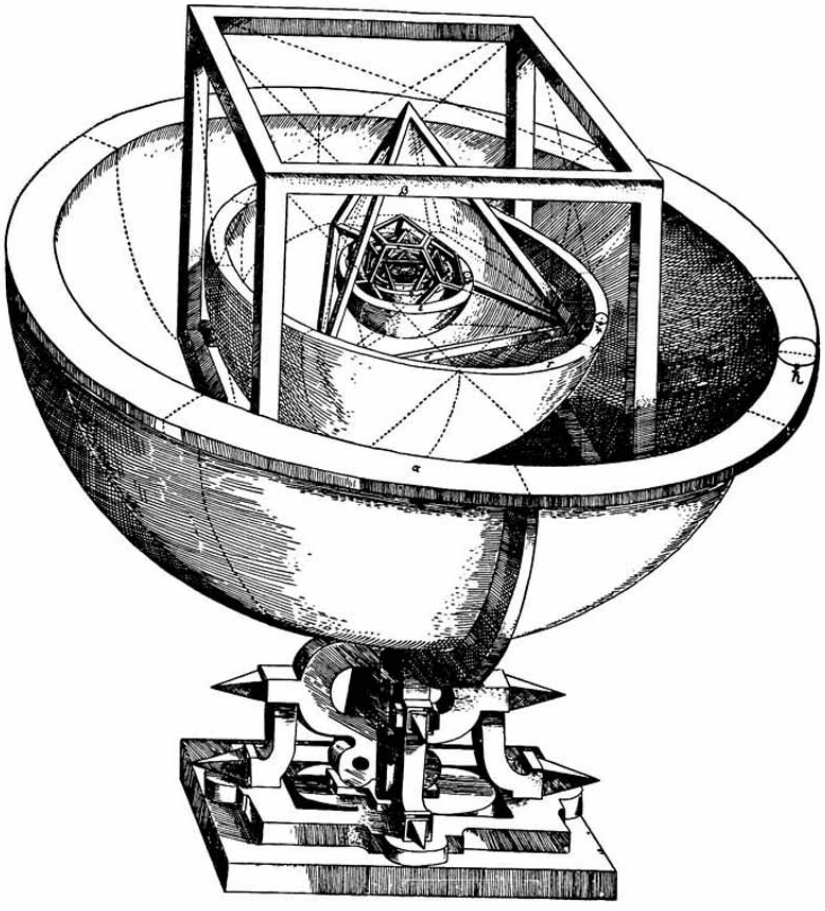
It will be important for you, as the reader, to keep in mind, that what I shall have stated in my prefatory remarks here, goes toward certain deep-rooted physical principles. These are principles which have a presently increasing relevance for the continued existence of mankind generally. I shall show this, after, first, presenting what we shall have considered in these somewhat extended, prefatory remarks.

There are some subject-matters which belong to the category of those opinions which are not only wrong, but which do not go away easily. For example, should you say, as many do, that no one actually knows what tomorrow's future might bring, or fail to bring? Yet, on the contrary, some people (if only a relatively few) actually either do, or could know the future as I have done, or could clearly recognize important features of what might be known as intimations of future prospects.

These thoughts should point your attention toward those crucial issues which we will consider in the later sections of this present report.

Ask, for example, such questions as: what is the actually crucial distinction of the mere human brain as such, from the human mind, as in those actually living, noëtic processes which actually do illustrate the successful functioning of what we should be obliged to recognize as the actually creative powers expressed as a human mind's insight into the future? That typifies one among the tougher questions to be considered by us within this report as a whole. What is it, for example, which is expressed as the potential ability represented by the living human mind's experience of an actually forecastable, future option for some, or all of mankind? There is an answer to that question.

Could the same not be said of crucial developments of our lives within the setting of the crisis of today?



Johannes Kepler's conception of the orbits of the Solar System as defined by spheres containing nested Platonic solids, in his early work Mysterium Cosmographicum (1596), was superseded in his 1609 New Astronomy, as he came to realize that Euclidean geometry could not account for the actual physics of planetary motion.

Therefore, let us now restate a very significant argument which I had presented a relatively short time ago. Consider an actual case which might be taken either from even centuries back, or, the more modest challenge, such as one which I had confronted on a day, then more than sixty years back, back to the moment of the launching of my formal introduction to a secondary-school course in what was named then as "Plane Geometry."

A Student's Early Experience

On that occasion to which I have just referred, I had chanced to be the first among the students to respond to the teacher's invitation to the effect, that someone among the students might wish to identify the meaning of the subject of "Plane Geometry," the subject to which we were being introduced on that day. On reflection, I had, most probably, been the only member of that class's student body who, for certain special reasons, had already acquired some relatively modest, but nonetheless actually scientific knowledge in that subject-area.[1]

I had then proffered, very briefly, what I already knew then to be an essential principle, a principle of what I would later come, much later, to recognize by the name of "a physical geometry."

So, during the course of my brief response to the teacher's invitation, I saw that her once brightly teacher-like smile was fading. There was a hushed moment which carried a relatively memorable effect. My brief reply had described a principle of net strength expressed in the use of some relevant structural beams, a subject-matter which had fascinated me on the several occasions when I had visited a greater Boston, Massachusetts' Navy Yard.

What I had identified then, summarily, for the geometry class, was a quality of an enhanced relative strength that could only be achieved by actually correct measures for assessing the role of supporting beams within the framework of elevated, relatively high-rise constructions. My brief remarks had referred to the ironically crucial significance of the apparent holes, or their practical likeness, in certain already practiced designs for supporting beams.

During that minute or so, during which I had spoken to the class of that matter of a design for strength of beams, the members of the class had appeared, to me, as simmering with evident resentments. Later, after the class, some of them had made that show of indignation clear. Despite that hostile reaction, I had remained confident that I had been accurate in what I had said. Later knowledge would demonstrate the fact more efficiently. For the moment, under those circumstances, I had been content to finish my brief remarks without need of any additional comment from me on that occasion. It was, in itself, already my suffi-

1. It became obvious, immediately, that that was exactly the reaction.

ciently memorable classroom experience for that day.

After that class's session had broken for that day, the class's habitual "wise guys" had made reference to something of which, at this time, I had no understanding at all: the significance of what this prankish classmate asserted, was Napoleon's discovery of "the French safe." Some classmates had giggled; I had no understanding of the cause for that laughter, until a time then yet to come.

Nonetheless, the resentment which had been still focused against me, which persisted for more than a decade later, had been expressed by some of those who had been my fellow-students, back then, in that first day's class session. Their anger had been focused on the subject of my reference to the content of the design of the supporting beam. It was, manifestly, a kind of particular reference which would continue to resonate intermittently, for some former classmates, over a span of more than a decade to come.



U.S. Navy Photo

The Boston Navy Yard, where LaRouche as a youngster noticed the structural role of holes in supporting beams—a lifelong image for the failure of classroom geometry.

There was nothing which should have been considered as still actually surprising in such a matter as what I had already identified back then, excepting the fact that I had acquired some notable degree of added competence in the specific matter of what I had reported in my remarks to that class. The fact remains, that I had stated my point succinctly, and correctly, and, for me, that had already long been sufficient for the moment.

In that particular case, the simple fact of the matter had been, that what I had briefly stated to the teacher and her class during my remarks, represented a relevant principle which I had already come to know from my recurring visits to some high-rise construction which I had observed in process at that same location. My attention had been focused on some continuing construction-in-progress within the premises of what was known to me then as the "Boston Navy Yard." That had been a subject of growing fascination for me on those repeated occasions.

Nonetheless, when my experience with the relevant evidence from the Navy Yard is taken into account, the effect of my brief remarks before that geometry class, were such, that, even as I sensed myself in the act of speaking, I was beginning to think cautiously about my further discussion on that subject in the presence of either the students or the teacher. I had not the slightest doubt about the competence of what I had said; but, others clearly had an opposing opinion, as was to be seen, in a few cases, even still either a decade or more later.

All of the content of which I had briefly spoken during my remarks to that class, had transpired early within the bounds of a memorable less-than-an-hour of that first day's class in what was named Plane Geometry. Even while speaking quite briefly, I had decided, for myself, by the time of the close of my briefly stated point, that, for that occasion, I would stick to the set of the barest facts respecting what I already knew to be true; but I had proffered no more than that for the remainder of the day's class-session.

To sum up that incident itself: Once I had begun to speak, I had quickly sensed that what I was presenting (briefly), was not going down very well with what passed for my audience of the moment. I took into account the fact that the professional teacher on the spot was otherwise a very well-meaning, dear friend of my mother; I chose what was, for me, then, the appropriate course of my allowable reactions.

Thus, in fact, I had been precisely correct (from this present day's reference-point), in what I had actually

said to that class, back then. What I had actually known, corresponded to a repeated fact of my experience. This had been prompted by several, repeated, categorically adolescent experiences in observing certain constructions-in-progress at the Navy Yard; that had been what I had continued to be certain of during that span of time. Consequently, I had known that the view which the other members in my class were already preparing themselves to choose to believe, was their own all-too-readiness to swallow a mere popular error, rather than the counterposed factors to be considered in light of what I had presented as the subject at hand. Such patterns as those I find to be still commonplace.

Thenceforth, for me, since that day, as in that class, and onward, I had since rightly known that the kind of opinion which I had encountered in that and similar cases, had been a stubbornly mistaken, if popular, view; what I had encountered, had been an error, a misjudgment expressed in a form which most of them would probably continue to believe into the future; whereas, I continued my own, opposite view of the matter, a view, which, for me, was, in fact, absolutely correct as far as my claims went on that occasion.

The popular reaction to those few remarks of mine, haunted me for the remainder of my years of attendance at that high school. It had also haunted at least some from among the faculty there, perhaps as much as the students, during the remainder of my attendance at that school. It was the habit of most of them at that time, in particular, to believe, usually, in only what the relevant authorities were known to promote, or, at least, condone. "Condone" would be the rightly precise term for that behavior.

The reaction I had confronted, had been, chiefly, only typical.

Some years after that classroom incident, I would come to know that the conventional, so-called original teaching of what I would soon come to recognize as "Euclidean geometry," remained, for my opinion, a thoroughly wrong-headed mistake, one against which I would continue to wrestle again, and again, into later times, up into the beginning of the 1960s, a latter time when Bernhard Riemann's stunning habilitation dissertation made the underlying, relevant issue of principle both much clearer, and that in an enduring way. I remained, ever since, in effect, in a virtual state of guerrilla warfare against philosophical reductionism, that from no later than the time of the referenced incident in that class.

What Was the Real Issue?

Therefore, that much said, why should I have had to report those same types of past issues here and now?

If some readers might still imagine that I had been in error in this incident's treatment of the subject of geometry, they are greatly mistaken. Similarly, in what I had reported to that class: I was not "being a smart-aleck," in any respect. I had spoken with the implicit and justified confidence that my fellow-students should have been pleased to have shared my report on what was, for them, the relative knowledge to be gained from my relevant, relatively unique sources of my occasional Navy Yard experiences.

After all, my subject had been an available, relatively unique source of their own future competence. More important, that error which that class had adopted, continued to serve as the errant prejudice which would continue to misinform those and similar such students late into their own lives, even as it has some otherwise leading scientists.

It is important to emphasize, that my first mistake in dealing with such issues, if "issues" were the proper choice of term, had been my overestimating of the personal integrity among some of the members of the school's class (and some among the faculty, too). The lack of personal integrity among some of them should never have continued to surprise me, although it did; only practical experience had taught me better in time.

Ironically, I had continued to be disappointed by that behavior for as long as I continued to think of myself as a student; the persisting contact with the proverbial classroom chatter was distracting; later, when I shifted toward putting the general responsibility on myself as a professional, concerns for the trustworthiness of others' behavior had concerned me very much less. Then, when "me" meant a relatively independent "me," who would I be able to trust? That experience then, became a lesson which had served me well in later times—a lesson to be learned similarly by many others from the experience of the present days.

The more important fact to be considered in respect to the later outcome of that case which I have just described, had been the question: how were it possible that what had been a certifiable novice, ("me") had known something which a qualified teacher of "Plane Geometry" should have been pleased to hear? From my present vantage-point of reviewing that experience, it was neither the teacher, nor the institution as such, which needs to be blamed for such an error of some

past faculty members and students alike. Or, similarly, my question can be posed as: how was it possible that a systemic quality of blind prejudice should have prevailed over concern for sharing a relevant bit of truth, as such experience had often happened during my experience of the full span of my life this far? Why had the popular desire to be accepted, virtually at all costs, included the willingness to lose contact with the truth, persistently, so stubbornly, even still in proverbial high places today?

In respect to the relatively deeper aspects of the particular matter of the role of Euclid as such, the point in fact was that to insist on physical-effect evidence contrary to what it is that which passes for conventional notions of sense-perception, is that which should be properly emphasized. That was, and remains the prevalent issue today: that while the complexity of the broader development of a Euclidean argument for geometry had not been limited to a "mere" Plane Geometry; a Euclidean (or Aristotelean) world-outlook has never been actually to be relied upon for what are to be honestly considered as representing physical principles.

The commonplace failure of such sources as those still prevalent today, has lain in a reliance on a merely reductionist form of a-prioristic mathematics, or other, merely malicious gossip as such, rather than any semblance of actually physical principles.[2] *Were there actual principles involved? Not actual principles as such. The priority was emphasis, not on truth, but only "being accepted."*

The clue to the solution of what some might still consider, mistakenly, as the proper choice of the point of that case, is the dead-certain reality, that all of my critics on that specific issue, then as now, have been and still are, at their best, simply wrong, and that for reason of the very same intellectual cowardice which I have pinpointed just now.[3] *The source of their error was that they had trusted, even if unwittingly, what they did not actually know, but merely trusted what they had been warned to believe. The fault which they had accepted, then, could now"happen" simply because others had similarly trusted in the same foolishness shared, as between students and their teachers. They had lost contact with their conscience, for the sake of what they had been preconditioned to believe. Essentially, there have been changes in such patterns over the course of passing decades; but, while the trait, as a trait, has changed a bit in substance and form, yet it rarely has changed in principle, even still today. It has only become, in general, much worse.*

The Case of Philo

Take as an example of this ostensibly age-old problem, a contemporary and associate of the original set of Christian Apostles, Philo of Alexandria (ca. 20BC-50AD). Philo had already exposed the essentially vicious root of Euclid's fraud against a physical geometry. Whether a given, fraudulent scheme is impressive, or simplistic, means nothing as much as that it is what was placed in circulation as being, in fact, the product of a hoax. That was what had been wrong about "Plane Geometry" then, as in comparable cases still today. There had been no actual physical principle involved in Euclid's system of a-priori presumption, only arbitrary, a-priorist rules. The still-lingering effect of such presumptions then, has never really "gone away."[4] *It is the pattern found in such matters, which is crucial.*

Therefore, whatever might have been estimated for me, at any age, as my actual, relative skills in addressing the subject of "Plane Geometry," I had actually known, as at the time of the beginning of that geometry class, that, considering the stubbornly systemic blunders made by the participants in that now long-ago classroom, the outcome would probably have still remained as being still wrong to the very end, as it has usually been, in fact, to the present day.

What had been most important about what many from decades past had frankly expressed, is that they had regarded my "contrary opinion"as having been just that. I had been saddened by the thought that the members of that now long-ago class had reacted so. However, they had wished to become "accepted, above all," whether in mating or in the name of physical science, and, thus, had chosen to believe in whatever passed for the relevant form of what they had presumed to have been a faddist's search for a cloak of current authority.

Such notions of authority, whether in classroom, or among higher ranking authorities, were, for them, as if

2. The subject of two contrasted notions of physical principle, is a part of what is to be clarified within the body of this report.

3. For purposes of reference, my trust in matters of the method of scientific principle, includes, prominently, Nicholas of Cusa, his follower, Johannes Kepler, Gottfried Leibniz, and, later, Bernhard Riemann, Max Planck, and Albert Einstein.

4. I would suggest interested persons' attention to the detailed argument delivered in such matters, respecting Euclid, by Philo of Alexandria.



Philo of Alexandria (circa 20 B.C.-50 A.D.) exposed the root of Euclid's fraud against a physical geometry.

a matter of their own trust, not in reason, but in the presumed authority of what was, for them, the authority of what intended to be considered as the authority of relative "popular opinion." That opinion was usually premised on the presumed simple authority of what they had been usually conditioned to believe. That came as if under the authority of what they believed to be what their masters had taught them to believe. That had often been through either real temptations, or imagined threats. It had been the wish to believe in whatever opinions the victims had been successfully conditioned to obey: the commitment both to submit, and, usually, to do it quickly.

That experience from now many decades ago, sets forth an example in sophistry, of exactly what remains as the greatest source of danger to the continued existence of our own United States, for example, still to the present time. I had often wished that the credulous believers of that time, could have freed themselves from what were merely conditioned beliefs. Perhaps I had hoped then—I do not recall that emotion itself precisely—that a later generation might do better. It seldom worked out that way. Ask, therefore,"Popular opinion, anyone?"

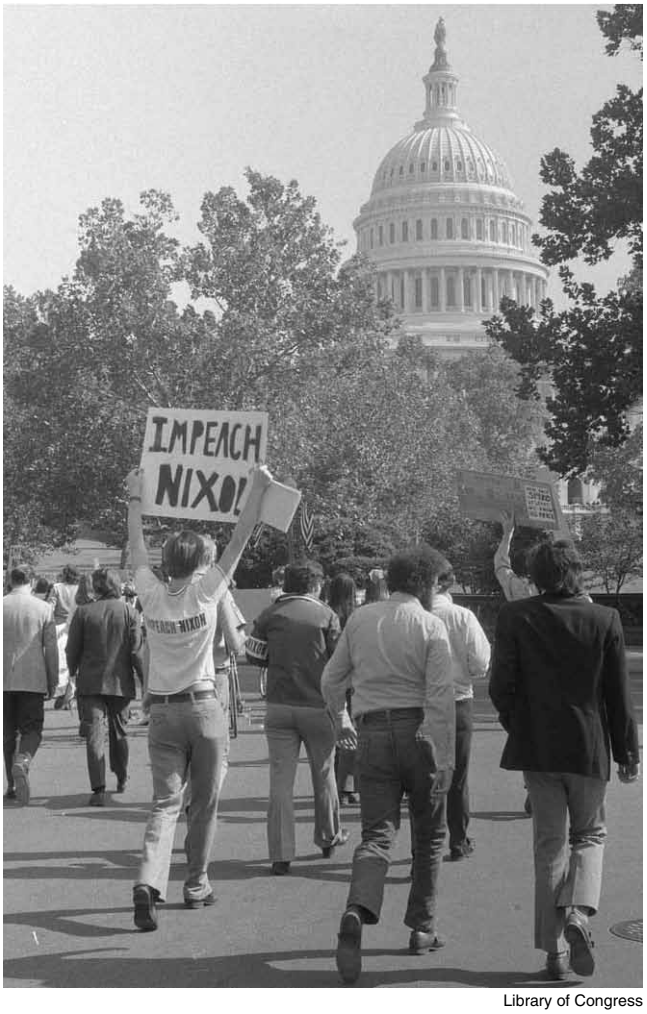
That much said thus far, there are, nonetheless, much deeper, and more urgent subject-matters than what I have described, this far, matters which I might have chosen to include above: those are matters which must be not merely presented, but also understood correctly in their own right in their proper time. The remaining topics are my subject in this report. Real knowledge, which had been my goal from the outset, is a matter of knowing what it is that most of a society must know, but did not actually know, or, more emphatically, did not wish to know, and that is, therefore, often, the most important among the matters to be considered.

The issues which I have identified here this far, however ancient and foolish the belief in those issues might continue to be, are the stuff of a popular folly which is sufficient to lead entire cultures, even clusters of cultures, toward their choice of disasters—or, perhaps, the disasters which have chosen them.

The significance of what I have now reported as a preliminary matter here, goes, for our purposes here, only this far. It has reflected, in what I have written in this prologue, chiefly, an experience from my own distant past, an experience which had probably been the best choice of background for now taking up the crucial, far more urgent, new topics, which are needed to provide the foundations for insight into the contemporary state of affairs to which I turn your attention now.

I. The Power of the Human Mind

From no later than since 1954, I had become, in fact of practice, a demonstrated expert respecting those specific principles of forecasting which can be defined in terms of the notion of a physical, as opposed to a monetarist economy. My practical demonstration of such a skill, was first presented for practice with any notable significance for its meaning, in what had become my work, as what was then defined as, nominally, a "management consultant." My first principled achievement in such professional skills, first received significant attention as a uniquely successful, forecast warning of a highly probable, deep economic physical recession, a recession which I had forecast, in Summer 1956, to erupt during late February/early March 1957, a recession which had lingered until the Presidency of John F. Kennedy.



Library of Congress

The Indo-China War and President Richard Nixon's 1971 decision to scrap the Bretton Woods system created the "Nixon crisis" from which the U.S. economy has never actually recovered. Shown is an Oct. 22, 1973 demonstration in Washington.

The specific center of what had been a 1950s "crash" of such an impact would be, and was in fact, a matter of the Wall Street-driven, major (national) economic policy-failures of the U.S. automobile industry. These were failures rooted in economic models based on the "virtually sexual desires" of the New York City garment industry. My forecast on that account, had been unique, both in itself, and in respect to its subsequent effects.

In that case, and not really surprisingly, the automotive market's crash had been chiefly of its own making, which is why my success in forecasting of the crisis-point was made so readily by me. The breakdown of that industry's marketing could not have been concealed, had the auto manufacturers not gone to such extreme measures in their efforts to hide an already onrushing collapse which I, for one, had known from my own investigations more than two years year earlier than 1957. The relevant crucial blunder of the auto marketing, had been implicitly "sexual," like the selection of a prostitute chosen to serve the passions of the moment. I had openly publicized my warning of a general economic crisis almost six months before the actual crash had struck, but I had privately identified the oncoming effects from my studies of this matter about two years earlier.

What was particularly revealing in that case, was the folly which I had encountered, even among my own professional associates, back then, in their efforts to, in effect, act to "cover over" my firm, mid-1956 warnings of the oncoming general crash. My associates' (and others) suffered a folly of theirs which had been maintained out of a credulous hope for the "sexual-like kickback" which a silly, essentially anglophile Wall Street could anticipate as a harvest of looting gleaned from the troubles of both the auto industry and related types of fantasy-driven "economic interests."

Wall Street, as usual, even at that relatively early stage of past trans-Atlantic sorts of monetarist calamities, notably those which rose to power under the traitor Aaron Burr's puppet Andrew Jackson, had always preferred to enjoy a perhaps more carefully disguised, and even implicitly treasonous looting of its own putative clients' investments.

For those professional predators, their swindles were seen, by them, as that it were more profitable to take the gains of looting their clients, than to accept the lesser rewards from defending the interests of their industrial or related clients. Indeed, under the traditions of the cabal of British agents Aaron Burr, Andrew Jackson, and Martin Van Buren, the United States fell prey to a New York City-centered and Boston gathering of their British financial masters over the U.S. economy, a trend then which has remained a tradition of the coming and going of treasonous schemes since that time, still to the present date.

My own, later, more polished version of my original forecasting skill, had been expressed with greater force in my later forecast launched in early 1968, when I had forewarned against the effect that a general breakdown of the U.S. economy's then present policies must be expected as a major "Indo-China War" crisis between the very late 1960s and beyond the beginning of the

Summer 1971 U.S. financial crisis. Since that date, to the present time, there has never been an actually net *physical-economic* recovery from the effects of that 1971 crisis of the trans-Atlantic system. In the several early years of my consulting practice, I had yet to recognize the full enormity of the interwoven frauds of Wall Street and the London market.

The interval between the two severe physical-economic recessions of the 1957-1971 interval, and later, had been an interval filled out in part, by the interval of the recovery enjoyed during an interim which had been defined, essentially, by the electoral campaign of President John F. Kennedy. The U.S. economy has never experienced an actually net advance in its physical economy since the "Nixon crisis" of 1971.[5] The fluctuations in the case for the Americas generally, and also for Europe generally, have been reflections of the similar trend-lines in physical economy. The situation of both western and central Europe, has been defined in roughly comparable trend-lines. The entirety of the trans-Atlantic-centered region, defines a comparable, only marginally different set of cases.



Bundesarchiv/Matthias Hiekel

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl greets voters in Eastern Germany, Sept. 16, 1990. The nation was reunified two weeks later, but the promise of that historic event was sabotaged by London-Paris thuggery.

By any competent standard, the hyper-inflationary trends set since September 2007 for the same trans-Atlantic region, have left behind a quality of successive, hyper-inflationary pulsations, all threatening an ultimate general breakdown-crisis, one resembling the trend in Europe "since the Fall of the Berlin Wall." Matters which had been decided against Germany and its Chancellor of that time, soon succumbed to a London-run operation of London-Paris strategic thuggery which then successfully ruined the great opportunity for all of continental Europe which that moment of "The Berlin Wall" could have otherwise supplied.

The defeat of Germany's attempted restoration to national sovereignty, defined what has been, since, suffered as an essentially hyper-inflationary trend in hoax-economy which is now in an ominously accelerating fall into a near-term general breakdown-crisis of the region moving eastward from the west coast of the Americas, to the leading nations now populating the Pacific/Indian Ocean rims.[6]

After the Murder of Herrhausen

The package composed of chiefly the incumbent governments of the British empire, the Socialist Party leadership of France, and the support of U.S. President George H.W. Bush, turned the collapse of the Soviet Union into the surging drive into the virtual enslaving of continental western and central Europe, all as an included "accomplishment" brought about through the assassination of Germany's head of Deutsche Bank,

5. The two Kennedy assassinations of the 1960s, had also been an interval of particular economic disasters for our United States. 1967 had seen the beginning of a U.S.A. economic decline driven, in significant degree, by the U.S. war in Indo-China, but January 1968 expressed a leading factor in the political disaster known as "the 68ers." The beginning of the shut-down of large chunks of the Massachusetts aspect of the space program, must be recognized as a signal part of the pattern leading into the time of the assassination of Robert Kennedy, which, in turn, brought on the Nixon administration and its consequences. The subsequent defeat of the SDI program, turned out to have been the plunge of the U.S. economy into the present Obama administration now onrushing, toward its disastrous end.

6. The cause of the subsequent decline of the Germany economy itself, as also the other members of what was to become the "Euro," was a "Euro" itself, which turned continental western and central mainland Europe into an ultimately virtual "lost cause." Why should we not see matters in those terms which I have just outlined: was the British empire not still the British empire?



DIE WELT zur Startseite machen

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10.09.09 | Britische Akten

Mitterrand warnte 1990 vor den "bösen" Deutschen

Die Unterlagen des früheren außenpolitischen Beraters von Margaret Thatcher beweisen das tiefe Misstrauen der wichtigsten europäischen Staaten gegenüber dem Einheitsprozess von Bundesrepublik und DDR. Seine Sorge veranlasste Francois Mitterrand 1990 sogar zu einem Hitler-Vergleich.

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Kommentare

NOCH ME VON BMV

MEISTGELES

1. FKK-Kreuzfah

Auf der "Freedom

Karibik

2. Machtkampf i

"Ahmadinedscha

reden!"

Foto: picture-alliance / dpa/dpa

German press coverage of the Anglo-French hostility to German reunification includes this Oct. 10, 2009 report in Die Welt, "Mitterrand warned in 1990 against the 'evil' Germans." The British government had just released classified documents on a meeting between Prime Minister Thatcher and President Mitterrand, in which the latter said that Chancellor Kohl would be able to dominate more of Europe than Hitler did. Thatcher's opposition to reunification is well known.

Alfred Herrhausen, a very important associate of Germany's Chancellor Helmut Kohl at that moment. The assassination of Herrhausen led immediately to Germany's capitulation to a sense of an inevitable defeat by the combined pressures of the Presidents of France and the U.S.A., and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, thus actually destroying the sovereignty of each of the nations of western and central continental Europe, and thus bringing on the so-called "Euro" nightmare of today.

So, by such means as that, the economy of the entire planet is now defined as a whole, by the depressive weight of the presently ongoing, almost terminal collapse within the reach of what is fairly estimated as the trans-Atlantic world.

Those specifications given, we may now turn our attention to the issues which have been lurking behind the subject-matter which I had now emphasized here, up to this point.

The underlying subject which must be emphasized now, if civilization is to be rescued, is to be defined as the actually ontological principle of a voluntary, human, determination of the required effects, effects such as the contrasted choices between either the qualitative improvement of physical productivity, or what actually became the presently accelerating deterioration of the productive powers of the human species, as the latter should have been represented by a human, science-driven increase of our species' creative powers as such.

Instead, the British Queen's current campaign for the rapid reduction of our planet's human population, that from a presently estimated range of seven billions living human beings, toward a currently, genocidal quality of a rapid plunge into an approximately one billion, marks the trend currently in progress, as expressed by the intentions of the actually clinical and moral mass-insanity of the so-called "Green" movement, including that threat to the planet overall, at this present time.

In the meantime, the world has entered the proximity of the pending threat of a launched practice which is now bringing the entire planet to the brink of the now-already threatened launching of a general thermonuclear war. It is a looming threat, from which, if not prevented, comes a world in which no nation could be ever assuredly expected to return to an actual state of commitment to the interests of humanity as such.



Alfred Herrhausen

To speak as if "in other words:" we must prepare, thus, the ability of our human species, not only to choose to evolve, willfully, into a virtually higher order of living spe-

cies in its terms of practice; but also, to employ that practice as the means for a degree of willful self-creation by man which generates an ever higher order in the intentional physical-evolutionary advances for supplying the continuing basis for our species' implicitly foreknowable future. This measure is required both for the intent to generate a qualitatively higher order of the noëtic potential of our species, per-capita, and, to bring about measurably qualitatively upward leaps in the expressed potential for human existence. That intention could be restated as expressing the fact, that mankind is the only species which could willfully predetermine the quality of its own species' future existence.

Those considerations compel our attention to a treatment of the controversies which have been, heretofore, customarily arrayed as concerning the issues of what might be claimed to be efficiently willful expressions of true creativity. I mean creativity as it may be defined for this purpose, as in the course of the attempt to provide the generation of the needed foundations for truly universal, categorical types of advances in relevant physical discoveries and their productive outputs. The present system of western Europe has come to the verge of its own willful tendency toward the achievement of its own wave of hyper-inflationary mass-extinctions among its populations.

Behind what I have presented here up to this point, there are two lurking, principled sorts of relevant leading qualities of the natural distinctions separating mankind from the inferior classes of living species. The worst of the two cases, is that which can be represented as the effects of a belief in what one has already received as the instruction supplied as merely taught opinion, meaning a prevalent commitment to a body of monetarist opinion.

Without a turn of both Europe and the U.S.A. to a physical-economic credit system, rather than the presently hegemonic notion of monetarist systems, there is no currently existing prospect for anything but, either thermonuclear holocaust, or a generally accelerating rate of a chain-reaction form of economic collapse among the populations of the nations.

Otherwise, the urgently needed choice of replacement for the heretofore, recently taught opinion throughout the post-World War II world, is a sense of foreknowledge of what any of us may be about to experience as a benefit based, uniquely, as among the much-needed new approaches to improving the concept of a principled determination of upward physical-economic motives for discovery, the latter as being in contrast to what the legendary "great majority" had been foolishly induced to believe. They have been induced to believe in promoting the effect of what is typified by what have been merely "green," fantasy-driven, past opinions respecting the available evidence, up to the present time.

Is a Recovery Now Possible?

What, then, is the systemic significance of that difference? The fair response should be, that, therefore, we must pass over into the subject of a fresh and hopeful view of an actually upward trend in contemporary physical-economic history: a view which causes tomorrow to actually exist before tomorrow itself had collapsed, had even been destroyed. That so roughly outlined, then expresses the properly stated, central concern for the hope of a currently expectable future of mankind as such.

True human knowledge, as distinct from that of such as the customary beasts, is to be found out in a unique way: a unique way to be found out by means of what is truly a uniquely human ability: **the ability to employ what is a distinctly human power of insight into an actual foreseeing, and thus the actual creating of the actual future**. That latter, implicitly future source of such a current knowledge of a truth, is to be discovered as **lodged within the ability to forecast important aspects of an increasingly energy-dense pre-shaping of mankind's actual future**, if and when that choice of future is undertaken by appropriate means.

The remedy for these amassed ills which are presently yawning to swallow up humanity, must now become a quickly installed mission, with the presently doomed financial systems superseded by a shift away from an array of the presently dominant monetarist systems, for a re-entry into an economy premised on an accelerating physical-economic productivity. Otherwise, the best of the world as we have known it, were pretty much soon dead, in the best option.

That choice means, for example, the urgently required inclusion of products from the domain of the efficiently revolutionary principles of physical and artistic composition, within the domain of what is to be learned explicitly from the experience of knowing the actual future physical-economic options available to mankind. The problem lies, up to the present time, in a history known since about the time of the assassinations of U.S. President John F. Kennedy and his brother

Robert, such that only a relatively tiny fraction of the U.S. population (for example) has gained such an urgently needed quality of insight, an insight to be currently expressed in a truly practical form.

Truly artistic initiatives, rather than the silliness of so-called "practical considerations," are the essential basis for the truly durable survival of civilization—as present experience of the trans-Atlantic world has proven this fact with such pain, since the cultural downturns from Classical artistic principles, and the downturn from truly fundamental advances in the increased energy-flux density in application of physical principles.

Vicarious Hypothesis

For the purpose of illustrating of that specific kind of case, consider the exemplary case of the discovery of the great principle of astronomy made, uniquely, by Johannes Kepler, that is as exemplified as the true meaning of his use of the term ***vicarious hypothesis***.[7]

That distinction is, in fact, what must be recognized as a persisting experience of the practice of a presently rare, but nonetheless truthful quality of foreknowledge. It is a quality of what comes upon the stage of the individual mind ***as if it were a preconscious insight into the future***. By foreknowledge of the future, we must intend that as it has been ***often expressed heretofore***, in the greatest among the original artistic compositions expressed in the form of works of poetry, or of only truly Classical expressions of that principle of ***metaphor*** which is known by the substance of, collectively, the Classical modalities expressed in terms of what is known as only the Classical music, drama, visual arts generally, and, above all else, the means by which both science and history now combine to present the options for the potential human advantage: it can not permit a mere repetition of experiences from the past as such: ***it must learn "to remember" the actual future***.

Metaphor, when properly fused with Kepler's rarely understood conception of the true meaning which must be supplied to his term ***vicarious hypothesis,*** represents a combination to be recognized as the commonly related expressions of the same universal quality of a relevant definition of ***a natural ontology***. This definition supersedes those commonplace, merely so-called "physical" principles which are defined in terms of the experiences of mere sense-perception. When properly combined, my just-stated-as-required qualities, each supersede and reject the misconception called "sense-certainty," that absolutely. This urgently needed correction, reverses what had become the effort to appear to adduce a kind of an inherent order, a quest which was mistakenly attributed to universal physical principles associated with the notion of a linear projection of what were merely the linearly extended present. So, that erroneously chosen "model" presumes that the notion of universal principles is confined by an *a priori*, linear extension of simple sense-perception as such.

Nicholas of Cusa Creates Modern Science

For example, take the cases of such as Nicholas of Cusa, and of the greatest of modern scientific minds among his followers. This includes followers, including, most notably, a Johannes Kepler or a Gottfried Leibniz, or among presently relatively rare, most accomplished, Nineteenth-century Classical scientific minds, including such as Bernhard Riemann, and such prominent, immediately pre-World War I models as Max Planck, and Albert Einstein.

As for the substance of physical principles, so it is for all true principles of the human mind, as for all great Classical artistic composition: that principle is the noëtic potency of the human genius, alone, which inhabits the shaping of the future progress in the self-development of the human mind. That, and never what might be termed "deduction," is the true distinction of a truly human foresight from that of what is otherwise the mere sensing which dominates the regime imposed, as if common to be shared among the beasts and serfs. The proper distinction lies absolutely beyond, and above the mere experience of sense-perception as such.

However, it is also true, that among some human individuals, there are those who are sometimes consistently human in their quality, but many others, who, often behave under the influences of so-called "practical" motivations which are not much far-distant from the legacy of beasts.

Hopefully, in some more widespread, early development of our actual future, our people will be given the potential of an ever-more-frequent, and also more general motivation, toward a more consistent influence of the nobler, truly human qualities, which will appear as a thoroughly distinct devotion to mankind's willful,

7. The most essential elements of the method underlying this present report, are catalogued (in effect) in my "The Subject of Sense-Uncertainty," e.g., Kepler's "vicarious hypothesis."See *EIR*, Jan. 25, 2013 or Lyndon LaRouche PAC.

actual natural, and truly future benefit through science-driven progress effected through the means of devotion to higher relative "energy-flux density." It is for reason of set-backs to applied energy-flux density, that the U.S.A. and western Europe (in particular) have been caught in a ride toward doom.

If most among us were to continue to evade that obligation, the powers for evil which have become insistently more threatening during recent decades, now threaten a self-inflicted destruction of our human species. It is the power represented by the practice of an otherwise traditional destructiveness built into much among our population's current disposition, a trend which now threatens the immediate self-destruction of our human species.

For example, as in the case of the British empire, the award of access to much greater destructive powers—e.g., thermonuclear powers, is now the only net advantage being sought between those general effects of a set of predatory beasts bringing extinction upon themselves, all of which is caught within the grasp of the merely self-adopted authorities of such an agency as the British empire of today, as compared to those subjected to fill out the roles customarily assigned to slaves and serfs.

Only a superior rule of foresight into the principles of truly Classical composition, will supply actual remedies for this state of affairs. We urgently require the adoption of those principles which are a commitment, primarily for the secured future of mankind, such as what is implicitly attributable to the commitments of exemplars such as Riemann, Planck, and Einstein, which alone could now assure the survival of our human species. There are many good people, but if goodness is without command of the powers to create the increased physical means of humanity's continued existence, even the sweetest of temperaments could not defend humanity as such.

The notion of what might be identified as actually human reason, confronts us with two distinct kinds of leading options. The one, is that of what may be fairly classified as intrinsically non-human options, those of the so-called "beasts," in particular. The contrasting state, in respect of matters of universal principles otherwise, is that of the human species. Only the human species has shown us a willful ability of any known species to increase its willful powers in and over the realm of existences within mankind's present reach.

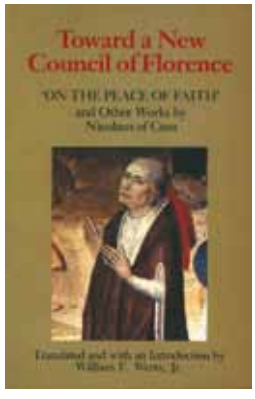
That distinction of the unique potential of the human species, is expressed most simply, as if by the tendency of mankind to increase its own species' power to increase an efficient quality of leadership in its willfully determined promotion of the willful increase of energy-flux density per capita, and that done as a uniquely determined ability of our human species to evolve voluntarily into a higher order of living species. This approximate image of the practical quality of mankind, is qualitatively distinct from the class of all other present sets of known species. Only the human species has been known to evolve willfully, into becoming a distinctly higher quality of species—e.g., the product of a *voluntarily transformed competence of our existing species, to a degree of advancement to act as a representative of an actually higher species*.

In fact, the continued existence of our human species depends upon that willfully prescribable transformation into a qualitatively higher species *in effect*. If mankind were to reject that transformation to the effect of representing a higher order of living species, mankind itself would soon render itself extinct. The Solar system is now moving on.

Toward a New Council of Florence

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II. The Mars Option for an Actual Space for Reason

As a matter of fact, in terms of performance, U.S. President Barack Obama could readily pass for a malicious nit-wit, were the record of his public addresses and like utterances the particular evidence to be taken seriously into account. If you listen scrupulously, Obama is the name of a tool, not a mind.

His use of a "We've been there" decree;[8] his lawless conduct of cozy participation in out-of-hand mass murder of targets including U.S. citizens; his murderous threats uttered fraudulently in the abused name of law; his copying of the style of the lies of his evil crony and putative master, that Tony Blair who spawned a fraudulently conceived long warfare against Iraq, leads a brutish effort to uproot the Peace of Westphalia, and embodies Obama's ties to the legalized mass-production style of push for Hitler-like practices in the murder of the aged and other vulnerable targets of mass-murder; his announcement of his large-scale shut-down of NASA operations; and his proneness otherwise to mimic his British patron (and actual master) Tony Blair of the British empire, are samples of the shoddy Obama style of mass-marketing of his fraudulent, and always intentionally actually mass-murderous, political merchandise.

The effect of his policies of destruction directed against NASA and the space program generally, brings a special significance, and a new, still more evil dimension to the list. Add Earth's presently urgent need for the Mars program, which has a very special kind of importance for continued human existence, in this connection. The particular significance of Mars landings has special kind of attached urgency, including the importance of Earth-based operations on Mars, as those are required for such purposes as the "Red Planet's" needed role in the defense of life on Earth against threatening asteroids.

The importance of Mars on this account goes back to the matter of the role which Johannes Kepler assigned to the importance of the relationship between Mars and Earth in the course of Kepler's crucially unique discovery of the principle on which the development of a competent modern astronomy had depended. In fact, Mars is also our "best shot" at choosing a partner-planet for space-based operations mustered for assistance in missions such as those including a defence of Earth against menacing asteroids which could "take out" large tracts of the surface of Earth, or, "the kind of big one" which may also be a threat to the entirety of human life on Earth. That "big one" might seem to us, to be a presently unlikely sort of foreseeable event, until now; but the function which could be contributed to Earth from Mars has a broader, and likely greater importance for the human species.

I explain: there are two ways in the Mars-Earth relationship.

The particularly necessary discussion of this matter of the development of a Mars role on behalf of Earth, is not the kind of romantic fantasy which might attract the more likely attention to the significance of Earth's role on behalf of Mars. Consider types of cases in which the existence of Mars appears in its crucial, currently potential role on behalf of human life on Earth. There is one case which must be assigned the highest kind of role which Mars can play in the defense of human life on Earth—in your personal back yard, for example. I am not referring to any exotic space-freak style of creatures; I call your attention to the famous Americans' defense against the siege of the Alamo. If you are under a deadly siege, what immediate help do you need the most?

Shall we not flank the attacking party? Could Mars serve as a reserve capability to be used for assistance in the defense of Earth? Let us not propose some fancy space-creature to serve as the source of the needed diversion. The Solar system throws relevant rocks in our direction during much of the time. What we require, therefore, is a pro-active, flanking system of defense of Earth, that mustered from, first of all, deployable means from an arrangement of systems configured to optimize the defense of Earth when needed. The "weapon of choice" in such enterprises is more often a profitable diversion, than destruction.

For the edification of the intellectually needy, it should be made obvious, that defense against an attack implicitly aimed at Earth in some way, is not limited to defense of Earth directly. It is not a mere "thing" which will be required; it will be a system of defense capabilities for the needs of mankind, not only a de-

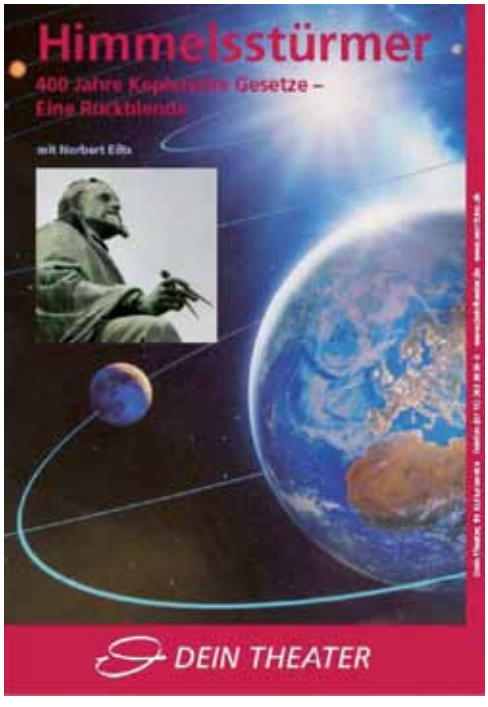
8. After Obama's February, 2010 budget cancelled the Constellation program for manned flight to the Moon, he subsequently justified ruling out any future manned flight to the Moon as unnecessary, in a speech in Florida on April 15, 2010, saying: "We've been there before."

fense of planet Earth, but, rather in the interest of planet Earth, whatever that might mean. Imaginary, "bug-eyed space-monsters" is not our principal, relevant problem.

The challenge to be met does include defense of life on Earth, but there are, as I had just pointed out, extremely important other considerations. The best choice for that mission can be illustrated in sensible, rather than wildly imagined suggestions. Consider that which has become my suggested hypothesis.

Kepler's 'War on Mars'

What Johannes Kepler described as his "war" with Mars was crucial to his discovery of the ellipticity of the planetary orbits and the principle of universal gravitation. Why Mars? Partly because it was the planet for which Kepler's employer, the late Tycho Brahe, had left him the most data. This was especially fortuitous, since it turns out that the orbit of Mars has the greatest ellipticity of any of the planets for which Tycho had data, and therefore it was the most likely to confront Kepler with the paradox that the orbit of Mars *did not quite fit* predictions based on the Copernican model of the time, without piling on epicycles (fudge factors).



The German Kepler Society celebrated the 400th anniversary of the New Astronomy with, among other things, a theatrical performance in Weil der Stadt, Kepler's birthplace. The poster describes him as a man who "stormed the heavens."

Kepler elaborates his war with the planet—which is named, of course, after the Roman god of War—in his *New Astronomy: Based upon causes or celestial physics, treated by means of commentaries on the motions of the star Mars* (William H. Donahue, trans., Cambridge University Press, 1992).

In his dedication to his patron, Emperor Rudolph II, he writes: "In order that Your Holy Imperial Majesty, as well as the entire House of Austria, might be happy and prosperous in most serene renown, I am now at last exhibiting for the view of the public a most Noble Captive [Mars—ed.], who has been taken for a long time now through a difficult and strenuous war waged by me under the auspices of Your Majesty."

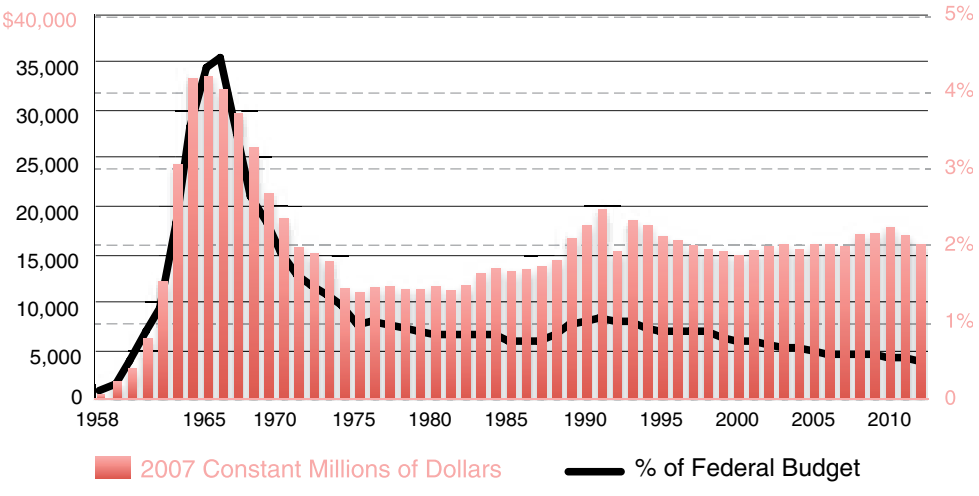
Describing astronomers' struggles with Mars over millennia, Kepler emphasizes his own rejection of received wisdom: "[H]ere too, as in other kingdoms, the ruling influence of our enemy has been sustained and supported, more than any other thing, by the persuasion and confusion of the multitude of people, the defiance of which I have always considered the path to victory. . . ."

In an Author's Introduction, addressing those who would shy away from his work because it does not apparently coincide with Holy Scripture, Kepler draws a sharp distinction between sense certainty and the creative mind: "But whoever is too stupid to understand astronomical science, or too weak to believe Copernicus without affecting his faith, I would advise him that, having dismissed astronomical studies and having damned whatever philosophical opinions he pleases, he mind his own business and betake himself home to scratch in his own dirt patch. . . . He should raise his eyes (his only means of vision) to this visible heaven and with his whole heart burst forth in giving thanks and praising God the Creator. He can be sure that he worships God no less than the astronomer, to whom God has granted the more penetrating vision of the mind's eye, and ability and desire to celebrate his God above those things he has discovered."—*Susan Welsh*

Why Mars Now?

The traditionally long-dominant reign of systems of slavery, serfdom, and the like, has induced something which has long been the dominant practice among the generality of the human populations of our planet. Serfdom and its like has been a deeply-rooted habit of submission among the great majorities of the nations and the like of our planet. The effect suggests a comparison to the practiced castration of bulls and other cattle: do not attempt to improve the progress and density of the generality of the human population. The famous siege and virtual genocide against the city and people of Troy (and similar cases) is to be considered as being exemplary on some significant accounts.

FIGURE 1
NASA Budgets Since 1958
(2007 Constant Million Dollars and % of Federal Budget)



Sources: U.S. Office of Management and Budget; Wikipedia

Earth, in its role as a home to the human species, and so to humanity (and what that entails, in turn), presently appears to us as a lonesome species within our Solar system, the special case of our Moon, awarded due consideration. We are, otherwise, surrounded by a great, uncounted depth of asteroids, some of which threaten our species' extinction. In the meantime, characters such as President Barack Obama, demand that mankind have no effective defense of even the very existence of the human species.

So far, before a President Barack Obama had virtually shut down the United States' defense against deadly asteroids, we had already been restrained, increasingly, against the efficiently continued, potential means of space-defense which the origin of NASA, in particular, had implied. With the creation of what has become known as "The Euro System," progress had slowed at an accelerating rate, as now, under Obama, in the United States.

Gradually, the preconditions for a fresh conception of the meaning of Mars' role emerge: a lonely pair, of Earth and its solitary Moon, must combine their potential roles, to end the implicit isolation of mankind on Earth. This is not a mere matter of ending the relative isolation of the human species to within Earth and its solitary moon. An Earth which remains continually isolated in its role among the planets, is threatened inherently by the natural implications of its effectively continued functional isolation. We must now act to define a concert of elements within the Solar system which can be coordinated to the effect of creating a net flanking, functional combination of strategically coordinated parts within the Solar system. The security of mankind on Earth demands this.

The landings on Mars this far, point out what should become recognized as a set of appropriate opportunities—even if human beings were never to dwell individually on Mars itself for any extended interval. What is required of us in this way, is not a matter of relatively short-term landings of persons; it is a matter of our ability to implant on Mars, in particular, sets of apparatus for the included mission of establishing "remote-controlled" activity, coordinated with apparatus controlled continually from Earth, as used to control missions assigned to operate from Mars.

The very existence of asteroids in the degree of concentration roughly estimable presently, points to the need for a complex of systems operating within relevant objects and processes proximate to the region centered upon the complex of processes centered, in turn, upon the context containing Mars and Earth. That is already a feasible goal in some part, as I (as relevant others) have published comment on this subject during the previous year.

The simplest overview of that perspective implies

the dependency of a defense of Earth, on control of manageable forms of relevant flanking positions whose net effect is to break us free of a systemic confinement of life on Earth, by introducing complexes which outflank the present isolation, and consequently increased vulnerability now demanding the necessary measures for defense of Earth.



A clip from the "Survivor" serial on CBS-TV. Is mankind becoming a simulation of a pack of cannibals on an island?

. . . Not Like Cannibals on an Island

In the long run, if the human species is to survive on an ultimately most vulnerable Earth, we need "allies," even if they are only seemingly, man-controlled robotic systems, systems which we can craft, even from Earth, for such purposes of detection and reaction. Mankind must develop an upward-evolving system to be, in and of itself, a solitary goal for our progress within our Solar system. If relatively nearby planets and moons are not suitable kinds of Earth "allies" for this purpose, we can use what we could accomplish to outflank our species' vulnerability of our isolation.

That outlook, suggests additional, relevant considerations.

III. Man's Self-Imposed Forms of Isolation With Nearby Space

Now, in this presently closing chapter, I challenge you to consider two specific aspects for the specific challenge which mankind alone, among known species, could succeed in overcoming. These are to be means for meeting such goals as man's gaining of those means and forms of control, the which will be required for the benefit of the human species within the relevant regions of the Solar System, that, at least for the present time being.

For those who are really conscious human individuals, man living in simulation of a pack of cannibals confined to some island, is not a realization of the true nature of mankind. First of all, our species' distinctive quality of, and intrinsic need for potentially perpetual progress within our galaxy, requires a realization of, precisely, a potential solution. Mankind is the only species known to us whose continued existence requires success in endlessly revolutionary progress, that to be accomplished by means of a principle of creation recognized as being in the intrinsic nature of our species.

Therefore, we can not, and must not be "penned up" in some ultimately doomed neck of the galaxy—or beyond. The purpose for this policy is not that of a mere urge to travel; our proper intention for the human species, is what we must make ourselves capable to fulfill, whatever is that quality of our development which is *in accord with our intrinsically evolutionary nature*.

This is no mere speculation. Mankind has demonstrated a specifically unique quality which is absent from all other presently known species of life. Morever, that is known, factually, to have been the distinction of the human species from all known others, over the entire span of the known existence of a mankind known to embody the innately gifted genius of the "fire-bringer." The essential implications are locatable in evidence which is precisely known as, inherently, uniquely human.

The distinctions to which I have referred here this far, bring us to a point of systemic conflict with, on the one, inferior side, the processes of sense-perception as such, and, on the opposite side, the domain of the contrary devotion, the superior, systemically noëtic principle.

In turn, mankind in the role of our species as the essential "fire-bringer," implicitly measures the effective progress of our advance as a species, but, when considered as a better or poorer culture, it can only be measured in units of energy-flux density per capita.

End-Game Policies

Relatively soon, on the galactic time-scale, we must presently assume, that our Sun will probably cease to remain an acceptable companion. If that be true, then, before that Sun destroys itself and also the Solar system with which it is associated, ugly developments within a still-existing Solar system suggest some interesting, and more or less exciting travel-plans.

Exactly how such a development might be "successfully" worked-out, is not the question for me at the present time. The immediate fact is, that, first, changes within our Solar system will be unavoidable, and, that

each century seems to promise a needed, lesser or greater revolution in newly discovered universal physical principles required along a line of direction from nuclear fission, to thermonuclear fusion, matter-antimatter functions, and beyond, while on a course of progress toward a point beyond the virtual death of our Sun and its Solar system.

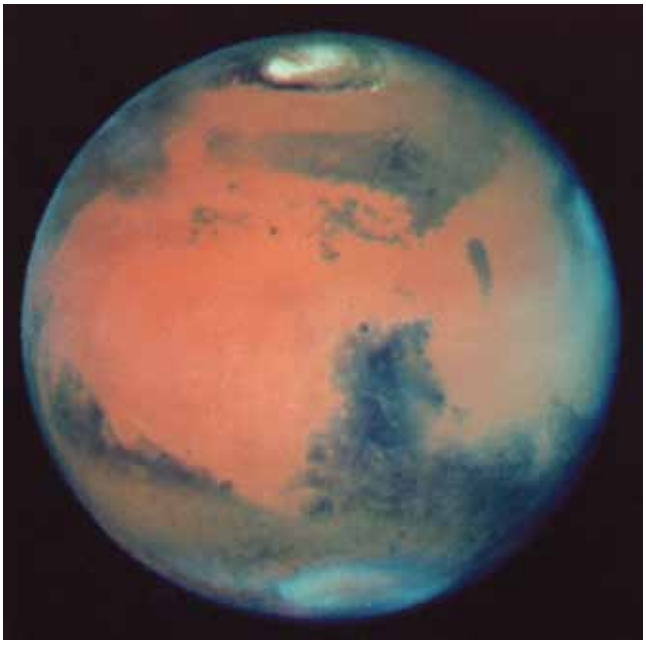
What that means in specifically detailed terms of effects, is not an appropriate choice of subject in this place or time. The issue is, that we must prepare to change ourselves and our behavior through the effects made feasible according to the higher, noëtic, principle which is already shown to be intrinsic to the direction of progress in coordination with the essentially intrinsic principle specific to the unique (already known) potential of the human mind.

I am not undertaking, here, to present some scheme for the actual tracing-out of what my just stated observation might seem to imply. All that I will claim as a matter of principle, here, is my already known principle of an "upward, intrinsically noëtic characteristic" of the evolution of the foreseeably effective progress of the powers of the human mind itself, which must be considered. This consideration lifts itself above the domain of sense-perception, into the ontologically higher domain of universal principles which are unknown within the self-inflicted bounds of the merely sense-perceptual domain.

Mankind in Our Universe

Consider the fact, that, for us, a century measures the scale of four successive generations. Each generation should be committed to a certain rate of discovery of qualitatively higher states of development of human use of physical principles. Four successive generations of such progress defines a century for us, and ten centuries define a millennium. Mankind has lived on Earth for several million years. The expected remaining life of the Sun, is currently estimated at about two billions years. One billion more years would almost certainly bring us, as if presently, to an intolerable condition in our Sun. Say, therefore, that we must count on much less than a billion years before the time we must plan to move our species onward, on to a safer, distant location.

Meanwhile, within the ontologically higher domain, above and outside the domain of mere sense-perception, what we might measure as scientific leaps forward, takes giant steps far beyond the scope of mere sense-perception as such.



NASA

LaRouche writes of the importance of the Mars project: "We must now act to define a concert of elements within the Solar system which can be coordinated to the effect of creating a net flanking, functional combination of strategically coordinated parts within the Solar system. The security of mankind on Earth demands this."

We do not know more than a fair estimate, that mankind is the only presently known species as a consciously creative species; but, we should recognize that we exist within a higher domain than that of mere sense-perception. It is a higher domain which possesses an innate potential sufficient to deal with a higher ontological principle than that presently known to us in terms of sense-perception.

The Case of the Awful Bertrand Russell

Whatever might be posed as an objection to what I have just projected in this fashion, the actual evidence of which we may be certain presently, is that mankind is the only presently known species which might possess the indicated potential—provided that we are not threatened with extinction of our species by the present, intentionally mass-murderous, pseudo-scientific hoaxes, hoaxes which are presently consistent with the recently current policies of the present Queen of England.

Now that we have considered the thesis in broad-stroke estimations, it were appropriate to get down to some relevant specifics bearing on the same general subject, a subject in the known history of Europe dating

from such times as the siege of Troy, or, for convenience, the relatively more recent case of the decline and fall of the Roman, and also British, empire, both of which not only embody evil, but are no more than a metamorphosed expression of the same, essential, long-lasting incarnation of something as intrinsically Satanic as the Roman Emperor Nero and the likenesses which have appeared in later, even present times.

What can be said on that account, turns our attention, here, back to the subject of the distinction of human creativity from the fruits of philosophical reductionism, a reductionism which can be treated as typified by the influence of Bertrand Russell and what might be fairly identified as Russell's ideological forebears, such as the founders of the British empire as treated, for identification of types, by the relevant, essentially true-to-life models presented to us in the tragedies of Shakespeare. The crucial point of reference to be employed for this case, is what I have emphasized here, earlier in this report, as in the first chapter of this report, but also in the course of the Preface.

Therefore, I now restate the case for everything which I have written here this far:

The essential distinction of man from beast, is expressed as that which distinguishes the human mind from that of those who are morally beasts, creativity as I have already defined it earlier, here: actual human creativity, as categorically distinguished from the mere devices, often misnamed as the merely deductive activities (or simply outright lies) of the merely "practically-minded man." Actual truth can not be assigned to a merely deductive mind.

To restate what I had presented earlier here, on this same point:

The history of human folly begins with the presumption of seeking to adduce knowledge from the notion of deduction associated with belief in mere sense-perception as being the foundation of scientific or comparable experiences. Yet, on the contrary, whereas all of the known beasts do rely on an essential core of responsiveness to what is merely sense-perception, actual discoveries of what can be demonstrated to have been such a phenomenon as principles of scientific truth in principle, do not correspond to the presumed principles of so-called "deductive reasoning."

It is on that account, stated this far, that the intrinsically animal side of humanity, mere sense-perception as such (e.g. "sense-certainty") is located. The truly human side is located elsewhere, ontologically.

So, this conflict among attempted definitions of physical and comparable notions of principle, is expressed as being merely an extraction from the "intellectual mechanisms" of what are proper to the belief mechanisms of the mere beasts. True creativity is located uniquely in an entirely different, and contrary notion of principle. The consequence of failure to recognize that point of distinction, has now reached a point of incalculable disorder in the present habits of humanity. It is now crucial that we take efficiently into account that true science—the true creativity which the animal does not actually know—exists only in a domain outside the bounds of mere sense-perception as seen: the eyes may see, what only the human mind can know. The achievement of that recognition is now the essential giant step on which the future of mankind presently depends.

The most essential issue here, remains the fact that the human mind, as distinct from the mere brain, has operated on the basis of two intrinsically separate means of governance. There is, first, also the lowest aspect of human experience and knowledge, the essentially animal quality of mere sense-perception as such. There is also a "region outside" that of the essentially merely animal sense-perception, the actually noëtic expression which reigns as if from "outside" the animal category.

That higher order of "mind," which is not contained within mere sense-perception as such, is to be regarded as specific to the Classical modalities of the domain of the noëtic imagination, the domain of that which had not yet been experienced, the domain of the truly creative: the four truly Classical modes, of poetry, music, drama, and of scientific creativity as such.[9] The essential organization of what we may regard as the total experience of the human mind, includes the use of the means of mere sense-perception, as being the inferior experience of mere sense-perception as such. However, it is only if, and when those higher, Classical-artistic powers of creativity reigning over the sense-perceptual "underside" of what is also treated as mind, are in command, that the true quality of the human mind, the quality of creativity *per se*, is in reign, and that mankind rises above the bonds of virtual slavery to mere sense-perception as such.

Yet, in fact of practice, the two contrasted domains, interact. The challenge to mankind, generally, today, is to recognize and understand the differences.

9. Painting is an expression of drama. Cf. "Chorus" in **King Henry V**.

Competent U.S. Strategy Begins with Glass-Steagall

by Nancy Spannaus

Feb. 11—Four days before President Obama's State of the Union address, on Feb. 8, leading U.S. economist Lyndon LaRouche devoted his regular Friday night webcast to defining the actual strategic situation which confronts the United States. LaRouche's urgent message elaborated three policies which uniquely address the economic and strategic crises now facing the nation, and the world.

The first was the re-enactment of Franklin D. Roosevelt's Glass-Steagall. This is not a "new subject," LaRouche said, but most people, even those who are in favor of it, don't understand what its implications are.

The second was how to deal with the danger of the outbreak of thermonuclear war, from ongoing conflicts all around the globe.

The third policy was the revival of the concept of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), now to be adapted from merely shooting down ballistic missiles, to shooting down threats from space, such as asteroids. In other words, LaRouche said, we need a Strategic Defense of Earth (SDE), which will defend mankind from war, as well as objects in the Solar System which potentially endanger Earth.

But what is crucial, LaRouche stressed, is that these three policies be conceived as a unified approach. At the end of his opening statement, he summarized the message:

"So, these are the considerations which must be treated as not piece-by-piece, not separate measures, they must be *one measure*—one action initiated by the United States, encompassing *all* of these measures of action, in one package. And if we do that, we can save the United States, and probably can save the planet. . . .

"You have to remember that the usual idea of piecemeal reforms has now just gone out the window. The idea that you should walk in on economic questions, with a bit of this, and a bit of that, and a bit of the other—that kind of negotiating by the Congress must cease. We now need a coordinated reform, in which all the essential parts . . . must be put into place in a specific order. Without that, this nation is finished. And I don't propose to have this nation of ours finished."

What Glass-Steagall Will Do

Throughout his presentation, and the dialogue that followed, LaRouche put heavy emphasis on one crucial point: The enactment of Glass-Steagall banking separation *must* come first, in launching the necessary reform of the U.S. economy, and strategic policy. Such separation is not just a "good idea," but it is the only measure that will prevent looming disaster in the U.S. economy.

Specifically, Glass-Steagall—as it was originally devised, and as it is included in Rep. Marcy Kaptur's HR 129, the Return to Prudent Banking Act—*cuts* the ties of the finances of the U.S. government with the private banking interests which have brought the U.S. and world economy into the disastrous downturn, and the

drive toward hyperinflation, which is now engulfing the U.S. economy.

What are those ties? They are the ongoing explicit, and implicit, forms of support, in the amount of trillions of dollars, being handed to that private banking system from the Federal Reserve and the Treasury. At present, that banking system, especially the major money-center banks, is being massively subsidized by the government, with low interest rates, purchases of worthless paper, and FDIC insurance—just to name a few. The result is an explosion of *money* with absolutely nothing in the real physical economy to back it up. This is a "hyperinflationary swindle," LaRouche stressed, which has created "a situation where most of the money listed in banks and so forth, is *worthless*."

"We have to shut it down," LaRouche said. We have to let the speculators go bankrupt, and then buld up a credit system, based on issuing credit against *real* economic projects and investments, which will restart the U.S. economy.

"Now, most of those banks which we have to shut off, from Glass-Steagall—that's the program—*will go bankrupt*," LaRouche said. "They will evaporate; most of their funds will disappear; their incomes will disappear. But that's inevitable: It's either save the people, or save the swindlers, and I think the time has come: The swindlers have more than had their time; now is the time for the people."

Setting the Stage

Right now, LaRouche stressed, "we could stop the bleeding, . . . the destruction now, simply by implementing Glass-Steagall alone." That would stop the predatory banking system from using hyperinflation, and pure swindle, to bleed the real economy dry. He went on:

"Glass-Steagall, simply as a piece of legislation, is what is needed. *But: It cannot do the job by itself*. It must take the opportunity created by Glass-Steagall, and add to it another element of the Federal government. And that element is the banking system, the credit system, by which we will loan, or take on responsibility, for work which will be useful, in terms of causing a *growth* in the population, an *increase* in the productive powers of labor.

"Now, the biggest component of this will be *one* component, which is essentially necessary, absolutely indispensable, to *save* our agricultural production, and to save many other related things. Without that project, which is the NAWAPA project, which was designed in the middle of the 1960s, that project will be the life-saver of the United States, of Canada in part, but also Mexico, northern Mexico. So, therefore, that's a part of the program. It's a part of the combat to save the United States and other parts of the world.

"And without that program—*first and foremost*—you're not going to make it, in this country. First and foremost, you must get Glass-Steagall through *first of all* among all economic-related policies. Glass-Steagall must be done *immediately*, it must be done *first*, before any other financial legislation is installed. It must be done *now*, immediately, because once that's done, then that act, combined with this provision I've indicated for a credit system by the United States government itself—and that will save the United States."

As a result, the British financial empire will be bankrupted, national sovereignty restored in the U.S. and Europe, and the basis for a long-term alternative to war—the SDI/SDE policy—established. Only international collaboration on an economic development policy, provides a basis for lasting peace.

Do It Now

"So, we must get off this babbling, babbling, babbling, that goes on in government today. We must realize we have to make a fundamental shift, a fast kick to the present situation. You cannot do it piecemeal; you've got to take a combination of measures, with agreements—largely on a world scale, because every nation in the world that's intelligent, knows we cannot continue to go along with what we're doing now. We must *stop it* immediately, and we must take the appropriate *totality of measures, in the proper order of precedence.*

For example, before any financial reforms are made by the United States government, there must be Glass-Steagall *first*. Because if Glass-Steagall is on the agenda, and you're serious about it, you cannot *allow* any financial legislation coming in from the federal government. Because, on the one hand, under the *old* system, pre-Glass-Steagall, you would have one policy: You would go with hyperinflation and blow the whole thing out immediately. If you go with Glass-Steagall first, with its three essential components—the Glass-Steagall as such, a credit system, and then great projects such as NAWAPA—those three measures combined will assure a revival of the U.S. economy, and a reversal from this Hell."

Fraud Whitewash Puts IMF, Draghi to Shame

Feb. 6—Elio Lannutti is an outgoing member of the Italian Senate and chairman of the Association of Banking and Financial Services Consumers (Adusbef). Adusbef has filed the legal brief that started the current investigation in the city of Trani of the failed supervision of Monte dei Paschi di Siena (MPS), the world's oldest bank.[1]

In an interview with *EIR*'s Claudio Celani today, Lannutti said, "[International Monetary Fund Managing Director Christine] Lagarde and [European Central Bank President Mario] Draghi should be ashamed for having ordered IMF inspectors to whitewash the Bank of Italy in the Monte dei Paschi fraud." Lannutti referred to a statement released by IMF spokesman Gerry Rice to Reuters: "The IMF team's preliminary view is that the Bank of Italy (BoI) took timely and appropriate action—within the limits of the legal framework—to address problems at MPS."

Instead, according to Lannutti, the then-Italian central banker "Draghi knew that MPS had cooked its books, but did not move one finger, in order not to damage his ambitions to became head of the ECB."

For instance, he asked, "Why did the Bank of Italy gave the green light for MPS Chairman Giuseppe Mussari to become head of the Italian Banking Association in July 2010, despite the problems which had been detected and reported by Bank of Italy supervisors already?" The Bank of Italy has no formal power in the choice of the head of the banking association, but "it can raise its eyebrows."

And, "Why did the Bank of Italy not veto the Antonveneta purchase by MPS in Spring 2008, when the global financial crisis had already exploded, and it was clear that MPS had no financial means of its own? They cannot tell us that there was a positive economic conjuncture," Lannutti said. "By signing that Certificate of No Impediment, Draghi signed a death certificate for the bank."



Against Bankitalia's will, no bank acquisition or merger is possible, as was shown at the time of Antonio Fazio, Draghi's predecessor, when similar operations were blocked by the Bank of Italy.

Prosecutors Under Fire

The legal investigation is leading directly into Draghi's role, and that is the reason why many forces have mobilized to stop it, Lannutti said. In the past days, Italian President Giorgio Napolitano has scolded media and prosecutors because, in going after the Bank of Italy and Draghi, they are against the "national interest." Following Napolitano, the self-ruling body of the Judiciary publicly attacked the Trani prosecution office, accusing it of going beyond its competence.

"Prosecutors there have large shoulders and won't be intimidated," Lannutti said. They tried in the past to stop prosecutor Michele Ruggiero, he said, in his investigation on rating agencies, but they failed. Standard & Poor and Fitch will soon stand trial.

Lannutti believes that the Trani investigation was helpful in the U.S. government decision to file its suit against S&P Feb. 4. Last Summer, indeed, the U.S. government requested Ruggiero's papers. Some 8,000 pages were sent to the U.S. Department of Justice.

Among other evidence, the Trani prosecutors have wiretapped conversations between the CEO of S&P Italy, Maria Pierdicchi, and her public relations official Paola Valentini on Aug. 3, 2011, discussing strategy in view of the then-imminent demise of the Berlusconi government in Italy and its replacement by a technocratic cabinet. Three months later, on Nov. 9, Berlusconi resigned, and four days later, technocrat Mario Monti was appointed Prime Minister by President Napolitano.

1. See Claudio Celani, "Italy's Monte dei Paschi: A Four-Century-Old Nemesis Casts Its Shadow Over Upcoming Elections," *EIR*, Feb. 1, 2013.

Iceland Has a Winning Policy!

by Michelle Rasmussen

On the sidelines of the bankers' get-together in Davos, Switzerland Jan. 25, Icelandic President Ólafur Ragnar Grimsson gave a highly instructive interview on the positive developments in his country, after refusing to bail out the banking system in 2008. Contrary to the European Union and the United States, which are still throwing money at the banks, Iceland has experienced real economic growth and a decrease in unemployment.

Stephen Cole of al-Jazeera first asked Grimsson why Iceland has survived, while the rest of Europe has failed. His reply: "I think it surprises a lot of people that four years ago, we were exhibit number one of a failed financial system, but now we are back on recovery, with economic growth and very little unemployment; and I think the primary reason is that we were wise enough to realize that this was also a fundamental social and political crisis.... We introduced currency controls, we let the banks fail, we provided support for the poor, we didn't introduce austerity measures of the scale you're seeing here in Europe. And the end result, four years later, is that Iceland is enjoying progress and recovery very different from the other European countries that suffered from the financial crisis."

He was then asked whether Iceland's policy of letting the banks fail could have worked for the rest of Europe. Grimsson replied: "I think so. As I have often asked people, why do they consider the banks to be the holy churches of the modern economy? Why are private banks not, like airlines and telecommunication companies, allowed to go bankrupt, if they have acted in an irresponsible way? The theory that you have to bail out banks, is a theory about bankers enjoying for their own profit the success, and then letting ordinary people [pay for their] failure, through taxes and austerity. And people in enlightened democracies are not going to accept that in the long run."

The last question was: "It wouldn't work for the U.K., with their reliance on the financial sector, would it?"

Grimsson answered: "This is an interesting question, because one thing we learned after the collpase of the banks in Iceland, is that the Icelandic, like the British and American and other banks, had in fact become high-tech companies, hiring engineers, mathematicians, computer scientists, and when they failed, the innovative sectors of our economy, the IT sector, the high-tech sector, in fact, blossomed, and have been doing much better in the last three years than ever before.

"So the lesson of that is, if you want your economy to be competitive in the innovative sector of the 21st Century, a strong financial sector that takes the talent from these sectors—even a successful financial sector—is in fact bad news, if you want your economy to be competitive in the areas which really are the 21st-Century areas."

A Victory in Court

In addition to its economic success, Iceland just won a case at the Luxembourg-based European Free Trade Association court (EFTA), brought by the British and Dutch governments. The court affirmed, on Jan. 28, the validity of the Icelandic government's decision not to fully compensate British and Dutch bondholders in 2008, after the bankruptcy of the bonds of the IceSave online bank, which had branches in the U.K. and the Netherlands. When the Icelandic banking system collapsed in October 2008, the combined nominal indebtedness of Iceland's three largest banks, Kaupthing, Landsbanki (IceSave's parent), and Glitnir, was more than five times the country's gross national product.

The EFTA court, which handles cases concerning three countries in the European Economic Area, but not belonging to the EU (Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway), found that, given the magnitude of the systemic crisis, Rekjavik was not obliged to come up with the minimum compensation for IceSave's branches abroad.

The British and Dutch governments decided to bail out those bondholders themselves, and then demanded the money back from the Icelandic government. While the Parliament voted to do so, twice, the President refused to sign on, took the issue to the people, organizing instead two referenda, in which Icelanders rejected the bailout.

Now, Iceland may become the first nation to adopt a Glass-Steagall-style bank separation. A bill is now pending before the Economic Affairs and Trade Committee of Parliament, and is expected to be voted on before national elections in April.

War Dangers Spread from SW Asia to the Pacific

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Feb. 10—Recent Israeli bombings of at least two sites inside sovereign Syrian territory are a prelude to an ongoing Israeli plan to attack Syrian facilities suspected of providing advanced weapons to Hezbollah in Lebanon, according to both U.S. and Israeli intelligence sources.

A former head of Israeli Military Intelligence, Amos Yadlin, who now heads the Institute for National Security Studies, a Defense Ministry-linked think tank, told the *Washington Post* on Feb. 10 that there are four classes of weapons that Israel will target: advance air-defense systems, ballistic missiles, shore-to-sea missiles, and chemical weapons. The threat of continuing Israeli Air Force incursions into Syrian territory is a wild card factor, adding to the danger that the Syrian crisis will spread across the borders into Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, and Jordan.

U.S. intelligence sources have confirmed that Israel is so concerned about slippage of advanced weapons from Syria into Lebanon that a detailed plan has been presented to caretaker Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu for the creation of an Israeli no-fly buffer zone covering 5-15 miles of territory inside southern Syria and Lebanon.

The Israeli intervention into the Syrian crisis comes at a particularly critical moment. For the foreseeable future, the military situation on the ground inside Syria is deadlocked. The Syrian Army remains firmly in control of Damascus and other urban centers, while the rebel forces, the Free Syrian Army, and an amalgam of Islamist jihadi groups heavily funded from Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, and other Gulf states, have taken control of parts of the Syrian countryside. Nothing significant is likely to change in that correlation, barring significant outside intervention to provide advanced weapons to the rebels.

At the just-concluded Munich Security Conference, Saudi Prince Turki bin-Faisal, former head of Saudi intelligence, and later, ambassador to London and Washington, demanded that the West heavily arm the rebels to break the deadlock. While British Prime Minister David Cameron strongly supported the Saudi position, the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff are opposed to arming the rebels, given the growing power of groups like the al-Nusra Front, an arm of al-Qaeda, in the rebel power structure.

Following his own appearance at the Munich conference, David Ignatius, *Washington Post* columnist and former CIA officer, proposed that U.S. Special Forces begin training of elite, vetted units of the Free Syrian Army. These units, hypothetically, could be the vanguard of an eventual assault on Damascus, and could subsequently be deployed to crush the Islamist factions in Syria. In short, the scheme would assure warfare in Syria for the foreseeable future.

A Political Solution?

To avert that total collapse of Syria into a failed state, efforts have recently escalated to promote a diplomatic solution, driven in large part by the growing danger of a regional war spreading throughout Southwest Asia and beyond. The fact that neither Russia nor China show any sign of breaking from their refusal to support the rebels against President Bashar al-Assad, has created a political stalemate that can only be broken by a genuine effort at a political solution. At a meeting last week in Cairo, the Organization of Islamic Conference issued a statement calling for a political solution, and, for the first time, did not demand al-Assad's departure as a precondition for negotiations. A similar offer had been made by Syrian opposition leader Moaz al-Khatib on the eve of his own appearance at the Munich Conference at the beginning of February.



Creative Commons

Saudi Prince Turki bin-Faisal, backed by the U.K.'s David Cameron, has demanded that the West heavily arm the Syrian rebels to break the deadlock. The U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, however, remain opposed to any further arming of the opposition.

On the sidelines of the Cairo meeting, Egypt, Turkey, and Iran conferred on prospects for reviving the June 2012 Kofi Annan Geneva plan for a ceasefire and government transition. Saudi Arabia boycotted those talks, and remains intransigent about Assad's departure as a precondition. There is no evidence of a serious cut-back in the flow of arms and funds to the jihadist rebels in Syria from the Gulf states. Indeed, the northern region of Lebanon, bordering on Syria, is becoming a new hotbed of jihadist attacks, posing a serious danger of a new eruption of sectarian war in Lebanon. Prince Bandar bin-Sultan, the current head of Saudi Arabia's General Intelligence Directorate, has been building this jihadist hub along the Lebanon-Syria border for the past year, with the active support of the Hariri clan in Lebanon.

Egypt on the Edge

As the Syria situation reaches a new crisis phase, other regional flashpoints for conflict are also heating up. In Egypt, weeks of protests and riots against the government of President Mohamed Morsi have continued, with the recent emergence of a Black Bloc of leftist anarchists adding to the crisis. According to senior Egyptian sources, the Muslim Brotherhood-controlled Morsi government has secretly struck a deal with the remnants of the Interior Ministry's powerful police apparatus to assist in the crackdown on protesters, in return for amnesty for 600 ministry officials who are still facing charges for their role in the effort to crush the 2011 revolution. Egypt, the largest Sunni Muslim country in the Arab world, and an anchor in regional politics, is facing a severe economic crisis, upcoming parliamentary elections, and stalled negotiations with the IMF that will only worsen the economic crisis, if concluded on the terms currently being demanded by the Fund.

Target: Iran

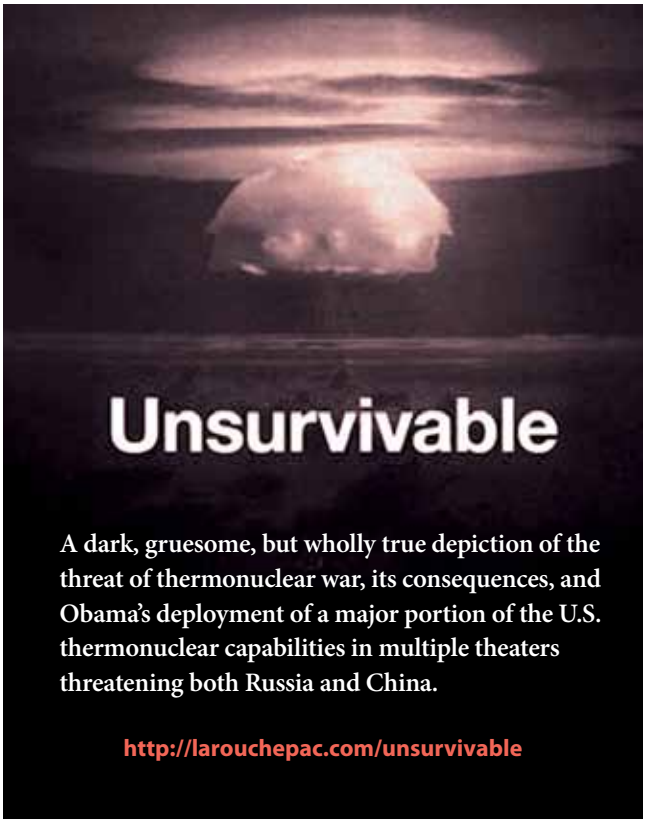
As of Feb. 6, new unilateral American sanctions were activated against Iran. President Obama approved those new sanctions in December as part of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). They effectively block Iran from access to the international banking system, and are aimed at choking off cash to the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps. Syria is a secondary target of Obama Administration's Iran sanctions, because Iran has been a major financial backer of the Assad government, and it will now be far more difficult

for Tehran to provide assistance to Damascus, at a moment when Syria's foreign currency reserves are almost depleted.

A Danish Peace Research Institute writer recently published a study, warning that such crippling sanctions not only do the greatest damage to innocent civilians: They almost always lead to war. The current situation in the Persian Gulf/Eastern Mediterranean region is no exception. The tightening of the screws on Iran is intended to sow internal chaos going into the Presidential elections in June. Following the Munich meeting, attended by which was attended by Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Salehi, Iran agreed to hold the next negotiations with the P5+1 on Feb. 26 in Kazakstan.

Nuke Test in North Asia

Tensions are also rising in North Asia, where the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (D.P.R.K.) is threatening to test a nuclear weapon, at the same time that China and Japan are engaged in a war of nerves over disputed islands in the East China Sea. Last week, Japan accused China of locking radar on Japanese Navy vessels and helicopters, charges that China has denied.



Japan also accused Russia of conducting illegal flights over the disputed Northern Islands. While Asian military officials have said that they believe that these rising tensions are driven primarily by domestic political factors and will be resolved, the danger of an incident at sea spinning out of control cannot be ruled out, regardless of the intentions of top policymakers in Tokyo, Beijing, and Seoul.

In response to the North Korean announcement about a pending nuclear weapons test, South Korean Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Jung Seung-jo warned on Feb. 6 that Seoul would launch a preventive strike against the North, "if signs of an imminent nuclear weapon launch against the South were detected," *The Hankyoreh* reported. Officials say this would be better than to wait for the D.P.R.K. to develop a deployable nuclear weapon and face a much bigger future conflict.

The United States last week announced previously planned joint naval maneuvers with the South Koreans, involving Aegis destroyers equipped with advanced anti-missile systems and submarines. South Korean Defense Ministry officials asserted that the joint maneuvers should be read as a response to the threatened North Korean nuclear test.

Chinese officials are convinced that the United States is fully backing Japan in the territorial disputes over the East China Sea islands, and that the United States is moving towards a policy of containment and encirclement of China, under the new doctrine of Air Sea Battle. Washington, in Beijing's mind, is also moving to establish a quasi-NATO structure in the Asia-Pacific region, involving Japan and Australia as the two anchors of an anti-China military pact. Indeed, the United States, Japan, and Australia held joint maneuvers last week, and announced plans to invite other regional allies to participate in the future. A Washington think tank, Project 2049 Institute, published a detailed proposal in 2012, calling for an Asia-Pacific formal security treaty, directed against China.

Under the circumstances of the unfolding hyperinflationary crisis centered in the trans-Atlantic region, and given the deterioration of U.S. relations with both Russia and China, regional flashpoints have the immediate potential of escalating into superpower confrontation, including thermonuclear war. Last week, *Financial Times* writer Gideon Rachman warned that a Sarajevo moment is looming in the Asia-Pacific, in which a brush-fire incident could spark global war.

It All Comes Down to the Rule of Law and the Right to a Future

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Feb. 8—Most of our contemporaries try to somehow repress the secret suspicion that there might be a connection between the simultaneous intensification of the trans-Atlantic financial crisis and the various military conflicts. The implications of this association are too unpleasant for a society that places a greater value on meaningless recreation and "wellness" than on trying to understand reality.

But the truth is that there is a direct connection between the state of the trans-Atlantic financial sector and the worsening global strategic situation. The former is more tense than it was on the eve of the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers in 2008, and massive injections of liquidity have already led to "galloping" inflation, according to Heinrich Haasis, president of the World Institute of Savings Banks. And in the strategic domain—from the Israeli attack on Syrian military installations; to the externally controlled "civil war" against the Assad government; the threatened military operation against Iran; the mooting of a military strike against North Korea; and a dangerous aggravation of the situation around the Senkaku/Diaoyu islands between China and Russia on the one hand, and Japan on the other (China accuses Japan of allowing itself to be driven by the United States into a provocation against China)—all these seemingly disparate conflicts are burning fuses in the context of an undeniable NATO forward strategy that makes Russia and China feel increasingly encircled.

The Policy of Empire

To understand the relationship between the end-phase of the financial system and the threat of a global (this time, thermonuclear) war, one must go back to the decisions with which the U.K., the U.S., and France reacted to the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact during 1989-91. Instead of taking the collapse of the strategic enemy of the Cold War as an opportunity for a peaceful world order in the 21st Century, Margaret Thatcher, George Bush, Sr., and François Mitterrand opted for the establishment of an Anglo-American empire (with France as an ally).

All former Soviet allies that refused to voluntarily accommodate themselves to the new arrangements were to be subjected to regime change—a policy that began with Bush, Sr., was interrupted by the eight years of the Clinton Administration, and resumed with eight years of Bush, Jr. and four years of Obama. The targets included the states that have been dubbed the "axis of evil" or "rogue states" (Libya, Syria, Iraq, Iran, North Korea, China, and Russia), as well as the countries against which the so-called color revolutions have been staged (Ukraine, Georgia, Russia, China, etc.).

This growing Anglo-American empire gradually eliminated all regulation of the banking sector. The conglomerate of the IMF, World Bank, WTO, central banks, universal and investment banks, hedge funds, investment companies, and insurance companies, spread unbridled globalization. The enforcement of Germany's renunciation of the deutschemark and the acceptance of the euro as the price for German reunification, as well as the EU treaties from Maastricht to Lisbon, transformed the EU into the junior partner of this empire. Member states lost their sovereignty to the supranational Brussels dictatorship, as decided in London and Washington, in the same manner that it is decided which government should come to power in the "rogue states." Regime change by military operation here, "Orange Revolution" or "More Europe" there—the methods vary depending on the specific situation, but the result is ultimately the same: the dominance of globalization, which is to say, the Anglo-American empire.



Signs of the times: Deutsche Bank went from being a commercial bank financing industry, under Alfred Herrhausen (right); he was assassinated in 1989, supposedly by the RAF; today the company is involved in every type of "investment bank" speculation and financial scandal (below: press coverage of police raids on the bank in April 2010 and December 2012).





The End of the Line

Now we are at the end of the line. The system of total deregulation is on life support, sustained artificially by hyperinflationary money printing in the short term. The shock which had everyone shaking in their boots immediately following the collapse of Lehman Brothers, and which led to frightened calls for a New Bretton Woods system, has finally been suppressed. Lobbyists from the banking sector are trying to convince parliamentarians that it is a positive development that the derivatives market is 40% bigger today than before the Lehman disaster, and that therefore a two-tier banking system is unnecessary. They are depending upon the economic cluelessness of the parliamentarians when they assert that separation of the banking system would not have prevented the Lehman collapse, because Lehman Brothers was exclusively an investment bank, whereas Deutsche Bank, a "universal bank" (and therefore encompassing both commercial and investment banking) got through the crisis all in one "solid" piece. Libor manipulation, tax fraud, CO_2 certificate swindles, etc.—all very solid!

The truth is that the murder of Alfred Herrhausen on Nov. 30, 1989, by an imaginary "third generation" of the RAF (Red Army Faction), made possible a paradigm shift at Deutsche Bank, going from Herrhausen—an industrial banker who had a conscience, and worked for debt relief for the Third World, and for the development of Poland in 1989, using the methods of Germany's Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Finance Agency)—to a bank which is involved in almost every international financial scandal and was raided by up to 500 armed officers. These can no longer be considered isolated cases. It just doesn't get any more "solid"!

The danger of war is rooted fundamentally in the Anglo-American decision to dominate the world as an empire. The acute risk of war is driven by a part of the establishment that is willing to accept the destruction of mankind in a thermonuclear war, rather than lose its empire.

Resistance, Four Years Late

The extremes to which the policy of the empire has already led were to a certain extent dragged into the limelight at the hearing in the U.S. Senate on the nomination of John Brennan, the architect of Obama's policy of illegitimate killing of Americans and others by drones, to become CIA Director. What hypocrisy! The same Obama, who, during the 2008 campaign, polemically attacked George W. Bush's torture policy, has now been transformed, according to secret Justice Department memos leaked to the media, into a man who has long had a license to kill.

Sen. Susan Collins (R-Me.) pointed to a study showing that in his first two years in office, Obama perpetrated four times as many targeted killings as the Bush/Cheney Administration did in eight years. Suddenly, but with the incredible delay of the four years of the first Obama Administration, articles are appearing, saying that with this policy of unilateral executive power, Obama has become "judge, jury, and executioner," all rolled into one. At least Ron Wyden and other Senators have made the confirmation of Brennan contingent upon the release of previously undisclosed memos.

Lyndon LaRouche has called for a new Congressional investigation of Obama's drone policy and the scandalous circumstances of the assassination of U.S. Ambassador Chris Stevens in Benghazi. During the questioning of Defense Secretary Leon Panetta and Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Martin Dempsey, Obama's complete lack of interest, following the attack on Benghazi, was made clear.

Very late, four years late, some institutional forces have finally woken up in the United States and realized that Obama has nullified the U.S. Constitution, abandoned all the principles of its Framers, trashed the "checks and balances" and the separation of powers, and installed himself as the sole arbiter of war and peace, life and death. But, as Bruce Fein, former Associate Deputy Attorney General in the Reagan Administration, noted at the recent conference of the Schiller Institute in New York, killing people without the justification of a legitimate war is murder. (See *EIR*, Feb. 8, 2013.)

Le Figaro commented on these hearings (also four years late), startled that the White House policy of targeted killings without due process had created a dangerous precedent that could equally well be used by Russia, China, or Iran in the future, in order to rid themselves of their enemies. Why, complains *Le Figaro*, have the allies been so quiet, after they had so thunderously denounced Bush?

Obviously some institutional forces in the U.S. and Europe have realized—four years late—that the trend of recent years has led the world to the brink of absolute barbarity, in which international law, the rule of law and constitutions, in short, all we have achieved during centuries of struggle, is threatened to be flushed into the underworld.

The only way that a crash into the catastrophe of global hyperinflation or a third world war can be prevented, is by the rejection of the paradigm of wanting to dominate the world as an empire. The introduction of the two-tier banking system in exactly the same form as President Franklin Roosevelt did it in 1933, i.e., the Glass-Steagall Act, is the absolutely necessary first step.

The only way to prevent a third world war is to return to the policy of another man who appears, from today's perspective, as a leftist revolutionary: Ronald Reagan (provocation intended)! Because when President Reagan, in 1983, adopted the Strategic Defense Initiative, designed by LaRouche, and elevated it to official American policy—proposing to develop a global missile defense system based on new physical principles, to make nuclear weapons obsolete—he wanted to carry out this policy *in cooperation* with the Soviet Union.

If we want to have a future as a human species, we must learn to think in terms of the common aims of mankind.

Translated from German by Daniel Platt

Lyndon LaRouche On Glass-Steagall and NAWAPA:

The North American Water and Power Alliance



"The greatest project that mankind has ever undertaken on this planet, as an economic project, now stands before us, as the opportunity which can be set into motion by the United States now launching the NAWAPA project, with the preliminary step of reorganizing the banking system through Glass-Steagall, and then moving on from there."

"Put Glass-Steagall through now, and I know how to deliver a victory to you."

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How To Transform an Impoverished Nation into a Modern Economy

by Mike Billington

On Dec. 19, 2012, South Koreans elected Park Geun-hye to be their new President, succeeding her fellow Saenuri Party member Lee Myung-bak, who is limited by law to a single term. Miss Park campaigned on her own political record and program, but was not shy about referencing the legacy of her father, Park Chung-hee (1917-79), the man primarily responsible for the Korean Miracle—transforming one of the poorest nations on Earth, which had suffered from 35 years of Japanese colonial domination and three years of destruction during the Korean War of 1950-53, into one of the world's pre-eminent industrial powers, with a standard of living among the highest in the world for both urban and rural citizens.



Park Chung-hee (1917-79), President of the Republic of Korea (1963-79).

One would expect Miss Park to be proud of her father's legacy as the Father of the modern South Korean state, but it must be noted that her father has also been castigated by many in her own country, and by many followers of the British free-trade model abroad, as a tyrant. Park Chung-hee (hereafter simply "Park"), although he took power through a military coup in 1961, won every one of the five elections in which he contested for the Presidency. He did invoke martial law more than once during his tenure (1961-79), and did use military force to suppress upheavals. He survived multiple assassination attempts by North Korean assassins during his Presidency—one of those attempts killed his wife, the mother of Park Geun-hye. But today he is largely remembered positively for what he contributed to the development and the future of his nation. In 1998, Park was voted in a national poll to be the best President ever by over 75% of the South Korean population.

My purpose is not to compare Miss Park to her father, but to present a picture of the extraordinary methods used by her father to achieve the Korean Miracle, and to demonstrate that those methods can be usefully understood as a form of the American System of Political Economy, even if Park had to fight every step of the way against many of the policies demanded by Washington, where the American System has been largely relegated to the historical dust bin, especially since the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. My intention is to show that if the Western world can finally discard the British free-trade mantra and return to the regulated, development-oriented policies of America's Founding Fathers, as promoted by Lyndon LaRouche today, then the Korean Model will be an invaluable aid in the necessary transformation of poor and underdeveloped nations.

The Korean Model and the American System

Park Chung-hee's system, developed over time after his relatively bloodless coup against a weak South Korean government in 1961, was based on principles which are strikingly similar to those of the American System, developed by Alexander Hamilton and implemented by such Presidents as John Quincy Adams, Abraham Lincoln, and Franklin Roosevelt.



Greek Foreign Ministry/Nikos Papathanasiou



Government of Chile

Will incoming President Park Geun-hye (left) continue the legacy of her father, Park Chung-hee? On the right is Lee Myung-bak, the outgoing President and former CEO of Hyundai.

These principles were described by Joong-kyung Kim[1] at an historic conference in Washington, D.C. in June 2010, titled "Recasting the Korean Model," as follows:

- directed credit, selective industrial promotion, and export-push trade policies;
- a carrot and stick approach in linking the government's support with performance-based standards of success, both in industry and in rural development;
- selective support to the firms with the potential to become industrial champions in the heavy and chemical industries;
- emphasis on technical and vocational high schools and training centers;
- material support for the rural sector based on the Green Revolution in agricultural science, linked to government-provided construction supplies to villages that helped themselves—the so-called Saemaul Undong, or New Village Movement.

The results speak for themselves. In 1961, the per-capita income of South Korea was 101st out of 125 countries. Per-capita income in North Korea (where most of the industry was developed under Japanese colonial rule) was three times higher at that time. Per-capita income in South Korea is now 13th in the world. Between 1961 and 1980, South Korean gross domestic product exploded from $12 billion to $57 billion, with an average 8.5% growth rate—the fastest in the world. Electricity generation expanded tenfold, while life-expectancy increased from 55 to 66 years. While there were only 4,500 engineers in the country in 1960, there were 45,000 by 1980. Other parameters are equally impressive.

The concept of *directed credit,* to the purpose of increasing the technological productivity of the population, is the core of the American System of Political Economy, as opposed to the British system of unregulated free trade under monetary policies determined by the private banking system. Also central to both the American System and Park Chung-hee's Korean Model was the concept of shared growth—assuring that all members of the society, rural and urban, entrepreneurs and workers, participated in the nation's progress, through uplifting the productivity of the nation as a whole.

Park and the Meiji Restoration

Park, as a promising young officer in the Korean military in his youth, was chosen by the Japanese colonial rulers for special training in Japan. He served in the Japanese Army in Manchuria during World War II. It is of note that despite the colonial character of the Japanese control of Manchuria, that area was the focus of Japan's industrial development before and during the war.

Park came away from his experience in Japan and Manchuria as a committed advocate of the Meiji Restoration of late-19th-Century Japan, through which Japan had emerged from feudal backwardness to become a global industrial power. The Meiji Restoration was significantly influenced by the advocates of the American System in the West, in particular the German-American economist Friedrich List, author of *Outlines of Ameri-*

1. Joong-kyung Kim, an official at the Korean Development Institute (KDI), is the son of Chong-nyon Kim, the Chief of Staff to Park Chung-hee during his Presidency, and one of the "triumvirate" described below.

can Political Economy. These concepts stayed with Park as he served in the post-World War II army in Korea, including as an officer during the Korean War.

At the end of the Korean War in 1953, the cities, farms, and factories of South Korea were largely destroyed. There were only 205 Korean university graduates in the country. North Korea, which contained most of the nation's electricity-generation capacity, cut off the power supply to the South. The South Korean government, under the Presidency of Syngman Rhee, made some efforts to build the economy, but the nation was facing stagnation and collapse in 1960 when he was forced to resign by popular opposition.

The following year, Major General Park organized a coup and took power. The newly installed Kennedy Administration in the United States extracted a pledge from Park that he would hold free elections within two years, and otherwise offered America's support to Park's plans for development, inviting him to Washington in November of that year.



JFK Presidential Library and Museum

President John F. Kennedy meets with Gen. Park Chung-hee in the White House, Nov. 14, 1961.

Park declared an "administrative democracy," to meet Korea's social and political reality, rather than introducing what he considered unworkable West European democracy (see References: Kim Hyung-A, 2004). He immediately established an Economic Reconstruction Committee, identifying six key industries to be promoted: cement, synthetic fibers, electricity, fertilizer, iron, and oil refineries. He strongly supported nuclear power development, which had been launched by Syngman Rhee in the 1950s under President Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" program. Park entertained the development of a nuclear weapons program, but later dropped the idea.

Park's first Five Year Plan generally ignored the advice coming from the International Monetary Fund and most of the Americans (who encouraged South Korea to emphasize handicrafts, labor-intensive agriculture, and small export industries), in favor of the rapid development of heavy industry and mechanized agriculture.

By 1963 Park had established himself as an effective political leader and chose to resign from the military and run for President as a civilian. While maintaining close relations with President Kennedy, welcoming U.S. economic aid and investment, Park declared that he was campaigning against the "pre-modern, feudalistic, flunky-ist opposition," and for a "nationalist democracy" as opposed to a European-style populist democracy. He declared a Korea-first policy to protect the nascent industries (like the protectionism at the heart of the American System of Alexander Hamilton). Park won the election by a narrow margin, but his party took 110 of the 175 legislative seats.

With the electoral victory, Park began his Korean Model policies in earnest. One of the first steps was to establish relations with Japan, although this evoked huge opposition and mass riots across the country due to the historical anger against the often brutal Japanese colonial occupation. Park is reported by British Foreign Office official J.E. Hoare to have countered these protests by blaming the British for Japan's seizure of power in Korea after the 1905 Russo-Japanese War—a profoundly correct analysis (to which Dr. Hoare took great offense).

Park negotiated a treaty with Japan in 1965, and Japan quickly became South Korea's largest trading partner and a major source of foreign investment. Park

also followed many of the policies which had transformed Japan after World War II, reflecting both the American System roots of the Meiji Restoration and the more recent American System policies of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who ran the U.S. occupation of Japan after the war.

Park's reforms included directing credit and providing tax breaks selectively to successful companies. As historian Gregg Brazinsky wrote: "By mobilizing domestic capital and promoting exports, the Republic of Korea dramatically raised growth rates, after two decades of futile efforts to do so by U.S. and Korean leaders" (Brazinsky, 2007). The large family-owned conglomerates (the chaebol, such as Hyundai and Samsung) played a leading role, but the accusations against Park of favoritism and cronyism are generally bogus. These large firms had to prove themselves capable of competing with the best of the foreign corporations, or face a cut-off of preferential credit. Seven of the ten such conglomerates active in 1965 had vanished by 1975 (Kim Hyung-A, 2004).



Government of the Republic of Korea

President Park Chung-hee at a construction site in a rural village. The New Village Movement, or Saemaul Undong, modernized villages and developed their infrastructure.

Shared Growth: The New Village Movement

In the early 1970s, Park launched the programs that would come to characterize the Korean Model, based on the concept of Shared Growth. Under Japanese occupation, North Korea (which borders Manchuria) was developed as an industrial center, while the South was predominantly agricultural. Under Park, protective tariffs and directed credit fostered the development of heavy industry, and created huge numbers of industrial jobs, while at the same time a remarkable program was launched to transform the stagnant rural economy, where 63% of the population lived, and to integrate the agricultural sector with the industrial economy. This was known as the New Village Movement, or Saemaul Undong, a program which nearly doubled farmer income and increased productivity by 50% within a decade.

This approach is a major reason that undeveloped nations of Africa are looking to the Korean Model as a means of escaping their entrenched poverty. The current Western policies toward Africa maintain the stench of the colonial era, whether from Western government agencies, the UN and IMF, or the private funds of billionaires such as Bill Gates and George Soros. Their approach is the same: Aid the small-holder farms through mini-grants and marketing schemes to sell their cash crops abroad, and similar aid which keeps the farmers small and poor, based on the premise that major infrastructure programs, such as dams, transportation systems, and power supplies are not "appropriate" for underdeveloped nations.

Park had a different vision. While the national government built the required infrastructure nationwide, and funded a Green Revolution program in agricultural science, Park began a self-help approach in the rural villages which promised the peasants a means to participate in the national reconstruction effort. Saemaul Undong teams went to each of over 34,000 villages in 1970 with 300 bags of cement, some basic machinery, and some advisors, telling the village leaders that they should use the supplied materials to build roads, irrigation systems, and other needed local infrastructure. In a year's time, the Saemaul Undong team would evaluate the progress in each village. Those that used the government-issued supplies well, received 500 more bags of cement, some iron-reinforcing rods, and new equipment. Those that did not meet the grade, were given nothing. Access to scarce but increasing supplies of electricity were also apportioned according to proven success.

The lesson was soon learned. Although only half the villages qualified for the continued government support in the first year, by the end of the decade most villages



Courtesy of Korea Saemaul Undong Center

Villagers build a bridge in the 1970s. The government provided raw materials, such as wood and cement, for infrastructure construction undertaken by community members.

were fully participating. By 1980, 97% of the villages were electrified, compared to only 12% in 1964. The income of the poorest farmers increased by 76% over the 1970s, while that of the larger farmers doubled. Reforestation projects saved vast areas which had been denuded of vegetation by the war. Rice yields increased by 50% between 1970 and 1977, bringing South Korea's rice yield per hectare up to that of Japan. The growth in total agricultural output leaped from an average of 3.4% per year in the decades after World War II, to 6.8% annually during the 1970s.

Heavy and Chemical Industries

Another hallmark of the Korean Model was the Heavy and Chemical Industries (HCI) policy, which not only directed credit to these industries, but extended some of the principles of the Saemaul Movement to industry. The chaebol that are today recognized internationally as leading industrial innovators, such as Hyundai and Samsung, rose rapidly under the HCI program, while those that were not competitive were allowed to fail. The primary focus was on five industries: machinery; shipbuilding and transport; iron and steel; chemicals and fertilizers; and electronics.

Park drew from the Japanese experience in heavy industry development from 1957-67, and received help from the United States, especially in the defense industries that were connected to the HCI. However, Park had to do battle with many of the U.S. advisors (and some of his own U.S.-trained technocrats) in order to achieve the industrial transformation of the 1970s. Economic advisors at the U.S. Operations Mission in Seoul had advised Park to promote small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) rather than heavy industry, as "more appropriate" for the scale of the Korean economy, and to counter the dominance of the central government in economic planning, while also advising the government to privatize the state-sector industries (Kim Hyung-A, 2004).

Park rejected the advice. He created the Korean Development Institute (KDI) in 1971, to bring together a team of economists dedicated to rapid industrialization of the country, and also to lure back to Korea some of those foreign-educated economists who otherwise might have chosen to stay abroad to further their careers. Within the administration, Park established a triumvirate of himself, Economic Manager Kim Chongnyon, and O Wonchol, who oversaw the defense aspects of the industrial buildup. (While this report does not cover the development of the South

Who Gets Electricity?

Park Chung-hee's words from a meeting in 1972 may sound harsh, but they were aimed not at depriving anyone, but at uplifting all to a national mission:

When I see 'round the country, I find some villages which are doing the Saemaul Movement well, some which are not doing so well, and some which are sleeping as if they are not interested at all. I will encourage and support only those villages which are doing well now and help them to advance more, not caring about the others.... I think electricity is the most urgent for the modernization of the agricultural villages. If electricity is installed in a highly motivated, hard-working village, it will create several times more benefits than government budget support. However, if not, the villagers will play cards and gamble or do other worthless things under the electric lights. So, the electricity should be installed preferentially at the villages which are successfully doing the Saemaul Movement.



Courtesy of Hyundai

Hyundai, one of the companies supported by the Heavy and Chemical Industries (HCI) program under President Park Chung-hee, is now one of the largest industrial and construction conglomerates in the world.

Korean economy after Park's assassination in 1979, it is worthy of note that when the two generals who ruled Korea after Park, from 1980 to 1993, were put on trial in 1995 for corruption and for ordering military operations against civilian demonstrations, in a highly politicized environment, the investigations concluded that Park Chung-hee and his collaborators in the triumvirate were clean of corruption. Park, in particular, was famously austere in his lifestyle.)

Park held weekly meetings with his economic officials and CEOs from many of the leading companies, to motivate and drive his vision. The records of these meetings are in the public record.

The HCI also integrated scientists from the universities into the drive for industrial excellence. Forty-six leading academics in physics and chemistry were hired as advisors to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which interfaced with the HCI.

Missions were deployed to the U.S. and Japan in 1973 to seek investments for the heavy industries project. Domestic industrial firms that wished to participate in HCI were required to raise 30% of the required investment on their own, with no more than half to come from foreign sources.

Beginning in 1973, five major industrial complexes were established, focused respectively on machinery, petrochemicals, shipbuilding, electronics, and steel. The process was not limited to Korea. Alon Levkowitz, an Israeli scholar, wrote that the chaebol were able to build huge infrastructure projects in the Middle East at low cost, backed by financial support from the Korean government. Levkowitz noted that this development aid came "with an absence of any perceived political agenda or ideological aspirations to influence the governments of the Mideast" (Levkowitz, 2011). Similar projects were launched across Southeast Asia.

Park arranged with France in 1975 to build a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant in South Korea, as well as two nuclear power plants. The U.S. government, having abandoned the Atoms for Peace policies of the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations, complained loudly that reprocessing capacities, although essential for any nuclear nation and fully legal under all international nuclear energy agreements, would move South Korea closer to the capacity to produce nuclear weapons. Park responded, publicly, that South Korea could in fact produce a nuclear weapon, but had not yet chosen to do so. If the United States were to remove its nuclear umbrella, Park said, Korea would build a weapon itself.

The anti-science mafia in the U.S. went ballistic. U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld threatened Park with a cut-off of support for Korea's ambitious nuclear power program, and Washington coerced France to renege on the reprocessing deal. Korea turned to Canada for its nuclear reactors, and built its own heavy water fuel rod plant. In 1976, Park established the Korean Nuclear Engineers, which took over from the American company Burns and Roe as the primary

nuclear advisors, and set up a Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation.

Today, South Korea has become a major exporter of nuclear power reactors of its own design. But agreements that were forced on Seoul by the U.S. in the past, limiting its freedom to produce a full-cycle nuclear fuel capacity, continue to deprive South Korea of its lawful rights as a modern scientific and industrial nation. Ongoing negotiations to rectify this injustice are being dragged out by the U.S. side.

Assassination

In regard to the accusations that Park Chung-hee was a dictator who trampled on human rights, there is no denying that he used the full power of his office and the state, including the declaration of martial law three times, and other repressive measures, to maintain order and assure the implementation of his grand design for the progress of the nation. When the Constitution restricted him to two terms in office, he held a referendum to change the Constitution, and won. He stood for election five times, and won five times, in elections deemed fair even by the U.S.-based pro-democracy NGOs that organized and supported much of the opposition.

After his assassination at the hands of his own Korean CIA chief in 1979, a study was discovered in Park's home titled: "A Plan for Remodeling Korea for the 2000s." Some of his plans were carried out under subsequent governments, but, as historian Kim Hyung-A has reported, in the years immediately following Park, Korean economics was increasingly dominated by American-trained "neo-liberal technocrats." It is an irony that the concepts underlying Park's policies were more in keeping with the American System of Political Economy than were those of the American-trained technocrats.

But today, the spirit of the Korean Model is alive and well. Korea is a leading player in the development of infrastructure and heavy industry across Southeast Asia, in the Mideast, and increasingly in Africa, with few, if any, strings attached. The 2010 conference in Washington mentioned above had a major focus on Africa, whose continued lack of development today reflects its ongoing domination by the colonial powers. One panel in the conference was titled "The Saemaul Undong in Congo: A Way to Create Jobs for the Rural Community."

The outgoing President Lee Myung-bak, who was previously the CEO of Hyundai Engineering and Construction, a leader in building infrastructure projects around the world, took a particular interest as President in projecting the Korean Model into Africa. He visited several African and Mideast nations to offer Korea's methods and technical expertise in water development, nuclear energy, and overall industrial and agricultural planning. Although relations with North Korea have not been good over these recent years, South Korea has engaged with Russia and China in efforts to solve the lingering crisis with North Korea by the only means possible: peace through development. This involves both Russia's efforts to build gas pipelines and rail lines through North Korea to the South, and Seoul's interest in participating in Russia's ambitious plans for the development of the Russian Far East.

Expectations for the incoming Presidency of Park's daughter Park Gyun-hye are high, in terms of further expanding South Korea's rapid rise as an industrial powerhouse, with the aim of taking the Korean Model to the most impoverished areas of the world. If, and only if, the current collapse of the trans-Atlantic economies is reversed, through precisely the American System reforms promoted by Lyndon LaRouche, and only if the London-Wall Street drive for global war is stopped, then the Korean Model can and will play a crucial role in the subsequent global economic renaissance.

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Obama's Troubles Grow: Will Impeachment Follow?

by Nancy Spannaus

Feb. 12—The process of institutional pressure against President Barack Obama's ripping up of the U.S. Constitution, which has been advancing visibly since the Jan. 25 D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals decision on his violation of the separation of powers,[1] took another huge step forward this week. During the course of the Senate confirmation hearings on Obama's nominee for CIA Director, and a hearing on the Benghazi killings, which had been mandated by Senators threatening to hold up the confirmation of Obama's nominee for Secretary of Defense, Members of the Senate raised significant questions about Obama's anti-Constitutional role with respect to drone warfare, and the Benghazi murders.

Obama is now faced with *bipartisan* opposition to his assertion of dictatorial powers, at a point where the Federal courts have also weighed in against his increasing intention to rule by Executive order. While the immediate points at issue appear to be about the confirmations, the actual target of the uproar is the President himself.

Lyndon LaRouche and his movement have asserted, beginning in April 2009, that Barack Obama's character, which puts him in the tradition of the Emperor Nero and Adolf Hitler, has qualified him as a danger to the very existence of the nation, which must be contained or removed by impeachment. In February 2010, immediately following Obama's stated intention to eviscerate NASA, LaRouche demanded impeachment, or forced resignation, of a President who was clearly on a path, forged by his British imperialist controllers, to destroy the nation.

Since that time, Obama's actions have more than proven LaRouche correct. The President's insistence on a Hitler-style health program to cast aside "useless eaters," his unconstitutional war against Libya, his assertion of the right to kill even American citizens by secret criteria known to himself alone—all these policies and more have demonstrated to the world at large, and now even to Members of Congress, that he is determined to rip up the Constitution, when it gets in the way of asserting his British-made agenda.

In the Summer of 2011, when ten U.S. Representatives, from both parties, went to Federal court to challenge Obama's unconstitutional decision to go to war in Libya, without first consulting the Congress, as the Constitution requires, the Federal courts threw out the case, claiming lack of jurisdiction. Congress, which still had the power to act, refused to do so. But on Jan. 25 of this year, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, put the Congress to shame, when it held that Obama's recess appointments were in violation of the Constitution, and asserted the power and the obligation of the judiciary to overturn an unconstitutional action by the President. That put the President on notice.

Now, Congress has been stirred to act. Obama is

1. Cf. Noel Canning v. NLRB, No. 12-1115, U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit. Jan. 25, 2013.





Senators Ron Wyden and Lindsey Graham have both made repeated statements that they will hold up President Obama's nominee for CIA if the President does not provide answers on his drone-killing program, and the Benghazi disaster.

being confronted by the Congress's right, and its responsibility, to conduct oversight of the Executive branch, and the Senate's power to grant or withhold its "advice and consent" on Cabinet appointments. The hearings held Feb. 7, on Benghazi and the Brennan nomination, were a first step.

LaRouche Demands Full Probe

On the day after those hearings, Feb. 8, LaRouche called upon the Congress to uphold its responsibilities under the U.S. Constitution by conducting a full, no-holds-barred probe into the Obama Administration's policy of extra-judicial assassinations, including of American citizens. He also demanded a full and unfettered investigation into the Sept. 11, 2012 Benghazi attack and its aftermath.

"After yesterday's hearings in the United States Senate, it is now absolutely clear that the Obama White House is still covering up their illegal assassinations program by refusing to comply with Congressional demands for full disclosure of the secret memos and correspondences that established and protected this kill policy. I fully agree with Sen. Ron Wyden and others on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, who insisted that President Obama come clean on what clearly is a gross violation of the Constitutional guarantees of due process."

LaRouche continued, "Furthermore, on the basis of testimony by Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Martin Dempsey, it is also clear that President Obama must be forced to deliver a full accounting of his actions on Sept. 11, 2012, and in the days that followed the terrorist attack on the U.S. mission in Benghazi, Libya, in which U.S. Ambassador Christopher Stevens and three other American officials were killed. Until and unless we get to the bottom of this tragedy, we will be unable to credibly protect our American diplomats abroad."

During their testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Secretary Panetta and General Dempsey acknowledged that, after an initial short briefing, there was no communication from the President as the attack in Benghazi was unfolding. Although State Department cables from the Embassy in Tripoli clearly described the attack on the mission as a heavily armed terrorist assault, and even identified Ansar al-Sharia as the organization behind the attacks, President Obama and United Nations Ambassador Susan Rice persisted for weeks in describing the incident as a spontaneous protest against a video defaming Islam.

LaRouche concluded: "Congress has a powerful responsibility under the U.S. Constitution to thoroughly probe the Executive branch behavior, particularly when there are clear indications of unconstitutional actions. Congress was given powerful tools, including subpoena power, and, ultimately, impeachment. Congress cannot allow the President to cover up what look to be serious crimes, which go far beyond the crimes that led to President Richard Nixon's resignation under threat of impeachment.

"We have reached a moment of truth, and I call on all Members of Congress to uphold their pledge to defend the Constitution. Only a thorough, open, and competent Congressional inquiry into the Obama assassination policy, and the Benghazi tragedy, can get at the truth that the American people so richly deserve."

Was Obama Asleep While Americans Were Killed?

by EIR Staff

Feb. 12—The questions raised with Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Martin Dempsey, at the Feb. 7 Senate Armed Services Committee hearing on Benghazi, covered a lot of ground—including the reasons for lack of security at the compound, the lack of military response, and other details. But the revelation which "had legs," and is creating a firestorm around the *criminal negligence* by the President, is the report that Obama had *no contact* with these top military officials, following a short briefing on the incident, for the entire evening while the attack which killed Ambassador Chris Stevens and three other Americans, was underway.

As a result of this revelation, Sen. Lindsey Graham (R-S.C.) declared on CBS's Face the Nation Feb. 10, that he would hold up the nomination of both John Brennan as CIA Director, and Chuck Hagel as Secretary of Defense, until answers on Benghazi were forthcoming.

Senator Graham's threat echoes that of Sen. Richard Burr (R-N.C.), who declared during the Feb. 7 Senate Intelligence Committee hearing, that he would hold up Brennan's confirmation until the Senate received documents it had requested on the Benghazi attack.

What was Obama Doing?

The first Senator to raise the question of how the President personally responded to news of the Benghazi attack, at the Feb. 7 hearings, was Sen. Kelly Ayotte (R-N.H.). The exchange, as presented by the Congressional Quarterly transcript, and slightly edited here, went as follows:

Ayotte: Secretary Panetta, you said you were in a briefing with the president of the United States, I believe it was about 5:00 our time. And you had just learned about the incident on the consulate.

What conversation did you have with the president? What did he ask you to do as a result of this attack? And throughout the night what communications were you having with him?"

Panetta: …At the time we were concerned about Cairo and demonstrations in Cairo, and then we had just picked up the information that—that something was happening, there was an apparent attack going on in Benghazi.

And I informed the president of that fact. And he at that point directed both myself and General Dempsey to do everything we needed to do to try to protect lives there.

Ayotte: Did he ask you how long it would take to deploy assets, including armed…

Panetta: No… He basically said do whatever you need to do to be able to protect our people there.

Ayotte: So he didn't ask you what ability we had in the area and what we could do?

Panetta: No. I think—I mean he—he relied on—on both myself as secretary and on General Dempsey's capabilities. He knows generally what we've deployed into the region. We've presented that to him in other briefings. So he knew generally what was deployed out there. But as to specifics about time, et cetera, et cetera, no, he just left that up to us.

Ayotte: Did you have any further communications with him that night?

Panetta: No.

Ayotte: Did you have any other further communications? Did he ever call you that night to say, "How are things going? What's going on? Where's the consulate?"

Panetta: No, but we were aware that as we were getting information on what was taking place there, particularly when we got information that the ambassador, his life had been lost, we were aware that that information went to the White House.



DoD photo by Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class Chad J. McNeeley, U.S. Navy

Defense Secretary Leon Panetta and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Martin Dempsey, admitted that President Obama had no contact with them, after an initial short briefing, during the 7-8 hour attack on the U.S. Consulate in Benghazi Sept. 11, 2012.

Ayotte: Did you communicate with anyone else at the White House that night?

Panetta: No.…

Ayotte: But just to be clear, that night he [the President] didn't ask you what assets we had available and how quickly they could respond, and what we could do to help those individuals there?

Panetta: The biggest problem that night, Senator, was that nobody knew really what was going on there.

Ayotte: And there was no follow-up during the night, at least from the White House directly?

Panetta: No—no, there wasn't.

Graham Follows Up

Soon afterwards, Senator Graham took up Ayotte's line of questioning. He asked Secretary Panetta:

Your testimony, as I understand it, Secretary Panetta, is that you talked with the president of the United States one time?

Panetta: I talked to him on September 11th with regard to the fact that we were aware this attack was taking place.

Graham: One time?

Panetta: Right.

Graham: What time did you tell him that?

Panetta: I think that was approximately about 5:00—about 5:00.

Graham: General Dempsey, did you ever talk to the president of the United States at all?

Dempsey: I was with the secretary at that same time.

Graham: Did you talk to the president?

Dempsey: Yes.

Graham: You talked to him how many times?

Dempsey: The same one time.

Graham: How long did the conversation last?

Dempsey: We were there in the office for probably 30 minutes.

Graham: So you talked to him for 30 minutes, one time, and you never talked to him again, neither one of you?

Dempsey: Until afterwards.

Graham: Until after the attack was over.

Dempsey: That's right.

Drawing Conclusions

It didn't take long for those who were paying attention, to react to Panetta and Dempsey's admission that the President was shockingly disinterested in the fate of his ambassador.

In a column Feb. 8, a former Reagan Adminisration Assistant Secretary of Defense, Bing West, raised the question of Obama's negligence, in the face of the ongoing Benghazi disaster. "As a Marine, I find that lack of concern—that un-involvement—hard to grasp and impossible to justify," West wrote in a column posted

on the *National Review* website. "If a PFC [private first class] is missing in battle, the entire chain of command focuses its attention and resources like a laser upon his recovery. The commanding general doesn't talk to his aides for 20 minutes and go to bed."

"Our ambassador holds the rank equivalent to a four-star general," West continues. "More important [he] represents our country. He isn't a symbol of America; he *is* America. No wonder the White House has maintained a wall of silence about Benghazi."

"That lack of concern is depressing and is the major lesson to take away from Benghazi."

'The American People Need To Know'

On Feb. 10, in an interview with Bob Schieffer on CBS-TV's Face the Nation, Senator Graham indicated that he was not going to ignore the issue of the President's negligence. For example, he asked what the President did about the fact that the U.S. rescue team, that had arrived in Benghazi from Tripoli, was blocked from getting to the compound for several crucial hours.

Graham: They were held up for three and a half hours at the airport, had problems with the militias releasing them and a lot of bureaucratic snafus. Here's my question—did the president ever pick up the phone and call the Libyan government and say, "let those people out of the airport. They need to get to the annex to protect our people under siege?" Did the president at any time during the eight-hour attack pick up the phone and call anybody in Libya to get help for these folks?

Secretary Clinton said she was screaming on the phone at Libyan officials. There's no voice in the world like that of the president of the United States. And I do believe if he had picked up the phone and called the Libyan government, these folks could have gotten out of the airport to the annex and the last two guys may very well be alive.

And if he did call the Libyan officials and they sort of blew him off, that would affect whether or not I would give foreign aid in the future to Libya. But if he failed to call on behalf of those people under siege, and I think that's a massive failure of leadership by our commander in chief.

Schieffer: Well, have you tried to find out if he did call?

Graham: I've tried. We know he had a 15-minute briefing by Secretary Panetta and the chairman of the joint chiefs right after the attack happened. It was a preplanned meeting. It just happened that Benghazi came up at the meeting. I don't know what the president did that evening. I don't know if he ever called anyone. I know he never talked to the secretary of defense. I know that he never talked to the chairman of the joint chiefs. And they never talked to anybody at the White House. I know the secretary of state never talked to the secretary of defense.

This was incredibly mismanaged. And what we know now, it seems to be a very disengaged president. Again, if he had lent his voice to this cause, I think it would have made a big difference. And I'm not going to stop until we get an accounting. I've pushed back against the Bush administration when they said Iraq was just a few dead-enders. We know nothing about what the president did on the night of September 11 during a time of national crisis, and the American people need to know what their commander in chief did, if anything, during this eight-hour attack.

Schieffer: What can you really do about it? You can ask them what the president was doing. If they don't give you an answer, what can you do?

Graham: I don't think we should allow Brennan to go forward [to] the CIA directorship, Hagel to be confirmed for secretary of defense, until the White House gives us an accounting. Did the president ever pick up the phone and call anyone in the Libyan government to help these folks? What did the president do?

We know he talked to the Israeli prime minister from 8:00 to 9:00 on September 11 about a dust-up of a Democratic platform and the fact he didn't meet the prime minister of Israel when he came to New York to visit the UN. But that's not related to Libya.

What did he do that night? That's not unfair. The families need to know. The American people need to know.

Broader Questions

As Graham and other Senators know—from LaRouchePAC, if not elsewhere—Obama's negligence is only a small part of his crime relative to Benghazi. He has de facto allied the U.S. with the British-Saudi terrorists who killed Ambassador Stevens and the others—all in the interest of the Empire's plan to destroy national sovereignty globally. From this standpoint, he was not just negligent, but *treasonous.*

It's up to true American patriots to make sure the Congress acts on the full reality—before it's too late.

Obama's Killer-Drone Policy Comes Under Scrutiny

by Edward Spannaus

Feb. 11—For the first time in three years, Congress has put President Obama's drone killing-spree—in which over 3,000 people have died, including three U.S. citizens—under a spotlight; and under pressure, Obama was forced, after months and years of resistance, to give the House and Senate Intelligence Committees access to some of the secret legal opinions which claim to justify this policy.

The occasion was not a formal hearing on drone policy—the last time such a hearing was held was a House subcommittee hearing in 2010—but a confirmation hearing on the nomination of Obama's counterterrorism advisor, John Brennan, to become Director of the CIA. The hearing by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Feb. 7, brought the issue to the fore again. One outcome was that two Senators, one Democrat and one Republican, threatened to hold up Brennan's confirmation until they get the answers to their questions.

Although most of the attention was on Obama's claims that he has the right to kill an American citizen on his own say-so, without any court oversight or intervention, some Senators also gave significant attention to the broader drone-strike policy, which, as a number of experts have noted, is creating far more enemies for the United States, than it is eliminating. (See "Drone Strikes as Strategic Folly: Obama Is al-Qaeda's No. 1 Recruiter," in *EIR*, Jan. 18, 2013.)

The two roadblocks which the Brennan nomination ran into, were over the Administration's refusal to provide Congress with documents on Benghazi, and, secondly, the Justice Department's withholding of legal memos asserting Obama's right to assassinate American citizens.

1. Sen. Richard Burr (R-N.C.), charging that the CIA has delayed, or flatly refused, to provide documents on the Benghazi investigation, told Brennan that, "It is absolutely essential that the documents this Committee has requested on Benghazi be supplied before the confirmation moves forward."

2. Sen. Ron Wyden (D-Ore.) declared that "we've got to see all—'any and all'—of those legal opinions, the ones that the bipartisan group of Senators asked for, before the vote" can take place on Brennan's confirmation. Wyden said that this is essential for the Senate to be able to carry out its oversight functions.

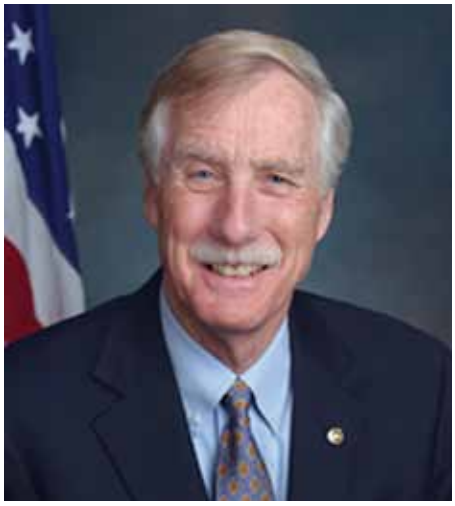
'White Paper' Leaked

The week began with the release of a letter on Feb. 4 from 11 Senators—8 Democrats and 3 Republicans—to President Obama, demanding that he immediately provide to Congress "the secret legal opinions outlining your authority to authorize the killing of Americans in the course of counterterrrorism operations." The Senators warned Obama that his cooperation could help to avoid "an unnecessary confrontation that could affect the Senate's consideration of nominees for national security positions" (see below).

That same day, a 16-page Justice Department "White Paper" on assassinations, entitled "Lawfulness of a Lethal Operation Directed Against a U.S. Citizen Who is a Senior Operational Leader of Al-Qa'ida or an Associated Force," was leaked to NBC investigative reporter Michael Isikoff. This was not one of the documents that the 11 Senators were seeking—in fact, this document had been given confidentially to the Senate Intelligence and Judiciary Committees last June—but its disclosure set off a firestorm, triggering the first real public debate on drone killings since Obama escalated the program in 2009.

What the White Paper, a cut-down, sanitized version of the formal legal opinions, showed, is that Obama has gone the Bush-Cheney gang one better, with his claim to possess a dictatorial right to kill American citizens without any legal process, judicial review, or Congressional oversight. The "legal" rationalization for







At the Feb. 7 Senate Intelligence Committee hearing on the confirmation of John Brennan as CIA Director, Senators (left to right) Carl Levin, Angus King, and Susan Collins sharply exposed the Brennan's lying hypocrisy on both Obama's killer-drone program, and the torture program he was involved with under the Bush Administration.

these targetted assassinations—something the United States condemns when carried out by other countries—has been oozing out in speeches by Administration officials, and leaks from various sources, over the past couple of years; but the more detailed arguments in the White Paper went further, exposing the flimsy, fraudulent nature of Obama's claim to the right to kill U.S. citizens accused of involvement in terrorism. He claims the right to execute an American citizen under three, virtually meaningless, constraints:

1. That "an informed, high-level official of the U.S. government has determined that the targetted individual poses an imminent threat of violent attack against the United States." Who this official is, what his or her qualifications are, what is the quality of the evidence or intelligence required—is nowhere spelled out. The outline of this was known before; what was new is that the White Paper states, astoundingly, that meeting this condition "does not require the United States to have clear evidence that a specific attack on U.S. persons and interests will take place in the immediate future." The concept of "imminent threat" is thus stretched beyond all recognition.

2. That "capture is infeasible." This condition is allotted one short paragraph in the 16-page White Paper, which comes down to whether it is convenient or expedient, or not, to attempt to capture the target rather than just killing him, such as in the case that it would pose a risk to U.S. forces.

3. That the killing is conducted in a manner consistent with the laws of war. That's easy: Isn't this what hired-gun lawyers are for—to come up with a legal justification for what you intend to do anyway? Ask any Wall Street banker, mafia boss—or Dick Cheney, for that matter.

Making the Star Chamber Look Good

While many of the Administration's arguments for extra-judicial killing have been previously made public in speeches by John Brennan, Attorney General Eric Holder, and State Department Legal Advisor Harold Koh, and were also reported in the description of the 50-page Office of Legal Council (OLC) memo that was leaked to the *New York Times* in October 2011, what was shocking was the Administration's expanded idea of "imminent" threat, what the DOJ calls "a broader concept of imminence"—so that no specific, current evidence is even needed, other than that the target is said to be associated with al-Qaeda or an "associated force," which is "continually plotting attacks against the United States." No less of an authority is cited for this proposition than Tony Blair's Attorney General Lord Goldsmith, in testimony to the British Parliament.

It boils down to this: If Obama or his designee unilaterally decides that an individual, even a U.S. citizen, is a "senior operational leader" of al-Qaeda or a related group, he can be whacked. The memo adds the proviso that this is allowed, unless there is specific evidence to the contrary. Where's that supposed to come from, when Obama or Brennan is the prosecutor, judge, and executioner—and no one else is privy to the "trial" and

judgment against the target?

Nonetheless, the DOJ concludes that there is no violation of the Fourth or Fifth Amendments to be found in this procedure, which makes the Star Chamber look like a model of due process. (The reviled Star Chamber at least allowed the accused and his lawyer to be present during its otherwise secret proceedings.)

Another over-the-top piece of sophistry, was the argument dismissing the applicability of the Federal assassination ban, and Federal laws against murder, which, the White Paper contends, only apply to "unlawful" killing. These targetted killings can't be "unlawful," the DOJ argues, because Obama and the Justice Department *say so*. As Dick Nixon famously said, before he was forced from office, "If the President does it, it's not illegal."

As for the quaint notions of separation of powers, and checks-and-balances—they have no place in this scheme. This is war, don't you understand, war without any limitations of boundaries, time, or rules of law. The White Paper is explicit: There is no role for the courts or judicial review. As the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals showed recently, it would strongly disagree, as did the U.S. Supreme Court, when presented with similar claims for the exercise of unfettered, unilateral authority by the Bush Administration.

Columnist and Constitutional lawyer Glenn Greenwald drew the obvious parallels (as have many other commentators), with the Bush-Cheney torture memos, writing that the White Paper "is every bit as chilling as the Bush OLC torture memos in how its clinical, legalistic tone completely sanitizes the radical and dangerous power it purports to authorize."

Writing in the London *Guardian*, Greenwald also pointed out that the "world-is-a-battlefield" theory—where the President has unbounded power—was at the heart of the Bush-Cheney "war on terror," and, he notes, "This new memo makes clear that this Bush/Cheney worldview is at the heart of the Obama presidency."

Yemenis Love Drone Strikes?

On the evening of Feb. 6, under mounting pressure, Obama relented a bit, and gave members of the House and Senate Intelligence Committees access to two of the Justice Department legal memos on assassination; however, the memos were not available to other Senators, or to staff members. Indeed, Senators were not allowed to discuss them with their staffs, or to ask questions about them in the Feb. 7 hearing. Moreover, there are apparently eight more such memos which have not yet been made available—about which even Committee chair Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.), Obama's most fervent defender in the Brennan hearings, made a complaint for the record at the beginning of the hearing.

Obama's claimed legal right to kill American citizens, and the broader question of Obama's escalation of drone warfare, thus became a key feature of the hearing.

- Sen. Ron Wyden (D-Ore.) pointed out that the Select Committee on Intelligence was created "in response to lax oversight of programs that involved targetting killings," referring to the 1976 Church Committee investigation of abuses by the CIA and other intelligence agencies. Wyden stated the obvious, when he declared that "Every American has the right to know when their government believes it's allowed to kill them," and, as noted above, stated that the confirmation of Brennan should not go forward until Congress has seen all the secret legal memos on assassination.
- Sen. Angus King (I-Me.) went directly at the issue of the Constitution, and particularly the Fifth Amendment's prohibition of deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, and added that "having the Executive being the prosecutor, the judge, the jury, and the executioner all in one, is very contrary to the traditions and the laws of this country."
- Sen. Susan Collins (R-Maine) took up a question also raised by others, which is whether Brennan and Obama think it is better to kill a terrorist, rather than to capture him. She pointed to one study showing that in the first two years of the Obama Administration, there were four times as many targetted killings as in all eight years of the Bush Administration.

Collins also pressed Brennan on statements by both Gen. Stanley McCrystal, and former CIA Director Michael Hayden, that drone strikes are causing a backlash and "creating new terrorists." Brennan disputed those statements, citing his oft-repeated claims that people in the areas where drones are used "welcome the work that the U.S. government has done to rid them of the al-Qaeda cancer."

Brennan has made such statements on a number of occasions, usually in reference to Yemen, which, of all the theaters in which the Obama Administration is conducting drone strikes, seems to be Brennan's favorite. Two days before the hearing, it was disclosed in the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, and wire ser-

vices, that U.S. drone strikes in Yemen are launched from a U.S. base in neighboring Saudi Arabia, and that Brennan, a former CIA station chief in Riyadh, had played the key role in negotiations with the Saudi government over the base, which was set up two years ago. The Saudis evidently also play a key role in targetting decisions, since most of those targetted are regarded as posing much more of a threat to the Saudi and Yemeni regimes, than to the United States.

The Hill, for example, reported last May 17, that the intelligence used for two drone strikes in the Spring of 2012 which took out key AQAP (al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula) leaders, was provided by a Saudi double agent who had infiltrated the AQAP; that agent was working for U.S., British, and Saudi intelligence. That same article reported that the Obama Administration doesn't even have to know who the designated targets in Yemen are, before obliterating them from the air: "In April, the White House approved a CIA request that would allow the agency to hit terror targets tied to al-Qaeda's Yemen cell . . . even when it doesn't know their identities."

As to Brennan's oft-repeated claims that Yemenis *like* the U.S. drone strikes because they get rid of al-Qaeda, this is what the Council on Foreign Relations's drone warfare expert Micah Zenko had to say about Brennan's assertions, in a Feb. 4 CFR conference call.

"He also claims that the Yemenis actually like drone strikes, and there isn't wide opposition to them. And there's no Yemeni—there's no journalists, there's no activists, there's no lawyers who would agree to that." Zenko added that "the size of al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula has more than tripled since drone strikes started occurring with a great intensity."

"[I]n Yemen, the United States is serving as the counterinsurgency air force of the Hadi regime," Zenko continued. "The U.S. makes the claim that every individual targeted is a senior al-Qaeda operational leader who poses a significant and imminent threat of violent attack against the U.S. homeland. That's simply not plausible, and it's not true. If you look at some of the individuals targeted, they're engaged in an insurgency operation against the state of Yemen. . . . They are not getting on planes to conduct strikes in the U.S. homeland."

Brennan's close ties to the Saudis also surfaced when Sen. Saxby Chambliss (R-Ga.) questioned the nominee about the report in the 9/11 Commission Report, that he had advised then-CIA Director Geroge Tenet, and former National Security Advisor Sandy Berger, to cancel a 1998 planned operation to capture Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan, in favor of "an all-out secret effort to persuade the Taliban to expel bin Laden." While attempting to downplay his role, Brennan admitted giving such advice, explaining that "I was engaged in discussions with the Saudi government at the time" (see below).

Brennan's Torture(d) Evasions

Brennan showed himself to be a chameleon of the first order, in changing his colors to suit the Administration in power. This was particularly obvious on the question of what constitutes torture, and it came up a number of times in questions about a 6,000-page report (still classified) on the Bush Administration's detention and interrogation program which the Senate Intelligence Committee recently completed—which reportly damns the Bush-Cheney use of "enhanced interrogation techniques" (EITs), and concludes, after exhaustive inquiries, that no useful intelligence was obtained through their use. Brennan had previously asserted that valuable intelligence had come from EITs, but he was backtracking like crazy on this during the hearing—a point on which he was grilled by both Democrats, and by some Republicans who are still defending the use of EITs.

Sen. Jay Rockefeller (D-W.Va.) spoke extensively about the Committee's report, and he said that Brennan had claimed to be "shocked" at what he'd read in the report, and said he hadn't known much of what it contained.

Brennan was confronted on this by Chambliss, who interrogated him about his recent statements that he opposed the use of EITs, whereas during the Bush Administration, he had stated that EITs "saved lives." Chambliss also demonstrated that Brennan had not raised any of these objections to his superiors at the CIA at the time, and that he appeared to have been "in the loop" in receiving reports of the CIA's interrogation of alleged high-level al-Qaeda operative Abu Zubaida. True to form, Brennan denied any responsibility for the program.

When asked by Chambliss whether his policy was to kill al-Qaeda terrorists, rather than capture and detain them, Brennan sanctimoniously denied it. Chambliss then asked how many "high-value" terrorists had been captured under Obama's tenure. While Brennan hemmed and hawed, Chambliss said he would save him

the trouble: It was only *one*.

Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.) grilled Brennan on whether he thinks that waterboarding constitutes torture—to which Brennan adamantly refused to give a straight answer, saying he couldn't, because he is not a lawyer. Brennan would only concede that the Attorney General has called it torture, but he himself couldn't say. "I have a personal opinion that waterboarding is reprehensible and it's something that should not be done," Brennan equivocated. "And, again, I am not a lawyer, Senator, and I can't address that question."

Chambliss also pointed to the Obama Administration's lack of cooperation on Benghazi, and he referred to a question that Sen. Lindsey Graham (R-S.C.) had asked of Director of National Intelligence James Clapper, which the National Security staff in the White House ("your shop") told Clapper he didn't have to answer. On this occasion, Brennan gave a lawyer-like response, citing "the long-standing tradition" of "Executive privilege."

And Obama?

One significant omission in the Brennan hearing was a failure to address the role of the President in determining the policy that Brennan had followed as his Counterterrorism Advisor. Senator Rockefeller obliquely raised this issue, when he noted that the "determination [to carry out drone strikes] is made by one person, and one person alone": the President.

Collins brought the issue back to Obama in her concluding statement, when she noted that CIA officers had told her that they were concerned whether Brennan, if confirmed, was going to represent the CIA at the White House, or whether he would be the White House (i.e., Obama's) agent in the CIA.

Beyond Bush

The disclosures made in the DOJ White Paper, as well as the Feb. 7 hearing, demonstrate that the Obama team is making the identical arguments that the Bush-Cheney gang made after September 2001, that the judiciary cannot interfere with the President in his exercise of his Commander-in-Chief powers in wartime. Obama is explicitly relying on the Authorization of the Use of Military Force which Congress, in a panic, approved in the Fall of 2001, and which was the basis of the Cheney-Bush claims of unfettered Executive power.

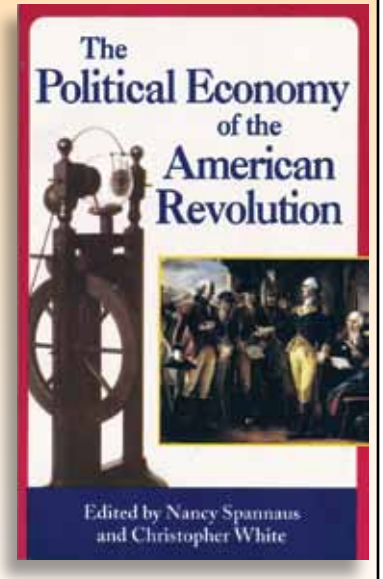
Indeed, Cheney continues to give interviews supporting Obama's use of dictatorial war powers to this day.

But, in a series of rulings in 2004, 2006, and 2008, the U.S. Supreme Court insisted that it—and not the Executive—has the last word as to whether an alleged terrorist, detained under Bush's "war on terror," has the right to challenge his detention. The Bush Administration repeatedly said "no"; the Supreme Court disagreed, and pronounced that the Executive cannot indefinitely detain even the "worst of the worst" without giving them some opportunity to be represented by counsel and to challenge the Executive's claims.

Those rulings involved mere detention. How much more should this reasoning apply when the Executive, in secret and on its own exclusive authority, claims to right to carefully plan and premeditate the killing of an American citizen, far from any battlefield or the heat of battle?

Once again, Barack Obama is proving himself to be surpassing the evil of Bush & Cheney; if Democrats would show even a fraction of the outrage they expressed toward the previous Republican Administration, Obama would be out of the White House, faster than you can say "Richard Nixon."

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Senators Demand

What Are Grounds for Killing Americans?

A bipartisan group of 11 Senators on Feb. 4 sent a letter to President Barack Obama, demanding that he provide the lawmakers with his administration's legal justification for using armed drones, or other counterterrorism measures, to kill American citizens. The eight Democrats and three Republicans are also making a not-so-veiled threat that the nominations of officials such as CIA Director-designate John Brennan, and perhaps even Defense Secretary-designate Chuck Hagel, could be held up, unless Congress is given the documentation.

Here is the text of the letter.



Sen. Ron Wyden

Dear President Obama:

Congratulations on your recent inauguration. We look forward to working with you in your second term. As the Senate considers a number of nominees for senior national security positions, we ask that you ensure that Congress is provided with the secret legal opinions outlining your authority to authorize the killing of Americans in the course of counterterrorism operations.

In our view, if individual Americans choose to take up arms against the the United States as part of an opposing fighting force, there will clearly be circumstances in which the President has the authority to use lethal force against those Americans, just as President Lincoln had the authority to direct Union troops to fire upon Confederate forces during the Civil War. It is vitally important, however, for Congress and the American public to have a full understanding of how the executive branch interprets the limits and boundaries of this authority, so that Congress and the public can decide whether this authority has been properly defined, and whether the President's power to deliberately kill American citizens is subject to appropriate limitations and safeguards.

It is a matter of public record that your Administration believes the intelligence community has the authority to knowingly use lethal force against Americans in counterterrorism operations, and senior intelligence officials have indicated tht the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel has written non-public legal opinions that explain the basis for this authority. A number of us have previously asked to see these opinions, but to date they have not been provided to Congress. We ask for your asistance in providing this information to Congress.

Specifically, we ask that you direct the Justice Department to provide Congress, specifically the Judiciary and Intelligence Committees, with any and all legal opinions that lay out the executive branch's official understanding of the President's authority to deliberately kill American citizens. We are not asking for any pre-decisional legal advice and do not believe that providing this information would violate any Constitutional privilege. However, if there is any concern that providing this information to Congress might implicate some sort of privilege, we would encourage you to simply waive whatever privilege might apply, if you would like to make it clear that you are not setting a precedent that applies to other categories of documents.

In your speech at the National Archives in May 2009, you stated that "Whenever we cannot release certain information to the public for valid national security reasons, I will insist that there is oversight of my actions—by Congress or by the Courts." We applaud this principled commitment to the Constitutional system of checks and balances, and hope that you will help us obtain the documents that we need to conduct the oversight that you have called for. The executive branch's cooperation on this matter will help avoid an unnecessary confrontation that could affect the Senate's consideration of nominees for national security positions.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter. We look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

[signed:] Mark Udall, Tom Udall, Jeffrey A. Merkley, Al Franken, Susan M. Collins, Patrick Leahy, Dick Durbin, Chuck Grassley, Mike Lee, Ron Wyden.

Is Obama, Who Is Inseparable from John Brennan, a British-Saudi Asset?

by Tony Papert

> Yesterday, upon the stair,
> I met a man who wasn't there.
> He wasn't there again today....
> —*Hughes Mearns*

Feb. 11—How is it that John Brennan alone among top Administration officials has said virtually nothing, and has escaped any serious questioning on the Sept. 11, 2012 attack in Benghazi which killed four Americans including Ambassador Stevens? As Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism, that terrorist attack was at the very center of Brennan's responsibility—as he himself emphasized, by travelling to Libya immediately afterwards for secret meetings.

Brennan's predecessor in that job, Frances Townsend, told CNN Sept. 28, 2012, that, "We've seen John Brennan come out after the bin Laden raid, and, frankly, in response to the underwear bomber and all these other terrorist attacks. It's really odd. We've seen—no—we have not seen him present publicly at all, or speak publicly at all [on Benghazi]. And he's really the President's most senior substantive advisor on these sorts of issues.

"Frankly, I don't know what role he has played, but it's a fair question, why isn't he talking publicly about it?..."

Indeed, some have written that Brennan was the one who changed the intelligence community "talking points" given to UN Ambassador Susan Rice on Benghazi—while somehow, none of the other witnesses can remember or reconstruct how it was that they were changed. If other intelligence community officials did cover up for Brennan in this way, it is because, as Obama's once-CIA Director Michael Hayden commented, "John Brennan's the actual national intelligence director," the *capo di tutti capi* of all the intelligence agency heads, rather than the toothless James Clapper, the nominal director (see Micah Zenko, www.foreignpolicy.com, Sept. 18, 2012).

Similarly, Americans were stunned to find out, at a hearing on Feb. 7, that Obama learned of the Benghazi attack at about 5:00 p.m. on Sept. 11, in a meeting with Defense Secretary Leon Panetta and Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Martin Dempsey, but then never bothered to recontact either of them on that then-ongoing attack! Obama just didn't give a damn! Dempsey added, however, that he himself had remained in contact with White House staff. What staff? Almost certainly Brennan, but neither Dempsey nor Brennan has been asked that question. And if they were in contact, what passed between them?

Is Brennan a British-Saudi Asset?

Despite all the secrecy that surrounds him, there are ample grounds already in the public domain, to consider John Brennan a controlled asset of the Saudi monarchy, and therefore of the British-Saudi empire, which launched the original Sept. 11 attacks of 2001, through their BAE Systems company. Start with two allegations by Michael Scheuer, who was head of the CIA's bin Laden task force from 1996, almost from its inception, until 1999, and associated with it again, from 2001, until he quit in 2004.

Scheuer wrote that one of the unit's first actions was to ask Brennan, then-station chief in Saudi Arabia, to get basic information and documents about bin Laden from the Saudis. When there was no response, the unit sent frequent messages to Brennan asking him to get this data. Brennan finally responded that he would no longer pass these requests to the Saudis because they were annoyed by them.

Scheuer writes that he and his colleagues were actu-



White House/Pete Souza

According to Administration officials, John Brennan (right) serves as "a priest whose blessing has become indispensable to Obama," who meets with Brennan several times a day. The two are shown here in January 2010.

ally never certain that Brennan had ever communicated any of their requests to Saudi intelligence.

Scheuer says that he gave this documentation to the Congressional 9/11 Commission, redacted to protect sources and methods, where it is easily available to Congress and media via the Freedom of Information Act.

Scheuer secondly charged that Brennan quashed a May 1998 plan to kill or capture bin Laden, with the argument that the bin Laden problem should be left to the Saudis. Brennan was forced to admit that this was true, in his public Senate testimony at his confirmation hearing for the post of CIA Director on Feb. 7 (see www.foreignpolicyjournal.com for Feb. 6, 2013).

On Sept. 12, 2011, former Sen. Bob Graham was interviewed by host Dylan Ratigan on MSNBC, concerning the Saudi-supported "support network" for the 9/ll hijackers, which extended from San Diego, Calif., to Sarasota, Fla., with other centers in New Jersey, Virginia, and Arizona. Graham described his efforts to obtain release of the suppressed 28 pages from the Congressional 9/11 report concerning the Saudi role, and Graham said that he had talked to the White House and to Obama's counterterrorism advisor John Brennan, asking him to get the 28 pages released.

To this day, Brennan has failed to do so.

The Yemen File

Before going further, here are a few basics of what is known of Brennan's biography from an official CIA report, and the questionnaire he completed for the Senate Intelligence Committee. A fluent Arabic speaker, Brennan, born in 1955, attended Fordham University, where he spent his junior year abroad, learning Arabic at the American University in Cairo. He joined the CIA in 1980, and did analysis in the Office of Near Eastern and South Asian Analysis in the Directorate of Intelligence, from 1984 to 1989. What the CIA biography omits, but was supplied by another knowledgeable source, is that during some or all of those five years of analysis, Brennan was not located at Langley, but in Saudi Arabia, where he then served as CIA station chief, 1996-99.

Much of his more recent career has been the subject of the daily press over the week ended Feb. 9. It was Brennan who negotiated with the Saudis for a secret CIA drone base, which has been operating out of Saudi Arabia, from which the drones flew which killed Anwar al-Awlaki in Yemen, along with a second U.S. citizen, and then al-Awlaki's 16-year-old son and a companion.

On Aug. 8, 2012, Brennan conducted a seminar at the Council on Foreign Relations (purportedly) on U.S. policy toward Yemen. In a lengthy discussion, Brennan, who claimed 30 years' experience with Yemen, immediately revealed himself as a master of the entirety of U.S. relations with Yemen—not only the drone killings, but every detail of foreign aid, and the full panoply of relations. Any reader of the transcript of that seminar will realize that Brennan is the "Viceroy" of Yemen, in the same way that Paul Bremer was Viceroy of Iraq during the George W. Bush Administration. But is he Washington's viceroy or somebody else's?

After his opening remarks, the CFR moderator, PBS



Although President Obama learned of the Benghazi attack while it was ongoing, he reportedly showed no interest, failing to ask for updates, or to inquire about the condition of the Americans, including the Ambassador, who were under attack. Shown: the U.S. consulate following the attack.

correspondent Margaret Warner, noted the contradiction that Brennan had said that one of our most important partners in Yemen is Saudi Arabia. But, "to what degree," she asked, "will Saudi Arabia allow the flourishing of a more vibrant, democratic model in Yemen with the kinds of institutions you cite; you know, flourishing political parties, opposition press, or free press, at least?" None of which are allowed in Saudi Arabia, of course.

Brennan appeared somehow to miss the irony, responding, "Saudi Arabia has done more for Yemen than any other country in the world.... So—and whenever I go out to Yemen, I invariably will go to Saudi Arabia, sometimes before as well as after my visits there."

What does this mean?

Although the Obama-Brennan drone-killing program is supposedly secret, it seems clear that the greater part of the slaughter is done in two locations: Yemen and the FATA area of Pakistan. But what is Yemen? It is and has long been an unofficial colony of its neighbor Saudi Arabia, albeit with tremendous opposition among many Yemenis against the Saudis.

Who, then, are the many Yemenis whom Brennan has killed and is killing with his Saudi-based drones? Were they all boarding flights to the U.S. to conduct terror attacks? Of course not. They were in factional battles within Yemen, against Brennan's Saudi bosses and their Yemeni allies, as Micah Zenko has written on www.foreignpolicy.com.

Symbiosis

Administration officials say that Brennan serves as "a priest whose blessing has become indispensable to Obama." The President meets with him several times a day, Brennan popping up from his windowless office in the White House basement, Zenko reported on Sept 11, 2012. He has been a close advisor to Obama since November 2008, and Homeland Security Advisor and Deputy National Security Advisor for Counterterrorism, with the rank of Assistant to the President, from the first day Obama entered office.

In Daniel Klaidman's 2012 book *Kill or Capture: The War on Terror and the Soul of the Obama Presidency*, he describes the first meeting between Obama and Brennan, a few days after the November 2008 Presidential elections. "Brennan liked what he'd heard from Obama during the campaign.... The two spent an hour together ... and quickly established a bond. They talked about how their travels as young men in the Muslim world had helped shape their worldviews.... Terrorism dominated their conversation.... Their views were so complementary that Obama found himself finishing Brennan's sentences."

The most obvious point of their close bonding today is their shared passion for the drone-murder campaign, but within the overall context presented above, Klaidman's account points to much, much more.

Questions for John Brennan

On the Benghazi attack:

1. In June 2012, you and President Obama were responsible for the drone assassination of the second in command of core al-Qaeda in Pakistan, Abu Yahya al-Libi, who was also a member of the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG), and whose older brother Abd al-Wahab al-Qayid is a founding member of the LIFG and an official in the Libyan Interior Ministry. What

measures did you take to protect Ambassador Stevens against retaliation?

2. The book *Benghazi: The Definitive Report*, says that you ran an assassination program with Obama's approval, outside of the authority of the Pentagon or the CIA, and that the attack on Benghazi was a blowback against assassinations carried out under your orders. Besides Abu Yahya al-Libi, were any other al-Qaeda members or leaders assassinated in the Summer of 2012 in Libya or Northern Africa?

3. The above-mentioned book also says that operatives of the Delta Force were deployed by Obama, under the cover of being analysts in Libya, but actually provided training in weapons and tactics to the opposition. This contradicts Obama's claim that there were no troops on the ground during the overthrow of Qaddafi. Obama used this claim to justify not having to abide by the War Powers Resolution and the Constitution. To your knowledge were there Delta Force operatives on the ground during the overthrow of Qaddafi?

4. As chief of counterterrrorism, what did you do on Sept. 11 after the terrorist attack on our mission in Benghazi had occurred?

5. Did you speak to the President on Sept. 11 about the attack?

6. Did you see the Aug. 15 memo from Ambassador Stevens in which he said the mission could not survive a sustained coordinated attack, or were you aware of the contents of this memo?

7. If so, did you brief the President on it?

8. Did you see the State Department e-mails from Embassy Tripoli, describing the initial attack on the mission as a heavily armed assault by approximately 20 men?

9. Did you see the subsequent e-mail identifying Ansar al-Sharia as the group behind the attack?

10. What was your role in the decision to have UN Ambassador Susan Rice represent the administation on five national television interview shows on Sunday, Sept. 16, 2012?

11. Why did you not say anything publicly about Benghazi, given that it was your area of responsibility?

12. What role did you play in preparing Rice for the interviews?

13. What role did you play in reviewing and altering the intelligence community talking points provided by the CIA and the DNI?

On the coverup of the original 9-11:

14. President Obama, during his 2008 campaign, and in an Oval Office meeting in February 2009 with families of the original Sept. 11, 2001 attacks, promised to declassify the 28-page chapter from the Congressional 9/11 probe. Did President Obama consult with you on his decision to block release of that chapter?

15. Did you know the content of the chapter and its identification of Saudi funding for the 9/11 attacks?

16. Did you know Omar al-Bayoumi or Osama Basnan, the two Saudi General Intelligence Directorate (GID) officers who facilitated the operations of two West Coast 9/11 hijackers, al-Hazmi and al-Midhar?

17. What government position did you hold at the time of the original 9/11 attacks and the period between the attacks and the completion of the 9/11 Commission report?

18. Were you consulted in this process?

19. Were you in contact with any officials of the Saudi GID during this period?



The Role of Classical Music In Saving Humanity Today

by Nancy Spannaus

Feb. 11—In designing the programs for the Schiller Institute's series of conferences on "A New Paradigm To Save Mankind," Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche mandated a prominent role for the performance and discussion of Classical music. The experience of Classical music, as well as Classical drama and poetry, is a means of educating the emotions, specifically, the quality of empathy, or sensitive compassion, of which the poet Friedrich Schiller wrote, Zepp-LaRouche stated in her keynote presentation at the Schiller conference Jan. 26 in New York City. Therefore, it is as much an integral part of a program of recovery as is a program for economic development.

The Schiller Institute chorus provided a demonstration of the power of Classical music with its performance of J.S. Bach's "Magnificat" at the New York conference. This was followed up by a number of presentations by those fighting for a Classical music revival, in a world dominated by the ugly sounds of what passes for music today.

The first presentation was given by Elvira Green, a veteran of the musical movement founded by renowned pianist and operatic vocal coach Sylvia Olden Lee (1917-2004), and a close collaborator with the Schiller Institute for 10 years. Green entitled her speech "Classical Music is the World's Music."

The next two offerings were from Lynn Yen, a founder of the Foundation for the Revival of Classical Culture, who is working in New York City to uplift and inspire the lives of young people, against the current tide. Yen first introduced to the audience a young lyrical soprano, Fang Tao Jiang, who spoke on the topic "Let My Children Hear Music!" Later in the evening, Yen described her own efforts in New York City, where she has brought the beauty of Classical music to thousands of young people. Both women moved the audience profoundly with stories of their personal struggles, and paid tribute to the Schiller Institute's dedication to achieving political freedom through beauty—a commitment they have taken as their own.

The evening panel featured two other music performances. The first was Beethoven's Sonata for cello and piano, Op. 102, #1, presented by Schiller Institute members My-Hoa Steger on piano and Jean-Sebastian Tremblay on cello.

Schiller Institute choral conductor John Sigerson then provided a pedagogical discussion of the science of musical tuning, with particular concentration on the work of Giuseppe Verdi. The Institute has launched a campaign to revive the Verdi tuning, which returns to the Classical C=256 standard, which was adopted as law in Italy in the 19th Century, thanks to the great Italian opera composer.

Sigerson utilized the groundbreaking Schiller Institute work available in *A Manual on the Rudiments of Tuning and Registration,* a DVD composed from the Institute's 1992 book on that subject. He then illustrated his argument by having the chorus perform the chorus "Va, pensiero" from Verdi's opera "Nabucco," at the A=432 Verdi tuning, and then at the popular A=440 tuning of

today. (The materials on which Sigerson's presentation was based can be found on the www.larouchepub.com website, under the "Buy Publications" icon.)

Elvira Green

Classical Music Is The World's Music

Elvira Green is a mezzo-soprano, formerly with the Metropolitan Opera. She is currently serving in her eighth year as an artist in residence at her undergraduate alma mater, North Carolina University.

I am so happy to be here this afternoon, to share a few moments of the legacy of an incredible human being. There are two females who have occupied this planet that have made me who I am today. One is my grandmother, Elvira Katherine Pennington Watson, and the other is Sylvia Olden Lee. Permit me to read a little something to you—my tribute to Sylvia Olden Lee, on the occasion of the honor being bestowed upon her by the National Opera Association.



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Mezzo-soprano Elvira Green: "The culture of Classical music is truly alive and well."

"History is recording, as we speak. A master musician, a diminutive woman, with orchestral fingers, a symphonic intellect, and a real live genie. Performers of all the music statures who have been honored to study with Mrs. Lee, do know who the consummate artist is. There will never be sufficient vocabulary to express my thanks to her, for giving me the operatic and classical tools with which to create an inexhaustible array of characters. There is no more gratifying response to my performances, as when the comment is made, 'Ah, you've worked with Sylvia Lee.'"

Mrs. Lee asked me one morning—she didn't ask you, she just simply said, "This is where we're going in; this is what you're going to do." And so she invited me to come with her to a meeting of this incredible institution [the Schiller Institute], to talk about the National Conservatory of Music. It was then, for me, a wonderful opportunity to open my horizons, and to continue to open my horizons into what it is that music is about, in terms of a culture, in terms of what it means when people hum to themselves, in terms of what it means when people take the time to get dressed, or maybe not to get dressed, to go to a performance of any nature—cultured, or rather uncultured, to learn some culture. We can do that as well.

What she led me to understand was, that this world of Classical music, has no *one* name, nor 100,000 names. It is the music of the world, created by a world of people. And I would like to just maybe take three or four more minutes, to talk to you about my world of people, as an advocate for young people in the arts.

I have travelled around the world many, many times, including with the Schiller Institute, to perform with children in all walks of life, in all living situations. We were in one small town and visited a children's foundling home—and there was a tiny little girl who heard music, and she found herself in the room with us, and her father immediately came and literally took her by the arm, and snatched her out of the room. She didn't cry. When he released her, she came back. He did it a second time. She still didn't cry. He released her—she came back. And he came with her, and all she sang was, "Mary had a little lamb, little lamb…" She had heard us sing nursery rhymes for about five minutes. I don't know what language she spoke, but it didn't matter. It was the language of music.

And that's what we do for young people. I have been dealing with this particular aspect of music, the Classical arts, for more than 20 years, running a Summer opera program for 7-17 year olds. They're in for three weeks; they not only learn to sing an opera, but they learn to act. They learn to sing in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian—I do speak a little bit of everything. And they don't know the first day that they come in, that they're going to learn to sing opera. They learn the stories. They meet each other. They talk about where they came from, and they play together in a beautiful world where the culture of Classical music exists.

At the end of the day, they have written in their jour-

nal, "We can't wait to come back tomorrow."

I find that the culture of Classical music is truly alive and well. And why do I find that so? Because I insist that that is what it is. And that is what the young people with whom I have worked all these years, some of whom have grown, have become international opera singers, or cultural entrepreneurs in the world of music, or film, or oratorios—of all of those opportunities that they share their culture in music, their understanding of what it is to say, "I sing opera; I sing recitals; I sing Handel and Mozart and Dvorak, and William Grant Still," and all of those wonderful things.

We *love* music. And we love Classical music. And with that…

[She concluded by singing the Negro Spiritual "I am a Pilgrim of Sorrow."]

Fang Tao Jiang

Through Beauty, One Proceeds to Freedom

Fang Tao Jiang was introduced by Lynn Yen:

I want to introduce Miss Fang Tao Jiang, who is a lyrical soprano. She actually started working with our foundation, to bring the beauty of Classical music to a lot of young people that we're working with, as well as parents and teachers. We recently had a concert here in December with a capacity audience of about 650 people, and she performed nine pieces in six different languages, and she absolutely wowed everybody.

A little bit about Miss Fang Tao Jiang: She is the winner of the Bellini International Vocal Competition. From Lincoln Center, to Rome, to Paris, to Berlin, she has performed throughout the world, on some of the most prestigious operatic and concert stages. She's worked with all of the leading companies, including the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Rome Opera. This year, she's returning to Carnegie Hall for a tenth concert series called the Music Explorers series, where they will be educating and bringing young people to listen to music sung by Classical musicians from around the world.

Here is Miss Fang Tao Jiang.



EIRNS/Fang Tao Jiang

Fang Tao Jiang: "In music, we're all good citizens: Music unites us."

Thank you, Lynn. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. First of all, I want to thank you, all of you, and the Schiller Institute's efforts at making the world a better place. And I want to thank the panel for your wonderful speeches. I've learned a lot. And thank you for having me here, not to sing, but to speak!

When I first got an invitation to speak at this conference, I thought I could talk about the love relationship between Einstein and his violin; or the "Mozart effect" on children's developing brains; or how Bach's music would be considered the most valuable advanced creation and cultural heritage in the universe, a billion years later. I also could have talked about how deep breathing and singing have helped my colleagues, my friends, young children to cure ADD [attention deficit disorder], and anxiety attacks, or asthmas.

But today, I've chosen to just come here to share with you a few true stories from my own experience, my stories.

I was born in a city on the Yangtze River in China. The Cultural Revolution was long over then, and we were embracing all the new ideas in culture; we were having a mini-renaissance. My parents encouraged me to embrace, enjoy all the creative artistic activities which they were forbidden in the Cultural Revolution. I enjoyed reciting ancient Chinese poems, while studying calligraphy with a master tutor. I liked my dance and music classes, and dreamed about becoming either a hurdle runner or gymnast for the Olympics. And my mom, even at my kindergarten age, encouraged me to study English. I hope that helps me today!

Life was beautiful. But on a very hot, sunny, Summer day, my world turned very dark. My mother had an accident, and passed away. I was nine years old. For a long time, I kept a painful secret to myself: I thought

that I was the cause of my mother's death. I thought if I hadn't asked her to take me to the zoo that day, nothing would have happened. I felt that I had no way to redeem my fault, and I was very sad and depressed, as a nine-year-old.

My sister and my schoolteachers tried very hard to keep me busy with school programs. My sister loves music. She often played LP records, some cassettes, with mostly Classical music.

Inspired by Brahms and Dvorak

One day, there was a singer's album, and one song got my attention: It was Brahms's "Lullaby." It was in Chinese, so I understood. I loved it so much, as if I was listening to my mother singing. Later, my sister took me to a live concert, and amazingly, the soprano sang exactly the same lullaby. Her voice was otherworldly sounding, without a microphone! I went home and cried my heart out. And soon, I learned all the songs I could find that were related to mother's love and childhood. I would sing them all day long, as if I was singing to my mother.

At age 13, I joined a youth singing competition in the city and I won. And two of my competing songs were Dvorak's "Songs My Mother Taught Me," and the other one was a Chinese song, called "My Mother's Kiss." After the competition, singing became an important part of my life. Classical musical singing was like a ray of sunlight, lighting up my dark world.

At age 15, I had my first official, Italian old-school voice lesson. And I have to say, I didn't enjoy it that much, because I had to sing in Italian, which I didn't understand. By the time I went to the Shanghai Conservatory of Music, I had gotten out of my depression. And I managed to have my Carnegie Hall debut before my graduation.

When I traveled around the world, audiences often asked me, "Why did you choose to become a Classical singer?" And, actually, my father used to ask me, too, "Why do you choose seemingly the most difficult profession in the world? You're Chinese, and you want to sing opera, in eight languages that you don't understand!" And I'd say, "But I will understand with time." I have to confess, it was not love at first sight.

Remember my dream of being an Olympic gymnast, and also that I didn't like my first singing lesson, because I didn't understand the Italian. But over the years, I have learned to sing eight languages and managed to speak some of them, and through the language studies, I see the world! I see the world of people! Different languages carry different temperaments from different cultural backgrounds. But in music, we're all good citizens: Music unites us.

As I got more access to it, I fell in love with the truthful nature of the art form, and the beauty of all the master musical works.

Think about singing. It's your instrument. Each of you has that instrument. And it's *your* voice, and it's with natural acoustics. And to me, it's one of the most honest art forms. It doesn't matter who your dad is; you get up and you have to sing; and people judge you by your art, not other elements.

I also had to learn to love my body, and my instrument, embrace, and also manage, my own emotions, and overcome my fear of judgment and imperfection.

Over the years, Classical singing had made me physically healthier, mentally stronger, emotionally more balanced, and a true, happy, better person in life. One day after my concert, a production of "Romeo and Juliet" in France, a young teenager came up to me, and said, "Oh, it is beautiful! Beautiful! But why would Romeo and Juliet take ten minutes to say, 'I love you'?" Like, why is the duet so long? And I had had the same question!

Years, years ago, I was thinking, "In opera we always take a long time to describe a simple emotion; like I would sing a whole aria, or a half aria, to sing just three words, 'I love you.'" But by then, I was so proud to answer her, and I said, "Why not? Isn't that wonderful to celebrate our emotion? Take it, expand it, and celebrate it? And how would you like to change it? Would you like to have Romeo say to Juliet, 'Hey! Do you want to hang out?'"

So I'm a more mature person, to answer that question. I felt the connection and conviction. I was very convincing.

The Soulful Zone of Free Expression

When I sing well, get into the very—we call it, soulful—zone of words, poetry, and music, I feel that I am in tune with the world, and have lots of warmth and love in my heart. And I feel so free, free of expression. And this is the intangible magic of music-making. When audiences come to me and thank me in tears, and say how much my voice has inspired them, and made them have goosebumps, I think that's a good thing. I say to them, "I am very thankful that you are here, and to share all the masterpieces with me, to make me feel

what I do has meaning, and to make me feel it's worth all the hard work and tears in practicing, to make someone's life a little better."

From generation to generation, composers strive to achieve the freedom of expression, strive to discover the beauty of the world with new compositional ideas, methods, breaking boundaries of thoughts, concepts. And I am a big advocate for newly composed *good* music. I have done lots of premieres. But I tell you, some composers really go far to make an impression. Once, I had to sing a song while shaking a tree branch to make a rustling sound.

Another time, all the cast were not feeling it, in a new composer's work. We were wondering why. I didn't feel it, my colleagues also felt like, "What is this?" One day, the composer took us to his studio and pointed out a huge machine, and he said, "I love this baby!" It was a computerized, big machine. He said that because this machine did most of the composing for him, he did take time to try to figure out the *formula* of Bach's music—using the machine, yeah. Then he thought that he found some patterns of his own. Despite his hard work, analysis, and efforts, all of us musicians found it hard to connect with his work, and the music really … sounded awful. Well, I'm not mentioning his name.

He actually really confirmed my idea of art, that it's something raised above all. To create an art, there needs to be intuition, imagination, and that so-called little genius we may all have. If it's reduced to facts and reality, or simply to mimicking, or to make an impression, the most I call it is "craftsmanship." Art is intellectual, emotional, and spiritual. And it's beautiful. It's certainly easier said than done.

A dear friend of mine, a colleague of mine, I've been working with for a long time, collaborating, is a well-known composer. To be equal, I'm not mentioning his name.

He once told me, "I tell you, our masters have done great works with those 12 notes!" It's very hard, it's not easy for composers nowadays to write something unique, new, and still beautiful. But there is hope, because this same composer recently wrote a grand opera, called "Dr. Sun Yat-sen." It's about the Chinese revolutionary, the father of democracy in China. His revolution was in 1911, way before the Communist Party, and the Kuomin Party. He was the founder of the Kuomin Party, the nationalist party.

So, this composer took all elements from music-making in East and West and combined his own experiences and humanity, made this wonderful work. It's really doing well. We're going to produce it with the Santa Fe Opera in 2014. I was very honored to be part of this wonderful music-making. And I played Mrs. Soong Ching-ling, the wife of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the opera. I wish I was taller. People say I look a little bit like her.

I know my composer friend took four years to write it, which is unusual nowadays. Because I have known composers, now especially in China, "So much money. You write a number tonight! Tomorrow we're going to have a party." So people are just rushing; rushing the deadline to compose, compose! Because everything's so fast! But he took four years to write it. But I think it's well worth it, because beauty is the truth, and truth will last. All composers would like their works to last, and to be cherished, a million years later.

The Power of Beauty

I will finish my speech with a true story that continues to inspire me. A few years ago, I got to sing Susanna from the "Marriage of Figaro," with the Utah Festival Opera. The first cast company meeting was held at the beautiful Ellen Eccles Theater. A UFOC founder and music director Michael Ballam pointed at the beautiful hall, and told us this story: The new classic-structured theater was the principal venue and auditorium for the Cache Valley Performing Arts Center for decades. Over the years, performances ceased, and the theater was allowed to deteriorate. The stage was empty and the orchestra pit silent, lights dimmed in the auditorium, and dirt accumulated in the dressing rooms.

In 1998, the theater was threatened with demolition. The proposed demolition plan came to the attention of Mr. Michael Ballam. He instead proposed a restoration plan that was to be decided by the City Council. The votes from both sides, yes or no, were very close. One undecided councilmember asked Mr. Ballam, "Why do we need to spend so much money on this theater? It doesn't provide me a basket of bread!"

Mr. Ballam answered with a beautiful smile on his face: "Dear Lady, we have been admiring your rose garden for years! We know that you put lots of heart into it. This theater is like the beautiful roses in your garden. Would you consider cutting back on your bread some time, and have more roses?" One minute later, the restoration plan was passed.

Schiller said, "It is through beauty that one proceeds

to freedom." Today, I encourage you, and I dare you, and I thank you, to have courage to endure the power of beauty in the world. And when we are growing the roses, let us smell them. Please do not forget to invite our children along, because they might not be a Chinese girl who lost her mother, but they are the children of the world, the beauty of the world. And they need the love inside, like all of us.

Thank you.

Lynn Yen

Recruiting Youth to Classical Music

Lynn Yen is a founder of the Foundation for the Revival of Classical Culture, an organization dedicated to inspiring youth with Classical music, in particular.



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Lynn Yen: "Everybody, in principle, who knows how to speak a language, can sing! And sing well."

Hello, everybody. The afternoon introduction by Kesha [Rogers] is actually correct: The basis of our foundation is founded on Schiller's words that "It is through beauty that one proceeds to freedom." This is the whole concept of what our foundation is supposed to be.

Now, a little bit about me. First: I was born in the post-Cultural Revolutionary era of China. And I came to America with my mother in the '80s, when she became an exchange doctor with the World Health Organization. I started learning the piano, as well as Chinese calligraphy at the same time, when I was seven. But I think I was very much a product of my generation, in that by the time I went to college, I went to NYU [New York University] to study finance. I listened to all the "cool" music then, abandoned my Classical music, and for quite a while, I worked in finance. And most of my free time then was spent either in night clubs or in lounges.

What actually got me away from this was the financial crash of 2008, and coming to a realization that we were actually in a completely devastated nation that has a lot of crises and a lot of problems. It was also at the same time that I went back to listening to Classical music again, and started with the Chopin "Nocturne in C-minor," the C-minor series, and it got me back to studying Bach and Beethoven, and the many great Classical composers.

Now, what I was also discovering then, was one of the people that I became friends with when I was much younger, Tian Jiang. A little bit about Tian: Tian grew up, actually during the Cultural Revolution (1966-76). His father was a Western Classical musician, an opera singer, and so he was censored during the Cultural Revolution. The Cultural Revolution was when all Classical arts, both Chinese and Western, were banned in China. All the intellects were persecuted ruthlessly.

So, Tian grew up learning to play the piano on one of the few state-owned pianos that was allowed to be used from time to time in private, and his father taught him in secret. He had to learn everything Classical in secret, with a ear out for the Red Guards, because if they were caught, into the jail they'd go!

Now, Tian was nine by the time the Cultural Revolution ended, and he was in his teens when Isaac Stern, the great American violinist, came to China in 1979, as a cultural ambassador. It was also at the same time that the famous Academy Award-winning documentary was made, "Isaac Stern in China: From Mao to Mozart." And it was then that Tian and four other young Classical musicians—two violinists and a cellist—became the first group of five young people to ever be sponsored to study Western Classical music in America.

Classical Music for Young People

Now, actually, one of the things that really struck me about Tian in the post-2008 years was our discussion on truthful Classical musical performance. Especially, one particular discussion that we had about the Beethoven "Hammerklavier" [Piano Sonata No. 29 in B flat major, Op. 106]. And one evening we sat down, and as we were listening to the Andras Schiff performance, he lit-

erally left his dinner untouched, with tears streaking down his face. And at the end of it, he said, "I saw my life flashing before my eyes."

Now, I'll come back to the relevance of his story in a bit, because our foundation came about as a response to the growing concern by many people about the moral and intellectual decline of our society, especially our young. And a lot of people have made comments about it, and they said, "What do we do about it?" People seemed to think that it's certainly this kind of violent culture that is expressed in music, expressed in media of all sorts. And so, this required an antidote. And we asked the question: Well, what kind of social and cultural practices might we have that would actually change and reverse such a trend?

So, as I was listening to the Classical music, and going back to practicing it, I realized that actually, it is true that the music of great geniuses, like Bach, and Beethoven, and Mozart, and many others, is a natural medium through which young minds can naturally grow. So in the past 16 months, we have had four major concerts, and we also began a choral program in two public schools as after-school programs.

What happened was, what got that started was, that Tian, in 2011, informed me that he would be performing an all-Mozart concert, and I used that as an opportunity to jump-start what we wanted to do, to put what I thought as something that needs to be done, into action. So, we got 150 tickets sponsored, and then we started cold-calling the public schools! In the beginning, a few of the principals said to me, "You want to give tickets to our students for an all-Mozart concert? Well, Jay-Z [a rap singer—ed.] maybe, but not Mozart! I don't think anybody's interested!" And I said, "Well, just ask, please!" And a few weeks later, he called back, and said, "Well, I think I have a few students." And a week later, after that, he said, "I have a boatful of students!" And then he said, "Well, exactly how many tickets could I get? Could I get 50 tickets? I have a lot of kids coming."

So this concert, in November of 2011, was attended by about 18 different schools, and it proved that, actually, today, young people *do* have an interest in Classical music, and it certainly disproved this presumption that most people have, that Classical music is not wanted by young people.

The next thing that we did was a month later, and it had a slightly different purpose: It was to test the idea whether, given a starting point of real student interest, could Classical music without lecturing or preaching, could it be the medium for a natural and unforced improvement of the students' concentration, attention span, at a first encounter, with a complex and even difficult Classical work?

Now, this concert, which was held at Bruno Walter Auditorium at Lincoln Center, was again performed by concert pianist Tian Jiang. Tian originally worried that the preferred Beethoven's 7th Piano Sonata was too difficult for young, untrained students to understand, because it's in four movements, and it's generally considered already to be difficult even for typical Classical music lovers. And it's actually true that when the concert started, a lot of people, teachers and the students, about 200 of them, were kind of fidgety.

But something really extraordinary happened, which was: Halfway into the second movement of the Beethoven piano sonata, the audience went pin-drop quiet! Literally, all the attention just became concentrated onto the performer, and by the end of the concert, you could feel this increase of attention and sharpness on the part of every single person in this audience!

And the students were asking him questions after the concert without us asking him to stay behind; they were just so thrilled and so interested. So, it certainly disproved this idea that, oh yes, you have to make people become better by telling them what to do. Actually, no. The best thing to do, is via the natural medium through which attention and concentration can be generated, which is Classical music and Classical composition and Classical performances.

The 'Impossible Concert'

Now, what happened after this concert was something slightly different: We wanted to test whether we could organize a large audience, of largely or primarily non-Classical-music-goers, to what everybody called an "impossible concert." It was a concert that happened last year, in May 2012, at the most prestigious Classical musical concert hall in America, at the Isaac Stern Auditorium at Carnegie Hall. Now, lots of people, including the Department of Education, including Carnegie Hall itself, had very strong reservations about us engaging and involving people to fill this 2,800-person hall on a Sunday, and especially on Mother's Day, because Mother's Day is typically when people don't go to concerts! And besides that, there were no buses being provided for people, so they all had to come on their own, and completely voluntarily.



Lynn Yen's Facebook page

Young people from the Foundation for the Revival of Classical Culture rehearse in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 30, 2012.

However, we organized about 2,200 people, about 1,700 of whom were students, parents, and teachers, and they came from over 70 public schools throughout the New York City boroughs, every single borough. And they came in groups of five, and seven, and ten, from little two- and three-year-old toddlers, held by their mothers, to grandmothers in wheelchairs.

And it was actually a really rigorous program of Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms, which we didn't prepare anybody for, and these were young people and older people, who are not typical Classical music listeners, and they certainly had never been to Carnegie Hall and had not heard this music. And there was not a peep that came from the two- and three-year-old toddlers in the audience!

Afterwards I was told that there were a few teenage boys who said that they were going to leave originally, halfway through, who never left. And certainly, the audience completely understood and appreciated this music. There was sustained applause throughout the concert, and there was such great interest afterwards, people coming up to me, and saying "We understand what you're saying now about Classical music and its ability to inspire. We want to get involved, we want to do something about it."

Now, these concerts were organized to uplift and inspire citizens with beauty, but it was also to disprove assumptions, and each succeeded, and Tian was a really important, key part of this, because he performed the music of Bach, and Beethoven, and Mozart, and very importantly, he performed it truthfully, with beauty, and that's what made it actually work.

Now, in the course of these concerts, the students and teachers and some of the parents, inspired by the music, came up and asked, how can they participate? So out of this was the idea of, how about getting young people involved in the singing of the music. That's how our Handel Project, our Handel choral program, came about: The idea was that everybody, in principle, who knows how to speak a language, can sing! And sing well. That would be a powerful and concrete, not only idea, but demonstration of causing the individual students to change by means of a social change, by creating a new chorus or choruses of young people. And if young people can prove to themselves that they can accomplish what they previously thought of as an "impossible task" of understanding through practice, the musical thoughts of all these great geniuses, then they free themselves to do what they previously thought was impossible, but knowing now, that it is completely possible!

Music and the Human Brain

This is not a new idea. This is not a new concept. One of the teachers that I met through the course of organizing these concerts was an assistant principal by the name of Richard Hyman at the Francis Lewis High School in Queens. Richard actually wrote a really powerful research paper, titled, "Music Training and Brain Development in 2011." He systematically reviewed more than 600 studies that were published over 30 years, which conclusively proved, quoting one neurologist, that "making music in a group is a tremendously demanding task for the human brain, that engages virtu-

ally all cognitive processes that we know about, including perception, action, cognition, social cognition, emotion, learning, and memory. This richness makes music an ideal tool to investigate the workings of the human brain."

Now, Richard stated in his paper: "When Plato wrote his vision of what education should be, only two subjects were recommended: gymnastics for the body and music for the mind." But in this country, music class has always been considered minor and extracurricular, and "special" or "enrichment," which is actually a euphemism for "expendable." And every time there is a budget cut, music is the first thing that gets cut! And that's what's happened in America, in this country, for the last 30 years!

And so, he wrote this paper. He took a sabbatical, in an attempt to show the Department of Education that music is not just important, but key, and to get it back into the curriculum! He said that he is convinced, "this cognitive, perceptual, effective, imaginative undertaking we call 'aesthetical education' can alter the atmosphere in schools. I'm convinced that it must become central if our schools are to become truly educative, stimulating, challenging, in the way most of us want them to be. I believe that opening windows and doors for persons, releasing them to use their imaginations and their minds and their perceptual capabilities, may save lives as well as change them."

Now, he was truly very concerned about this, because he told me, having spent more than 30 years in the Department of Education or being a teacher, that today, the young people test at 20% in both verbal and math skills of what people who graduated from high schools in the '50s tested! So they're like 80% dumber today. And the research of the past 30 years went on to prove that the music training significantly increases many parts of the brain that increase the efficiencies of the brain's work, as well as the ability of the mind to do many, many things! All of the many things that a person does in life.

And he went on to say, "Musicians understand how profoundly music training transforms one's life. Due to the sorry state of musical education in this country, most people are not aware of their own creative potential. They may be exposed to music, but they are taught to think of themselves as listeners, not active participants, and are convinced that only special, gifted people can perform or compose. The public's role has been reduced to that of a consumer, and much of what they buy is bland and repetitive. The value of musical education is its ability to elevate on every level, a person's fundamental humanity, and to liberate the imagination so that the student is free to experience beauty in one of the most fulfilling and mature forms."

'The Unacknowledged Legislators'

So this is actually what our experience is. That is what we're attempting with the choral programs that we're starting, and with the music concerts that we want to inspire people with. And that's why our foundation's motto is, "Artists are the unacknowledged legislators of the world," taken from Percy Bysshe Shelley's "A Defense of Poetry." And it's true, right? Poetry actually is a practice; music actually is a practice; and it's a practice that can be extended to hundreds and thousands and millions of people, if we wish it to. And that's something that we all can practice, starting from this moment!

So just to touch on what we did at our last concert, and how we got more people involved: In the course of this, somebody introduced me to soprano Fang Tao Jiang, whom you all heard this afternoon, and in the course of the organizing, for example, the last concert was to do something about people affected by Storm Sandy; also, as it turned out, to do something about what happened recently in Connecticut with the shooting, because a lot of parents became truly distraught at the thought of what is a breakdown in society. So they want to not just be personally uplifted, and to know what to do. And with the help of these Classical musicians, like Fang Tao Jiang, we were able to uplift people, we were able to involve people in something that is innately beautiful!

And what does all this say? Well, I think it absolutely is possible for us to make a significant change and difference in people's lives, to inspire them to practice a different kind of consciousness. Classical musical practice can be infectious and effective in comprehensively developing our humanness and our truthfulness. I experienced this, so I know, coming from where I came from! And certainly today, with the embarrassment of Beyoncé's lip-synching at the recent Presidential inauguration, and the persistent lack of truthfulness practiced by so many of the American population today, I think the transformative power of Classical music is all the more needed and more powerful as something that we all take up, more so than ever.

Thank you.

Editorial

A Planetary Defense Initiative

On March 23, 1983, President Ronald Reagan shocked the world by calling on "the scientific community in our country, those who gave us nuclear weapons, to turn their great talents now to the cause of mankind and world peace, to give us the means of rendering these nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete." At the same time, the President reached out to the leadership of the Soviet Union, asking it to join with the U.S., in this grand attempt to "reduce the threat of nuclear war."

Thus began the history of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), a proposal initially crafted by Lyndon LaRouche, which President Reagan and a wide swath of supporters adopted as a unique pathway to ending the existential threat to mankind represented by the danger of thermonuclear war. Yet, that initiative was *killed* by British agents determined to maintain the Empire's control through the "balance of terror." Mankind has paid bitterly for the abandonment of Reagan's concept of the SDI.

Today, two clearly visible threats should impel us to immediately put the SDI project back on the agenda of international relations.

As top military leaders around the world know, the threat of nuclear holocaust has not receded, but is perhaps closer to realization than ever before. The imperial forces at the core of the British financial empire, who killed the SDI, currently control the political leadership of Europe and the United States, and are pressing to destroy the major impediments to their unfettered world domination, particularly Russia and China. Through NATO, they have embarked on a program of encirclement of these two nuclear powers, with the obvious intent of destroying their ability to resist the global monetarist dictatorship which is destroying the planet's ability to sustain itself.

Look at the conflicts in the so-called Middle East as the Balkans of the 21st Century. NATO is carrying out a confrontation, contrary to international law, that has brought us to brink of World War III. And the Russians have said so publicly.

The second threat mankind faces comes from a "higher" source, the galaxy itself. On Feb. 15, an asteroid, Apophis 2012 DA14, which was only discovered in February of 2012, will pass by Earth in what can only be considered a very close call. Scientists estimate that the asteroid will fly between Earth and the Moon, and travel on an orbit between the Earth and some of its satellites, at a speed of about 4.8 miles per second. Were this asteroid, estimated at 45 meters in diameter, actually to hit the Earth, it would be a devastating blow to the region affected, if not more.

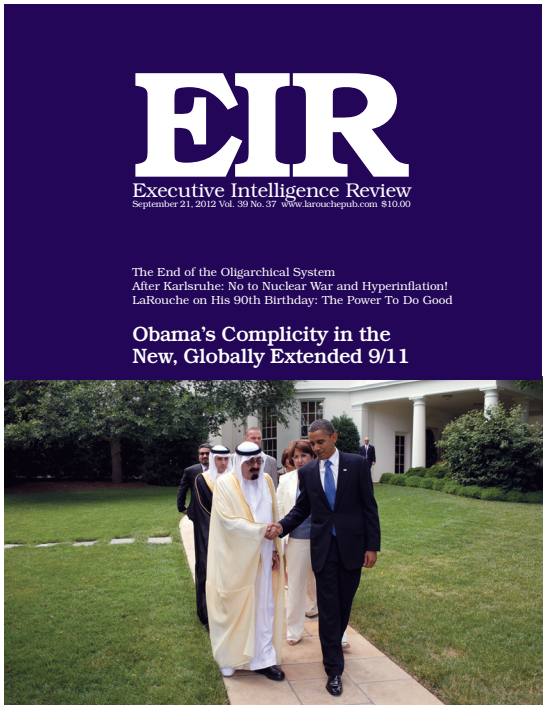
But don't fixate on this near-miss. We are just now beginning to pay attention to the vast array of threats coming from asteroids (and maybe even comets), against which we are totally unprotected. There are an estimated million asteroids "out there," and we are like a pitiful blind man on the battlefield.

And yet, we have a solution to *both* these threats to human existence at hand. The concept of joint U.S.-Russian collaboration on the SDI can be expanded, as the Russians have proposed, to encompass a Strategic Defense of Earth. We can launch the kind of scientific revolution mankind so desperately needs, not only to deal with threats of destruction, but to advance his productive powers of labor to upgrade the condition of all humanity.

It's time for a Planetary Defense Initiative, to save mankind.

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