Feb. 14—What makes history happen? What is it that dictates that it comes out this way, rather than another way? Do you really believe your professors with their doctrines of the “immaculate conception” of history? That is, doctrines of history determined by trends, by “isms,” by the Zeitgeist or some other chimera? By statistics? Even if that whole fairy-tale were all true—how could they possibly know that, when all they have ever done about it is to read the books written by other professors?

The profound changes in world history caused by Lyndon LaRouche’s guidance of President Ronald Reagan and of Reagan’s 1981-89 Administration, prove how history is actually shaped in the real universe in which we live, outside of the schoolroom. This becomes a far-reaching proof of principle, a “unique experiment,” once you realize that it was only the London-directed sabotage of the LaRouche-Reagan “Strategic Defense Initiative” (SDI), which doomed us to the subsequent wretched decades of darkness under the Bushes and Obama. But for the 1980s British sabotage against the SDI, the Reagan Administration would actually have led us to a new world of a peaceful alliance of almost all nations, dedicated first and foremost to “the common aims of mankind”—on Earth and in the universe at large. By now, poverty and war would have been things of the past, and mankind would be mastering the Solar system—however strange all that may sound to you today.

This is an immediate practical question now, during the first weeks of 2017, when once again we can see the prospects for leaving behind what Helga Zepp-LaRouche calls the “childhood of mankind,” after our recent unnecessary decades in Hell. This whole issue is immediately relevant because of the great potential power for Good of the institution of the U.S. Presidency, as it was designed by Alexander Hamilton.

When Lyndon LaRouche was co-opted into a patriotic group of Franklin Roosevelt veterans, who were preparing the incoming Administration of Ronald Reagan, LaRouche was already an accomplished scientist, who had made original discoveries which would have lived on through future ages—even if he had put his typewriter away forever at that moment. But he didn’t stop there. All of his enormous contributions to the Reagan Administration, were original, unique solutions to new problems which had never before existed in that form. There was no recipe; he was like Alexander the Great improvising on the battlefield.

His development of the manifold strategy to which the President gave the name of the “Strategic Defense Initiative” (SDI), gave us the means to put an end to the madness of “Mutually Assured Destruction,” the balance of nuclear terror—a problem totally new to human history. At the same time, if the SDI had been adopted and not sabotaged, it would have ended the consignment of the “Third World” to permanent misery, while leading towards the superseding of adversarial hostility of the “First” and “Second” worlds. In brief, LaRouche’s and Reagan’s plan called for the creation of devices based on new physical principles, which would render thermonuclear weapons “impotent and obsolete.” The U.S. would share this technology with the then-Soviet Union, and both sides would
use these new powers to rapidly upshift their economies and to develop the so-called “underdeveloped” nations.

LaRouche cut the Gordian knot.

Not just the SDI, but also LaRouche’s design of “Operation Juárez” during the early Reagan years, and his other contributions, were all, as we said, original creative solutions to new, unprecedented problems. As was all of Alexander Hamilton’s advice to the George Washington Administration which he had done so much to shape. And both of these great scientists put not merely their entire careers and their reputations on the line, for the truth of what they knew to be true. They put their lives on the line. Hamilton was killed for his efforts on behalf of humanity. LaRouche was nearly killed—President Reagan derailed a plot against LaRouche’s life at the last minute, after which LaRouche was framed up and railroaded to prison for five years.

The question for you is as old as Plato’s Theaetetus dialog—one which LaRouche solved afresh in the long-ago 1950s. Do you really know what you think you know? How can you get to what is actually true? What is the real truth—the truth you will stake your life on?

The air gets pretty thin up there at the top of the mountain. Lyndon LaRouche, a mountain-climber from his youth, used to recall the experience of arriving at the top of the mountain, past the tree-line, where suddenly everything becomes visible for miles around, “and you’re responsible for everything you see,” as he said.