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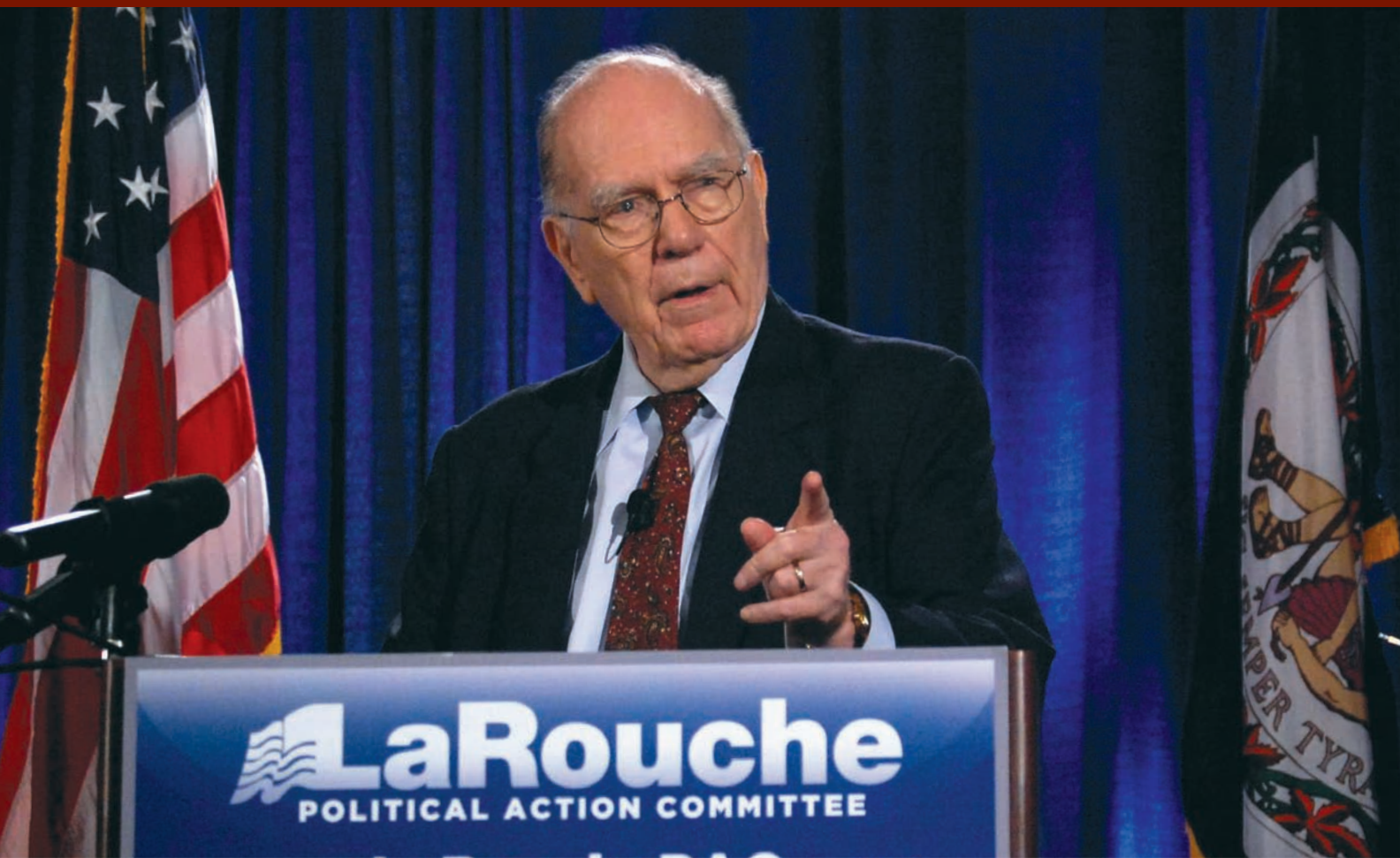
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Glass-Steagall Showdown Will Decide Your Future
Zepp-LaRouche: No to a New Versailles!
The Mass Strike Is Taking Scalps

**LaRouche Webcast:
Greatest Crisis in Modern History**



What Is LaRouche Saying About How To Solve The Global Economic/Financial Crisis?



Economy for Scientists: Economics as Science, in Short

EIR, June 19, 2009

Lyndon LaRouche

THE SCIENCE OF PHYSICAL ECONOMY

With this present opening of this third section of this trilogy on the underlying, practical foundations of the science of physical economy, we have presented ourselves with the task of untangling the most crucial of the issues posed by recorded human history, with emphasis on the history of European civilization from its ancient to modern times, up to the present day.

—LaRouche, from the final segment of
“The Science of Physical Economy”



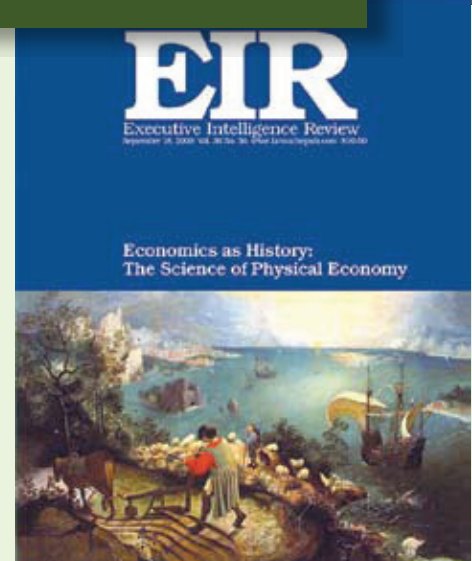
A Sequel on Economics as Science: The Rule of Natural Law

EIR, July 17, 2009



Economics as History: The Science of Physical Economy

EIR, Sept. 18, 2009



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e-mail: eirns@larouche.pub.com

www.larouche.pub.com

www.larouche.pub.com/ei

Webmaster: John Sigerson

Assistant Webmaster: George Hollis

Editor, Arabic-language edition: Hussein Askary

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European Headquarters: E.I.R. GmbH, Postfach 1611, D-65006 Wiesbaden, Germany; Bahnstrasse 9a, D-65205, Wiesbaden, Germany Tel: 49-611-73650

Homepage: <http://www.eirna.com>

e-mail: eirna@eirna.com

Director: Georg Neudekker

Montreal, Canada: 514-855-1699

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: EIR, Manuel Ma. Contreras #100, Despacho 8, Col. San Rafael, CP 06470, Mexico, DF. Tel.: 2453-2852, 2453-2853.

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EIR

From the Managing Editor

A worldwide mobilization to restore what Lyndon LaRouche has called a “Global Glass-Steagall” is underway as we go to press, led by the LaRouche Political Action Committee, and by *EIR*. Even a quick search of Google News will turn up dozens of articles and statements from the LaRouche movement, on why a revival of the FDR-era Glass-Steagall principle is now a life-and-death issue, not only for the United States, but the world, and this edition of *EIR* pulls together the various aspects of the fight.

As LaRouche himself put it, in his May 8 webcast, which we present in full in our *Feature* this week: “If we don’t push through the Glass-Steagall reform, which I specified, there is no hope for humanity’s decent existence in the immediate future—beginning this week! . . . If the United States adopts the Glass-Steagall reform, which is now being pushed, *then the British Empire is defeated, and we are saved.*”

At this moment, the Glass-Steagall principle is before the U.S. Senate, as an amendment to the “Bankers’ Bill” being pushed by President Obama and Senator Dodd—that amendment, introduced by Senators McCain and Cantwell (see *National*), would reinstate a firewall between the investment banksters and fraudsters, and their global casino economy on the one side, and the commercial banking system, upon which development of the physical economy depends, on the other. It was that 1933 measure, signed by President Franklin Roosevelt, which underlay the progress of the U.S. economy from its inception, until it was revoked by Greenspan and Larry Summers in 1999. And you know what’s happened to the world economy since then!

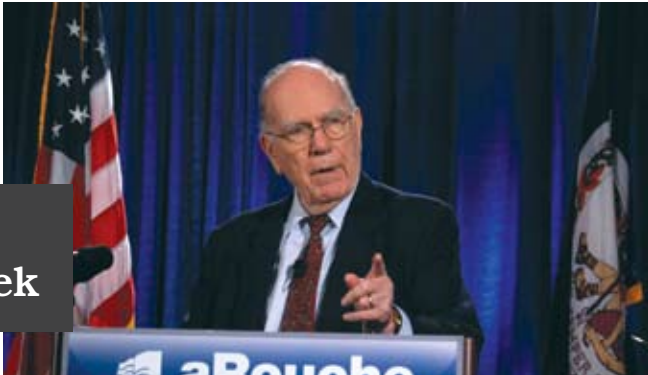
Helga Zepp-LaRouche reports on the dramatic shift now taking place on the other side of the Atlantic, as a corollary of the sea-change we see in the United States: The Eurozone is a dead-man walking, and the potential to overturn the supranational Maastricht/Lisbon Treaty insanity, and return to sovereign credit and currency, is now on the agenda (*World News*). And today, with primary elections taking place in Pennsylvania and Arkansas, and incumbents facing an angry electorate, ready to “throw the bums out!” we are likely to witness more political scalps taken by the mass strike (also in *World News*).

Senate offices are being flooded with calls demanding support for Glass-Steagall. So, if you haven’t called your Senators yet, do so now. This is a fight we can win.



Cover This Week

*Lyndon H.
LaRouche, Jr.
addresses the
May 8 webcast.*



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

18 LaRouche Webcast:

The Greatest Crisis in Modern History

In a webcast address May 8 from Northern Virginia, Lyndon LaRouche discussed first the immediate crisis the world faces, and the unique opportunity presented by the Cantwell-McCain amendment in the U.S. Senate, which calls for reinstating the Glass-Steagall law. “The people behind McCain-Cantwell and so forth,” LaRouche said, “are acting not as factitious politicians, they’re acting as patriots. And the guys who oppose them are not acting as patriots! Because, if the British system goes down, the euro system goes down—as it will go down—one way or the other, it’s doomed! This system is finished, and nobody can save it.”

The second part of his presentation was a scientific discussion of what we can (and must) do next, if we succeed in getting the Glass-Steagall amendment passed.

The transcript includes an extensive question-and-answer period.

National

4 Glass-Steagall Showdown Will Decide Your Future

Lyndon LaRouche said on May 18 that the U.S. Senate’s passage of the Glass-Steagall separation of commercial and investment banking is an essential step toward global recovery. “If the Senate forces through the Cantwell-McCain amendment, and the President is forced to sign it into law,” he said, “despite his own desperate efforts to kill the amendment, then this will create the opportunity for several crucial European countries to break free from the total breakdown collapse they now face.”

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LaRouche PAC TV interviewed LaRouche Western States spokesman Harley Schlanger.

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By Helga Zepp-LaRouche.
Europe's experiment with a currency union without political unity must be declared a failure, and the states of Europe must restore sovereign control over their own currencies and economic policy. If that is not done, tensions between the states will increase further, and hyperinflation like that of Weimar 1923 threatens to reemerge soon.

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The defeat of two prominent Congressional incumbents, and the decision of many more not to run again for office, demonstrates the depth of anger and political mobilization in the American electorate.

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Glass-Steagall Showdown Will Decide Your Future

by Jeffrey Steinberg and Nancy Spannaus

May 18—*As this issue of EIR goes to publication, the U.S. Senate has yet to debate and vote on the Cantwell-McCain amendment to the Dodd financial reform bill, which would reinstate the Glass-Steagall Act's separation of commercial banking from investment banking and insurance.*

Lyndon LaRouche today identified the passage of a new Glass-Steagall Act as an existential issue for the United States and for the world. Unless the Senate passes the Cantwell-McCain amendment (S.A. 3884), restoring Glass-Steagall, “the world just goes to Hell. Either we wipe out the quadrillions of dollars in illegitimate assets from the books of the banks, or the United States and the entire planet have no protection against a near-term precipitous collapse into a new dark age.”

LaRouche emphasized that the passage of Glass-Steagall is a pivotal first step. Once the U.S. commercial banking system has been restored, under Constitutional standards, we can next look to Western Europe and Russia. “But, the first crucial step must take place here, in the United States,” LaRouche explained. “If the United States Senate forces through the Cantwell-McCain amendment and the President is forced to sign it into law, despite his own desperate efforts to kill the amendment, then this will create the opportunity for

several crucial European countries to break free from the total breakdown collapse they now face.”

LaRouche singled out Germany as the first continental European nation that would key off the U.S. restoration of Glass-Steagall. France would likely follow. “This would save Europe from the already onrushing collapse. This would also provide Russia with the crucial European partners, along with the United States, to break free from the current vise-grip on the Russian economy, by a British-run Caribbean network of financier pirates.” LaRouche explained that, since the times of Yuri Andropov and Mikhail Gorbachov before the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia’s monetary system has been run by the Rothschild-created Inter-Alpha Group, which is otherwise associated, today, with the so-called BRIC (Brazil-Russia-India-China) project of Goldman Sachs.

“If we can free Russia and the key nations of continental Europe from the present doomed financial system, through a Glass-Steagall bankruptcy reorganization, starting in the United States, then we can proceed to establish a new, global fixed-exchange-rate system. China is already prepared to enter such an agreement, and the freeing of Russia from the ‘pirates of the Caribbean’ is vital for China’s ability to join this new global arrangement,” LaRouche explained.



CSPAN

CSPAN

EIR White House correspondent William Jones (standing, far left) demands of Press Secretary Robert Gibbs (inset), “Why is the White House pressuring Democrats to back off from the Cantwell-McCain attempt to bring back Glass-Steagall?” Gibbs’ lame response: “I don’t have any information on the amendment. . . .” Then, Helen Thomas, dean of the White House correspondents (seated, front, far right), followed up: “Why don’t you know your position on Glass-Steagall, in view of the economy?”

“With such a worldwide fixed-exchange-rate system secured,” LaRouche concluded, “we can proceed with the vital infrastructure projects—high-speed transportation, nuclear energy, and water management—that are pivotal for the survival of mankind, as we reach the 7 billion population level.

“This is the existential issue for all of humanity. Passage of Glass-Steagall in the United States is the pivotal first step, without which humanity is doomed.”

The Battle Lines

In the past 24 hours, the Obama White House, along with the big five Wall Street financial institutions—Goldman Sachs, JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, and Wells Fargo—have embarked on a desperate drive to kill the Glass-Steagall amendment.

Following a May 17 status report from his White House Chief of Staff, Rahm Emanuel, President Obama reportedly flew into a blind rage over the fact that the Cantwell-McCain amendment had not been repudiated by its sponsors. The President demanded that Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-Nev.) and Senate Banking Committee Chairman Chris Dodd (D-Conn.) use every dirty trick in the book to kill the Cantwell-McCain

initiative, and get the Dodd bill rammed through the Senate before the end of the week.

However, the President’s demands do not necessarily translate into deeds, as Reid and Dodd are facing an enraged electorate, and a growing resistance to White House pressure from a number of Senators. On the night of May 17, Sen. Maria Cantwell (D-Wash.), the co-sponsor of the amendment to restore Glass-Steagall, threatened to join Republicans in opposing cloture, unless the amendment is debated and voted upon. Byron Dorgan (D-N.D.) made a similar threat, if his amendment, barring certain kinds of speculative instruments, is not allowed to reach the floor for a vote.

Key to the whole process now unfolding in the U.S. Senate is the mobilization, led by the LaRouche Political Action Committee (LPAC), which has activated thousands of local and state elected and other officials. Many of these officials had been staunch backers of LaRouche’s 2007 Homeowners and Bank Protection Act (HBPA), which would have frozen home foreclosures and imposed a Glass-Steagall bankruptcy reorganization of the U.S. banking system—before the \$24 trillion Wall Street bailout by the combined Bush and Obama administrations.

Senators Get the Message

The LaRouche PAC mobilization began in earnest on May 12, led by the three LPAC Congressional campaigns—Rachel Brown of Massachusetts, Kesha Rogers of Texas (who is the Democratic nominee), and Summer Shields of California. The campaigns all took to the streets of the major urban areas in their districts, demanding that citizens take up their responsibility to “ram through” the Glass-Steagall amendment.

The campaign soon escalated into a drive to get patriots to call their Senators, and demand that they join Senators Cantwell and McCain in fighting for Glass-Steagall. Buttressed by an LPAC video on the significance of the act (see below), and by the reverberations of LaRouche’s May 8 webcast, the LPAC membership went into high gear in a way it hadn’t done since the successful mobilization to pass resolutions endorsing LaRouche’s Homeowners and Bank Protection Act in dozens of local and state jurisdictions in 2007-08.

As of May 17, the impact was being strongly felt. In Boston, Sen. John Kerry’s (D-Mass.) office is telling callers that they have been “flooded with” calls in support of Glass-Steagall. In Washington State, Sen. Patty Murray’s (D) office reports the “phone ringing off the hook” with calls demanding she support Glass-Steagall. In both cases, however, the Senators had not yet committed themselves to vote for the McCain-Cantwell amendment, so LPAC is upping the pressure on them, as well as on most other Senators, most of whom have not publicly committed themselves one way or another.

Cantwell Optimistic

While Internet media coverage of the Glass-Steagall legislation has been dominated by LaRouche PAC for the last weeks, this began to change since May 12. Most importantly, Senator Cantwell herself was interviewed by Bonnie Erbe of PBS, and declared that she expected the legislation to pass. Asked by Erbe about her view of Glass-Steagall, she said:

“Well, I certainly am a big supporter of Glass-Steagall, which would be to go back to what we had prior to 2000, which is the separation of commercial banking from investment banking.

“If you think about it, they are two different functions. Investment banking is about taking risks. But with commercial banking, you want your deposits to be secure. But when you let your deposits—yours and

mine—be used by those investment houses, which are huge risk-taking ventures, it really does put those savings and those deposits at risk.

“And we should go back to separating them. I think the American people know this. They get it intuitively. They know that there was a reason in the last Depression that we got to this point.

“So, what’s taking you so long?! Go back to separating it. So, we’ll have a vote on that.

“But we also need to regulate these derivatives, these new financial tools that came into the marketplace in the late ’90s, and make sure that they have the oversight of the Commodities Futures Trading Commission.

“Right now, hamburger in America—beef futures—has more oversight than some of these derivatives!”

Cantwell’s interview was picked up by *U.S. News and World Report* May 12, and, in the wake of the coverage, others have come forward. Most prominent, is Nouriel Roubini, a New York University economist, who is given credit for being the main prognosticator of the 2007-08 crash. (The major media are under orders to ignore LaRouche.) Roubini has given numerous interviews arguing that the Glass-Steagall separation is the only solution to problems such as derivatives speculation, and exposing as phony, half-measures such as the “Volcker Rule,” which purports to limit proprietary trading, but would do nothing to eliminate the rot.

While former Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, who nominally heads Obama’s economic team, had, at one point, proposed a separation of commercial and investment banking, he is now kowtowing to his banker friends, including his former employer, Inter-Alpha Group head Jacob Rothschild. On a trip to London May 13, the former Fed chief gave an off-the-cuff interview to BBC in which he went so far as to *attack* Glass-Steagall. Volcker has also written letters and campaigned personally *against* control of derivatives, especially the measure associated with Arkansas Sen. Blanche Lincoln (D), which is in the Dodd bill. LaRouche has insisted that Volcker is intelligent enough to know better, but he is refusing to act like a patriot, and is propitiating Obama.

London vs. the Patriots

As LaRouche and various of his interlocutors pointed out during his May 8 webcast, the Glass-Steagall issue is not just one of banking. It cuts to the center

of the strategic battle between the British financial empire, and the American System of economics, which is a model for all truly sovereign nation-states.

It is lawful that the center of this battle would be Wall Street. Wall Street has been a center of treason throughout the history of the United States, and functions, in fact, as an army of the British empire. The sophism that the health of “Main Street” (the physical economy on which the standard of living of the American people is based) depends upon the health of “Wall Street,” as President Obama has argued, is more than ludicrous—and most of the American people know it.

In fact, the rage of the U.S. population against Wall Street’s rip-offs, and the bailouts given to the international banks, is only growing. As a result of the collaboration of a network of prosecutors, such as New York State’s Attorney General Andrew Cuomo, Securities and Exchange Commission head Mary Shapiro, and others, Goldman Sachs’s crimes were brought up before public hearings. Now, prosecutions are multiplying, with Federal criminal investigations of virtually all the big Wall Street banks, for trading against the interests of their clients—and, one might honestly say, their country.

Over just the last week, Attorney General Cuomo announced several new probes, including of U.S. branches of several major European banks. He is also looking into manipulation by the rating agencies, a criminal practice, well known from the outbreak of the current breakdown crisis in 2007. (Remember, AAA ratings for junk?)

Under Glass-Steagall regulations, the problem of these banks can be easily taken care of. Entities such as JPMorgan Chase and Citibank will have to decide whether they will be commercial banks, or investment (gambling) houses. If the latter, they will no longer have government protection—and they, and their illegitimate debts, will disappear. Legitimate banking functions, however, will be protected—and banks that practice those will be opened up to be lenders for the kinds of massive infrastructure projects we so desperately need.

This is the only pathway to recovery, and it lies within the grasp of the American people, if they listen to Lyndon LaRouche. Restoring Glass-Steagall is the first step toward realizing the prosperity, at home and abroad, which Franklin D. Roosevelt envisioned after World War II. The British sabotaged that vision then; they must not be allowed to do so again.

LPAC Interview: Harley Schlanger

The Implications of Glass-Steagall Today

LaRouche Western States spokesman Harley Schlanger was interviewed by Matthew Ogden of LaRouchePAC on May 11.

LPAC: What is the significance of the McCain-Cantwell amendment, calling for a revival of Glass-Steagall, to the Senate Financial Regulatory Reform Bill, or the Dodd bill?

Schlanger: Well, the Cantwell-McCain amendment to the Dodd bill is the whole bill. If you put the McCain-Cantwell bill in there, it changes everything. Because it restores Glass-Steagall.

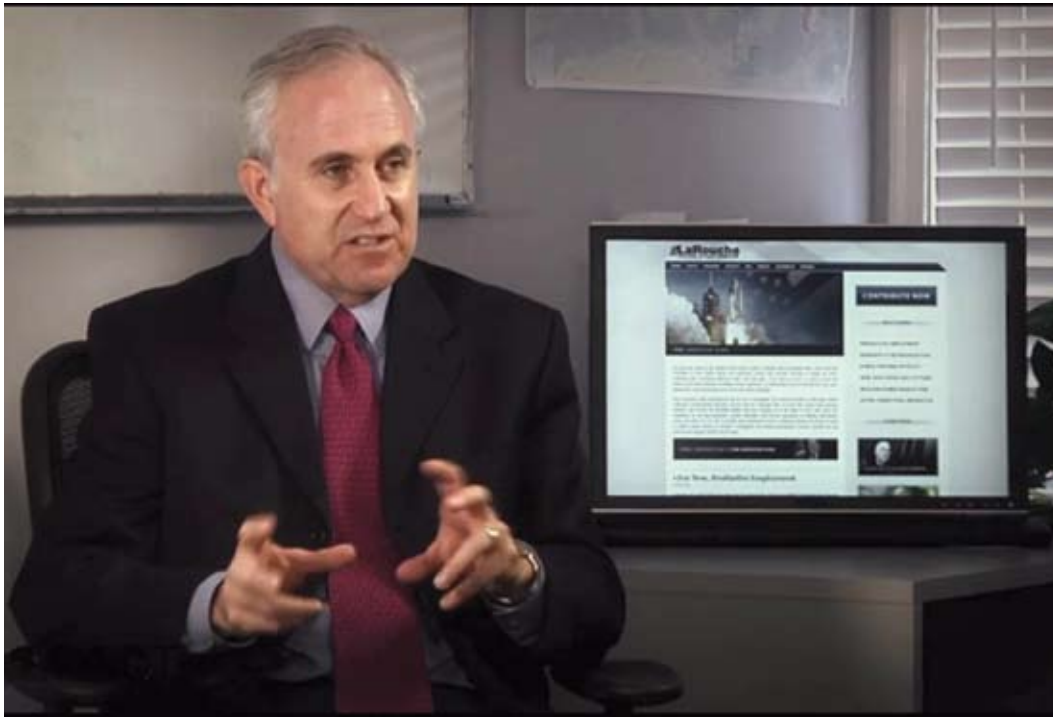
Now, the key to Glass-Steagall is that it’s an anti-speculative measure. Because, right now, every financial institution—banks, insurance companies—they all are engaging in trading. And under Glass-Steagall, they would have to decide, are they going to be a bank, protected under the FDIC and Federal regulation? And, if so, they can’t do trading. Well, the whole financial system is trading right now.

So, it’s not just the separation of commercial banking from investment banking. It’s a move to undercut the whole speculative bubble that really took off after 1999, when Glass-Steagall was repealed.

So, this is a crucial flank in the fight to restore a credit system, as opposed to an imperial monetary system.

Now, then, you have the other problem: the Grand Cayman Islands, the Dutch Antilles, the offshore—and this is really where the fixed exchange rates come in—why you have to have a Four Power agreement: That goes back to Franklin Roosevelt’s design of the original Bretton Woods. Because if you don’t have that, if you allow pockets of the world where money can flow in and out, to engage in speculation, then it’s going to undermine governments that are too weak to protect themselves from the speculators.

So, in a sense, Glass-Steagall becoming global means that people like George Soros have nowhere to go to loot; nowhere to go to impose their austerity



A unique aspect of the American System, is what Harley Schlanger identified as the “morality of production.” What are you working for? The day-to-day income, or because you have a view of the future?

LPAC-TV

against governments through speculating on currencies, food products, and things of that sort.

What it really means, Matt, is that the whole attempt to use monetary policy to impose genocide goes out the window. Because now you’re in a completely different approach to economics. Your approach to economics is: How do we ensure production for the future, as opposed to, how do I cover my short bet today?

A Global Glass-Steagall

LPAC: How do we apply a global Glass-Steagall to reshape the world financial system?

Schlanger: Well again, you have to start with the fact that the whole world, at this point—the financial system—has broken down. It’s gone. It’s finished. And really, Lyn was right when he identified this in July 2007 as the end of the financial system.

Now, the only way you can put this back together again, is that you have to have investment in areas that produce wealth, real productive investment, starting with infrastructure. This can’t happen anywhere in the world, if you still have these predators, these financial speculators, who use the global system, the deregulated system, the same way the British East India Company imposed cheap raw materials, and cheap labor policy, slave-labor policies, at the

time of our Revolution.

So, in this sense, what Lyn is saying, is, the first thing you do is get it in the United States. Once the constitutional intention of the policy in the United States is clear, then, the rest of the world will be sent a strong signal: The U.S. economy is no longer a speculative casino.

Once this intent is clear in the United States, then we are going to be able to clean out the pockets of British operatives existing in the Russian government, who are saying, “No, the United States is the model; this globalized economy is the model. You’ve got to get in it.” Once the United States says no to that, then the Russians can very easily say to these British agents, the Gorbachov crowd and everyone else, “You’re no longer welcome here.”

Deregulation

LPAC: What was the process which led to Glass-Steagall eventually being repealed?

Schlanger: From 1971 forward, there was one move after another to deregulate banking. There were two bills in the early ’80s, and one of them led to the collapse of the Savings and Loans, which was integral to FDR’s notion of Glass-Steagall: that is, you have a separate, protected category of banks, which provides

money for people to get housing, and holds on to a mortgage for 30 years, and the monthly payments provide an income stream which can then be lent to someone else to buy houses.

Now, once you shift that, and turn that into a speculative instrument, as in mortgage-backed securities, then, nobody even knows who owns the mortgage anymore. So, we've lost all morality with this.

There's an interesting aspect to the American System, which is what I often call "the morality of production." It's this question of immortality. If you have a sense that you're going to have 40 years of work, maybe 45 years of work in your lifetime, and you want to produce a body of work, whether it's construction, whether it's as a scientist, whether it's as an artist, you're doing it for, what? For the day-to-day income? Or because you have a view of the future?

Now, we've lost the view of the future, as a society. We can win it back through something as simple as going back to a regulated banking system. Because it has a *Constitutional principle* underlying it, about the nature of Man.

And this is why I think it's so important, that Lyndon LaRouche always emphasizes this Constitutional principle. The idea of "the pursuit of Happiness," which is not simply a spiritual question. But it's a question of knowing that your life is building towards something better, for your children and grandchildren. That's in our Constitution, in the Preamble.

And that's the way our nation should function. That is the idea of—that the nation was founded, from the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, to give Man that sense of purpose, as opposed to being a serf, or a slave, or a slave-owner. Which is almost as bad a conception as being a slave.

What Is Value?

LPAC: How does the Glass-Steagall principle reassert this moral standard of economic value?

Schlanger: Well, you see, this gets to the question that Lyn has been really insisting on recently, which is: What is wealth? What is value? And if you look at the foolishness, the sophistry, of the Greenspan arguments since 1987—once you accept the idea that money is wealth, that a bet that will bring you money is a way to become wealthy, then a society gets far away from the intention of Glass-Steagall and Bretton Woods.

The whole idea in Bretton Woods was not just to

rebuild the powers of Europe; it was to end colonialism. And so, ending colonialism means no more imperial impositions of value. It means that nations can act for the interests of their population, not just for today, but starting to do infrastructure programs.

Just as an example: You know, the original idea of the World Bank—it was called the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Now, there were some projects—and these projects tended to coincide also with nation-building factions in the United States—it went out and did water projects, and some infrastructure. But, at a certain point, the World Bank and the IMF became policemen of the speculative economy. And so, they vetoed virtually any construction or reconstruction program.

So you have whole nations of the world, in parts of Africa and Asia—even China and India, where infrastructure is 19th Century or earlier. Of course, Massachusetts also has 19th-Century infrastructure, as we found out this last week in Boston.

So, we've got to have a commitment to a notion of physical economy: the production of things of value, in terms of increasing the energy flux density of an economy, and the potential relative population density of the planet.

Now you can't do that with a speculative economy. The uniqueness of the American System, the idea of the Founding Fathers, of a Constitutional basis for credit—which is what Roosevelt went back to, and which we really haven't had since his death—this is what LaRouche is reviving. And *this is the American System on a global basis*. And that's why the British don't like it!

It's from 1945 to the present—from '45 to '71—that sort of a coexistence of somewhat of a Bretton Woods system with an imperial system; from '71 to the present, it's been an imperial system, based on belief in money and power.

And so, we're now at a point, where we're reasserting the power of the American people, through their elected representatives, through institutions of self-government, to say, "We're not going in this direction anymore. We're going back to something which reflects the principles of the founding of our nation."

And that's why this is so important. It's not just an amendment to a bill. It's a reassertion of a national mission. And that national mission is not completed until we've brought it to the whole Solar System, not just to the rest of our current planet, the Earth.

NO TO A NEW VERSAILLES DICTATORSHIP!

The EU as a Federal State Is Unconstitutional

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

May 14—There is only one rational reaction to the daily escalating Euro-crisis: The experiment with a currency union without political unity must be declared a failure, and the states of Europe must restore sovereign control over their own currencies and economic policy. According to what the EU Commission is currently planning, with a European-wide economic regime and endless “rescue packages,” tensions between the states will only increase further, and hyperinflation like that of Weimar 1923 threatens to reemerge soon.

Who elected Olli Rehn to office? No one did. Yet this man, in his capacity as European Commissioner for Economic and Financial Affairs, feels himself qualified to propose a reform of the obviously failed Stability Pact, according to which the EU Commission can oversee and adjust the budgets of the member states, even *before* these are allowed to be presented to the national parliaments. In that case we could just as well spare ourselves the farce of elections, and call things by their right name: This is the consolidation of a supranational EU dictatorship!

As for rules, the EU has long since stopped abiding by them. The gigantic EU750 billion bailout package violates the Maastricht Treaty’s “no bailout” clause¹; the European Central Bank, which was supposed to

ensure that the “euro would remain as strong as the deutschemark,” is now buying government bonds of “junk” status, which means it is virtually printing money and has itself become a “bad bank.”

Dominique Strauss-Kahn, the managing director of the IMF and, thus, of an institution that countries have had to break with before they could recover, now recommends that the EU become a financial union, in which financial resources could be transferred from one part to another. To put it plainly, the German taxpayer is supposed to permanently become the paymaster for everybody, while Rehn, EU President Jean Claude Juncker, European Central Bank President Trichet, and European Commission President José Manuel Barroso decide who gets how much and when. The EU would become a community of inflation and transfer, in which Germany would have to pay much more than the amounts now being discussed.

A meeting recently took place in Zurich of top representatives of the international financial institutions, including Strauss-Kahn (IMF), Trichet (ECB), Mario Draghi (Financial Stability Board), Axel Weber (Bundesbank), who discussed abandoning the dollar as the world reserve currency, and the role of the yuan. Aside from participants’ clinging blindly to the failed monetarist model, what was scandalous about this meeting was the fact that George Soros, of all people, was present. Soros, who has already annihilated the wealth of entire nations by his currency speculation, took part in a secret meeting in Manhattan in February,

1. The 1992 treaty specifies that “a Member State shall not be liable for or assume the commitments of central governments, regional, local or other public authorities, other bodies governed by public law or public undertakings of another Member State, without prejudice to mutual financial guarantees for the joint execution of a specific project.”



EIRNS/James Rea

The BüSo in Berlin, May 15: "Back to the D-Mark."

by a circle of top investment bankers! So just what is going on?

Although, until the EU Summit in March, Chancellor Merkel acted as though she were defending the stability of the euro, everything is now being rubber-stamped: The EU750 billion package is suddenly "indispensable" to "defend our currency." Merkel is constantly uttering phrases which sound as smooth as if they had come straight from a top PR Agency—but are they true? "If the euro fails ... then Europe fails, then the idea of European unity fails," she said, in her speech in Aachen on the occasion of awarding of the Charlemagne Prize to Polish Prime Minister Tusk.

But if the euro fails, that *doesn't* mean Europe has to fail. On the contrary, cooperation within a Europe of the Fatherlands, in the sense of de Gaulle and Adenauer, would strengthen Europe. We can work together very well for common aims, as sovereign countries, without the mammoth bureaucracy in Brussels, without EU directives that ruin whole branches of industry and agriculture, and without a host of soulless technocrats, who waste our tax money. If the crisis over the future of the euro is not overcome, Merkel says, the consequences for Europe "and beyond" would be unforeseeable. What does that really mean?

Remember Versailles

What allegedly "defends our currency," is a new edition of the Versailles dictatorship. Let's remember: The victorious powers of World War I accused Ger-

y of being the sole guilty party for the war—a thesis that no serious historian would defend today—and Germany then had to render reparations payments which far exceeded the productive power of its economy. The Reichsbank helped itself by simply printing money. Initially, the inflation was not apparent, but, starting in the Spring of 1923, it exploded as hyperinflation, and after half a year, everyone was suddenly a billionaire—only they couldn't buy anything with the money.

Despite the current EU750 billion "rescue package," the euro fell about 6% in only five days (!); some financial types are already saying that it will drop to 75 cents, which would result in an enormous inflation rate. But the main problem is not the Greeks, Spaniards, or Portuguese, because the sums made available to these countries flow directly back into the banks that hold the debts. These banks happily continue to speculate in high-risk areas, and not a few of them are now being investigated by the American Securities and Exchange Commission and the New York Attorney General's office, for crooked operations, and some have been charged, such as Goldman Sachs—the bank, by the way, which "prettied up" the Greek statistics, making possible Greece's entry into the Eurogroup.

The policy of the EU Commission, the ECB, the IMF, and the Fed, is to print as much money as necessary through various means, in order to further maintain the high-risk casino, and, at the same time, to impose brutal austerity policies in all countries. In other words, the ill-fated combination of hyperinflation, as in 1923, and austerity like that of Chancellor Heinrich Brüning at the beginning of the 1930s, a combination which led to mass impoverishment, mass unemployment, and a total collapse of the economy. The defense of "our currency," of which Merkel speaks, would indeed have incalculable consequences for Europe "and beyond," namely, global hyperinflation, because the ECB is now doing precisely the same thing that the Bank of England did previously with its "quantitative easing, and the Fed did with its TARP program—namely, printing money.

Bloomberg news service pointed out that, on May 4 and 5, when the Greek crisis began to spread to Spain, Portugal, Ireland, and Italy, everyone wanted to sell state bonds, and no one would buy. At that point, Merkel was placed under enormous pressure to abandon her re-

sistance to further rescue packages; she received calls from Barroso, French President Nicolas Sarkozy, British Prime Minister Gordon Brown, and even U.S. President Obama (twice), telling her that everything must be done to “save the euro.” She caved in, and suddenly declared there was “no alternative to the ECB megapackage.”

This certainly reminds one of the way that, in November-December 1989, Chancellor Helmut Kohl was pressured, by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, French President François Mitterrand, and U.S. President George Bush Sr., into giving up the D-mark, against his better judgment, as the price for reunification. Thatcher then had her Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Nicholas Ridley, compare Kohl to Hitler, saying that reunified Germany should be termed the Fourth Reich. According to a biography of Mitterrand by Jacques Attali, the then-French President threatened Germany with a new version of the Triple Entente, and war, while Bush insisted on Germany’s self-containment through submission to the corset of the Maastricht Treaty. Before that, Kohl himself said that a European Monetary Union could not function without political unity.

But an attempt to force through such political unity now, *after* the euro has proven such a failure, and predictably so, is clear lunacy. Due to its population size and economic strength, Germany is now the biggest contributor to the EU, and, with Holland, Finland, and Austria, is one of the only four EU countries with balance of payments surpluses. That means Germany will again have to pay the lion’s share for the debt crisis: the same dictatorship as that imposed at Versailles in 1919, would lead to exactly the same result: hyperinflation like 1923, only this time, worldwide.

When Mrs. Merkel says there is “no alternative” to this policy, she really means to her capitulation to Barroso, Sarkozy, Brown, and Obama, just as Kohl thought he had to give in to the pressure, in his time.

The Glass-Steagall Alternative

In fact, there is a very good alternative to this hyperinflationary policy. And it is now headed for a vote in the U.S. Senate, in the form of an amendment that was introduced by Senators Maria Cantwell, John McCain, Russell Feingold, Ted Kaufman, and Tom Harkin, which provides for reintroducing a divided banking system, the so-called Glass-Steagall standard. The latest information from Washington is that there is a

majority in the Senate for this amendment, but that an all-out mobilization is necessary up until the vote, since the Administration will only accept the so-called Volcker Rule, which is full of loopholes for speculators. The fate of the world hangs on this vote.

If the outcome of the vote is positive, then we in Europe must do the same thing immediately: Introduce a split banking system, protecting commercial banks and the general welfare, while the investment banks and their spinoffs attempt to bring their own books in order—without taxpayers’ money!

On June 30, 2009, the German Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe delivered a memorable ruling, which found the conduct of the Bundestag in the vote on the so-called “accompanying law” for the Lisbon Treaty to be unconstitutional. The judges ruled that the EU is no federal state, but remains an alliance of sovereign states. And this very principle is breached by the proposals of Rehn and European Council President Herman Van Rompuy, which they intend to put through at the next EU summit, on May 20.

Among the many misconceptions about the euro was Kohl’s statement of April 1998: “The euro will allow the mark to be forgotten.” As the newsletter of WGZ Bank reported, the latest polls showed that 44.05% of Germans wanted the DM back (47.98% wanted to keep the euro)—a number that changed, since the sharp decline of the euro and the passage of the mega-bailout package, to the detriment of the Euro Fan Club.

On the question of whether bankrupt states should be excluded from the EU, 51.87% of those polled answered yes (31.24% no); on whether Germany should provide financial assistance, 63.88% said no, and 22.98% said yes; and on whether Germany ever benefitted from the euro, 53.27% said no and 33.52% said yes.

If we do not want to repeat the horrendous errors of June 18, 1919-November 1923 and of 1992, Germany must withdraw from all the EU treaties it has entered into since the Maastricht Treaty, which it is absolutely entitled to do under international law, because any country can terminate international treaties if they violate its fundamental interests.

Our parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents, if they are still alive, remember the brutal destruction of people’s life savings by the hyperinflation of 1923, and almost all Germans have a sense of it from word of mouth. We also have in our historical memory the utter

failure of Brüning's austerity policies, with the resulting unemployment, and, finally, the policies of Hitler and Schacht that resulted.

If we want to prevent civilization from plunging into a catastrophe once again, then support the BüSo's fight for a Glass-Steagall standard and the reintroduction of the *deutschemark*!

The author is the national chairwoman of the Civil Rights Solidarity Movement (BüSo), the party of the LaRouche movement in Germany. Her article was translated from German for EIR.

The Mass Strike Is Taking Scalps

by Harley Schlanger

May 16—The decisive defeat of two prominent Congressional incumbents last week, which sent shock waves through the nation's "political class" and media babblers, would not have been a surprise, were they not in denial about the deep and still-developing anger in the American population. This anger, over the accelerating disintegration of the nation's economy, and the erosion of hope for a better future, is now being turned into votes, as a new political dynamic has emerged, one which threatens any incumbent who supports the continuing bailout of bankrupt financial institutions; also targetted are those who did not aggressively fight against Obama's Nazi health-care policy. American voters are quite riled up, and are now looking for scalps.

The scalps taken last week were of three-term incumbent Sen. Robert Bennett, a conservative Republican from Utah, who is part of the Senate GOP leadership; and a 14-term Democratic U.S. Representative from West Virginia, Alan Mollohan.

In normal times, neither of these two politicians would have had trouble being reelected. Both have deep roots in their states, with fathers who

held their seats before them. Both had more than adequate money for reelection campaigns, and the support of their party's leaders

But these are not ordinary times, and the standard political rules no longer apply. Both incumbents were crushed, with Bennett winning less than 26% of the vote at the Utah Republican nominating convention, and Mollohan winning only 44% in a two-way Democratic primary. When Bennett attempted to address the convention, he was greeted with derisive chants of "TARP, TARP, TARP" from the delegates, a reaction to his continuing support of the \$24 trillion-plus bailout; while Mollohan's defeat stemmed from his vote for the Obama health-care plan, and his backing for the anti-scientific cap-and-trade legislation. It should be noted that Bennett was also running in a political environment heavily influenced by LaRouchePAC's highly visible, long-term intervention in Utah.

What these results demonstrate is that the present situation can only be understood in the terms used by Lyndon LaRouche to describe the phenomenon overturning politics as usual: The U.S. is presently characterized by a "mass-strike" phenomenon, in which a significant section of the population has been propelled into political action by the depth of the existential crisis it faces. Voters are no longer motivated by "normal" concerns, such as "going along to get along," or loyalty to party, or gratitude for the ability of an elected official to "deliver" constituent services, but by something which the political establishment describes as an "irrational" force, and has tried to dismiss.

After the results of last week, those incumbents who remain in denial about this mass-strike force, will do so at the risk of the survival of their careers.



www.ncs.gov



VOA/Li Bao

Three-term Republican Sen. Robert Bennett of Utah (left), and 14-term Rep. Alan Mollohan, Democrat of West Virginia, are the first victims of the 2010 mass strike tidal wave threatening to sweep every incumbent from office in this election year.

The Transformation of the Mass Strike

This growing anger against elected officials of both parties, has been building since the days of the disastrous Bush-Cheney regime, as the wars undertaken by that regime, and the open celebration of speculators and swindlers of the City of London and Wall Street as the “new wealth producers,” turned whole sections of the U.S. population, which has suffered from the results of these policies, against them. With the collapse of the housing bubble—which Bush, Cheney, and Greenspan had promoted as proof of the virtue of their “free market”

policies—and the subsequent recognition that the hundreds of trillions of dollars of financial derivative obligations, including mortgage-backed securities, were, in reality, toxic assets, with little or no value, the anger grew.

It exploded for the first time in September 2008, with the announcement that the Bush Administration, with support from both parties in Congress, was creating a fund of more than \$750 billion, the so-called TARP (Troubled Asset Relief Program) fund, to bail out those financial institutions which had profited from the speculative bubble, which had grown at the expense of what was left of the nation’s physical economy. Congress was bombarded with record numbers of calls from angry constituents, and initially voted down the TARP funds.

But the swindlers prevailed, and TARP passed on its second vote. But instead of “merely” \$750 billion, the bailout was augmented by as much as \$24 trillion in additional bailout funds, through the Federal Reserve and Treasury, mostly out of sight of regulators, and the American people. Despite the defeat of the Republicans in the 2008 election, the newly elected Obama Administration continued the bailout and, in fact, expanded it.

Adding to the anger was the effort, ultimately successful, by the Obama Administration, in 2009, to force through Congress, a so-called health-care



EIRNS

The mass strike is reshaping politics in the United States, but, as Lyndon LaRouche has emphasized, the movement must be “educated,” so that this historic moment may return the nation to its Constitutional principles.

“reform” package, modelled on Adolf Hitler’s 1939 genocidal “useless eaters” policy, in which spending for actual health-care services is cut, while a flow of funds, including from the government, is channeled into the coffers of the HMOs, the drug companies, and private insurance companies. Congressional town hall meetings held during the Summer of 2009 to discuss the health-care legislation, turned into boisterous, often unruly affairs—not because sinister “right-wing radicals” were manipulating ignorant and frightened Americans, but because a growing number of normally apolitical citizens had been jolted into action by the blatant threat which the Nazi Obamacare plan represented, and rallied to demand that their Constitutional rights be protected.

The Obama Administration’s dismissal of the protests as the reaction of a small group, funded by the insurance companies, reflected not just the aloofness of the President, but his cynical hypocrisy as well, as the insurance companies were on his side! But his “aloofness” not only confirmed LaRouche’s characterization of Obama, at an April 11, 2009 webcast, as a narcissistic Nero figure, but led to a groundswell of support for LaRouche’s, and LaRouchePAC’s, call for his impeachment.

The response of Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid

and House Speaker Nancy Pelosi, to this upsurge of the mass strike against the policies they were ramming through the Congress, was to denounce participants as a lunatic fringe, and cancel all further town meetings. Such willful blindness has earned Reid and Pelosi support levels in national polls in the dismal 8-15% range.

Yet, the media tried to give them cover, reporting that the anger in the population has subsided, while neglecting to report that the town meetings, which had been the most visible sign of the evolving mass strike, had been canceled by Members of Congress, terrified of facing their constituents.

Political Rout Underway

But, precisely as LaRouche forecast, the anger had not disappeared; instead, the mass strike was showing up in different forms, sometimes in protests, or, on the Internet, and, eventually, at the ballot box. In November 2009, the incumbent Democratic Governor of New Jersey, John Corzine, was defeated. The embrace of Corzine by Obama was a decisive factor in his defeat, though the Administration, and a compliant media, rejected any connection, arguing, instead, that it was “local issues” which led to his defeat. That same day, the Democrats lost the governor’s race in Virginia, a state which had voted Democrat in the Presidential election in ’08 for the first time in years.

The next big shock occurred on Jan. 19, 2010, in the special election in Massachusetts, to fill the Senate seat of the late Edward Kennedy. A Democratic seat for decades, the election was won by a Republican State Senator, Scott Brown, despite a furious effort by President Obama on behalf of the Democrat, Martha Coakley, and an infusion of money from corporate interests behind Coakley.

As in New Jersey and Virginia, voters defied expectations, to send a message—no more bailout, no to Nazi “health care.” Again, the deniers were out in force, blaming the candidate, trying to wish away the factor of the mass strike on U.S. electoral politics.

On March 2, 2010, an even clearer message was sent, this time by Democratic voters in Texas. In the 22nd Congressional District, LaRouche Democrat Kesha Rogers, who campaigned for the impeachment of President Obama, won the Democratic primary, with 53% of the vote, defeating a party-backed candidate, who blathered on at campaign events about how he was the candidate “*not* for the impeachment of Obama.” He received only 26% of the votes cast.

A New Reality

The phenomenon identified by LaRouche as the mass strike continues to dramatically reshape politics in the United States. In addition to the election “upsets” recounted above, there are many more indications that insiders are aware of this process, but afraid to speak of it publicly. Consider the case of leading Democratic Congressmen who have chosen to retire, rather than face the humiliation of defeat. To name a few: Sen. Chris Dodd (D-Conn.), an architect of the bailout, who was told his reelection was impossible; Sen. Evan Bayh (D-Ind.); Sen. Byron Dorgan (D-N.D.); Michigan’s Rep. Bart Stupak, a so-called moderate Democrat, whose deal with Obama to bring some “Blue Dogs” into support on the health-care legislation led to his decision to retire; and Democrat Rep. David Obey, who has represented his district in Wisconsin since the 1960s.

Republicans also face the same reality. Florida Gov. Charlie Crist has dropped out of the race for the Senate in that state as a Republican, and is running instead as an Independent, as he is running far behind in the polls in his party. Senate Republican leader Mitch McConnell’s hand-picked candidate for Senator from Kentucky is running well behind the insurgent campaign of Rand Paul, son of Texas Republican Rep. Ron Paul. And there is even talk that Utah’s other Senator, Orin Hatch, may be in trouble in 2012.

This new political dynamic must not be limited to a “throw the bums out,” anti-incumbent mobilization—though there is good reason to support such a cause. As LaRouche has emphasized, since he first identified the emergence of this dynamic, the mass strike must be “educated,” so that this historic moment may serve as an opportunity to return the nation to Constitutional principles of the American System of physical economy.

Taking the lead, are the three Congressional campaigns of the LaRouche Youth Movement: Rachel Brown in Boston (challenging Barney “Bailout” Frank), Democratic Congressional candidate Kesha Rogers in Houston, and Summer Shields in San Francisco (running against Speaker Pelosi). These three campaigns intend to make sure that the present energy in the population to remove the scoundrels incorporates, simultaneously, the fight to rebuild the world economy, beginning with Senate passage, this week, of the Cantwell-McCain amendment for a return to Glass Steagall banking regulation.

World News Briefs

Greek General Strike Timed To Intersect Bankers' Meet

May 14—The major Greek trade union federations have called a general strike for May 20, the very day that the finance ministers and central bank chiefs of the European Union will hold their meeting to enforce their bankers' dictatorship. Both the civil service trade union ADEDY and the private sector union GSEE, which, together, represent half of Greece's 4.4 million workers, have called for the 24-hour general strike to protest the government's draft law on social security, which will cut pensions by more than 15%.

Reflecting the popular outrage at the pension cuts, a political cartoon in the Greek daily *Katherini* pictured a building with elderly people looking out the windows, with a sign on top reading "Retirement Home." Below it are workmen putting up a new sign reading, "Arbeit Macht Frei," the words written above the gate to the Nazi concentration camp at Auschwitz.

Meanwhile, official unemployment has increased to 12.1%, up from 9% last year, and is expected to increase to more than 14% by the end of the year.

Portuguese Government Goes For Drastic Budget Cuts

May 14—Apparently trying to make Portugal "eligible" for future bailouts by the EU, the Portuguese government announced budget cuts in the range of EU2 billion for the coming fiscal year, by raising taxes on the one hand, and cutting wages of public servants, on the other. EU2 billion is a lot of money for a nation with a population of 10.5 million.

In a move more Draconian than Socratic, Prime Minister José Sócrates said Portugal would impose extraordinary income taxes of up to 1.5%; hike value-added tax

by 1 percentage point to 21%; and raise a 2.5% tax on large companies' profits. The government will also cut the salaries of top-level public sector workers and politicians by 5% in an effort to cut the 2010 budget deficit to 7.3% of GDP, lower than the 8.3% target, or EU14 billion, budgeted for 2010.

Thailand Civil War Looms, As Police Join Red Shirts

May 14—Following the shooting in Bangkok of "Red Shirt" opposition figure Maj. Gen. Kattiya Sawasdiapol by a sniper yesterday, firefights continued throughout the day, with 10 deaths and 125 or more injured, including a Canadian journalist who took three bullets. The Red Shirts, who have occupied the major shopping district in downtown Bangkok since April 3, are now demanding an immediate cease-fire, and that Prime Minister Abhisit Vejjajiva step down immediately.

The government continues to threaten to move in and clear the demonstrators off their barricaded compound, but the army as a whole almost certainly will not follow such an order. At best, the government appears to have some snipers and some army units which are willing to shoot at demonstrators who are challenging them outside the Red Shirt barricades.

The London *Daily Telegraph* headlines from Bangkok that "Police Join Red Shirt Protest," reporting that many police are shooting back at army soldiers. The *Telegraph* also reports that the British Embassy has closed, after a warning that it was an "attack target," noting that the hated Prime Minister Abhisit is "Eton-educated."

London Sweats as Argentina Slams IMF Murder in Europe

May 13—On the eve of the European Union-Ibero America summit in Madrid, scheduled

for May 18, London financier circles are sweating over the repeated attacks by Argentine President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner on the IMF austerity being imposed on Greece and Spain.

With Europe's volatility intensifying, the outspoken Argentine President will be attending the Madrid summit, as the Associated Press put it today, "amidst fears that the Greek government . . . will just not be able to push through the draconian measures it has agreed to." And, it warned, "those fears are unlikely to have been eased by comments made by Argentina's President Cristina Fernández, who said earlier this week that the measures 'unfortunately are condemned to failure.'"

Yesterday, Fernández de Kirchner slammed the IMF yet again, charging that austerity prescriptions for Greece and Spain "will have very bad results"—as they did for Argentina in 2001—and warned that the IMF is bailing out the financial system, while "strangling" the real economy. Get rid of the IMF "doctor" and his poisonous "medicine," she demanded—although not posing any alternative to either.

The City of London's anxiety was reflected today in the London *Economist* headline, which fretted that Fernández and her husband, former President Nestor Kirchner, are "Lame Ducks No More."

Uproar in the Balkans Against EU-IMF Brutality

May 13—The crisis—and the mass-strike upsurge against the fascist EU austerity policy—which has exploded in Greece, is now rapidly spreading throughout the Balkans. In Romania, thousands of farmers blocked the area around the government building in Bucharest on May 11, demanding the resignation of all officials from the Agriculture Ministry, because of incompetence. The protesters, who arrived by tractors, which they parked outside the main Cabinet offices, are demanding payment of long-overdue

subsidies for fuel and irrigation water, which the government promised but is withholding, as part of a foul budget-cutting deal with the EU.

Also on May 11, the country's five largest labor unions announced plans for four days of protests outside the government and Presidential building in Bucharest. They are demonstrating against what the unions describe as the "unacceptable measures" hammered out by the government and the IMF. The protests began today.

Thousands of Romanian pensioners rallied yesterday in Bucharest and other cities against the government's planned austerity measures. The biggest of these protest rallies was staged by 1,000 senior citizens in front of the Presidential palace, calling on President Traian Basescu to resign. Hundreds more took to the streets in other large cities such as Iasi, Ploiesti, and Galati, chanting, "You'll bury us alive."

In neighboring Bulgaria, hundreds of students and professors staged a protest on May 11 outside the country's biggest university in Sofia, over cuts in education subsidies.

Medvedev: Russia, Turkey In 'Strategic Partnership'

May 11—The visit to Turkey by Russian President Dmitri Medvedev May 11-12 will include the final agreement to build Turkey's first nuclear power plant, with four 1.2 GW reactors. The plant will be built near the Mediterranean port of Mersin. Turkey's electric power situation is desperate—in 2015, it will have a deficiency of 5 GW before these reactors come on line. When the first agreement was signed, Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin said that the Russian price to build the Turkish nuclear plant was 50% lower than the U.S. price.

Besides that, "There are a number of priority landmark joint projects in the field: the construction of the South Stream and Blue Stream-2 gas pipelines, and the Samsun-

Ceyhan oil pipeline," Medvedev told Ria Novosti before arriving. Russia is already Turkey's biggest trading partner, and the relations were upgraded in February 2009, "reaching the level of full-scale strategic partnership."

India To Supply Small Reactors to Kazakhstan

May 12—During his visit to Kazakhstan, India's External Affairs Minister S.M. Krishna announced that the two countries are set to sign a civilian nuclear agreement that will involve Indian investments in Kazakhstan's mining sector; Kazakhstan will supply uranium to India. In addition, India will provide small and medium-size nuclear reactors to the Central Asian nation in the future. Speaking at a joint press conference, Krishna said: "I am confident that an inter-governmental agreement on Civilian Nuclear Energy cooperation will be finalized soon."

Kazakhstan is the world's second-largest producer of uranium, after Australia, which has refused to supply uranium to India, saying it cannot supply the strategic mineral to countries that have not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). India presently manufactures 230 MW and 500 MW pressurized heavy water reactors that use natural uranium, and is developing a new line of reactors that will use thorium-232 as the fissionable fuel.

Prior to Krishna's visit, an inter-governmental agreement on civilian nuclear energy had been reached. Ajay Bisaria, Joint Secretary (for Eastern Europe) in India's Ministry of External Affairs, said India envisages cooperation in a complete range of nuclear-related activities, which includes fuel, uranium mining, and construction of nuclear power plants. "A draft has been floated, and we expect further discussions to take place. It may not be signed during the visit, but certainly discussions will take place," Bisaria said.

Briefly

THE UN SECURITY Council Permanent Five issued a statement May 5, to the conference on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, in support of a resolution for a nuclear-free Middle East. It states that the UNSC is "committed to a full implementation of the 1995 NPT resolution on the Middle East," and is "ready to consider all relevant proposals...."

RETIRED INDIAN Ambassador K. Gajendra Singh prominently quoted from Lyndon LaRouche's May 10 statement, "The Brutish Bastards Are at It Again": "Well-known US economist and political activist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.," Singh wrote, "voiced strong condemnation that the British swine have once again imposed a 1923-style hyperinflationary collapse on modern Germany, with the trillions-dollar bailout scheme imposed on the Euro zone...."

ENVIRONMENTAL bribery, committed by Rothschild agent George Soros, in Jakarta, is pushing the Indonesian government to sequester more of the country's forest and wetlands from development in the name of preventing climate change. "Clearly by protecting the forests and particularly the peat areas, Indonesia has to bear some opportunity costs, and doing it benefits the entire world," Soros threatened.

THE BREAK-UP OF SUDAN would be "a disaster for Africa," declared Chad President Idriss Deby Itno, who warned that "The fragmentation of Sudan will open the door for fragmentation of other African countries." Many African nations fear that the division of Sudan would encourage secessionist sentiments in their own countries.

THE RISE AND FALL of empires was once again the subject of an interview in Germany's *Handelsblatt*, by British imperial sycophant Niall Ferguson, in which he forecast a collapse of the U.S.A. and the Eurozone, in the medium term. He says currencies as we have known them, will disappear, to be replaced by a new currency based on raw materials.

LAROUCHE WEBCAST

The Greatest Crisis In Modern History

Lyndon LaRouche gave this webcast address on May 8, 2010, in Northern Virginia. It was chaired by his national spokeswoman Debra Freeman. (The webcast is archived at www.larouchepac.com.)

Debra Freeman: Good afternoon, everyone.

There was *no way* we possibly could have known when we scheduled this event, that it would come at such an incredible moment in time, when the crises that we have been discussing, the crises that Mr. LaRouche forecast, would all come to a head, in what seems to be a single moment. And in that single moment, it is also the case, and it is increasingly clear, to people in the United States, and, indeed, all over the world, that the only functioning economist, who has an overview of what caused this crisis, and of how to fix it, is Lyndon LaRouche.

Lyndon LaRouche: *There are two topics which I shall address today, apart from what I shall treat, as questions come in, as I respond to those questions. The first will be on the immediate crisis. The second will be on what we do, if we succeed in installing the policy which is needed to deal with this crisis. The first part is elementary, and the second part is scientific.*

Now, we have a piece of legislation, in the form of an amendment, and there's some other legislation around it, in the Congress. It's legislation sponsored by a group of leading Republicans *and Democrats*, who are determined that this policy of Obama's *shall not go through*: that the legislation, as Obama intends, *will be blocked, and he will fail*. And this may probably be the actual approach to the end of his run as President.

Now, what has happened is not a domestic U.S. affair—it is a domestic U.S. affair, but it's not, in nature, a domestic U.S. affair. What has happened is, the entire British system—the British system is not the British monar-



EIRNS/Joanne McAndrews

LaRouche PAC organizers at Union Station in Washington, D.C. mobilize for LaRouche's policy of a return to the Glass-Steagall standard and a Four-Power alliance to rebuild the bankrupt global economy.

chy, though the British monarchy itself is a part of that system; it's the international financial system, which is under the leadership of Jacob Rothschild as an agent of the British monarchy. The core of this thing is called the Inter-Alpha Group.

Now, the Inter-Alpha Group's chief victim, officially, is the euro: All the nations which are part of the euro, are the first target of disaster. However, the controlling feature of this euro system has been, since the end of 1989, the British system. The euro system is a puppet of the British Empire. The most powerful influence in the British Empire, financially, has been centered in the group called the Inter-Alpha Group, with many different kinds of extensions, whose power is located largely among the pirates of the Caribbean.

For example, the people who own Russia today, financially, have their headquarters in the Caribbean—and they are *pirates*. Their offices are there. And the Russian economy is presently controlled by pirates of the Caribbean, some of whom speak Russian—for example, in Antigua, you can't get a hotel room if you don't have a Russian accent. So, that's the nature of the situation.

The Greek Bailout Has Backfired

What has happened is this: The attempt to pull a swindle—which apparently is successful, in one sense,

using a bailout of Greece, to try to wreck the nations of the continent of Europe, the euro group—has backfired, and has struck at the heart of the system, the euro system, which is controlled by the British monarchy, the British Empire group. What happened on Thursday [May 6], for example, in the United States, was a reflection of this. We are approaching a point, which is coinciding with the Greek bailout issue, which is a fake: Greece should not have been bailed out. They should have, as a sovereign nation, gone through a reorganization of their finances, under sovereign direction. Trying to pull all Europe, into support of a Greek bailout, is the intention to *ruin* all of Europe, simultaneously.

Now we did what we could to cause that to backfire. And it did backfire. It's backfired. And there was a mood shift in Europe, including in the German election campaign in North Rhine-Westphalia, during the past two weeks; a sudden shift in the mood, expressed in the population, which is a reflection of this process.

What happened is, the gambling on Wall Street, was intermingled with a superior force which controls Wall Street. Wall Street is controlled by the British Empire; it is not an American possession. So now, what you're seeing as a U.S. crisis, is really the British crisis, because the British system is about to blow! It has reached the point of blowing.

So what happened was, essentially, the Obama Ad-

ministration—Obama himself is a British puppet, he's not really an American. He may be an American by birth—that's a highly debated subject, but nonetheless, he's nominally American. But he's not American in spirit, or in direction, or ownership. He's owned by the British Empire, via the rotten British extension into Chicago. He's a puppet.

So this puppet is going to be ordered to assist the British, at the expense of the United States in this process. Not everybody in the United States is either stupid or a traitor. There are some people here, in politics, who are not traitors. And this happens to include a couple of people, such as Sen. John McCain, and Sen. Maria Cantwell, and others—Feingold and others—and they are not going to sit by and see the United States destroyed. So they have moved to jam up the so-called Dodd bill. The end of the Dodd bill, the change in the Dodd bill is already stuck in there, in another piece of legislation, inside the Senate proceedings. But, you have a determined group of people who *know* that the British system is about to collapse. And know that if the United States does not take appropriate action to defend the United States against a collapse of the British system, *we go down!*

So therefore, the people behind McCain-Cantwell and so forth, are acting not as factitious politicians, they're acting as patriots. And the guys who oppose them are not acting as patriots! Because, if the British system goes down, the euro system goes down—as it will go down—one way or the other, it's doomed! This system is finished, and nobody can save it. The question is, are we going to go down with it? And those on Wall Street who support the President's policy in this, are the traitors. Because they're willing to sacrifice the United States, for the interests of Britain.

So, you have some patriots in the United States: John McCain. What is John McCain? He's a Republican; but that isn't what's important about him. He's a soldier, or a sailor. He comes from several generations of leading figures in the U.S. Naval tradition. He's a patriot. What he's reacting to is not a question of factitious advantage for one political party or interest or another; he's reacting as a patriot! So is Maria Cantwell, and so are others, Feingold and so forth, involved in



Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.), “the crazy gentleman from Cape Cod,” and Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) deliberately blocked LaRouche’s 2007-08 reforms which could have launched an economic recovery.

this: They’re acting as *patriots!* To mobilize a defense of the United States, against the oncoming total collapse of the international financial-monetary system in its present form. Because if *we* defend the United States system, against our incumbent President, among others, and Europe goes down, we in the United States can launch the recovery of Europe; by extending the Glass-Steagall system, which we intend to reimpose here, now, into Europe, we can cause a recovery of Europe.

Monopoly Money or Glass Steagall

What’s the situation here? Most of what people consider financial assets, are totally worthless. They’re derivatives. They’re gambling—they’re side-bets on gambling for side-bets. They do not represent real, physical-economic assets. They’re frauds. We’re talking about hundreds, or maybe quadrillions of nominal dollars out there, as the world’s financial assets in debt—which ain’t worth nuthin’! And it’s gambling. It’s as if you took the game of Monopoly, and you brought the game of Monopoly into Wall Street, and now you play with Monopoly money. And you declare you have a great victory. And then somebody comes, and asks you to pay the bill for whatever they’re serving that night, and they don’t have any real money, they have only Monopoly money. What happens? The game is over. And that’s what we’re dealing with. You’re

dealing with a system which is based on Monopoly money. All these financial derivatives, this vast amount of money, all this bailout is all fake and fraudulent!

So, what do we do, using the Glass-Steagall approach? We take the entire system, reestablish Glass-Steagall, and under Glass-Steagall, *we cancel all the Monopoly money*. And we defend the integrity of legitimate obligations, of the type we have in regular banks.

Now, what's happened since 2007, especially since 2008, we have destroyed the integrity of the banking system. It was done deliberately, by a crazy gentleman from up near Cape Cod, in Massachusetts, who is not very sane, and he's not very intelligible, but he's a stinking nuisance, nonetheless. So, we have destroyed what we could have saved: In other words, in the Summer of 2007, I specified this: We could have then acted, without any great crisis, to stabilize the U.S. economy. We didn't do it! Because of Barney Frank and what he represented, what was behind him.

So, we didn't do what we should have done. This rolled over, with the beginning of a series of swindles, into what happened in 2008. That was under Bush. Then we went, in order to cover the crimes we had committed, we went to *bailout*! And now, we have a hungry and desperate U.S. population, by and large. They're on the verge of mass starvation, literally, a total breakdown. And the question is: Who do we support? Do we support the people of the United States? Do we support essential industries? Do we sup-

port municipalities and their functioning? Do we support the nation itself? Or, do we support foreigners, the bailout monsters, typified by the British Empire? We make that choice: We say: "Well, we don't owe you guys a thing. We have a Constitution, and what's been happening to us, is a violation of our Constitution."

If we do as Franklin Roosevelt did, when Roosevelt saved the United States from a correspondingly similar



The issue, said LaRouche, is "the collapse of the present world system, which is now ongoing, which exploded in your face on Thursday." Shown are press reactions on May 12 to the events of Thursday, May 11. The top two are from the London Financial Times, the bottom two, from the New York Times.

catastrophe, in 1933, by Glass-Steagall. Glass-Steagall is not some wild innovation; it's simply the principle of the U.S. Federal Constitution. But it needed a specific law, addressed to a specific situation, to defend our nation against this threat. And that's Glass-Steagall.

Now, Larry Summers, who is a mental case, got in there, with a morals case, called Geithner, and that didn't help anything at all.

So now, we've reached the point where we're part of a British system—the whole international system! You don't know who owns what. It's like a vast game, at electronic speed—and very complicated games, where people were hedging against other people, then trying to come up with a hedge, against a hedge, against a hedge, against a hedge!

So, what happened on Thursday, as the intensity of trying to cover their butt against the British collapse, occurred, it blew out! The whole thing blew out, because it was no longer controllable! An incalculable development occurred—but it was pre-calculable that it *would* occur! When you take into account the insanity of the people who have been running the banking system and the financial system in the United States, and the insanity of the current President. There was no provision to avoid this.

So, we had a total collapse, in the stock markets on Thursday. What caused it? The British crisis! *The British crisis.*

An Avalanche: The Patriotic Majority

What do you get as a reaction? As I said, I made certain remarks about John McCain, and Maria Cantwell. Take McCain in particular. So, he's a patriot. What is emerging now, is a split and reorganization of the two leading parties. And who knows what other complications may occur, as well. What you have, now, is you have a Republican-Democratic faction, typified by McCain and Cantwell, but only typified by that. And this is a rapidly growing movement among leading politicians inside the United States, on both sides of the aisle. The leadership that is opposing the Obama plan, and the British, is, admittedly, still a nominal minority.



cantwell.senate.gov

The Glass-Steagall amendment introduced by Senators Maria Cantwell (D-Wash.), John McCain (R-Ariz.), and others is, said LaRouche, “like an avalanche rolling down the side of a mountain, and picking up material, steam, and numbers, as it goes.”

But with the backing of the American people, it is no longer a minority.

Now, what's the backing of the American people? All those people you saw in August of 2009, out there saying, “We want to kill you,” to the politicians they had elected. “You betrayed us. We want to kill you, over health care.” So now, you've got a situation, in which, the population will not sustain the nominal majority for Obama, in the Congress. The population itself will not sustain or support that. They will *capitulate* to it, or not! And when they're clear, that they have a target, by means of which they can challenge this, they will do it.

What they want, is for well-known, leading political figures, or similar figures, of the United States, to step forward as a group, and say, “We think the time has come, to stop this nonsense.” Then the majority of the people of the United States, right now, are ready to support any political leadership, which they consider credible, which is willing to do that.

And therefore, John McCain and Maria Cantwell, the Senators, with their associates, are now, like an avalanche rolling down the side of a mountain, and picking up material, steam, and numbers, as it goes.

They are now determined to put a block, on any effort to thrust through a Dodd bill, without the Glass-Steagall in it. They will jam up the works, and they have the ability to do so. And we're also in the process, where, behind them, is the sight, clearly more visible, roaring more loudly, of the avalanche, sliding down the

America's Victories Over the British System



The War of 1812: King George III is losing his fight with President James Madison. The cartoon, “A Boxing Match, or Another Bloody Nose for John Bull,” comments on the defeat of the British warship the Boxer by the American frigate Enterprise. Cartoon by W. Charles.



The American Revolution: “The Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown,” 1781, by John Trumbull (1786-87).



The Civil War: The Confederate surrender at Appomattox, The New York Times, April 10, 1865.



National Archives

World War II: Victory celebration at the Norfolk Naval Base, 1945.

mountain slope. It’s a matter of timing. There’ll be an overwhelming majority, in the United States, a patriotic majority, which is spreading rapidly—it’s spreading like wildfire right now, implicitly unstoppable—which is going to be behind the McCain-Cantwell-led opposition.

We will probably have a Glass-Steagall vote *soon*, in the political process, or the equivalent of a Glass-Steagall vote.

We will also have alarmed the British, by what we’re

doing. The British will know, *we have sent them to Hell!* Where they will be warmly received! And that’s where we stand.

Two Factors in History

We’re now in the position to change history. This is the way it happens. You have two factors in history: You have the so-called objective factor: the way things are moving, the perception of interest, the fears, the hopes of people. And you would say, “Well, why don’t

these things control politics at all times?” Well, it doesn’t. You come to a change in a general mood—it was the kind of thing that Shelley refers to in the close of his *A Defence of Poetry*. People at large are gripped by something they do not always understand. But it compels them to act in a certain way, perceived in their own interest. And generally, often, it represents a nobler quality, aroused in that people, than they had represented before.

The American Revolution is typical of that. It happened here. It was an isolated situation; we weren’t in Europe. And the Americans, here, realized they had to defend what they had established in North America, and they did it. They had support from people in Russia, France, Spain, and elsewhere—and we won our freedom. We won our republic.

We won also, the fight against the British in the Civil War. We won the fight against slavery. We won the fight against backwardness in general. We won the fight to develop the Western lands. We won the fight to unify the nation, as a transcontinental nation, from the Atlantic shore to the Pacific shore. We did that as a people, in this way. We suffered long periods of suffering, while we waited for this reform to take place. But the power of the reform, like a tidal movement, came upon us, and we were mobilized; when we found suitable leaders, we responded to them, and they saved us.

What you see in the McCain-Cantwell initiative is a timely response, the instinctive reaction of the American process, to a threat to our existence. Admittedly, most citizens don’t understand fully what this is about. But they know the effects. They smell the doom coming down upon them. They know something needs to be done. And when someone says, like John McCain, or Senator Cantwell, and others, when they say, “We are mobilizing to defend this nation, from this awful thing, from this breakdown crisis that threatens us all—and you all know, your jobs are lost, your cities are hopeless, your water systems are breaking down—everything is going to Hell! You can not sit there. *You’ve got to do something* to change the situation. You can not let this continue the way it’s going!”

And thus, you find a point—some politicians, some leading figures—that usually happens in anything like this: Some leading figures step forward. They talk to each other. They explore. They’re cautious at first. Then they begin to discover they’re attracting more members around them, into the same cause. They smell the acquisition of power, political power and influence. Now,

they say: “We can jam the works up. We can jam the works up with a Glass-Steagall action.” And Glass-Steagall action is now the thing that’s on the agenda! The other things are waning! This is it! You’re either with Glass-Steagall, or you’re not in the real world. That’s the situation.

Do we have the power, at this moment, to ram this through? Not quite yet! Not quite yet. But after my remarks today, which will be heard and will be discussed by relevant people—I’m not actually directly conspiring with them, but they know what I’m doing and I know what they’re doing, and we don’t really disagree very much! Because the thing that unites us, even though we come from different backgrounds, is, we’re all patriots. That’s the difference. And those who oppose us, are not really patriots, and that’s the difference. When the American people are aroused, and have a clear cause and clear leadership, they will respond accordingly. And they’re beginning to respond, right now.

And what’s going to happen in Europe, in the coming days, is going to shape this thing, because the European system *is now coming down!* The enactment of the Greek bailout, has implications which mean, the present European monetary-financial system *is now doomed!* It has no life-expectancy. It’s going to disintegrate. The British Empire is going to disintegrate. The British Empire is going to make threats against the United States, because of this Glass-Steagall reform. And it’s only the British that are sympathetic to the opposition to Glass-Steagall now; or people who are duped by British influences of one kind or another. And Europe will go down.

Glass-Steagall: How It Will Work

But! If the United States is organized around a Glass-Steagall reform, what will happen? We will take—and most of this money that Wall Street claimed to own, and similar kinds of people, will vanish! *Fwhpp!* Gone! We discover, it’s Monopoly money! We don’t have to honor it! It’s gone!

Well, that means that a lot of banks are going to go. Not all of them, because we can also rescue some banks. What we do, is, we walk into a bank with a Glass-Steagall writ in our hands, and we say, “We’re going to sort out your accounts.” Now, some of this—this big bucket over here, that’s the wastebasket, and most of your financial claims are going to vanish from here as they go into that wastebasket. Now, you have a small amount

over here, that is, the wastebasket is full of quadrillions of dollars, of worthless dollars, and what you will salvage is a modest part of the total, monstrous mass.

What will we do? Well, the United States has now rid itself of these debts to these swindlers from London, and from New York, and from Chicago, too—we're not going to honor them. Their money is now declared worthless. Their assets are declared *worthless*, are declared to be *bunk*. What happens? Well, if we have the right leadership in the United States government, everybody will join, or nearly everybody will—some will complain, but they will join. Why will they join? They want to survive. They need to be tapped into whoever has got the real money—and they will go along with that, especially if it's a fair deal.

And therefore, we're going to create a mass of loans, of Federal loans, on Federal credit. We're going to utter it under a Glass-Steagall standard, and we're going to start funding the banks that we save. We're going to take the parts of the banks that are worthless, that are parasitical, we're going to throw it away! It's gone! It's Monopoly money! We don't want Monopoly money any more here, not in the banking community! You try to play it—you're out.

All right, so now we've got a much more modest banking system, rid of all these parasites. And what do we do? Well, the Federal government can now utter money, utter credit, in the *Congressional* way. It goes into what? Into legitimate banks, mercantile banks or similar kinds of banks, to save savings banks and mercantile banks generally. And the other kind of thing—they are gone sooner rather than later.

So therefore, what do we do? Well, we don't have much in the way of building an economy any more. We pretty much destroyed it, especially in the past three years, under the succession of George the Turd and Obama. But, what we've got, is a shambles of what we once had, in terms of industries and infrastructure.

Like the water systems in the United States: The time has past—the time has past since 1966-68. In 1966-68, we reached a zero point, and started going down in basic economic infrastructure, as smart guys did what they did: You used to have a municipal water system, and the municipality as a corporation would own the water system. And the water system would have employees, who performed all the essential functions, including clean water, that sort of thing, repairing the pipes, maintaining the system.

But then, they decided that they could save money

by farming it out to private interests. And the private interests would not maintain the full repair of the water systems. So therefore, you have in the cities and towns of the United States, many of them have lost their water systems. The water system is 60 or 100 years old; it has never been repaired. And we have a catastrophic rate of breakdown of municipal water systems. Because we employ cheap labor, with no pension guarantees, with none of these things that we used to give to public corporations which would serve the community, for water systems, for example. We have similar processes with power systems. All the kinds of things we used to get from municipalities and state organizations are gone! They're broken down.

So, what will we do? We will take two categories of infrastructure, and this money we issue, through this new act, under the authority of a new Glass-Steagall Act, the Federal government will now utter credit, which it will distribute in various ways, either directly in some cases; or, where it's an investment, we will often prefer to loan it to cities, municipalities, or to private corporations, for their investment. If we think the investment is a sound one, it's productive, it's creative, we'll do that.

Infrastructure To Rebuild a Ruined Economy

Now, the major part is going to be on infrastructure, because we don't have industry any more. We don't have really independent agriculture, any more. It's controlled by international agriculture, like Monsanto—which claims that it invented life! I don't know where they got that patent from, what screwball passed that thing through. But, we've got a lot of unemployed people. We've got to put them back to useful work, we've got to care for them; we've got to bail out the communities which are threatened with jeopardy, like these water crises, which all up and down the traditional cities and towns in the United States, are now in jeopardy in water supply!

And that's really a serious problem: Health-care problems! We've ruined the health-care system under the Nixon Administration, going to the HMO system, even before this mass-murderous system voted in by fools under Obama.

So, our population is threatened, by the stupidity of governments, from the time that somebody assassinated John Kennedy, to prevent him from opposing going into a war in Indo-China. And he was murdered to clear the way for a war in Indo-China, *that the British wanted*



An artist's rendition of the proposed Bering Strait tunnel, linking Russia with Alaska, viewed from the Russian side.

Courtesy of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces, Russia

us to have. And since that time, we've been going downhill.

So, we've got a ruined economy. But we have American people, and we have an American tradition. We have a knowledge of what we used to do. We have an understanding of science, and I'll get into that, in the second part of what I'm going to say today. We have the options: So, we'll invest in infrastructure. But, in addition to going back to fixing up the possibility of living in communities, which no longer are just breaking down, where the water systems are being repaired; where transportation systems, educational systems, health-care systems, are being restored again, we're going to do some major things: We're going to build a worldwide, international, railway, magnetic-levitation transportation system. Every continent, except Australia, will be united and connected, and in depth, by an international rail system, or in the form of a magnetic-levitation system.

Actually, it is much cheaper, and more efficient, in many ways, to transport goods by rail than by shipping. Shipping is less efficient, more costly, than high-speed rail and magnetic levitation. We're going to connect the continents, from the Bering Strait (I understand Walter Hickel died, the former governor of Alaska, who was an active supporter of the Bering Strait bridge). So, we will connect all of Eurasia—Africa, fully, by rail sys-

tems and power systems, and health-care systems, that sort of thing. A system of infrastructure. We will reach from the Alaska straits, down to the tip of South America. The whole area will become one area of development, continuing the intention of the Lincoln Administration in installing the Transcontinental Railway. We're going to build a world system, among nation-states, sovereign nation-states, which is capable of being the vehicle for the recovery of the world economy.

We are also going to have to, of course, develop new industries. We're going to change the character of the U.S. economy. For example, we have destroyed much of the development which existed in the central and western lands of the United States. We destroyed it! We built super-congestion, around Washington, D.C., for example, which is insane! You used to have industrial development, or municipal development, of a finite size, and a finite area. Then you would have an area between that and the next city, which was generally toward rural, and involved agriculture.

The idea, in the old days, was to have townships and cities built where you could commute to work in less than half an hour each way, each day—preferably 15 minutes. And to provide mass-transit systems for people to be able to do that, in a short period of time. Today, we have people commuting, around Washington, for an hour and a half to two hours each way, each day. What

does that do to family life? What does that do to the culture of the society? Similar kinds of things. The schools are a mess.

So, our infrastructure of the nation, and among nations is wrong! We have to build that infrastructure. It's high-speed, it's a big investment, it's a long-term investment—we have to do it. Ah! But that long-term investment, in water systems, transportation systems, power systems, so forth, and in space systems—I'll get to that later—these investments will be the driver for distributing credit into the new industries, which will spring up, as a result of this reform.

In other words, what's the market for industry, and for the products of industry? The market lies largely in the Federal government's role in organizing credit for basic economic infrastructure. The jobs you create in infrastructure become the echo and the stimulant for the jobs you create in industries, which supply support for the undertaking of building the infrastructure. Like the Tennessee Valley Authority under Roosevelt, a perfect example of what I mean. We can do TVA type approaches throughout the world. These are not some kind of trick, these are essential.

Therefore, if the Federal government, through the mercantile banking system, now under a Glass-Steagall system, can supply credit, we will deliver credit; under the old Roosevelt-style precautions, we'll deliver that credit through banking institutions, in order to fund investments in necessary production in private industry. And that's the way we'll build the economy.

Bring Back the CCCs

We have a population which has been ruined over the recent 20 to 30 years. It's no longer productive. We have a whole layer of youth, who are absolutely unqualified for employment in anything! Except mastur-



FDR Library



FDR Library

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) taught young men diverse trades, not only preservation of national forests. Above: recruits study electricity at Baltimore Night School, 1933. Left: A CCC experimental farm in Beltsville, Md., 1933.

bation. [laughter] And therefore, we've got to do something with them, and you have to go back to the example of what Roosevelt did in the 1930s, typified by

the CCC [Civilian Conservation Corps]. You've got to take these young people, who have no qualifications for honest work, get them off dope, get them to live a normal life, and start to organize a normal life. We did that with the CCCs: We took these young people, and we put them in camps, where they would do useful work, as in forestry, for example.

Now, we got, for example, a famous military division out of Michigan, on the basis of this program in Michigan alone. And these fellows did a fair job in fighting in World War II in Europe. So then, they became a part of the essential basis for our industrial potential in that part of the world, when they returned. Of those that did return.

So that's the way we do it. We invest in things, and we get social programs of investment which will chan-

nel people from uselessness, into initial skills and then into the ability to have a full spectrum of productive capabilities. And enough of that, so the entire population is in it. We're going to eliminate a lot of so-called social work and other kinds of entertainment, because you get a higher ratio of actually physically productive work; and that's what we have to do.

So, that approach will work.

And what we're forced to do, as McCain and Cantwell and others are doing, in this initiative they've launched now—you're going to find this spreading, very, very rapidly, throughout the entire political system. The system is not going to look the same a week from now, as it does today. It's going to change. And the Obama Administration is doomed—one way or the other. Either the United States doesn't do this and we go to Hell, and then he's gone that way. Or, we decide to become sensible, and he's gone that way. He's out. We'll find someplace where he can be kept as a museum piece, well-fed, nourished, but away from people. That's the way we treat our mental cases, we try to protect them, take care of them, be humane, provide a safe place where they are not going to be harmful to other people. And that's the way you have to do with him.

So, it'll be changed one of these two ways, and the change is coming on now.

What will happen? Well, you're going to find that the Republican and Democratic parties are going to all re-assort themselves. They'll re-assort themselves, according to national interest. You see it now, right now, with this coalition around McCain and Cantwell. The party lines are being crossed. Why? Because the party lines are no longer relevant to the people, to the citizens. So those who will stand up on one side, may be not new parties, but will be a coalition. A coalition of people who stand for one set of principles, as opposed to those who oppose it. And that is going to happen very rapidly, *if* we are to survive!

'The Basement'

Now, what is the long-term view of this thing? Well, I'm having a lot of fun: I have a number of young people associated with me, who represent a very significant quality of talent. And we have a thing we call "The Basement," which is only a name for a part of the whole operation, and we are in the process—this Basement operation is a scientific operation, which services and intersects a lot of our youth work and other work.

But we recently decided, we're in a position to go

further, and it's quite relevant to all of this, because—and I've said this on several occasions before; I'll say it again right now: People live and die. And as they're still living and about to die, or think they might be about to die, they think about burial, or something tantamount to burial. They think about being tucked away as a dead person, someplace where their memory, the memory of their existence, as typified by tombstones and cemeteries, will suggest to them that there was a purpose in their *having lived*, a purpose in life. And if you take that away from people, if they don't have a sense of a purpose in having lived, once they face the reality of death, at which point they have only one thing: *The sense of an importance of purpose in their having lived*. They're not monkeys, they're not animals: They're people, they're thinking people, creative people. And therefore, this is the thing that really gives the glue to society, and its future: Does my life, is this whole story about resurrection, merely a story to quiet us down? Or is there something in which we participate, during our lifetimes, which will mean something for humanity into the indefinite future of mankind?

The problem is, that we have so many attempts to deal with that requirement—because most people, who are decent people do, always, think in those terms; they think in terms of grandchildren and great-grandchildren. That's one way of expressing it. They remember in their family circles, and otherwise in their communities, the people who are deceased, what they did, what they contributed, and we honor them, and we hope that our passing will build a score for us, that we, too, are honorable in the future of humanity, after we've passed on.

Can we say, though, that mankind is really going to pass on, successfully, in this way? Is there really a meaningful connection between our living now, and our descendants and the communities we live in? Are we really doing something of which mankind can be proud, indefinitely, to all future generations? Can we say mankind—whatever happens to the universe—mankind will remain a useful, powerful force for good, in the universe? And do we actually think about that in a way, which corresponds to scientific reality?

Well, since a very elementary thing is that our Solar System is a fairly young system in our galaxy, and the Sun is a young sun; you can call it a sun of this, or sun of that, but it's a young Sun. And the planetary system which it has, is something that it spun off and developed when it was young. And you have these planets. But you know, also: It's not going to stay this way forever.



NASA/ESA/HEIC and The Hubble Heritage Team (STScI/AURA)

This supernova remnant, N63A, was a massive star that exploded in the Large Magellanic Cloud, located 160,000 light-years from our own Milky Way galaxy. In maybe 5 billion years, our own Sun will explode! We need to start developing the scientific knowledge and capabilities to transport mankind elsewhere, when the time comes.

We look at the history of galaxies, for example. Planets come and go, suns come and go! And we're stuck on Earth, with this Sun? We're gambling the future of all humanity on the assumption that this Sun is not going to blow up on us, which it will do, eventually anyway, unless we find some way to control it. And the Earth is going to become uninhabitable long before that time! So where is the future of humanity? Where can a human being, who's conscious of what it is to be a human being, find the succor of certainty that humanity is going to exist? And animals don't have that, only human beings do.

And if we don't have that assurance, then what happens to our morality? Then it becomes whatever we choose, as a fantasy, to replace the lack of certainty.

The main function of society has to be recognized now, especially in this present time of crisis: That we have to give mankind a credible assurance, that we, the existing population today, as well as those who came before us, will find a meaning in their having lived, in

the future of mankind throughout the existence of this universe to come! Until we do that, we have not really given a rational response to the desire of any sensible person, to hope that the outcome of their life is meaningful for humanity.

Now, in the United States, in its creation, there's a very strong element of that, of that belief and that commitment. In the recent generations, we have lost that. That was lost when we decided to go "green." I guess that's what happens to your body, when you go dead, it turns green.

So, we've gone green: We no longer think in terms of "What if...?" "What if the Sun is going to blow up?" Are we taking steps to prepare for dealing with that eventuality,

to maintain humanity, despite that threat? Are we developing scientific knowledge and capabilities which lead in that direction? Are we learning how to go to different planets, for a temporary stopping place on our way out to some distant part of the galaxy, or some new galaxy? Are we thinking in those directions? I am. Why shouldn't you?

Now, I've got some young fellows here, and they are willing to do that. That's our Basement program. We are now dealing with the practical program of how we can work out—and it's not that easy; it's no simple thing. It's going to take a lot of work: How can we put mankind, or some people, safely on the planet Mars? How can we safely transport them to the planet Mars, now that we know some of the problems of long-distance flight in space travel, the biological problems. We think these problems are soluble. We're working on it. And we're looking, harking back to a current in modern science which was thinking in that direction, the current in modern science, which gave us the orig-



EIRNS/Stephanie Nelson

LaRouche Democrat Kesha Rogers' campaign to save NASA from the Obama Administration's termination of the Constellation manned spaceflight program, and to impeach Obama, won her the March 2 Democratic Party primary for Congress in the Texas district that includes Houston—home to NASA's Johnson Space Center.

inal initiative for space travel.

The other thing we have, from what we know of space science, in terms of, for example, the Kennedy thrust, for reactivating space science. At the beginning of the 1970s, our assessment of the space program was, that our investment in the science of the space program, gave us 10 cents of productive potential, for every penny we spent on the actual program. The science program was the most beneficial program we had, with the highest rate of return to pure scientific development. And what happened: We were shutting it down, from the middle of the 1960s on. What we launched in the Moon landing and so forth, was a product of what had already been previously accomplished in scientific terms. We began to lose that capability that we'd been given, even while we were doing the initial space explorations!

So there we have, now, a history of where the world was going, with space science, which is in this relevant direction. If we can say that we are prepared, if necessary—in some future time, when necessary—to transport humanity to safe places away from a dangerous Sun, and a dangerous condition on Earth, if we can say that, then we have a moral authority for the organiza-

tion of society around a sense of purpose. And we don't have to have fake explanations of this.

That's our destiny: We are a very peculiar species. No other species is like us. And we want to save that species. We're going to assure that, if you do something good in your lifetime, that the benefit that you generate, will be preserved to the advantage of future generations. And that's humanity: You're tied, morally, spiritually, to the people of the future, and the people of the past. You feel like a real human being, a human being which has a purpose for existing in this universe.

So, we are concentrating on something which will become successful, particularly if we get this thing going in solving the problem immediately before us.

The Fakery of Money

Because, the great fakery that we have to deal with today, is: Money is fake. The conception of money is fake. Money is not a measure of value. Money was a vehicle, which we used, as in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and in other good cases—we used money as a system of credit, which was necessary to organize society for certain kinds of projects which are physically beneficial to society, and to its well-being, health, and

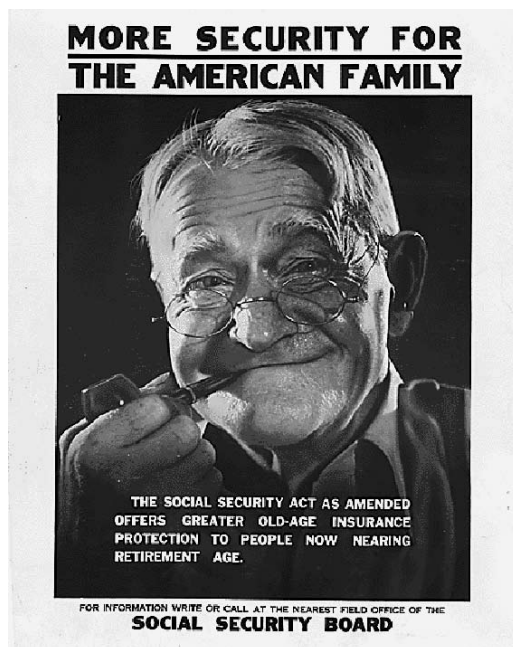
so forth; and freedom. So, that is the real meaning of economy: Is the contributions to the future of humanity, through a commitment to discovering new ways of solving old and new problems. This is physical. It is not monetary.

The monetary system is a convenient way of organizing exchanges, and, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, before the Andros takeover, that system was already working. That is a peculiar American System. And the foundations of the American System were laid there, in Massachusetts, during that period in that time. And our design of economy was always based on that, in all good times.

So, let's go back to that. And say, let's look not at money economy, let's look at physical economy, and let's say that money is necessary, as currency, in an economy, but it's not the purpose of the economy. It's a means of organizing the efforts of economy. The value of what is produced lies in the value for humanity, not in a money value. The money value is simply a way of organizing production, production and distribution. So, let's look at things in that way for a change.

What is *physical economy*? That's the real economy. How do you increase the productive powers of labor? What do you need to produce to solve these challenges for humanity? What is the physical science you need to master, to understand how you could increase the power of a person productively, per capita? Even under conditions in which the richness of resources is being lessened, relatively, by depletion of the most rich resources, like iron ore, other things. How do we do that? Well, we get new technologies, we go to higher energy-flux-densities of production, all these kinds of things that are all physical.

Well, you go back; where did the solution to this thing come from? You have a gentleman, who was important, even during the beginning of the last century, Max Planck, who founded a branch of science, which was called "physical economy"; or actually, "physical



FDR Library

Defense of the general welfare: A poster advertising Social Security. The program, which became law in 1935, was a cornerstone of FDR's New Deal. Compare Obama's pledge to slash Social Security and Medicare today!

chemistry," as such, but physical economy, as well. And his work led to the work of such geniuses, and other followers of Bernhard Riemann, as Albert Einstein, for example; as William Draper Harkins; as Vladimir Vernadsky, and others.

And these people, who were followers of the school of science of Bernhard Riemann, made a revolution, during the course, from the time of Planck's early discoveries, up until the recent time. And these discoveries give us access to understanding some of the primitive problems which face us in space travel. If we want to send people into space, we've got problems we have to solve. And it's only by thinking in terms of a physical science, and defined in these terms, of physical chemistry, that we have been able to crack this.

Cosmic Radiation: Space Is Not Empty

We also have the fact that space is not empty. We've got a program on this one, too, that's going on in the Basement. It's only in the primitive stages, but it's going to be very important. There is no empty space; between Earth orbit and Mars orbit, there's no empty space. You may not see it, because you don't have the sense-organs to sense it as a sensory experience directly. But it's out there. It's all kinds of cosmic radiation—thick with it! If you want to go to Mars on an accelerated scale—which you have to do, because 300 days in space travel at a lateral speed, is not very good for your health. You might arrive as a piece of blubber. So you need some special conditions and you have to do it fairly expeditiously, to take this trip. And we have to plow through that, that area—and there many other implications.

So we are actually pulling together, odds and ends of people who have contributions to make to this area of science. And the importance, the moral importance of this, for this occasion here, this subject here, is, we need to give young people, who are totally demoralized, and others, who have become demoralized, we need to give them a clear sense that there's a road we're going to

travel, which is going to lead in the direction of certain kinds of things which must occur. And this includes this area of the development of this department of physical science, which involves some very important changes. We only have, now, we only have a preliminary sketch of what the nature of the problem is. A great amount of research is going to be required; it will take several generations to do the kinds of things we're talking about, even under optimal conditions. But we have to give mankind *a new moral perspective*, more durable than the fragile ones we have had before.

And we should go into this crisis, because when you walk out on the streets from here, and you say, "Well, the Glass-Steagall revival has occurred," you're still going to see destitution. You're going to see mass unemployment, crummy conditions. How do you say, you can walk out to that with optimism, if you do not have a clear sense of building the future? And therefore, you need to have a sense, a teaching of physical science, for example, which is consistent with that moral concern, not that you're going to go to another galaxy now, in your lifetime. I certainly am not! So I don't have any illusions about that! But I do have a concern about what comes after me, which is the normal thing for any healthy human being. And I have to think about what I'm contributing to what comes after me. And I have to think in terms of a satisfactory answer to those questions! Can I say that what I think is coming after me, in some sense, is valid? And that's a matter of science.

And what we have to do, is to shift the teaching of science and teaching of economics, away from what we've been conventionally concerned with: Money! Who's got the money? Who's got the money? And you see how worthless money is today, since Greenspan came in.

So therefore, we have to have a more durable conception of the value of man, of the value of our work, and the value of the future we hope we are creating. And let's take this occasion—it's the only thing that's important right now, because it's going to determine the course of future history: *Is the Glass-Steagall reform, which is now on the table, going to be immediately implemented, to prevent the United States from joining the British in going to Hell?* Because, if not, we don't have a future, at least, not for a long time to come. If we do, then there is a future.

And then, once we decide we're going to do that, how do we maintain the morale, the moral character of our populations? We do that, by providing them the as-

surance, of a *knowable, understandable science education and practice*, where they can understand, in their own terms of reference, at least in good approximation, *that mankind has a future!* And that we must organize our policy, not simply for our comfort—we must do that; but we must organize our policy, with a view to *what is going to happen to future generations of humanity*. We have to earn the respect of future humanity! That we are not only providing the solutions for these problems, or the seed for the solutions, but we are creating a system, of commitment, which will ensure that we will continue to progress in that direction, indefinitely; and will give people some sense, of what the practical measures are, which can lead to that result.

The Choice: Hell or Heaven

So, let's take the issue: The issue of the collapse of society, the collapse of the present world system, which is now ongoing, which exploded in your face on Thursday, in the stock market, and which is going to explode in a higher form this coming week, because it's already exploding. Are you going to respond to this, with this change, which I indicate—the Glass-Steagall reform? Otherwise, if you're not going to respond to the Glass-Steagall reform now, you're wasting your time by being alive! It's true. This is the only thing that's morally significant: Are we willing to commit ourselves to this Glass-Steagall perspective *now?* Now, that leading political forces have put the thing on the table? It's the only thing that'll save us, and there's nothing else worth doing. Anything else *is a damned waste of time! Just babble.*

So let's take the position: Understand the crisis; we can solve it. We have a core of recognized American leaders, who are now leading an effort which will grow very rapidly, not only in the United States, but will grow also, by reputation, in Europe and elsewhere. Let us assume that we are going to win! Because there's no time worth spending on the alternative: You're looking at Hell or Heaven. And once you've made the choice, then you'd better start exploring Heaven. Not going there faster—that may happen, but in terms of: You are committed to ensure, that our victory, over the enemy, our victory through initiation of a Glass-Steagall reform, will empower actions, which will lead to the salvation of mankind, from the kind of threat that's immediate.

And once we do that, we have to think seriously about what are the characteristics of the moral standard

by which society should make policies? And I suggest, that we have to think in terms of the new physics, the new form of the physics, of physical chemistry, typified by the gentleman I've named, and use that as a standard of challenge, for the missions of mankind. Every generation and every group of generations, must have a mission: For example, some of you in this room are in your 20s, some are in their 30s; some are somewhat older, like me.

So therefore, what are we going to contribute to the future of mankind? What's our ability, what's the road-map we have to work out, for the future of mankind? That's what's needed.

So, we will now have some questions thrown at me. And you can observe the spectacle.

Dialogue with LaRouche

Freeman: And we *do* have questions!

Recently most of the institutional questions have been dominated by questions from a group of economists whom we lovingly refer to as “Stanford Group.” Lyn had the opportunity earlier, to engage in a long dialogue with some members of that group, but during the course of it, there were a great number of questions that came from various institutional layers located here in Washington—a good number of them from members of Congress, and from journalists. And we did not have time to entertain those questions then, but I will try to give them, where it's worthwhile, some priority today, because they are very much to the point of what we are discussing.

But before I ask the first question, let me just mention something which Lyn referred to in his remarks, and which was conveyed to me, in a message from Marcia Merry Baker, who is one of our editors at *Executive Intelligence Review*. She says, “With sadness, we report the death of [former Alaska] Gov. Walter J. ‘Wally’ Hickel. He passed away last night, May 7, in Anchorage, Alaska. He was 90 years old. We appreciate his long record of dedication to ‘big projects,’ an expression that he liked to use. He was committed to a mission to Mars, to the Bering Strait tunnel, and to many other such great enterprises.

“A press release that was issued by his office this morning, notes among his many commitments and achievements: ‘As a believer that big projects are a



FORUM International

Former Alaska governor Walter Hickel addresses a Moscow conference on the Bering Strait project, April 25, 2007. Long a supporter of this historic bi-national plan, which would link the Eurasian and American continents by rail, Hickel died on May 7, 2010.

symbol of civilization, Wally Hickel promoted a tunnel beneath the Bering Strait to connect the U.S. and Russia, and make possible a railroad around the world. His concept for a water pipeline to transport Alaska's abundant water resources to California, received both attention and ridicule in the 1960s and the 1990s, and he insisted that it would, one day, become a reality. As a member of an advisory committee to NASA, he advanced big projects to support the exploration of Mars, and the settlement of the Moon. He was still talking about all of these projects, as of last month.”

So, it is with that, that we mourn the loss of former Governor Hickel, and we commit ourselves to bringing those “big projects” that he refers to, into being.

V-E Day Greetings from Russia

We have a greeting from Russia, from Prof. Yelena Borisova, and she sends this greeting on behalf of all Russian anti-globalists.

She also sends it on the occasion of V-E Day, which is being widely celebrated in Russia, and in fact, all

over the world. One would have presumed, that it would also be celebrated here in the United States. However, for anyone who listened to President Obama's address this morning, one would be a little bit surprised to note, that he never even mentioned it! And I suspect, that he doesn't realize that today is, in fact, that commemorative day. I presume he knows it's May 8, but I don't know if he knows anything else.

Professor Borisova says: "Our congratulations to you today, on the occasion of Victory Day. This is a very special greeting to you, Mr. LaRouche, because you, in fact, were a participant in that glorious struggle. We will never forget the common fight of the anti-Hitler coalition. Now, today, we, as you, are doing our best to prevent attempts to conquer the world by any new fascists, whoever and wherever they may be."

And that is a greeting that we welcome, and we certainly share the sentiment.

The question that I really wanted to ask, comes also from Russia. It comes from someone who is an author of a fairly widely read blog in Russia, and he says: "Mr. LaRouche, our greetings to you on Victory Day, and our thanks to you as a veteran of that war. My question to you is an extremely important one here in Russia, where, unfortunately, on such matters, we tend to be told everything, except the truth.

"I want Mr. LaRouche to know in advance, that his answer to this question will be published everywhere. Because here in Russia, it is indeed a hot topic, as is Mr. LaRouche. My question is, what really happened in Greece? Or, rather, to restate it: Who has won in this Greek situation? The government, or the people who are protesting so actively and valiantly?"

LaRouche: The crisis in Greece itself has only begun. The fact that the Greek parliament officially swallowed the demand of the European Union, means that the crisis in Greece is now intensified into a very deadly potential form of reaction. Because what has happened, is, the submission of Greece to this euro demand, is existential: The conditions of life imposed upon the Greek population are indescribable. And therefore, we have opened up a bleeding sore, in the subregion of Europe, in the Balkans region, and this sore will run for a long time, unless something is done about it, now.

It's criminal. What you have is, again, the key thing, as I mentioned before—the key to what's happening on the world scale, in all financial markets and related situations, is a breakdown of the British Empire. The British Empire is not an empire of the British people. It is an

empire of institutions which are, in origin, Venetian. That is, it's a kind of a body, like the Cult of Apollo, the Delphi Cult of Apollo, which ruled over Europe, up through the time of the death of Plutarch, who was the last reigning high priest of Delphi Cult of Apollo, who ran Rome. So, these kinds of operations have run the world, most of the time.

And what the British represent in Europe, is a form of empire, which comes out of that Delphi tradition. It's gone through many phases; it went through the interim period from the destruction of the Persian Empire, the death of the ruler, into the emergence of the Roman Empire; then the Byzantine Empire; then about 1000 A.D., the empire of Venice, which controlled the financial life of the world, at that point.

Venice is still a controlling factor in the financial life of the world. If you're Italian in particular, and you know the history of Italy, you know that Venice is the place that runs most of the world, with its tributaries, which are connected. It's a financial center of the world. It's the same Venice which, in the 14th Century, caused the New Dark Age, by switching to the control of a monetary system. And the same thing is happening, more or less, today.

So what there is, is an effort of this empire, which is an international financial empire, of a monetary system—this empire has now gone to the point, with the aid of Alan Greenspan, of creating a mass of nominal monetary debt, which exceeds all imagination! Nobody knows how big this thing is! It's growing like a wild cancer. And the world can not live with this debt. But the people who are behind it, insist on having the power to rule.

Now, the tendencies they will have under these conditions are two: One, is to simply proceed to blow up the world, as has been done by empires before. This was done in the 14th-Century New Dark Age: 30% of the population or more was wiped out, by this process! And a completely new form of civilization eventually emerged. That's the one thing that's coming out of the British Empire.

And the British Empire also controls most of the financial-monetary systems of the world. So if you're going to save civilization, you have to destroy it; you have to destroy the British Empire. The British Empire has gone ahead, under the filthy Presidents, such as George H.W. Bush, George W. Bush, and now Obama, who are completely *alien* in terms of their policies to anything that corresponds to the interests of civilization

generally, or the United States in particular.

And the system is coming down.

What they're trying to do, is blow up the system, by, instead of allowing Greece to reorganize its money system, they are imposing that Greece be used, that the Greek debt be bailed out by Europe!

Now, the debt is *worthless*, in large part. Therefore, asking a Europe, which is already on the edge of breaking up, to absorb an unpayable debt, which the Greeks can never repay—not possible—means you're going to blow up Europe. But the British are doing that.

Now, what the British are afraid of, right now, most of all, the thing they fear the most, is a *Glass-Steagall reform by the United States*. If the United States adopts the Glass-Steagall reform, which is now being pushed, as I mentioned earlier, *then the British Empire is defeated, and we are saved*.

Europe, in the meantime, would go through a collapse. But it could be temporary, if the United States had re-established itself as a Roosevelt-style reform, back as I indicated earlier today. Then we can make it, and we could save Europe; we could save Russia. By doing that, we could also ensure the security of China, of India, of other parts of the world. We could stop this world crisis, even now, if we did that.

If we don't do it, if we don't push through the Glass-Steagall reform, which I specified, there is no hope for humanity's decent existence in the immediate future—beginning this week! And next. What happened on Thursday was no accident: It was a lawful development within a system which is doomed.

The center of the power of fake money, is the British Empire. It's located, as I said, in this group that was organized by Jacob Rothschild, back in 1971, called the Inter-Alpha Group: That is the center of political-monetary power on this planet. And that thing is ready to collapse, especially with the case of a very sloppy election in Britain, which is another factor of instability.

So what we have to do, is say: "You're finished," to them. "We are establishing a U.S. dollar system again. *We're going to cancel all these forms of debts which are fraudulent*. We're going to reorganize the banks as the way we know how to do it, and have done in the past, following our laws which we voted in our Constitution and other forms. We're going to survive! And the world is going to turn around to cooperate with *us*, to replace the British system, with a system consistent with the Glass-Steagall principles." That's what has to happen, and that's the way you have to look at it.

It was no coincidence that this happened in this period. When I scheduled this appearance, here today, for this time, I knew we were entering into exactly this type of period. And that's what's happened to us.

But the problem is, that most people who call themselves economists, don't understand economy! They believe in monetary systems! And the point is, you're in a monetary system, where the values are largely fake! Most of the listed monetary values of the world today are totally fake! And if you keep blowing that bubble up, it's going to pop! And it came *popping time*! And that's what's happened.

And it was going to happen about this time, and I knew it was going to happen about this time, but it happened a few days before this time! There was nothing coincidental, nothing surprising about that—history is like that. And if you do as I do, and think as I do, in terms of physical economy. and not this paper-mâché kind of economy, or an invisible paper-mâché economy which we have now—it's gone! It's doomed, it's gone! There's no mystery about it. The problem is, people attach too much value to this crazy system. They depend upon it. They think it has some intrinsic value, and it doesn't. It's only paper—and it's not even paper any more! It's an electronic wisp some place. So, that's what happens.

So this thing is inevitable. What we have to do is, presuming we carry through the Glass-Steagall reform—and everything depends on the Glass-Steagall reform—if we carry that through, then we will survive, and we will have the power to go into Europe, and talk to nations such as Germany, and Russia, and Italy, and France—even the French will probably agree—and we will say, "Okay, why don't you just join our system? Resume your sovereignty as sovereign nation-states, and enter into an agreement with us, like the Roosevelt agreement at Bretton Woods. And we will create a fixed-exchange-rate system, based on this, our tradition, of our system."

And, that's the solution!

But, see, Russia, in particular, has a stinking monetary system, right now, a financial system, which is owned by the Caribbean pirates, who own Russia from afar. And the poor Russians can't get access to the money the Caribbean pirates have, and they call it "Russian money." And they're looting Russia for the sake of the profits of the Caribbean pirates.

So, we can help them with that. We can enter into agreements with governments in Western Europe, and

with Russia, and China—China will be very happy to have such an agreement—and India. And a few other countries.

If we enter such an agreement, we've created a new international system, a Bretton Woods system like that of Franklin Roosevelt. Under those conditions, doing the kind of work I indicated, we can survive. We can progress. And we can say, "bye-bye," to the British Empire!

Stiglitz: Clever, But Useless

Freeman: The next question comes from an official at the U.S. State Department, and it is largely on the same topic. She writes, "Mr. LaRouche, we recently participated in a discussion on the current crisis of the euro, and of the crisis in Greece, and one of the people who gave a presentation was the economist Joe Stiglitz, who I believe you are familiar with. Stiglitz said that there were three ways to address the current crisis of the euro. He said that the first, obviously, was an internal devaluation by southern European countries—basically, wage and price cuts. He said that, despite the fact that this is being pushed, he does not believe it will actually happen; that he does not believe that the population will stand for it.

"The second alternative, he said, would be for Germany to exit the Eurozone, or to split the Eurozone into a northern and southern hemisphere.

"Then, he went through what he said was his preferred solution, which he described as the type of institutional set-up, that the euro area should have had from the start, which he described as a 'fiscal union.' He did not really go into detail as to what he meant by that, and my question to you, is, first of all, do you know what he's talking about? And second, is what he is proposing a viable institutional reform? I don't know what he means, when he talks about the 'necessary fiscal framework.'

"I am obviously very well aware of the fact that President Obama has endorsed the Greek bailout, and the cuts that go along with it, but that still doesn't answer the question of how, in fact, we are going to address this crisis."

LaRouche: Joe Stiglitz is a funny guy. He's not unintelligent, and he does know a number of things. But the problem is, we don't know what constituency he's voting for. And most of the ones he votes for, are fictitious. So, since he's voting for systems that don't exist, and will never exist, he is merely being an opportunist, and hoping that he can say something which will keep



swiss-image.ch/Christof Sonderegger

Economist Joe Stiglitz is "merely being an opportunist, and hoping that he can say something which will keep the fires of his reputation alive," said LaRouche.

the fires of his reputation alive. But he's actually intelligent enough, almost intelligent enough, at least, to be able to understand what I'm saying. But he doesn't do that publicly. He does it privately, only.

That's the answer. There's no simple thing. Most of these fellows—there are people out there, who, like Stiglitz, are more or less intelligent. They don't have much in the way of principles. And as the three questions indicate, the principles are rather doubtful and somewhat mysterious. So there's not much to say about it. These guys are clever, as I say; you have to acknowledge that. But then you have to say: They're useless.

Ending the Empire's Control of Africa

Freeman: I want to ask a question that comes from the members of the LaRouche movement in South Africa. And I ask this specifically because it reflects so many questions that we have gotten in, really from all over Africa, from contacts and supporters, and government officials there.

The question is as follows: "In 1652, Jan van Riebeeck and his entourage of settlers of Dutch descent, disembarked on the southern part of Africa to establish a halfway station for the Dutch East India Company. This was to make available fresh food for the ships that were destined for India to buy spices. This was, indeed, the beginning of the colonization of South Africa. Since that day, we have fallen under the British Empire's ten-

tacles. For more than 300 years, up to this day, Africa is still under the rule of what you have referred to as the Brutish Empire. Our nations have no sovereignty at all. Some leaders in the past, like Patrice Lumumba and Thomas Sankara, tried standing up against the empire, but they were killed in short order.

How do we, on the African continent, join with you, Mr. LaRouche, in carrying out your policies such as the Four-Power Agreement, the Eurasian Land-Bridge, and food security for all, so that we here in Africa can be partners with you and the rest of the world, in getting rid of the British Empire, and having the possibility of living our lives as human beings, and not as cattle?"

LaRouche: Well, since I'm 88 years of age, nearly, promises on long-term actions from me are limited, accordingly. And therefore, however, I can speak of perspectives and policies which are trans-portable even if I'm dead. That's not because I mean to put a grim note on it, but that's the fact of the matter. I'm stubborn; I may live for another 10, 15 years, you know. I'm one of those stubborn types who do that sort of thing, but I wouldn't guarantee it, I'll tell you that.

So, the question here is, how are we going to settle this question of Africa? You're not going to settle it by trying to bargain with Africa. You're going to settle it, by getting the United States back under a Glass-Steagall system, and right now that will do it.

You see, we have, in a sense, our so-called African-American population is a mess at present. It's had better times than now. But it's problematic.

What we have to do is, we have to say, the United States, as a leading nation of the world—if we become that again by doing what has to be done, with the sort of [initiative taken by] John McCain and his associates—if we do that, we're going to have an opportunity. We're going to be again the top dog in the world, politically, not by physical force, but politically. And people will want to join with us, because the alternative of being eaten by the British is not very palatable.

So therefore, we have to say, what are we going to do with potential allies, available right now—Russia,



EIRNS

LaRouche Youth Movement organizers in South Africa, July 2007, with two guests visiting from Denmark. Samuel Lepele, the group's leader, is second from the left. "How do we, on the African continent, join with you, Mr. LaRouche, in carrying out your policies ... and having the possibility of living our lives as human beings, and not as cattle?"

China, India, and other countries, and some countries in Europe—to say, "We're going to do something about this African colonization business? It's a disgusting, immoral thing, and practically, it has to be changed."

Therefore, what will *we* do, to deliver to African nations, the sovereignty which they are denied? Don't come in there with a plan of how you're going to tell them to free themselves. Get serious! We have to have a commitment as a nation, with certain other nations, to say, "This imperial nonsense ends!"

Well, the first thing to do is, you agree on bankrupting the British system, because that's your problem. There is an empire in the world today, which is best identified as the British Empire, because it is associated with certain interests which associate themselves with the image of the British Empire, typified by the Inter-Alpha Group. Which is one of the most significant arms of the British Empire on the planet, in terms of finances, and is the key architect of this mess that's happened with Brazil, or rather, with Greece. So therefore, the destruction of the British Empire is the first step required; otherwise, no freedom of Africa—that simple.

So, let's destroy the British Empire! We have now in our hands, and provided we get this Glass-Steagall thing through, we will have the power in our hands to



NASA

"The destruction of the British Empire is the first step required, otherwise, no freedom of Africa—that simple," said LaRouche. To know what is needed there, all you have to do is look at this satellite view of the continent at night.

do precisely that. So, let's do it!

Now, what does that mean? That means we make a commitment to certain projects. First of all, reforms of currencies and things like that, that they want done. So, therefore, we will take and say, "What's Africa need?" Well, you take a photograph of all the areas of Africa at nighttime, and look how many parts of Africa have light at nighttime. And you find very few. So, all the talk about the success of this part or that part of Africa, is immediately shown to you by the night helicopter ride across the territory of Africa. There are very few places where there are lights at night, visible at helicopter level.

So therefore, what do you need? Africa has a large

potential for agriculture, which is most important because that is what affects most of the people who live in Africa—is their agricultural potential. Not much in terms of food, but in terms of potential.

Now, what you need to develop that potential, is infrastructure. Now, to deliver the infrastructure required, you've got to open up high-speed rail or magnetic-levitation types of lines, going from the Middle East into Africa that way, as through Sudan. To take and expand Lake Chad, to restore it to full strength of what it was in ancient times, which fixes Chad. And that's done by taking some water from Congo, across Congo, moving it into Lake Chad, expanding Lake Chad, and suddenly, this desolate country of Chad, which has no perspective whatsoever, begins to have a very significant perspective. And since it's a keystone country in terms of geographic position, as between Sudan and West Africa, it's very important.

So now, the other thing you have to have, is, of course, you have to have the railroad system. Water systems, railway systems. Then you have to build an infrastructural system. In other words, you've got farmers. The first thing you've got to do to maintain the economy is, you're going to get African agriculture back in business. You're going to give it all the assistance in that; you're going to provide the infrastructure with that purpose in mind. And you have some areas which have been destroyed by the British recently, as in the mountain areas there.

But, you get that going, and then you can say, by defining projects, using existing governments as political entities, and getting a system of co-operation among these governments, with water projects, with power projects, and so forth: This kind of thing creates the basis for giving real structure to Africa; and if you've got a commitment for a couple of generations to further this project, then we can.

In the meantime, Africa as a food basket, when it's brought up to strength, is crucial for the feeding of Europe. So, exports of African food products are a big opportunity for Africa, and for Europe. And you have mineral developments there, around the basis of an agricultural culture, you can develop the mineral resources in Africa.

In other words, what they do now is, they go into

Africa, they find a mine someplace, and they rape it; put the contents in a bag, and go to the port, and run overseas with the content of the bag. The normal process of using the raw material resources, inside a continent, and using it in a step-wise project of upgrading from one step to the other, partly for consumption and partly for export, which is a normal thing. But in Africa, they just go in there and take the thing, rip it out of the ground, and carry it off someplace else and sell it on the world market.

So, if you give them a world perspective, and are prepared to guarantee by solid agreements among nations, to restore Africa to full independence, you can do it. You have to be patient, you have to be loving, but you can do it. And that's what we have to do.

And what we need also is, on the inside, we need more recruitment of Africans, who, while defending their own national sovereignty as nations, will also become a cooperating cadre force across national borders, as an African interest group, to make sure that Africa has cooperation and means of expressing that to the world at large. So you need an African institution, of, you know, the revolutionary Africans, the ones that really want to build their country and develop it. And that's the way you do it. I don't see any other way to do it.

Glass-Steagall Will Bring Down the British Empire

Freeman: Lyn, while you were answering that question, your wife [Helga Zepp-LaRouche] called. Don't forget the milk! [laughter]

She called because she said that there were dramatic developments in Europe last night, that she wanted to make sure you were aware of, and I think she also wanted your comment on. Apparently, what occurred last night was, that the leader of Germany, Mrs. Merkel, was put under extraordinary pressure, and essentially changed her position regarding the current euro crisis. What Helga said is that, while there's a lot of technical gobbledygook involved, it appears that essentially what has occurred is, that Germany has now agreed to foot the bill for the bailout. The argument that was presented was that Germany was the only country that had the means to do it.

Now, up to now, Merkel has refused to do this, and has made very clear that she considers this a violation



RegierungOnline/Denzel

German Chancellor Angela Merkel discusses the financial crisis and the situation in Greece in a TV interview, May 6. She was put under extraordinary pressure from Obama and the British, to bail out the British system—and she capitulated.

of the EU's no bailout policy. But apparently, now the agreement is that Germany will foot the bill. They are refusing to discuss the mechanisms through which this will occur, because they say they want to settle all these questions, and have these mechanisms in place, before the markets open on Monday morning.

So, I smell something really rotten here, but anyway, what Helga said is, regardless of their mechanisms, which they refuse to discuss, the bottom line is still this dramatic change in Merkel's position, and she thought, Lyn, that you might want to comment on this.

LaRouche: Yeah. Well, obviously, we know, and Debbie and I know, that this comes from Britain, entirely from Britain. And you can say so. I can be quoted on this, publicly attributed: Yes, this operation was entirely British.

The British, as I said earlier today, the British system is in an existential crisis. And what happened in Wall Street on Thursday is a reflection of that existential crisis of the British system. The British system is intrinsically bankrupt, and the issue here is this: Again, the Inter-Alpha Group of Jacob Rothschild and company—and Jacob Rothschild is nothing but the errand boy for the British monarchy and the British Empire. This group of banks—now this involves, especially, the banks of Spain, Portugal, Ireland, England, and some others.

If the United States were, as it *must*, to support the Glass-Steagall reform, which is being pushed in detail by McCain, Cantwell, and so forth, if that is instituted, *the British Empire goes down—right now*. That's the crisis. That's what it's all about. And under those conditions, the British will kill. They always do. This is an existential crisis for the British Empire. It can not survive a Glass-Steagall system re-installed by the United States. That's the reality.

Freeman: Lyn, the next question is something I discussed with you earlier. It refers to a similar situation, and I know that the person who asked the question, who is a very prominent American economist, and also a strong supporter of the re-adoption of Glass-Steagall, would like your answer, for the record.

Before I ask the question, let me just say, that I learned this morning, that in just the less than 48 hours since the McCain-Cantwell Amendment was introduced—and as some people may know, the body of the amendment had existed in the Senate as a stand-alone measure, which was just sitting there—they did attach it to the Dodd bill as an amendment, and it will soon be debated and voted upon.

The sponsors are quite confident that they have the support for it to pass—so confident in fact, that it is the assessment of just about everyone in Washington, that the only thing that could stop this right now, would be a procedural attempt by Senate leader Reid, to keep the measure from coming up for debate. There are more than 150 amendments pending to the Dodd bill, and there is an arcane procedure by which Reid could simply not call the question.

These sponsors, who represent a very broad bipartisan coalition, have made clear that they will, in fact, filibuster, and stop anything from being passed if, in fact, such a patently outrageous move is made. It is also the case that in the 48 hours since its introduction, a series of polls now shows that 78% of the population supports the re-adoption of Glass-Steagall, and there have been more than 460 newspaper editorials published, also in support. So, that is quite a bit of momentum.

Most Economists Believe in Monetary Systems

Now, the questioner says, “Lyn, I'd really like you to comment on this, because I was completely taken aback by it. I recently had the opportunity to participate in an affair at the London School of Economics. The

details of the affair itself are not important; it was a commemorative ceremony,” she says.

“I happened to be sitting at the table with some officials from the British Finance Ministry, and during the course of our conversation, the issue of Glass-Steagall came up. I was not necessarily surprised that my British friend might oppose it, but I was surprised when he informed me, that any move in the United States to re-adopt a Glass-Steagall framework would, in fact, be viewed as a hostile act by Great Britain and by the nations of Europe. I assured him that we were simply trying to clean up our own banking system, and that, in fact, he was the farthest thing from our mind. But I do, in fact, wonder why they would be so concerned with this. He went so far as to say that someone from the British Foreign Office would be contacting their counterpart in the U.S. State Department to make this position clear.

“So, my question to you, Lyn, is twofold: one, what's going on here? And two, is this view, as expressed by the British Foreign Office, simply their view, or is it in fact the view of the other nations of Europe?”

LaRouche: Well, see, these questions are easier for me, than they are for most economists, because most economists believe in monetary systems, and they believe in monetary systems as statistical systems, and therefore, they're always caught flat-footed when they try to examine a process of this type from the outside. Because statistical methods applied to monetary systems, will never indicate an adequate warning of a development. Because the *real economy* is a *physical economy*, and the actual values of an economy, at bottom, through the process of exchange and production and so forth, are physical. They're not monetary. And the attempt to impose monetary valuations, which are relatively absurd with respect to physical reality, is the basic root of most financial crises and similar crises.

So, if you're an economist who believes in financial economy, you are going to be incompetent and probably worse. Particularly at a crucial point, you'll miss the action at the crucial point. You will see troubles coming up, trends. They're like—they *love* trends; statistical trends. They're trendy people. But they don't understand physical economy!

Now, physical economy operates on the basis of critical values. You're operating on a discrepancy, where what you assume is true, is far from true. But that can go on for a long time because of social inertia. It's

tied into so-called cycles, physical cycles of economic cycles. And usually, when it's a breakdown: for example, the breakdown of the water systems of the municipalities of the eastern United States right now, which is general. The Boston [water crisis] is not exceptional; it's general. They're all going to break down. Why? Because the physical breakdown has come. They reach a point of a coincidence of physical breakdown of the basic water systems of the municipalities of the United States, especially on the East Coast.

Is this what our financial system has been reduced to? “Do not pass Go and do not collect \$200. Instead, pay the banks EU1 trillion.”

You have to look at the *physical* consequences of trends, which seem to be monetary trends, and understand them in physical terms, in order to understand how the breaking points in crises reach economies. And I've been forecasting since 1956, and I've never made a mistake in my forecasts. Nearly everybody else has, all the time. Why? Because they depend on monetary statistics and trend lines of that sort.

And economies don't work that way. They may *seem* to work that way, because monetary systems, like games, seem to be—you know, you're playing Monopoly in the closet. As long as you're playing Monopoly, you're in fine shape, your game can go on and finish. But the minute you order the food sent in, then you run into a problem, because you need real money. And that's the way things work.

So, we've come to that kind of situation. The system as a whole, the British system, which has been going on, on inertia—you see, they believe this, they tell each other they believe. They have agreements, like organized crime. You try to change the system, they'll kill you. That sort of thing. That's why many people in the major banking systems, financial systems of the United States are heavily dominated by organized crime. In many respects, you can not differentiate between the

So, it's the conjunction of *physical* consequences of

policy decisions, or policy decisions of inertia, which are chiefly the determining problem here.

And therefore, we've got to come to a point that the British system, which has an inertia built into its institutions—it's a very unwieldy thing in some respects. And it will continue to act out on its habits, or what appear to be its habits, the habits of leading institutions.

The stupidity of the Queen can be a factor. (She's shrinking all the time, and so she used to be a certain height, and now she's down here. It's having an effect. She can't mount horses any more, and she used to spend a lot of her days on horseback.)

So, the physical conditions of society, the habits of society, which become like physical conditions, built-in habits, like you're programmed—these things have physical consequences. And generally, major crises are a result of a conflict between reality and habits, or conditions produced by habits. That's how things work.

So, the system is finished; the British system, because of its own characteristics, is coming down. Its doom is inevitable. Whatever happens with United States policy, the British system is doomed. Nothing can save it. And it deserves dooming; it deserves it very much.

The question here is: Are we going to fall in with it, or are we going to insist, "Hey, buddy, we're the United States, and you've been bothering us much too long. You just go off there, and get yourself a nice, good bankruptcy, and after you've been humiliated and so forth, we will talk to you, then." In the meantime, we'll go over to your rivals in Europe, especially Germany and France, and so forth, and we will work out things with them on a Glass-Steagall line, and they will be very happy. They may be grumpy about it at first, but they will be happy when they see that's the alternative offered. That's the way you have to think about these things.

But remember, the problem that most people have, they don't believe what I do. They don't believe in physical economy, they believe in monetary systems. And if you believe in monetary systems, the problem is, you'll believe the editorial page, the financial section, you'll believe that stuff, and it seems to work. Why? Because they all agree, it's working. It ain't working, but they agree it's working. As long as they agree, it seems to be working for them. They say, "There's no crisis." Then, *boom!*, the crisis hits.

A Disgusting Greed

Freeman: The next question comes from a Democratic Senator, who's a member of the Senate Banking

Committee. He says, "Mr. LaRouche, at a recent caucus meeting of the Democrats on the Committee, a discussion came up about Glass-Steagall, and it was a discussion that I'd like you to comment on. One of my fellow Senators, Mark Warner, who is a freshman Senator from the state of Virginia, said that, while he personally might have voted against the repeal of Glass-Steagall, when that vote came up, that today, he would oppose its re-imposition.

"And he said that the reason why, is because, the world is a very different place than it was then, and that, the fact is, that the re-imposition of Glass-Steagall would put the entire U.S. financial service industry at a competitive disadvantage versus firms in other nations.

"Given the recent events in Europe, and what happened on the markets on Thursday, I'm not really sure that that should be a concern. But I would like you to address it, because it's not the first time that I have heard that argument made, to counter what those of us, who support Glass-Steagall's re-imposition, have said."

LaRouche: What you have, is you have a kind of disgusting greed. You know, it's like the members of pirates' organizations used to kill each other—like organized crime members, and that sort of thing. And what you have, is that you have a kind of society, which is completely immoral. And this society has become completely immoral.

And therefore, people say, "Well, ah, what you propose sounds good, but I have an interest in maintaining the present system. Look, I got investments over there. I got friends over there, who I do business with. I am not going to go against their interests."

For example, you say, people come in with great alarm: "You say, you're going to apply the Glass-Steagall standard to the banking system? But those banks—I have money in those banks! The people you're trying to bankrupt by liquidating, I have money there! They have rights, too, don't they? You're going to close down them? You're cruel. That's dictatorial."

That's what they do. And thus, you get this sucker game going on: "Go along, to get along. Go along, to get along." Right? Which, if sin weren't invented, that's the way you'd get it automatically delivered to you.

So, that's the problem. It's the fear of going against the grain. That you will not be accepted. You'll be thrown out of your freemasonic lodge or something. Or some other fatal catastrophe of that type, if you go against it.

So the point is, that you have a population which no longer has an efficient moral standard of general conduct. People may say, "I have my own morals. By my moral standards, I would never do that. But they have a right to do that. We have a right to differences, don't we? They have their opinion; I have mine. Why should I try to impose my opinion on them? Don't they have as much right as I do?"

You say: "This is going to kill society."

"Well, that's a different matter. I mean, let's not discuss that!"

That's the way it works. We have our liberals, and you have to get at the gut of what liberalism is. Liberalism and Christianity are not the same thing. Elementary rule. Because, what they call Christianity today is either Aristotle, which is an embalming program. Or on the other side, you have the liberal system, which is based on Paolo Sarpi. And Paolo Sarpi insists, like Adam Smith, that there is no truth known to man in the universe. That all you have, is pragmatic values. And how do you define them? Well, the way Adam Smith does, or Sarpi.

Ultimately, the same thing spills over into physical science. In physical science, there is no notion of a physical principle. It doesn't exist. Sarpi doesn't allow it. The British don't allow it. There is no knowable physical principle. There are formulas which we treat as "acceptable formulations." Like the man on Wall Street, when you question the market's wisdom—he says, "I go by the numbers! Numbers, buddy. I go by the numbers!"

That is, they use statistical methods. And you'll find that, in physical science and in other fields, that what is used as a standard of scientific truth, is *statistical method*, which has no veracity whatsoever in it! It's a matter of opinion. "I go by the numbers!"

And that's how this stuff happens. When you have a society which has a principle, when it has goals, then you judge the role of an issue *by the goals it serves*. You calculate the goals. What should be the goals of society? Rather than the opinions. What's your mission? What's your principle?

Let's take the case of energy flux-density. The most important rule-of-thumb calculation in economy—in physical economy, in particular—is energy flux-density.

If I use up the rich iron ore, then my productivity collapses. If, however, I invent a better technology—usually employing a higher energy flux-density of func-

tion—now, I no longer suffer as a result of the depletion of the relatively richer ore. Because my productivity, my cost of production, is based on the energy flux-density, of this method I employ.

So, in a sane world, that's the way it works. But if you're simply a pirate, looting other people's territory and property, you go around stealing their property. And the fellow who does the best stealing, comes out on top, and says, "Well, I'll be fine," even if the population around him is starving.

So, when you get away from the idea that society has to have moral objectives, moral imperatives—and the moral imperative is generally to increase the productive powers of people, per capita and per square kilometer, general effect. And the policy is to increase the productivity of mankind, faster than we are depleting so-called concentrations of resources. And as long as we do that, we can get along.

But we have to know what it is, that we have to produce. We have to set prices, and price ratios, which are based on the relative significance and cost of things we must produce. We're now going into a completely new kind of physics. And that is going to determine what the truth is.

But, if you go by money, or you go by what people feel, what they like, and so forth, then you don't have truth, you have opinion. And what has happened is, a society of opinion is a society of an immoral, or amoral lack of direction. And that's what you have today. That's what's taught in the schools. Look at the textbooks. Go into a school. Look at the textbooks. Look at what's taught, especially in the "social science" categories.

We have a demoralized population, with no moral purpose whatsoever, or fragments of it, that's all. We say, "Who's got the votes?" We don't say, "What's right?" But, "Who's got the votes?"

We've got to bring the idea of what's right, or what the votes should be, into conformity with the truth. But we have an economy now, where we say, "We have to do what people want. They want drugs! You have no right to interfere with their drugs." Even if the drug users are killing people left and right. "You have no right. They have as much right as you do. They have their opinion. Don't they have a right to their opinion?"

That's the kind of liberal society we live in. We no longer have moral objectives. That is, moral objectives, translated and expressible, in terms of what is beneficial for humanity and humanity's future, as opposed to the opposite. That's where the problem lies.



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Niall Ferguson, an ideologue for British imperialism, says that Glass-Steagall, even if it had not been repealed in 1999, would have been totally irrelevant to the current crisis. LaRouche replied: “The problem here is, someone assumes that it’s all a game. Like the playing fields of Eton.”

They Don’t Give a Damn for Humanity

Freeman: The next question is interesting, and it comes from somebody who is clearly trying to make some trouble, but I’m going to let him do it. He is not someone who we normally hear from. He is the editor of a major national magazine, that does not normally deal with economic issues. But, he says, “Mr. LaRouche, you may be pleased, or displeased to know, that you were a hot topic of conversation at a dinner party I attended last night. And one of the participants in that dinner party, was someone, who I believe you are familiar with, one Mr. Niall Ferguson. He obviously won’t ask you this question. But I’ve decided to ask you the question, on his behalf. And he will know that it was me, because I was sitting next to him.

“We discussed many things at dinner, but one of the things we discussed was Glass-Steagall. And, although you and I do not often agree on many things, we do agree on this. And I pointed out to him, that Glass-Steagall has now an excellent chance of being re-enacted, and that I thought that this was an excellent thing.

“I also pointed out to him, that during the 70-some-odd years that Glass-Steagall was in effect, the U.S. banking system never suffered a single crisis due to speculation.

“He, in his manner, pooh-poohed me, and said that I was wrong. And that, he was quite surprised, and found

it very strange, that I would adopt a position that you had attached yourself to. He said that, surely, I must know, even if you do not, that the preservation of Glass-Steagall would have done absolutely nothing to alter the behavior of those individuals who are running Bear Stearns, Lehman Brothers, and AIG, that it would have done nothing to prevent the crisis caused by these institutions, and therefore, is totally irrelevant.

“So, I’d like your comments.”

LaRouche: Well, these institutions were parasites, which should never have existed. They had no useful function whatsoever, as far as society is concerned. But rather, had negative influence. One could never mourn the departure of any of these institutions, on behalf of society. Whether they live or die—one prefers that they would die.

And the problem here is, someone assumes that it’s all a game. Like the playing fields of Eton, or something. Or those who are eaten, or something. Anyway. They don’t have any sense of what reality is. And they don’t care about reality. They want to play a game! And they would like to *win* at it, whatever the terms of the game are!

They don’t give a *damn* for humanity. You can’t understand them, if you don’t understand that they don’t give a *damn* about humanity. They want to win their game. It’s called the corporate game. You’ll often find they’ll talk about politics and countries, as corporations. “Well, you have your corporation, and we have ours. Isn’t it really what’s important, is which corporation wins? And what tactics caused this corporation to win—even by aid of murder—as opposed to any other procedure?”

So they’re playing a game. You know, you have the epitome of this in a real idiot—and he was a real idiot—John von Neumann, who wrote a book, co-authored, on the theory of games and economics. And the man was really a pathological case. What he was is, essentially, he is an *idiot-savant*.

By the way, he was thrown out of the University at Göttingen, for both incompetence, and also for corruption.

Norbert Wiener, his closest relative, intellectually at that time, was thrown out of the same Göttingen for incompetence. Both of these creatures—I say “creatures” advisedly, avoiding other debates that way—by noting they were both products of the education of Bertrand

Russell. They're Russell ideologues. They were the most extreme case of absolutely absurd contributions to mathematics and physical science that the planet has known, since approximately the beginning of the last century. And still today. Most incompetence today is traced to them.

For example, Russia. I think it is one of the best examples of this: Now the Soviet Union had all its problems it had. But Stalin, in the course of World War II, and after that, was very much attached to the idea of cooperation with the United States. The Soviet Union, prior to the death of Roosevelt, never had any intention of a strategic conflict with the United States; quite the contrary. Stalin's regime was looking forward to a Roosevelt-style, post-war recovery in Russia. And looked upon the United States as an ally.

Roosevelt died. And then Truman, who was a part of the Wall Street gang, he was one of the assets of the Wall Street gang, got in as President, and he turned the world over to the British, to Winston Churchill.

Now Roosevelt's post-war program had been one of the United Nations program. The United Nations' purpose was, as conceived by Roosevelt, to free the captive peoples of the world, to establish their own independent nation-states. And to assist these freed nations with U.S. economic support in development, to become fully qualified as independent nation-states, to get many of the attributes they lacked, to become functioning nation-states.

Truman changed it directly. At the end of the war, we had the greatest productive power of any nation on this planet. Most of this was locked up in our war industry. We went through severe shortages during the war, in order to conduct the war. We saved the world.

Against the Nazis, for example: Where the Nazis had a few hundred pounds, we had tons, in logistics.

We did not win the war through great strategies, that is, great, particular battlefield strategies—though



Library of Congress

"We won the war," said LaRouche, because we overpowered the enemy with our productive power! We had the tonnage." Shown: construction of B-25 bombers in Inglewood, Calif., 1942.

there were some, as in the case of MacArthur, and some in Europe. But, we won the war, because we *overpowered* the enemy with our productive power! We had the tonnage. You should have seen the tonnage we left on the beaches in the South Pacific. We out-produced them. And where the Nazi forces had—I don't know—a few hundred pounds, we had tons. That's how we won. The sheer tonnage of our capability.

All right: Roosevelt's intention was, use that power of production, which is now freed from these military obligations, and use that to invest, with credit, in what we looked forward to, as rebuilding the post-war world, including *the independence of all colonies to become nation-states*. And our point was, if we turned loose the productive power which we had accumulated, in building up—in the period before our participation in the war, and during the war—if we used that power for civilian purposes, we could change the world for the better, and eliminate empire entirely.

The minute Roosevelt died, that policy changed. Truman went with Churchill. What we had done—for example, we had freed Indo-China. It was done by neighbors of mine—I was in Myitkyina, they were in Indo-China—and the United States assisted Ho Chi Minh in liberating Indo-China. Truman came in, the

British representative went in and gave orders to the government: “Well, uh, you’re going to free those Japanese prisoners of war, and you’re going to give them back their guns. And they’re going to re-occupy the country, until the French army can re-organize and bring the occupation forces back there.” That’s a little bit of history.

The same thing happened in Indonesia. The same thing happened elsewhere. Either the old form of British imperialism was established, or new forms—the new kinds of quasi-freedom of captive states.

So what we did, is we destroyed that section of our productive capacity, which would have been dedicated to this purpose. We, then, went to war with the Soviet Union. We went to war on the Soviet Union in 1946—officially in September 1946—when Bertrand Russell published the proposal for a preventive nuclear attack on the Soviet Union. That’s how it happened.

So, from that point on, we destroyed our capability for civilian production. Eventually, it became an effect on our military production as well, during the course of the Indo-China War.

A Revolution in Science

This is the problem. And we should look at things in these terms: Our job, our way to look at these things, is that we should be committed to an American policy of the type that Franklin Roosevelt represented, and in the appropriate form for today, as opposed to what it would have been then. And that is, we have to build up our capacity, first of all, in our own countries, as much as others, to rebuild the infrastructure—the basic economic infrastructure, on which industry and agriculture development depends. We have to build up power systems. We need nuclear power galore! Anybody who is proposing *not* nuclear power—anyone who is proposing, you know, carbon caps, is an enemy of humanity, an enemy of civilization.

We have to build up the productive powers of labor. The first place we have to go, is infrastructure—public infrastructure, in particular. Then we have to use the infrastructure development as the prompting for the development of industries, where the industries are developed on the basis of the market provided by the building of infrastructure.

We have to have a banking system, a commercial banking system, through which the United States can use credit, supplied to qualified borrowers, to develop these industries, whose market will be either infrastruc-

ture or development of industries which infrastructure creates the market for.

We are going to have to take our labor force, which is totally unskilled in many respects today, and we’re going to have to put it through a process where it becomes skilled. Give us a generation, and we’ll be a nation again. Give us two generations, and we’ll be a power like the world has never seen before. And we’ll not only be a power on this planet, we will have begun to be, by the end of this century, a power on some other planets, as well. We are going to do that! And Sky [Shields, a young scientist of the Basement Team] is going to help me do it.

We’ve got a crew down there—and it’s an expandable crew—which is prepared to undertake exactly this operation. So, the point is, as I referred to the science program earlier, we have to give mankind a perspective. Our approach is not, “what you make money at.” Not these things. Our approach is, we can now reach the point that we understand what it means to make a commitment to development, of our people and our resources, which will enable us to colonize the galaxy! Because in that way, we can secure the meaning of your life today, in terms of its outcome a thousand, or a million years, or a billion years ahead.

That has to be the moral motivation which guides us in the way we look at these things. Anything that doesn’t give us that, there’s something wrong with it. Anything that gives us that, is good. And that means a *lot* of science. It means revolutions in science. And I *love* revolutions in science! They are better than the other kind.

A Master Plan

Freeman: This question, is from—he’s not an economist; he’s asked questions before—he is principally an economic historian and an expert on the FDR period. He works very closely with the Stanford Group, and he raises a very particular question.

He says, “Lyn, as I am sure that you are aware: In the Fall of 1933, Harry Hopkins was very worried about the onset of Winter. Since May of that year, he had served in FDR’s administration as head of the new, and in fact, the first program that had ever existed, to distribute funds to the unemployed. As you know, at that time, neither unemployment insurance, nor food stamps, nor welfare, had yet come into existence. Only a small handful of states had relief programs, and they were all broke. And certainly, private charity was in even worse shape.



Library of Congress

Harry Hopkins, head of the Works Progress Administration, urges expansion of the Federal Works Program and Social Security Aids in testimony to the Senate Unemployment and Relief Committee, April 8, 1938. He reported that in the Winter of 1933-34, 27 million Americans were receiving public assistance; now the figure was 18 million. But he warned the Senators that the country must plan a permanent security plan.

“Hopkins feared that millions of Americans would be without food or shelter in the coming cold months. In October, he met with President Roosevelt, and he proposed something very new: a Federal jobs program that he said would be temporary, that would see the nation through the Winter. It would employ 4 million people, and at the time, he said it would last for four months.

“Roosevelt did a very quick calculation and figured that it would cost about \$400 million. He decided to take that money from the budget of the Public Works Administration, run by the Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes. In time, the PWA would build what could only be called enduring monuments, like the Bonneville and Boulder Dams, the Triborough and Oakland Bay bridges, and the carriers *Enterprise* and *Yorktown*, which ended Japan’s advance across the Pacific, at the Battle of Midway.

“But, the problem was, that the PWA was slow to get up and running. As Roosevelt himself later wrote, the delay was the result of what were the unavoidable, time-consuming processes of planning, designing, and

reviewing projects, and then clearing up legal matters, advertising for bids, and getting contracts.

“Hopkins, as Roosevelt was fully aware, intended to short-circuit those processes. In fact, he skipped them altogether. Nobody could say that it was an example of Management 101, but as Hopkins frequently pointed out, hunger is not debatable. Obviously, what happened in that period, both by the standards of 1933, and for that matter, by the standards of 2010, were absolutely astounding. Hopkins’ initiative and his ambition, I believe, should be a model for our response to today’s crisis. Certainly, things are easily as bad, and are in danger of getting worse.

“My question to you, is that, on the one hand, we, as a group, are working very hard on large-scale projects, along the lines of the kind of projects that were pursued by the PWA. However, there are certain immediate needs, that would seem to require a Harry Hopkins-type approach.

My question to you, is, how do we balance the two, and what is it that you think we could do immediately, versus the kind of longer-range projects that we all agree on?”

LaRouche: Well, first of all, we have to have some immediate reversal of the social trends, economic-social trends, inside the United States. We’re now in the process of a breakdown crisis, if this is allowed to continue. So, therefore, we’re going to have to be very pragmatic, but also very systematic at the same time. And, I don’t think there’s really a conflict caused by that. From my experience in management and so forth, you can do that.

What you do, is you make an inventory of what your desires might be, and what your options are. And our concern is to have—well, you know, what we used to do in the post-war period: the Eisenhower highway program is an example of this. The Eisenhower highway program was to develop—actually, it was also a national defense program. Because the assumption was that under conditions of nuclear war, any major war would result in the railroad system being easily dis-

Roosevelt Mobilized for Jobs, Infrastructure, Economic Recovery

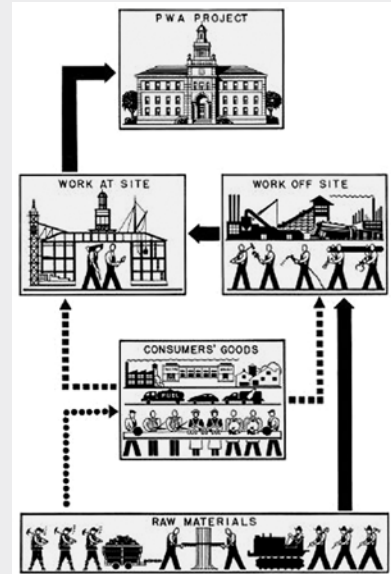


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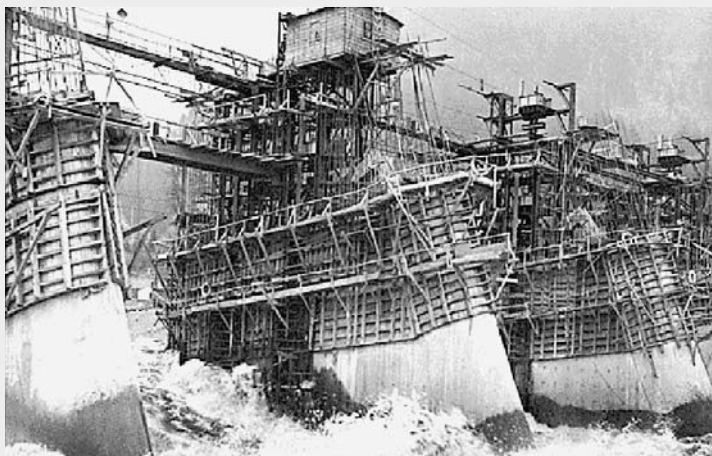
Above and right: workers at an electric phosphate smelting furnace at a Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) chemical plant in the Muscle Shoals area of Alabama, 1942. The plant's phosphate fertilizers were shipped abroad under Lend-Lease.



FDR Library/Palmer



The Public Works Administration issued a booklet, *America Builds: The Record of the PWA (1939)*, including this graphic. Its caption reads: "The 'multiplier effect,' as \$1,000 of new federal money is spent over and over."



FDR Library

The Bonneville Dam in Oregon was a PWA project. The photo here was originally titled, "Rushing Work on Spillway Piers to Keep Ahead of Expected Crest of Flood," 1936.



FDR Library

A TVA test field shows the results of using fertilizer, 1942. Not all farmers knew this at the time.

rupted, and therefore, the idea was to get a lot of highways out there, and a highway system which could substitute for a rail system, which would be in jeopardy under wartime conditions.

So, they got the idea of building this new highway system. And somebody got the bright idea of adding to that, the suburban system. You began to get mushrooms, especially outside of Philadelphia—mushrooms would grow up of whole new communities, so-called communities, which we rue today—it's an absolute disaster! A social disaster, intellectual disaster, moral disaster, everything else.

So, but what it demonstrates, is that if you can be intelligent enough to use resources for things that are actually needed, and can find applications of these in areas where you can do the job, then do it. And put it there. But what you have to do, is integrate the plan for where you intend to go, which is I think what the Roosevelt Administration really did: You have a plan—as I saw it back then—for where you intend to go; and this continued into the post-war period. Then you fit your allocation of resources to deal with the social crisis.

For example: We had a policy for some time in the United States, of designing a new step on the completion of the highway system, in an area or county, where there was high unemployment. And we would do it that way. This was very satisfactory to the local politicians, who were glad to see this thing coming in to their territory. And we, in a sense, minimized the number of areas which were in distressed conditions, because the stimulus of something going in those areas would help.

So, what we need is a master plan, of what the overall objectives are, for our economy. In other words, don't say we're going to "grow the economy": That thing makes me sick every time I hear the term. What we're going to do is increase the *relative productive population potential*, through advances in technology, or infrastructure, and industries. We're going to concentrate on areas where we can increase the energy flux-density, particularly in modes of production, and where we need it, essentially.

And you're going to do this, as your general policy. You're going to take a map of where we want to go as a nation, for the next two generations, and you have to think in two generations. Then you make your map, your commitments, which are flexible; you can add to it as you go along. And then you take your money, your financial resources, and your skills, and you try match the two. "This is the project; we want to complete this

project. But here's a place in which we would prefer to advance the project, because here's where we need the economic stimulus." And the same thing applies not only to areas, it applies to types of things.

Today, what we need, the thing we can succeed in, because of the poor quality of the labor force today, that is, the labor force we intend to bring in, as a factor, is so poor, we have to go to large-scale projects, like basic economic infrastructure, and recruit into those. And use that as the basic way to stimulate employment and relief in these communities.

See, we have to build up a system, that we had before; we have to build up a system: a national system, a state system, and a local and county system. You have to build these things up. So, therefore, that's your map. Now, you define the map as intersecting something that is necessary in terms of projects. Now, you allocate priorities in areas where you have a social effect that you need. And it'll work. Because the benefits will spill over.

And if you are increasing the amount of trade, of useful trade inside the national economy, and regional economies, you'll find it will generally intend to work. The labor is somewhat flexible. People will go, will move temporarily, or permanently, to areas where the opportunities exist. If the housing prices are not too high, as they are today, because of the speculative factor.

But that's the way to do it. Make the map. Decide what the technological—which is not done too much—decide on the technological objectives. Decide what the programs are of infrastructure: Power. We want a lot of nuclear power. Let's get that clear. No carbon-cap nonsense. That will kill people. Plants contain *carbon*. Plants, green plants, convert sunlight into plants, and things that human beings need. *Life* is promoted by carbon!

Of course, you've got the carbon-head called the former Vice President, Gore, carbon-head. You can put all the excess carbon in his head—it'd probably do him some good.

But anyway, we're doing the wrong things right now. That's one of our problems in seeing how to solve these problems. What we need is high energy flux-density. We need nuclear power for many reasons. Nothing less than nuclear power! We will use things in an emergency for other ways, but we are going, as Russia is going, as China is going, as India is going—we're going to nuclear power, and thermonuclear power!

That's the way we're going to go, or that's the way

we're going *to die*, if we don't do it. So, since we intend to live, we're going to have nuclear power. We're going to have thermonuclear power. We're also going to have a higher-order form of power, in space, in particular. We're going to develop it.

So, we're going in this direction. Higher energy flux-density, *more* green, through carbon. The chlorophyll process, which gives you the carbon cycle. And we want chlorophyll! We don't want Gores—we want chlorophyll. And within those kinds of parameters are what are the general, what we call the dynamic characteristics of growth in society, we take that: Make a national plan on infrastructure, intention on infrastructure, intention on industries, intention on technologies, and let it fly. And then apply what we have as resources to the best thing on the plate, available to us at the time.

You can do it. But you have to have an energy-flux-density conception, of what the objectives are. If you have the right energy flux-density, you can do it.

Solution to the Euro Crisis: Global Glass-Steagall

Freeman: We have some more breaking developments from Germany. This is in two parts. One, is following Helga's call earlier, an article broke in *Handelsblatt*. And what the *Handelsblatt* article indicates, is that what Merkel agreed to, was not only to underwrite the bailout of Greece, but that, in fact, what they are going to do, is establish a fund, of which Germany will be the primary financier, to bail out everybody. That they would not announce the details of this scheme until after the North Rhine-Westphalia elections [May 9], but again, that they do want to announce it before the opening of the markets [May 10].

This comes at the same time, that the German Constitutional Court, which I believe issued its decision before this story broke, but the Supreme Court in Germany has rejected the urgency petition by the four professors who had filed for a temporary restraining order against the bailout. The court responded by saying that, if the petition was dealt with now in detail, then it would endanger the entire bailout program.

So, in fact, it seems that extraordinary pressure is being applied all around, not only to expedite what is an insane bailout, that is unlikely to work, but which could very well result in the utter destruction of the German economy.

And again, your comments are asked for.

LaRouche: There's only one thing to do with this

thing. Obviously the operation in Germany is British-run. It's entirely run from London. It's not a German policy, it's a British policy.

Now, what we do is we, in the United States, mobilize to the extreme for this reform which we're pushing: Back to Glass-Steagall! The Glass-Steagall reform will crash the British system. When we have crashed the British system, by re-establishing the Glass-Steagall, by doing that we're going to create a situation where the British will no longer be able to impose these things.

If you go into Germany now, and you try to find a solution which can be worked out from inside Germany per se, you're not going to succeed. You have to have a global factor. This is a global empire we're dealing with. The British Empire *is a global empire!* We are the only nation which is capable at this point, of destroying that global empire!

We require, of course, cooperation with China, which under the right conditions, we will get. Under the right conditions, we'll get Russia's cooperation, and other nations. We can have cooperation from—well, I could name Iran, for example. These countries are looking for cooperation with the United States. And we're not giving it to them.

If we push this—which admittedly, Obama will fight to the death—if we do that, we can break this up! You have to think strategically, not in terms of a specific medicine for a specific symptom. You have to get to the thrust of the disease itself.

The way to do that is go with this Glass-Steagall reform, now! Push it through, ruthlessly.

And on these other cases she mentioned, that if we do it, we can win. The potential is there. But we have to do it. We have to insist that *everybody* goes and supports this. As far as we're concerned, *every patriotic American will support this Glass-Steagall reform*. If they don't do it, if they're not full-bent on doing it, then they're not really patriots. Because we need this strategically, to save the United States! We need this to save the world. If we are *saved* by this action, we will save the world. As poor and miserable as we are, as a factor in world history, when the other side is much poorer than we are, in terms of resources and capability, we can win. So, let's go out there and *win*. And beat these bastards.

Why Not Crash Wall Street?

Freeman: We have a number of questions that have come in, from both Capitol Hill and from a couple of

the economic policy think-tanks in Washington, on the question of the Federal Reserve. And what they all refer to, is the fact that, certainly the move to reinstitute a Glass-Steagall framework, coupled with another resolution, which is aimed at controlling the derivatives trade, would fix a lot of what is wrong, and put us in a position to proceed with a real economic recovery.

But they all raise one very specific question, and that is the question of how to deal with the Federal Reserve. And most specifically, what two individuals—one, a magazine editor, and the other, a member of the Senate professional staff that's trying to deal with this—ask the same thing. They say that during the course of the meltdown last year, the Fed basically acquired about, by their estimate, \$2.3 trillion in what are called “assets,” which the Fed would very much like to get rid of. They say the Fed wants to get all of this junk off of its balance sheet, and return to the situation in which it has no more than about \$1 trillion in such quote/unquote “assets.”

My question to you is, can the Fed unload all of this, without crashing Wall Street again?

LaRouche: Why not crash Wall Street? We don't need it! We never needed it.

There's a very specific thing that we must do, however. The Federal Reserve System is going to prove to be bankrupt. Geithner has done his job. It's now bankrupt. And so, what we're going to have to do: How are we going to bail out the Federal Reserve System, which is no longer God?

What we're going to have to do, is absorb the Federal Reserve System into a Third National Bank of the United States. A Hamiltonian National Bank. Get this garbage in there—we'll sort it out there.

The key thing is, by cutting and slashing and destroying the mass of fraudulent claims in the name of the U.S. dollar, we free the Federal government, under a Glass-Steagall standard, *to utter credit for productive purposes*, and to save the nation. Once we have done that, against a British system which is not worth living—it's a species that should been extinct a long time ago, even before it was created—and we beat that system, we are now going to be in a tough situation, but a manageable one.

By the way, one thing I'll comment on this, that came up in an earlier discussion here. Why is it—this is very serious, that's why I mention it now: Why is it that many otherwise disreputable entities of the financial community, are now coming over to Glass-Steagall?

The very same organizations which have been deadily opposed to it, just a few weeks ago—why are they coming around? Against what seems to be their bestial instinct?

What they're reacting to is the knowledge that the entire system is going down, the world system is going down. And what happened on Thursday is an expression of that. Since they know that, they are faced with a situation, which commands them to seem to become *respectable*. They, of all people, the least to be suspected, have now come around, because they're fairly well informed: They're informed *the British system is coming down*.

Therefore, they know that, they, too, are going into the graveyard, unless they get a safe distance from the collapse of the British system. *They know the British system, the European system, is coming down! That the Greek bailout process was the trigger that caused the failure of the entire British system, which is coming on then, already.*

So now, anybody in the United States who is not an idiot, or an outright ignoramus, wants to line up as a support for the patriotic factions of the United States, against the British Empire. We do not want to die with the British Empire! Therefore, we suddenly become “patriots.” They, of all people, suddenly become honest men and patriots. “Honest John, the Patriot,”

So, that's what the issue is. They're joining the cause which they see as the winning cause, and they're being *told* it's the winning cause! That's what's lining them up.

They're on our side. Isn't that an embarrassment for us?

Dynamics and the Parmenides Paradox

Freeman: This question comes from someone you will recognize. He is a political consultant, and he says: “Lyn, as you know, I'm a Democrat, although I've certainly worked for both Democrats and Republicans. Although what I see now going on in Washington, is something which I find to be really very interesting, and I'd like you to comment on it.

“As you know, one of the things that Barack Obama promised during the Presidential campaign, is that he would restore bipartisanship to Washington. This may be the only promise that Barack Obama will keep. And I raise this specifically in relation to what is currently going on, in the arena of financial reform. Because what we are seeing, is the coming together, in fact, of Demo-

crats and Republicans, who, in the past, have not had all that much in common, except their opposition to Wall Street. We see this certainly in the Cantwell-McCain amendment. We also see it in the efforts by [GOP Senator] Dick Shelby and some Democrats to try to pull together (he notes Shelby used to be a Democrat) some kind of control mechanism for the derivatives monstrosity.

“But, in fact, we saw agreement between unusual and unlikely layers during the course of the fight around health care.

“It seems to me that what is going on right now, is far more significant than simple bipartisan cooperation, but in fact, may represent a whole new direction in constituent politics in the United States, although I’m not sure about that. And I was wondering if you would comment on it?”

LaRouche: This is a nice technical question, of the type I specialize in.

The way that mass behavior is organized, was identified by a famous poet, Percy Bysshe Shelley, and especially emphasized in the latter paragraphs of his *In Defence of Poetry*. And what Shelley identified as a principle, is the same principle which was brought back into European knowledge, in the 1690s, by Gottfried Leibniz: the term “dynamics.”

Now, the usual way the term dynamics is used today, is used by stupid people who don’t know any better. It’s used as a synonym for percussive, or something. Now, dynamics simply means the same thing, as Leibniz said, the same term as the Classical Greek concept of *dynamis*—the Pythagorean concept! That’s what it means.

This is a little bit delicate and complicated for understanding in the short term. But there are two aspects to what we call human thinking, as distinct from animal thinking—and also liberals. But human thinking operates on one level, as you might call the brain level, an extended, reflexive view of the brain, as the center of a nervous-system complex, with all the other things that go with nerves, in terms of making this function, including enzymes, and all these things.

But you have in humanity, something that is very little known, which is properly called creativity, which has nothing to do with what most people call creativity. Creativity is telling lies, to most people. “I got caught and I had to give an answer. And I lied, I got by with it. I fooled the judge, I got off the case.” You know, that’s called “creativity”—right?

But what it significantly means, is, that the human

mind—our conception of ourself, as a physical thing—is not entirely real. It’s functionally reliable, up to a certain point, but it doesn’t explain everything. For example, our sense organs do not show us reality. Our sense organs are like the scientific instruments we develop for experimental monitoring. We look for a certain factor, which can be detected, and we use a combination of such factors of detection, as a way of trying to understand what is happening out there.

In other words, sense perception never shows you the object of the cause. It shows you an effect of the cause, or a set of effects.

Now, there are two ways that the human mind tries to cope with this. One is from the brain’s standpoint. You take what the whole nervous system represents in terms of the brain-centered function, and what you have is a complex of reflexive, or shall we say, sense perceptions which look at each other. And from this you get a sense of personal identity. In other words, an integration of these experiences into you, as your sense of what your identity is, as opposed to something outside you. And when you say “I,” you often mean that.

Now, when you get into a creative mental process, you mean something different. Mind now operates on a higher level. It’s *not* subordinated to the idea of sense perception. *This is where creativity, actual human creativity occurs.* And people who are specifically creative, that is, their personality is a distinctively creative personality: All human beings can tend to be creative, but you have also the phenomenon of the creative personality, which looks at the object that the brain sees, or what you see with the brain, and looks down at it. They compare different kinds of world systems together, and you have a sense of what the human mind can be, the creative mind. And this is very poorly developed in society today. It’s relatively rare: You have some people you call sort of freaks, who really get onto this quicker than others. But generally, people in society today are not conditioned to be creative. They’re conditioned to call many things creative, *except creativity*, which they don’t even know exists.

But some of us do know what creativity is, and it’s on this level that you experience the kind of dynamics that Leibniz referred to in the 1690s, and that Shelley referred to in the early part of the 19th Century, in the *A Defence of Poetry*. That the mind, the true mind, which does exist, is not located in the sense of a brain function; it’s a higher order function, because the brain itself is a sense object. So there is this higher function.

Now, you are part of a process, a social process which is society, or sections of society. And you find that there are certain impulses which are changeable, which take over as moods of a population, or seemingly as moods, as Shelley defines that in the closing paragraphs of his *A Defence of Poetry*. This is sometimes called the “mass-strike phenomenon,” as by Rosa Luxemburg: There is a mood in the population under certain conditions, where the population seems to perceive something and be controlled by something that they themselves do not clearly understand.

But sometimes the greatest poets, the greatest musicians, for example, the greatest musical composers, the greatest scientists, a person like Albert Einstein, have this quality of creativity which is not commonplace, as an experience to most people, because they have not developed that capacity. It’s there in them. It’s a potential for all human beings. But it expresses itself even to people who can’t detect it as a phenomenon. They experience it. And this is what Shelley refers to, as *mass movements*, the mystery of mass movements.

What has happened in the United States recently, is a change in dynamics, using dynamics in the sense of Shelley’s article, and the definition supplied by Leibniz. And the Classical Greek conception, which is expressed by the famous dialogue of Plato on this thing, the *Parmenides* dialogue. The *Parmenides* dialogue is a typification of the stupidity, relative stupidity that most people experience. They can not make the connection among things. Whereas, what Plato was saying, “Look at all these silly people, like Parmenides, and you can describe one thing after another, they never get the point. And yet, they are affected by that which they do not understand!” And that’s the way society works.

What has happened right now, in the past two weeks, and observed within Germany, and observed within the United States, is a change in political dynamics, of which I warned some of you back in August of last year: with a phenomenon of dynamics shown by the protests against the Administration of Obama, by people mass

‘A Defence of Poetry’

From the essay by Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822):

[W]e live among such philosophers and poets as surpass beyond comparison any who have appeared since the last national struggle for civil and religious liberty. The most unfailing herald, companion, and follower of the awakening of a great people to work a beneficial change in opinion or institution, is poetry. At such periods, there is an accumulation of the power of communicating and receiving profound and impassioned conceptions respecting man and nature. The persons in whom this power resides, may often, as far as regards many portions of their nature, have little apparent correspondence with that spirit of good of which they are the ministers. But even whilst they deny and abjure, they are yet compelled to serve, the power which is seated upon the throne of their own soul. It is impossible to read the compositions of the most celebrated writers of the present day without being startled with the electric life which burns within their words. They measure the circumference and sound the depths of human nature with a comprehensive and all-penetrating spirit, and they are themselves perhaps the most sincerely astonished at its manifestations: for it is less their spirit than the spirit of the age. Poets are the hierophants of an unapprehended inspiration; the mirrors of the gigantic shadows which futurity casts upon the present; the words which express what they understand not; the trumpets which sing to battle, and feel not what they inspire; the influence which is moved not, but moves. Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world.



protesting against their own representatives. Dynamics! What has happened in the past two weeks has been a shift in dynamics. The thing that controls the shape of thinking of people, a control which is exerted without their understanding what has happened to them, their world outlook, the so-called *Weltanschauung*, has suddenly changed in character.

And thus you have a *mass movement*, for what? *For the Glass-Steagall reform!* The Glass-Steagall princi-

ple, has suddenly gripped the population, in Germany in the past two weeks, and *in the United States in the past two weeks*. It's an international phenomenon of response and reaction—to what? A perception that the whole damned world is doomed to catastrophe, unless we do something different. The perception that you have to escape the fire in the forest, the forest fire, which is trying to envelop you. And you have a smell, as an animal does, in the air, that the forest fire is coming. The animals start running before they even experience the fire—the sense of it. Or the sense of an earthquake when it's begun, and your normal approach doesn't appreciate it, but you have a sense there's something. And you later identify that you felt the oncoming of the earthquake before you had a signal of any perceptual significant degree first.

The most important thing about human beings, in understanding mass behavior of human beings, is this concept of dynamics, that works in this way, and it works as Plato understood and showed, by what he had to say about poor, old stupid Parmenides, which he demonstrated in that way. So, it's the inverse of the Parmenides principle. It's the fact that Plato understood it, that he could laugh at Parmenides, as a ridiculous character.

And what's happened then, is that a change in the mood of the population has occurred, internationally, at least in Europe and the United States, simultaneously, *within the past two weeks*. It's a verification of Plato's opinion about the subject of the Parmenides paradox.

That's what's happened. Isn't it wonderful?

A Strange Kind of Instinct

Freeman: A number of people have sent in questions, and this includes some institutional people here in Washington; but it's also a question we've gotten from a number of LPAC members around the country, who say that, while in fact, there are obvious things that have to be done to remedy the current crisis, and many of these are things that we are well on the way to doing, what they are asking you to comment on, is what they perceive as a persistent problem. And one questioner, in particular, says:

"I talk to people all the time, who now are opposed to derivatives trading, they are opposed to the deregulation craze, but the fact is, that 10 or 15 years ago, those same people supported it, as long as it was making money for them. I'm not sure," the questioner asks, "if they've really experienced a shift in their understand-

ing of the problem, or if they're just responding out of self-interest. My question is, does it make a difference? And if it does, how do we change the way people think?"

LaRouche: The answer is the same I just gave on the Parmenides question. There is a faculty in mankind to receive, and Shelley emphasized, "to impart and receive"—there is a capacity in man to impart and receive, which often, in ordinary people, far exceeds their insight into what is happening. But they sense it, and they respond to it. It's as if it were a different—as if there was no ear to hear: They hear as if there were no ear to hear. And the mind functions that way.

And when you're dealing with mass behavior—this is, in the case of movements in music, in art, these kinds of things correspond to mass behavior, which affects the human being through an organ which can not be identified by indexing sense perception. You think, in art, for example, you suspect and you feel what the reasons are why you react in a certain way to art and its performance. But you never, very rarely, unless you are attuned to thinking in that way, you never really see that yourself.

For example, the best psychoanalysts, and there used to be a few, will function that way. They will see it, they will act on what's called "insight," as the term insight was used by Wolfgang Köhler, the student of Max Planck. That's the way it works.

So, you have two levels which are very important to understand. The function of art lies in this. Art, Classical art—other kind of art is crap—Classical art, which has been perfected as Classical artistic composition, as in Classical music, or the great Classical paintings, or some of the principles of architecture, which are both physically efficient, and also have other functions which are more subtle, but nonetheless real.

This is where it lies. And this is what of course, my whole devotion is in general in practice: is to get people to develop in themselves, a perfectly accessible sensibility, which generally starts with children. Some children tend to this kind of insight. But it's an organ which the human being has; it's not the ear, it's not the eyes, it's not the feel of touch, but it's there. And it's something which will be explained when we understand better one day, why our sense impressions are not reality, but only the shadows cast by reality.

And yet, the human mind, which has a higher function than we can attribute to the nerve system, is capable of feeling and communicating these kinds of ideas,



Wikimedia Commons

The essence of Classical art, whether painting, music, or drama, is not sense perception, but creative insight. Leonardo da Vinci's "Portrait of a Musician" (1490) beautifully evokes that intangible quality.

for which there is no physical, measurable account, and yet, some of us can identify. It's what I operate on; I depend upon this. I depend upon this for indications of what direction in which to look for answers, and even for the names of problems. And if you don't have this capacity, you can not be an effective physical scientist, for example, not an effective one.

You have to go by what seems to be a strange kind of instinct. It's never fixed. It's always affected by your experience in your development. It's affected by the environment in which you are living, the social environment and so forth. But there's a certain point, at which you get not a faculty like an organ, but a resonance. You sense a resonance. This is exactly what the greatest poets, and the greatest composers have always understood. And the greatest painters.

You talk about insight, and the term "insight" is used very crudely often. But insight is the most important

aspect of human relations. The ability to, as I say: The best psychoanalysts always have insight, otherwise, they're no damned good anyway, without it. Without insight, they can not smell, what they can not see, or touch, or hear; they're no damned good. Because the practice of psychoanalysis depends upon insight into what is otherwise inaccessible.

You then turn around and see if you can confirm that. Can you confirm it? And you don't say it's true, until you can confirm it. But the important thing, is the access to the act of *insight*, which then leads you, to know what kinds of evidence you need to test, to determine, whether this is a ghost, or a fantasy, or not. And that's the thing.

And our young people, because we're stimulating them in this thing, in this way about these questions—especially because we're combining the musical education, Classical drama, in this significant degree, physical science, and the different aspects, all at the same time, so that our recruits in LPAC, are generally getting the cross-effect of these different kinds of experience, which transcend any particular kind of experience.

The average person who doesn't understand science, thinks that science is mathematics. The person who does understand science, who demonstrates that by being creative, demonstrates insight. The function of experiment, of physical experiment, is to demonstrate that the insight is valid. By experiences of insight, and testing and maturing, and the use of insight like any other organ, like any other sense organ, you come to know that your sense organ, this kind of sense organ, is reliable. You don't know it's perfect, you could still be fooled, but you now understand its nature, how it works.

And our young people, because we're giving them so much intensity, a cross-fertilization of that type, they tend to be more sensible of this kind of problem. When they're going from choral work, musical rehearsal in one time, poetry and drama another time, physical science at another time, and so forth. The tendency for evoking insight, and the kinds of young people who are able to stay with our organization, except as a short fluke, like a flirtation or something, are people who have that tendency toward insight, which is associated with this kind of phenomenon.

But this is general in society, and it is a factor which controls mass behavior, even when the people who are being controlled don't know what's happening to them. And it's exactly what Shelley describes in those last paragraphs of his *A Defence of Poetry*.

Bankrupt BP!

You don't have to be an environmentalist to be sickened by what is happening to that common patrimony of mankind, called the ocean, as a result of the criminal negligence of the British Petroleum Company (BP). As a result of short-sighted behavior, aimed at profiting themselves, no matter what the consequences, this British company is now threatening not only the marine life of the Gulf of Mexico, and the livelihood of those who live from the fruits of that Gulf, but also the health of wide swaths of the Atlantic Ocean, potentially all the way to Western Europe.

Lyndon LaRouche blasted BP in a statement issued May 17, charging the company with "unconscionable reckless behavior in the case of the recent Gulf of Mexico oil rig disaster. They should be banned from any further dealings in the Gulf of Mexico," LaRouche said.

On May 18, as news surfaced that the oil slick was beginning to reach the area of the Florida Keys, he escalated: "We should expropriate BP," said LaRouche. The company and its owners should pay the ultimate price for the damage which they have inflicted by their unconscionable practices.

The criminality of BP reflects the company's past as an arm of the British Empire, specifically its beginnings as the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in 1909. As an imperial agent, the oil company was the instrument of brutal oppression in typical British imperial fashion, including its utter lack of concern for the "locals." The lives of the "wogs" were not worth too much expense, in their view.

BP has been convicted of serious environmental crimes three times in the United States. The most devastating was the 2005 explosion at a Houston BP refinery, which resulted in the deaths

of 15 workers, and the injury of many more. The cause of the accident was widely attributed to cuts in maintenance and safety expenditures, which had been ordered from London headquarters.

In the case of the Gulf disaster, which is called Deepwater Horizon, there is evidence of the same kind of criminal negligence. Having chosen to dig an oil well deep into the ocean floor, BP knew it was pushing the limits of technology, and working in an inherently dangerous situation. Yet, the standard means of providing protection against an explosion of the well, the so-called blowout protector, did not function when the accident occurred. It turns out, according to a survivor, who was interviewed on "60 Minutes," that the protector was known to have been damaged a few weeks before—but the damage was ignored.

Even worse, according to this same survivor, a BP representative had intervened during the hours before the attempt to close the well—which led to the explosion—to insist that a critical safety measure not be employed. It was a question of time—and money—for BP.

The cost of BP's decisions has already been quite high—for the country, BP's employees, and for the Gulf. Eleven men died in the explosion, fishing has been curtailed and heavily damaged in the Gulf, and the oil is spreading. It is estimated that 5,000 barrels a day have spewed from the well, with only a recent minor improvement, which allegedly reduces that flow to 3,000.

Instead of this form of "extreme drilling," we should be using safe, and potentially abundant nuclear power. Now, having undertaken such a venture, BP holds *full* responsibility. We should make them pay in full. It will bankrupt them, and so be it.

See LaRouche on Cable TV

INTERNET

- BCAT.TV/BCAT Click BCAT-2 4th Fri: 10 am (Eastern Time)
- LAROUCHEPUB.COM Click *LaRouche's Writings*. (Avail. 24/7)
- LA36.ORG Click on The LaRouche Connection. Select desired show.
- MNN.ORG Click *Watch Ch.57* Fri: 2:30 a.m. (Eastern Time)
- QUOTE-UNQUOTE.COM Click on Ch.27. Tue. 6 pm (Mtn.)
- SCAN-TV.ORG Click *Scan on the Web (Pacific Time)*. Ch.23: Wed. 7 am Ch.77: Mon. 11 am
- WUWF.ORG Click *Watch WUWF-TV*. Last Mon 4:30-5 pm (Eastern)

INTERNATIONAL

THE PHILIPPINES

- MANILA Ch.3: Tue 9:30 pm

ALABAMA

- UNIONTOWN GY Ch.2: Wed, Thu, Fri: 6 am

ALASKA

- ANCHORAGE GCI Ch.12: Thu 10 pm

CALIFORNIA

- CONTRA COSTA CC Ch.26: 2nd Tue 7 pm
- COSTA MESA TW Ch.35: Thu 5:30 pm
- LANCASTER/PALMDALE TW Ch.36: Sun 1 pm
- ORANGE COUNTY TW Ch.95/97/98: Mon 3 pm
- SAN FRANCISCO CC Ch.29: 2nd & 4th Sat 9 pm

COLORADO

- DENVER CC Ch.56 Sun 10 am

CONNECTICUT

- GROTON CC Ch.12: Mon 5 pm
- NEW HAVEN CC Ch.27: Mon & Wed: 6 am; Sat: 6 pm
- NEWTOWN CH Ch.21: Mon 12:30 pm; Tue: 6 pm
- NORWICH CC Ch.14: Tue 8 pm
- SEYMOUR CC Ch.10: Tue 10 pm

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- WASHINGTON CC Ch.95 & RCN Ch.10: Irregular

FLORIDA

- ESCAMBIA COUNTY CX Ch.4: Last Sat 4:30 pm

ILLINOIS

- CHICAGO CC./RCN/WOW Ch.21: Irregular
- PEORIA COUNTY IN Ch.22: Sun 7:30 pm
- QUAD CITIES MC Ch.19: Thu 11 pm
- ROCKFORD CC Ch.17 Wed 9 pm

IOWA

- QUAD CITIES MC Ch.19: Thu 11 pm

KENTUCKY

- BOONE/KENTON COUNTIES IN Ch.21: Sun & Tue: Midnight
- JEFFERSON COUNTY IN Ch.98: Fri 2-2:30 pm

LOUISIANA

- ORLEANS PARISH CX Ch.78: Sun 11 pm; Mon 5 pm; Tue 4 pm; Thu 12:30 pm; Fri 12:30 am

MAINE

- PORTLAND TW Ch.2: Tue 10 pm; Thu 1 am; Sat Noon

MARYLAND

- ANNE ARUNDEL CC Ch.99; FIOS Ch.42: Tue & Thu: 10 am; Fri & Sat: midnight
- P.G. COUNTY CC Ch.76 & FIOS Ch.42: Mon 10:30 pm, Thu 11:30 am

MASSACHUSETTS

- CAMBRIDGE CC Ch.10: Tue 2:30 pm; Fri 10:30 am
- FRANKLIN COUNTY (NE) CC Ch.17: Sun 8 pm; Wed 9 pm; Sat 4 pm
- GREAT FALLS CC Ch.17: Irregular
- QUINCY CC Ch.8: Pop-ins.
- WALPOLE CC Ch.8: Tue 1 pm

MICHIGAN

- BYRON CENTER CC Ch.25: Mon 1 & 6 pm
- KENT COUNTY CC Ch.25: Mon 6:30 am
- KENT COUNTY (South) CC Ch.25: Wed 9:30 am
- LAKE ORION CC Ch.10: Irregular
- LANSING CC Ch.16: Fri Noon
- LIVONIA BH Ch.12: Thu 3 pm
- MT. PLEASANT CH Ch.3: Tue 7 am
- SHELBY TWP CC Ch.20, WOW Ch.18, UV Ch.99: Mon 11 pm
- WAYNE COUNTY CC Ch.16/18: Mon 6-8 pm

MINNESOTA

- ALBANY AMTC Ch.13: Tue & Thu: 7:30 pm
- CAMBRIDGE US Ch.10: Wed 6 pm
- COLD SPRING US Ch. 10: Wed 6 pm
- COLUMBIA HEIGHTS CC Ch.15: Tue 9 pm
- DULUTH CH Ch.16: Irregular. Ch.29: Wed Midnight; Fri 1 pm
- MARSHALL Knology Ch.67: & CH Ch.35/8: Sat. 8:30 am
- MINNEAPOLIS CC Ch.16: Tue 11 pm
- MINNEAPOLIS (N. Burbs) CC Ch.15: Thu 11 am & 6 pm
- NEW ULM CC Ch.14 & NUT Ch.3: Sun 6 am, Tue 9 pm
- PROCTOR MC Ch.7: Tue after 5 pm.
- ST. CLOUD CH Ch.12: Mon 5 pm
- ST. CROIX VALLEY CC Ch.14: Thu 1 & 7 pm; Fri 9 am
- ST. PAUL CC Ch.15: Wed 9:30 pm
- ST.PUAL (N.Burbs) CC Ch.21: Mon 7 pm, Tue 3 am & 11 am.

- ST. PAUL (S&W Burbs) CC Ch.15: Mon, Wed, Fri 9 am
- SAULK CENTRE SCTV Ch.19: Sat 5 pm
- WASHINGTON COUNTY (South) CC Ch.14: Thu 8 pm

NEVADA

- BOULDER CITY CH Ch.2: 2x/day: am & pm
- WASHOE COUNTY CH Ch.16: Thu 9 pm

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- CHESTERFIELD CC Ch.8: Wed 8 pm
- MANCHESTER CC Ch.23: Thu 4:30 pm

NEW JERSEY

- BERGEN CTY TW Ch.572: Mon & Thu 11 am; Wed & Fri 10:30 pm
- MERCER COUNTY CC Trenton Ch.26: Irregular
- WINDSORS Ch.27: Irregular
- MONTVALE/MAHWAH CV Ch.76: Mon 5 pm
- PISCATAWAY FIOS TV Ch.40, CV Ch.15: Thu 11:30 pm
- UNION CC Ch.26: Irregular

NEW MEXICO

- BERNALILLO COUNTY CC Ch.27: Tue 2 pm
- LOS ALAMOS CC Ch.8: Wed 10 pm
- SANTA FE CC Ch.16: Thu 9 pm; Sat 6:30 pm
- SILVER CITY CC Ch.17: Daily 8-10 pm
- TAOS CC Ch.2: Sat: 10 pm

NEW YORK

- ALBANY TW Ch.18: Wed 5 pm.
- BETHLEHEM TW Ch.18: Tue 6 am
- BRONX CV Ch.70: Wed 7:30 am
- BROOKLYN 4th Friday: CV Ch.67: 10-10:30 am TW Ch.34: 10-10:30 am RCN Ch.82:10-10:30 am FIOS Ch.42:10-10:30 am
- BUFFALO TW Ch.20: Wed & Fri 10:30-11pm
- CHEMUNG/STEBEN TW Ch.1/99: Tue 7:30 pm
- ERIE COUNTY TW Ch.20: Thu 10:35 pm
- IRONDEQUOIT TW Ch.15: Sun 10 am
- JEFFERSON/LEWIS COUNTIES TW Ch.99: Irregular
- MANHATTAN TW, RCN Ch.57/85, Verizon FIOS-TV Ch.35: Fri 2:30 am
- ONEIDA COUNTY TW Ch.99: Thu 8 or 9 pm
- PENFIELD TW Ch.15: Sun & Tue
- QUEENS: 4th Sat monthly 2 pm TW Ch.56, RCN Ch.85, Verizon FIOS-TV Ch.36
- QUEENSBURY TW Ch.18: Mon 7 pm
- ROCHESTER TW Ch.15: Irregular
- ROCKLAND CV Ch.76: Mon 6 pm

- SCHENECTADY TW Ch.16: Fri 1 pm; Sat 1:30 am
- STATEN ISLAND TW Ch.35: Tue 8:30 am & Midnight
- TRI-LAKES TW Ch.2: Sun 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
- WEBSTER TW Ch.12: Wed 9 pm
- WEST SENECA TW Ch.20: Thu 10:30 pm

NORTH CAROLINA

- HICKORY CH Ch.6: Tue 10 pm
- MECKLENBURG COUNTY TW Ch.22: Fri 12:30 am

OHIO

- AMHERST TW Ch.95: Daily Noon & 2 pm
- OBERLIN Cable Co-Op Ch.9: Thu 8 pm

PENNSYLVANIA

- PITTSBURGH CC Ch.21: Irregular

RHODE ISLAND

- BRISTOL, BARRINGTON, WARREN Full Channel Ch.49: Tue: 10 am
- EAST PROVIDENCE CX Ch.18; FIOS Ch.24: Tue: 6 pm
- STATEWIDE RI INTERCONNECT CX Ch.13; FIOS Ch.32 Tue 10 am

TEXAS

- HOUSTON CC Ch.17 & TV Max Ch.95: Wed 5:30 pm; Sat 9 am
- KINGWOOD CB Ch.98: Wed 5:30 pm; Sat 9 am

VERMONT

- BRATTLEBORO CC & SVC Ch.8: Mon 6 pm, Tue 4:30 pm, Wed 8 pm
- GREATER FALLS CC Ch.10: Mon/Wed/Fri 1 pm

VIRGINIA

- ALBEMARLE COUNTY CC Ch.13: Sun 4 am; Fri 3 pm
- ARLINGTON CC Ch.69 & FIOS Ch.38: Tue 9 am
- CHESTERFIELD COUNTY CC Ch.17; FIOS Ch.27: Mon 1 pm
- FAIRFAX CX & FIOS Ch.10: 1st & 2nd Wed 1 pm; Fri 10 am; Sun 4 am. FIOS Ch.41: Wed 6 pm
- LOUDOUN COUNTY CC Ch.98 & FIOS Ch.41: Wed 6 pm
- ROANOKE COUNTY CX Ch.78: Tue 7 pm; Thu 2 pm

WASHINGTON

- KING COUNTY CC Ch.77: Mon Noon BS Ch.23: Mon Noon
- TRI CITIES CH Ch.13/99: Mon 7 pm; Thu 9 pm

WISCONSIN

- MARATHON COUNTY CH Ch.98: Thu 9:30 pm; Fri Noon
- MUSKEGO TW Ch.14: Sun 7 am, Mon & Thu: 5:30 pm
- SUPERIOR CH & MC Ch.7: Tue after 5 pm.

WYOMING

- GILLETTE BR Ch.31: Tue 7

MSO Codes: AS=Astound; BD=Beld; BR=Bresnan; BH=BrightHouse; BS = Broadstripe; CV=Cablevision; CB=Cebridge; CH=Charter; CC=Comcast; CX=Cox; GY=Galaxy; IN=Insight; MC=MediaCom; NUT=New Ulm Telecom; SVC=Southern Vermont Cable; TW=TimeWarner; US=US Cable; UV=AT&T U-Verse; FIOS=Verizon FIOS-TV.

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