

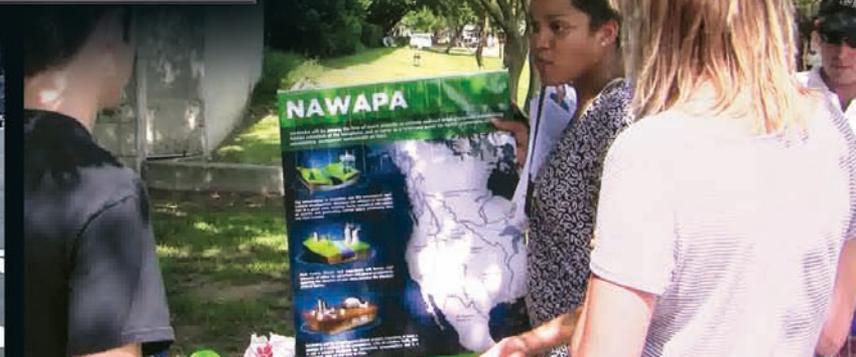
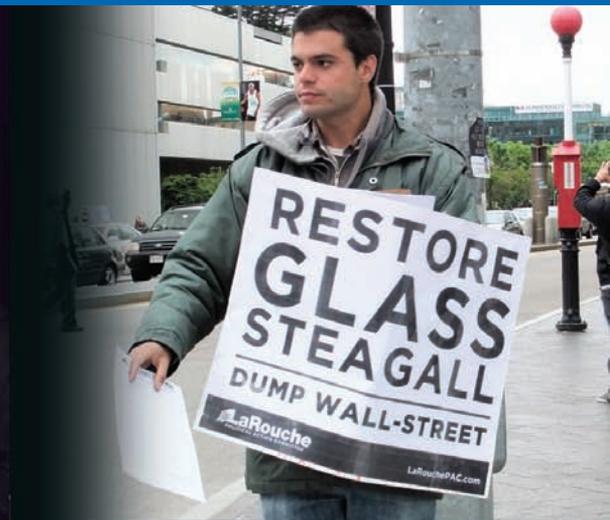
EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

September 17, 2010 Vol. 37 No. 36 www.larouche.com \$10.00

LaRouche's Birthday: What Is There To Celebrate, Now?
Inter-Alpha: Nation-Killers for Imperial Genocide
The Rachel Brown-Barney Frank Debate

Rachel Brown Fires 'Shot Heard 'Round the World'



LaRouche's Plan To End the Depression And Create 3-4 Million New Jobs

NAWAPA

We are now on the edge of the post-Obama era, in which it becomes possible for mankind to orchestrate an upshift in Biospheric development, starting with the NAWAPA program to re-engineer the entire Northwest water system, from Alaska down to Mexico.

LYNDON LAROUCHE— LEARN FROM NAWAPA: MIND OR BODY?

Man's power to exist lies not in the things which exist, but in the process through which things, and mortal human lives, come and go, in the domain of the immortality of each soul of a very special species, mankind. . . .

NAWAPA could not be killed, because it was the immortal feat on which man's future presently depends.

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

EIR

Executive Intelligence Review
August 20, 2010 Vol. 37 No. 32 www.larouchepub.com \$10.00

Wall Street Is Dead! Please Don't Be Silly!
Renewed Warnings of Israeli Attack on Iran
LaRouche: Fire Obama, the Failed Personality, Now

**Learn from NAWAPA:
Mind or Body?**



SUBSCRIBE TO EIR ONLINE

www.larouchepub.com/eiw

1-800-278-3135

See back cover for subscription rates

Founder and Contributing Editor:

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Editorial Board: Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.,

Antony Papert, Gerald Rose, Dennis Small,

Edward Spannaus, Nancy Spannaus, Jeffrey

Steinberg, William Wertz

Editor: Nancy Spannaus

Managing Editors: Bonnie James, Susan Welsh

Science Editor: Marjorie Mazel Hecht

Technology Editor: Marsha Freeman

Book Editor: Katherine Notley

Graphics Editor: Alan Yue

Photo Editor: Stuart Lewis

Circulation Manager: Stanley Ezrol

INTELLIGENCE DIRECTORS

Counterintelligence: Jeffrey Steinberg, Michele Steinberg

Economics: John Hoefle, Marcia Merry Baker, Paul Gallagher

History: Anton Chaitkin

Ibero-America: Dennis Small

Law: Edward Spannaus

Russia and Eastern Europe: Rachel Douglas

United States: Debra Freeman

INTERNATIONAL BUREAUS

Bogotá: Javier Almarío

Berlin: Rainer Apel

Copenhagen: Tom Gillesberg

Houston: Harley Schlanger

Lima: Sara Madueño

Melbourne: Robert Barwick

Mexico City: Rubén Cota Meza

New Delhi: Ramtanu Maitra

Paris: Christine Bierre

Stockholm: Hussein Askary

United Nations, N.Y.C.: Leni Rubinstein

Washington, D.C.: William Jones

Wiesbaden: Göran Haglund

ON THE WEB

e-mail: eirns@larouchepub.com

www.larouchepub.com

www.larouchepub.com/eiw

Webmaster: John Sigerson

Assistant Webmaster: George Hollis

Editor, Arabic-language edition: Hussein Askary

EIR (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues), by EIR News Service, Inc., 709-A 8th St. SE, Washington, D.C. 20003. (703) 777-9451

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

Copyright: ©2010 EIR News Service. All rights reserved. Reproduction in whole or in part without permission strictly prohibited.

Canada Post Publication Sales Agreement #40683579

Postmaster: Send all address changes to EIR, P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

EIR

From the Managing Editor

As we go to press, voters in Massachusetts' 4th Congressional District are turning out for the primary election in which LaRouche Democrat Rachel Brown is facing off for the Democratic nomination against longtime incumbent Rep. Barney "Bailout" Frank, the chairman of the House Financial Services Committee. Whatever the results at the polls, the intervention made by Brown's campaign, and notably, the debate between the candidates which we publish in full, constitute "a shot heard 'round the world," as Harley Schlanger writes. I highly recommend that you watch the video of the debate, since the contrast between the sharp, morally focussed young woman and the babbling old hack who is backed by Wall Street and the Boston "Vault," comes through so clearly (<http://www.larouchepac.com/node/15728>).

LaRouche's *Feature* contribution, on the occasion of his 88th birthday, situates the political fight in the long sweep of history, both past and future. "I have selected this occasion," he writes, "that of my prospectively imminent birthday, as the timely opportunity in a moment of great world-wide crisis, to report to you on why I am so confident, personally, in stating here my present knowledge of that happier prospect for humanity which I foresee as within reach of those several generations of humanity which we might hope would shape the direction of leading efforts during the remainder of this presently still young century."

He elaborates on two of the principal themes of Rachel Brown's campaign: the colonization of Mars and the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA)—both of which ridiculous Barney tried to ridicule as "unreal" and "wacky." In fact, LaRouche explains, these are the types of programs which define "the future of the human species within this neck of the universe at large."

In *Economics*, John Hoefle provides an in-depth analysis of the Inter-Alpha Group, the instrument of corporatist fascism created in 1971 by Jacob Rothschild, which has emerged as the leading instrument of the bankers' globalization policy to destroy nations.

Looking to Eurasia, Rachel Douglas reports on very promising moves to consolidate a high-technology infrastructure-building policy. The only thing missing is U.S. participation!

Also, be sure to see our *Science* section for the LaRouchePAC "Base-ment Team's" lively and clearly written "Defense of Chlorophyll."

Finally, Don't miss LaRouche's next webcast, Friday, Sept. 24, 1 p.m. Eastern Time.



Cover This Week

Rachel Brown challenges Bailout Barney for his seat in Congress



LPAC/Alan Yue

4 Rachel Brown Fires ‘Shot Heard ’Round the World’

LaRouche Democrat Rachel Brown, running for the Democratic nomination for Congress in Massachusetts, against incumbent Rep. Barney Frank, confidently demolished the sophisticated, blustering Barney, in a Sept. 7 TV debate, rattling both Frank and his Wall Street and Boston Vault controllers. Brown contrasted the LaRouche Plan for rebuilding the U.S. and world economies, with Bailout Barney’s toadying for the banks.

6 Documentation: The Brown-Frank Debate

The complete transcript of the historic debate between Rachel Brown and Barney Frank, aired live from the studio of New-TV, in Newton, Mass. Sept. 7.

19 State Street Bank: No ‘Razzle-Dazzle’?

Economics

24 The Inter-Alpha Group: Nation-Killers for Imperial Genocide

The Inter-Alpha Group of Banks was formed for the explicit purpose of destroying not only the existence, but the very concept, of national sovereignty—with the United States as its primary target—as a way of permanently reducing the population of the planet. At the center of this spider-web of international banks is the Venetian-style manipulator, Lord Jacob Rothschild, who is virtually a member of the British royal family.

Feature

33 An Up-and-Coming September 8th Birthday: What Is There To Celebrate, Now?

By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. LaRouche, writes that two, possibly three developments make his 88th birthday an historically significant occasion: One, the confirmation of his July 25, 2007 warning of the crash of the global financial system, which occurred immediately afterwards; two, his stunning April 11, 2009 analysis, now validated, that President Obama is a failed personality, in the image of Nero and Hitler; and third: that unless his proposals are immediately enacted, the entire planet will disintegrate in a chain-reaction collapse of the world economy.

International

50 Great Infrastructure Projects Are on the Eurasian Agenda

The potential for the transformation of Eurasia through large-scale infrastructure projects, was significantly advanced by Russian Prime Minister Putin's August tour of Siberia and the Far East, which culminated in the Sept. 6-9 Baikal Economic Forum, in Irkutsk, eastern Siberia.

53 The Sarrazin Media Hype: Political Realignment Is Coming in Germany

By Helga Zepp-LaRouche. The media-driven fury in Germany around the anti-immigrant rantings of Thilo Sarrazin is aimed at diverting attention away from the disintegration of the global financial system.

Science

56 Solar Cells vs. Plant Cells: In Defense of Chlorophyll

By Oyang Teng and Sky Shields of the LaRouche Basement Team. The adoption of the NAWAPA project will inaugurate an era of continental-scale infrastructure development that will revolutionize the very idea of infrastructure as mankind's conscious management of the biosphere. A program for truly "greening" the planet requires the elimination of solar panels, and replacing them with high energy-flux density power sources, including chlorophyll for photosynthesis.

Editorial

64 Your Future Determines the Present

Rachel Brown Fires ‘Shot Heard ‘Round the World’

by Harley Schlanger

Sept. 12—In what could fairly be described as a “shot heard ‘round the world,” Rachel Brown, candidate for the 4th C.D. Democratic Congressional nomination in the Sept. 14 primary in Massachusetts, demolished long-time incumbent Rep. Barney Frank, the chairman of the House Financial Services Committee, in a one-hour televised debate on Barney’s home turf, in Newton, on Sept. 7. Brown, 29 years old, a member of the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) running in her first campaign, handled the lying and blustering Frank—a self-proclaimed master debater—with a calm confidence which rattled not only the befuddled Frank, but his controllers, who are losing their grip on the U.S. population.

Brown’s actual target, in her pinpoint assessment of the crisis, was not just the hapless Frank, but the failed President Barack Obama himself, and the forces of global finance, centered in the Inter-Alpha Group, for which both Frank and Obama are mere puppets. Her razor sharpness was not limited to identifying the problems associated with the two puppets, but was evident in her persistent presentation of the only alternatives which can save the United States: her forceful advocacy of the “LaRouche Plan,” of removing Obama, restoring Glass-Steagall banking regulations, and implementing the great transformational infrastructure project for the 21st Century, the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA).

After viewing the Tuesday night massacre, Lyndon

LaRouche proclaimed the event “historic.” Brown “objectively destroyed” Frank, he said, adding that Barney’s credibility as a spokesman for the policies imposed on our nation, by the Wall Street/Boston Vault/City of London financial interests, which have nearly wrecked the U.S. and global economy, was ended by this debate.

Further, by destroying the credibility of the policy Frank represents, LaRouche continued, which is the policy of President Obama, she implicitly destroyed Obama. No amount of spinning by the controlled media can undo the damage done by this debate. The only outstanding issue is whether the job done so brilliantly by Brown, will be followed up in a timely fashion, by using Glass-Steagall to end the deadly, hyperinflationary bailouts, and placing the “too big to fail” banks into bankruptcy reorganization, to clear the way for the infusion of Federal credit needed to rebuild our otherwise disintegrating economy.

Barney’s Last Stand

The normally cocky, self-important Frank was exposed, repeatedly, by Brown, during the debate, as a pathetic liar. The key to this is precisely the issue of Glass-Steagall. When confronted by Brown earlier in the campaign, over his role in the repeal of Glass-Steagall in 1999, with the passage of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley bill, Frank lied, in the typical way of a degenerate sophist. He said, correctly, that he voted against the



New-TV videograb

Barney Frank and Rachel Brown face off during the Sept. 7 debate.

bill, but neglected to say that he did so *not* because he wanted to keep Glass-Steagall in place, but due to other considerations.

In fact, Brown's campaign posted on its website Frank's actual comments from the floor of the House of Representatives in 1999, when Frank said he was fine with the repeal of Glass-Steagall, adding that "We gave the financial institutions everything they asked for"—that is, the *repeal of Glass-Steagall!* Despite knowing this was posted on Brown's website, Frank denied, during the debate, that he said this, then compounded this lie by saying that Glass-Steagall would have not stopped the banking crash of 2007-08.

In a press release issued the day after the debate, Brown exposed the incompetent lie at the heart of this assertion, as this is a line which has been circulated by Barney's controllers to justify their suppression of the Cantwell-McCain amendment to the Dodd-Frank financial reform bill; the former would have reinstated Glass-Steagall. Brown stated: "What Barney is trying to cover up, with his lies, is his complicity . . . in a persistent, systematic effort, to destroy the U.S. economy, through especially chipping away at, and then the outright repeal, of the Glass-Steagall law, to turn our nation into a gigantic speculative casino economy. Frank and his controllers ultimately succeeded. By repealing Glass Steagall, they created the biggest financial bubble in history.

"Had Glass-Steagall been kept in place, the financial interests which profited from the bubble, which grew at the expense of the real, physical economy, *would never have been able to produce this bubble.*"

Brown's campaign has also released statements

giving other examples of Barney's lying statements, including his claim that State Street Bank—one of the Vault banks—is a clean bank, and that his bill caused Warren Buffet to give up trading derivatives (see www.RachelforCongress.com for these statements).

One Democrat, after seeing the debate, and being briefed on the numerous lies told by Frank, suggested it might be less work just to post the one or two truthful statements he made during the hour-long debate!

(To get the full flavor of the devastating defeat delivered to Frank, see the transcript, which follows this introduction.

The video is available at <http://www.larouchepac.com/node/15728>.)

The 'Obama Factor'

Perhaps the most devastating statement issued by Brown during the debate was her comment that President Obama is "psychologically a ticking time bomb," a comment which was picked up by many press, included the *Washington Post*. This truth of this comment is verified virtually every day, in fact, several times a day, whenever the President ventures out to speak. His insistence that there is a recovery—another lie that he shares with Barney Frank—flies in the face of the reality that is facing tens of millions of Americans, who are losing their jobs and homes, and is the leading force driving Obama's poll numbers down toward those of Bush and Cheney.

It is by sticking with the issue of Glass-Steagall, however, that Brown made most clear the Obama-Frank connection. Obama directly intervened, through his Treasury Secretary, bailout king Tim Geithner, to back up Frank and his Senate allies in keeping the Cantwell-McCain amendment to restore Glass-Steagall from ever being heard, during the run-up to ramming through the Dodd-Frank bill.

In commenting on this, LaRouche declared that the battle for Glass-Steagall is the central issue for the survival of the nation. If Glass-Steagall would have no effect, as Frank insists, LaRouche asked, "then why is he opposed to it? . . . Why is Barney opposed to something that has no effect?"

Obviously, LaRouche continued, "he's lying. It

has great effect. That's why all the people that own him don't want Glass-Steagall, because it has a powerful effect! It was used [from FDR's time] to put the criminals out of power in the United States, earlier, and he's one of the criminals who's going to be put out of power by this thing.

"It's his criminal instincts," LaRouche concluded. "We wouldn't want to say he's a criminal, but we *do* say, that this shows that he has criminal instincts."

It is these criminal instincts that Frank shares with the President, instincts which put them on the opposite side of the American people, who, when polled, favor, by a large majority, the restoration of Glass-Steagall. This is why a decisive move to restore Glass-Steagall would finish off not only the incredible shrinking Barney, but also President Obama.

A 'Leaf from FDR's Book'

In her post-debate comments, Brown made clear why the removal of Frank and Obama, and the implementation of Glass-Steagall, would be the beginning of a new era of American productive power.

"The restoration of Glass-Steagall today would have the same effect that it did, under FDR, in 1933," she said. "First, instead of never-ending bailouts of bankrupt financial institutions, as Barney, President Obama, Federal Reserve Chairman Bernanke and Treasury Secretary Geithner continue to push, we must terminate the claims of the worthless, toxic assets, such as mortgage-backed securities and an endless variety of derivative obligations, created during the 20-year takedown of Glass-Steagall. Our society is being destroyed by this bailout process, as is the value of the U.S. dollar, which has been propelled into a hyperinflationary trajectory which, if not stopped, will lead to a fatal implosion of the economy. The reintroduction of Glass-Steagall would take these worthless assets off the books, and clean up the presently diseased balance sheets of banks and financial institutions.

"Second, this would allow the utterance of large amounts of Federal credit, which could be channeled into great projects, which would create immediately millions of productive jobs. The most important of these projects is NAWAPA, which could alone employ between three and four million people immediately. Further, NAWAPA represents the kind of high-technology project which assures not only an increase in the production of real, physical product to the economy—instead of make-work jobs—but is also the pathway to

other, necessary projects for the U.S., such as the building of new cities, high-speed rail, nuclear power production, as well as a connection to major international cooperation in great projects, such as the Bering Straits Tunnel, which would connect the U.S. with projects in Siberia, and Eurasia generally."

"What worked under FDR in the 1930s," she concluded, "will work again today."

It is this optimistic vision of the future, which Brown presented in the debate, and throughout her campaign, which left Bailout Barney stammering in a rumpled heap, and has put the Inter-Alpha Group's predatory looters on notice, that they have run out of time. While it is not clear, at the moment, that enough Massachusetts citizens will come forward and cast their votes for Brown, to give her a victory on Sept. 14, it is clear, that the days of Barney's bullying are over, and that his demise, and that of the failed Presidency of Barack Obama, are now at the top of the agenda of the American people.

Documentation

The Brown-Frank Debate

This televised debate took place on Sept. 7, 2010 at the studio of New-TV in Newton, Mass. Subheads have been added.

Anthony Schinella: Welcome to the 4th Congressional District debate. I'm Tony Schinella, editor with Gatehouse Media New England, and blogger with Wicked Local Politics. Tonight we have the two candidates vying for the Democratic nomination for the 4th Congressional District, challenger Rachel Brown and incumbent Rep. Barney Frank.

The agreed-to format is as follows: Each candidate will have three minutes for an opening statement. I'll be asking questions of the candidates, allowing them two-minute responses, and one-minute rebuttals, if necessary. Towards the end of the debate, we'll have a quick lightning round, and at the end, each candidate will be allowed two minutes of a closing statement. A coin-toss earlier determined who would be the first speaker, and that is challenger Rachel Brown.

Brown: A Fight for Survival

Rachel Brown: Okay. So, we are in a fight right now for the survival of the nation, and people deserve to be told the truth, and they deserve to be given solutions. So now, we are in a dire crisis, where people are losing their homes, and their jobs, and meanwhile, we have been keeping a bailout policy of Wall Street.



Rachel Brown

This is what Barney Frank has proposed, endorsed, and pushed through, every step of the way, and this is contributing to the continual crisis.

The only way out right now, is the immediate implementation of a Glass-Steagall reform. We need the full restoration of Franklin Roosevelt's Glass-Steagall policy. This is actually the only way the Democrats will not get wiped out in November, is if they immediately act to restore this policy.

President Obama is not in reality; he's acting in a similar psychological manner to Emperor Nero, which ended in the collapse of Rome. Obama is fiddling while the United States burns. This guy has got to go! Every single day that Obama remains in office, we enter further into hyperinflation.

So, this is what we must do: Get Obama out, restore Glass-Steagall, build NAWAPA and infrastructure. We need the model of Franklin Roosevelt, investment into the physical economy, especially infrastructure, and especially the largest infrastructure project ever built, the North American Water and Power alliance.

This is what we can do to get out of this crisis.

Frank: Cut the Deficit

Schinella: Barney?

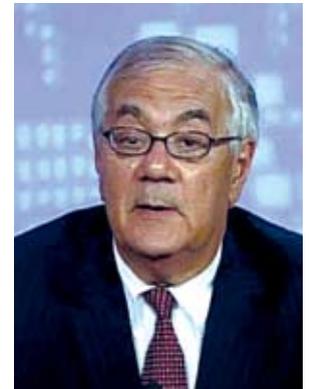
Barney Frank: Well, let me just, since it's a debate, express my disagreements. I do not think that President Obama thinks like Nero, or like Hitler, as Miss Brown has, in other contexts, portrayed him. And I do not think we're in a period of hyperinflation. In fact, the problem that all economists and business people and working people and others are concerned about now, is verging on deflation. And I think it's important for us to be doing stimulative things, which, if you're worried about hy-

perinflation, you don't do.

I am also not for colonizing Mars, as my primary opponent is. So I do want to address the differences.

But, more importantly, I want to address the major issue facing the country now, which is a recovery that's much too slow. President Obama inherited from George Bush a terrible economy, and for a while, some of the measures that we took together, were helping to bring about a recovery. But that slowed down early this year, partly, frankly, because of Republican obstruction on some important measures that would have helped, like unemployment compensation extension.

But we are in this dilemma. We need to do more to provide the kind of short-term job creation that Franklin Roosevelt did do, and that economists agree helps in this sort of a situation. But here's our dilemma: We do need to bring down the deficit. We have a long-term deficit situation which is not sustainable. It began with the decision in 2001 and 2002 to fight two wars with five tax cuts, which was a grave error. One of the wars, in Iraq in particular, was an error.



Rep. Barney Frank

But we now have a situation where we must curtail the deficit, and here's the dilemma: We need to do some things that are stimulative in the short term; we need to bring down the deficit. The answer is a substantial reduction in the extent to which America is subsidizing the rest of the world militarily, i.e., pulling troops back from Iraq, the non-combat troops. If they're not combat troops, they don't belong there.

We have been, for too many years, the protector of the rest of the world. Even our wealthy allies, in Japan and in Western Europe. The time has come for America to defend its national interest, to fight terrorism, but to no longer be the source of this enormous subsidy. If we were to do that, we would free up our ability to take some decisive action in the near term, to provide the kind of job stimulation we need, and over the longer term, be able to address America's own needs.

I do believe we have a responsibility to be part of the world. We don't have the responsibility to defend the whole world, when every other country, including the

wealthy ones, is in the position of pulling back on their military expenditures, because they count on us to go forward.

The Economic Crisis

Schinella: Thank you. In this first round of questions, I'm going to ask both of the candidates the same question, and allow them two minutes to respond. And we can allow rebuttals as well, if need be.

I'm going to start with Barney here, for the first question, since Rachel got the first intro. You were talking about the terrible economy. It's on the minds of everybody who is a voter these days. Unemployment is high and steady, and climbing in some cases. Benefits have reached the two-year mark for some folks, while others have fallen off the rolls completely.

Beyond what you just said in your opening statement, please name me three specific things you'll do in the next Congress, if re-elected, to try and turn things around.

Frank: Well, I don't want to go beyond, because a substantial reduction in the extent to which America subsidizes the rest of the world militarily, is something we have to do to free up these funds. Immediately. Not even waiting for the next Congress. When we get back, I hope a bill that I have been supporting, that the President asked for, to provide a \$30 billion loan fund to small banks, under conditions that they lend it to small communities, and to small businesses, would be very helpful.

I also think we should go beyond where we were with regard to the aid to state and local governments, to put police and fire and public works people on the street.

Next year, it is time for us, long overdue, for us to pass a major infrastructure piece. I have the cities of New Bedford and Fall River that need, and would benefit from, as would the whole state economy, commuter rail to the city of Boston. We have highway and transportation projects. You know, much of the rest of the state was starved for transportation during the Big Dig period, and there are highway projects, and other projects throughout, that we need to do.



A schematic of the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA). **Brown:** "We need the model of Franklin Roosevelt, investment into the physical economy, especially infrastructure, especially NAWAPA." **Frank:** "Bringing the ice water down from the mountains of Canada into the painted desert is a little bit unreal."

I would also like to speed up, for example, the cleanup of New Bedford Harbor.

There are many projects we can engage in, that would spend money very constructively, support jobs of a very important sort, and at the same time, make real quality of life improvements. And I know, as I said, in Fall River and in New Bedford and Taunton, and elsewhere in my district, I have some very real goals in that regard.

Schinella: Rachel, same question to you. Three things that you didn't say in your statement, you would like to use to turn the economy around, three proposals.

Brown: Sure. The immediate thing is Glass-Steagall. This is the only way to wipe out the \$1.4 quadrillion of derivatives that are there, in the international financial system. If we don't wipe these things out, there will be no funds for infrastructure, because this is weighing our system down.

So, that's number one: Glass-Steagall. Without that, there's no infrastructure.

Two, is then, this will allow us to build infrastructure. So, I'd say, number two, that is what we do. We have a massive investment, not \$50 billion, but trillions of dollars immediately, into infrastructure, particularly the NAWAPA program, as I mentioned, which is a water-moving program, which would move water from

the mountains of Alaska and Canada, through the western United States, greening the deserts, cooling the climate, allowing irrigation, allowing us to build new cities, and immediately employ 3 to 4 million people, with high-quality jobs. Not casino jobs.

So those are two things. Third, Civilian Conservation Corps. We need to train young people with skills, and skills that give them a sense that they can do something with their lives, and that there will be something they can do, that contributes to people after them.

Schinella: Very quickly.

Frank: Glass-Steagall had nothing to do with derivatives. Derivatives didn't exist at the time of Glass-Steagall, and if you just restored Glass-Steagall, derivatives would be untouched. AIG, which was the major perpetrator of irresponsible derivatives, would not have been stopped by Glass-Steagall, because they weren't a bank. In fact, the bill that I am very proud to have worked on, that became law, is the first serious restriction on derivatives, and as a result of the legislation that went through the committee that I chaired, that was signed into law, Warren Buffett just announced that he's getting out of the derivatives business, because the kind of speculative profits aren't available. So this notion that Glass-Steagall would stop the derivatives business could not be more wrong. It had nothing to do with that. If you separate out banking and other forms of financial activity, the derivative business would go forward, and the bill that I signed into law, as I said, was a very substantial curtailment of derivative irresponsibility, irrelevant to Glass-Steagall, although we did embody some other pieces of Glass-Steagall.

Schinella: I'm allowing you 15 seconds, just to respond real quick. We'll get to banking a little bit later on in the debate.

Brown: Sure. The point with the Glass-Steagall separation is that the FDIC would no longer insure the investment banks, only the commercial banks, so it wouldn't have to insure derivatives.



Library of Congress

The Douglas Dam in Tennessee under construction in June 1942, part of FDR's Tennessee Valley Authority project. Frank considers NAWAPA, the modern-day equivalent, "just total fantasy."

Bringing Back Industry

Schinella: I want to stay on the economics for just a second, in keeping with that theme. Many people now are blaming globalization as a major component of this difficult economy. In fact, the 4th District used to be full of former factories, that were humming, not even 20 years ago—30 years ago, before. What, if anything, can you do, Rachel, in the next session, if you're elected, to equalize the trade imbalance, but also increase domestic manufacturing, and jobs, here in the 4th District?

Brown: Yeah. Again, in the model of Franklin Roosevelt, I mean, this is really the approach, this is what we can do. In the first several months of Roosevelt's Administration, he created millions of jobs, and we can do the same type of thing with NAWAPA, but also with auxiliary infrastructure projects, which would require people from all over the country, to help build it, but also would involve a massive mobilization of materials, and related production, to build the infrastructure. So we could bring back industry in Fall River and New Bedford in this way.

Frank: No, I don't think we're going to bring back industry in Fall River by going to Canada, and bringing water from the mountains of Canada to the deserts. I

would rather say the NAWAPA scheme is just total fantasy. So that's a very grave error.

What we can do: I have been an opponent of the trade pacts that have been signed. Trade has a very real role, and there are many industries in Massachusetts which do well. Medical instruments, for example, an area where we do some exporting. But we signed trade agreements that allowed our trading partners to ignore decent working conditions, to ignore the environment. If I can produce without worrying about my environmental damage that I inflict, or about the extent to which I employ child labor, then I have a competitive advantage. So, I am for trade, but I am for imposing on our trading partners, standards, so they have to live up environmentally, and in labor payments, and other conditions, to where we are.

As to manufacturing, we do have a plan to try and increase manufacturing. Part of it is to get loans to the small manufacturers. That's the \$30 billion program I mentioned, and I've made a point of being with many of the smaller manufacturers that are still in my district, and working with them.

As well as the larger manufacturers, like Lockheed and General Dynamics, in the district I represent. Dupuy, which does hips and knees. And part of what you do is to go with them, listen to what their problems are, and try and work with them. But as far as trade is concerned, we have to insist that our trading partners follow these basic rules of fairness, and not accept anything else.

The Iraq War

Schinella: Barney, to you. I'm going to shift gears a little bit, and talk about Iraq. The President announced the supposed end of major troop operations, and yet today, two soldiers were killed, and nine were wounded in action in Iraq. What, if anything, can be done at this point to ensure stability in the region? Are you worried about potential threats with Iran? And/or the cost of this, what's seeming to be an unending war on terror?

Frank: In two minutes. One, I am a leader in the imposition of tough sanctions on Iran, and I've worked with the American government, I've worked with people in the Israeli government, and elsewhere, and I'm very proud that the President signed a tough bill. And for the first time, we're reading that the sanctions are starting to have an impact. The Israeli government, which follows this, obviously, very closely, and whose

advice I take on this very often, they're encouraged by this.

As to Iraq, the time has come to take these 50,000 troops home. The President said, they're non-combat troops. Well, if they're not combat troops, bring them home. We have wonderful young Americans who were trained to do combat. They're not trained to be election monitors, in a country that can't get its act together. And the problem is, as you really indicated in your question, the other side doesn't know they're non-combat. Just because we say people are non-combat, doesn't mean they're going to be shot at [sic]. And we've exposed people to danger for no good reason.

I do worry about instability, and I voted against the war in Iraq, and I believe that the war in Iraq was one of the great causes of increased instability. Every anti-Israel and every anti-American entity in the Middle East—Hezbollah, Hamas, Iran—were strengthened by our intervention, because of its unpopularity and futility.

To the extent that there was a problem in Iraq, with [Saddam] Hussein—I wish he hadn't been there—I would not have intervened to overthrow him, any more than I would intervene to overthrow with arms, Mugabe, or a number of other terrible dictators. But now, that argument isn't even there any more. Karl Rove, Bush's chief staff guy, has admitted that they wouldn't have gone into Iraq if they knew there were no weapons of mass destruction. Why they didn't know, I don't know. But the time has come for us to keep up the sanctions and toughness on Iran, to withdraw the troops from Iraq, and I support what the President and Benjamin Netanyahu and other leaders of the Arab world are doing to try to bring a genuine two-state solution, with full respect for Israel's right to exist, in the Middle East.

Schinella: Rachel, same question.

Brown: Yeah. The issue with Iraq is that, this is a similar policy to Vietnam, of dragging the United States into a long war, which forces us to destroy ourselves. So, no, there is no reason to be there. The problem is the British Empire, which got us into this war, and which has long controlled the region, since the Sykes-Picot treaty, in the early 1900s.

So, the second issue that's serious with Afghanistan, is the drug issue, where the opium trade has increased 500% since, especially, British occupation, but also U.S. occupation, in the Helmand province. And this drug production has been allowed to continue under the

Administration of Obama, and the British. This is actually what's fuelling the terrorism. So, if the United States wants to stop terrorism, they should stop the drug trade there, and stop letting the British Empire get us into wars.

What if the GOP Gets a Majority?

Schinella: Well, both of you are Democrats, and of course, the only poll that matters is the one that happens on Election Day. Most of the data nationally shows that the Democrats are probably going to lose the House of Representatives, and maybe even the Senate.

Rachel, to you first: How will you ensure that you will represent the best interests of the 4th District, if the Congress is once again dominated by Republican control?

Brown: Well, one thing that's interesting, is that you have found bipartisan support for Glass-Steagall. The Glass-Steagall amendment [to the Dodd financial reform bill], which Barney Frank shut down, under his leadership, was a bipartisan amendment, from McCain and Cantwell. So, we've found support from a majority of the population, people from both sides of the aisle, for this policy. This is something immediately that I would put through. This needs to be done now.

Frank: Well, first, let me correct this. I did not shut down Senators John McCain and Maria Cantwell for anything. They were in the House, I am in the Senate [sic], so I didn't shut down anything the Senators tried to do.

Schinella: You mean the other way around—you're in the House.

Frank: I'm in the House and they're in the Senate, so I did not shut them down in any case. And I would repeat again on the derivatives thing: Glass-Steagall had nothing to do to prevent the kind of derivative manipulation that AIG engaged. We did, in our House bill, have a very tough anti-derivative legislation. So, I think that one is fairly clear.

As for what I would do, I don't expect us to lose the House and the Senate, but I did operate for 12 years as a minority member. Now, you're frustrated. I will mention, for instance, I've had people say to me, well, you're responsible, because Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac weren't stopped. I was in the minority when Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac were causing the most problems.

In 2007, which is the first year I came into the ma-

jority, we did pass legislation that George Bush asked for, that was signed by him, that stopped the Fannie and Freddie problem. So, I do understand, yes, I wasn't able to do as much about Fannie and Freddie as a minority, as I was in the majority.

On the other hand, I'm working now, for instance, with Ron Paul from Texas, a Republican, to try to reduce military spending. I work with Senator [Scott] Brown. Congressman [James] McGovern and I have an amendment to stop the LNG plant in Fall River from going through. Scott Brown is a supporter of that. If the Republicans happen to be in greater power, we work with Senator Brown.

There's an issue right now going on involving our ability to protect Buzzard's Bay from oil spills, in which a couple of right-wing Republican Senators are trying to stop it. We're working with Senator Brown to try to protect it.

Schinella: Would you like a rebuttal very quickly?

Brown: Yes, please. It was during the reconciliation that the amendment was not allowed to the floor, or to be in the final version of the bill, so this was in your control.

Frank: First of all, there was no reconciliation on this. They did it in House-Senate conference, but because the bill hadn't been adopted in the Senate, it wasn't eligible to be put in the House-Senate conference. I had absolutely nothing to do with the McCain-Cantwell amendment. Under the rules, the House passes a bill, the Senate passes a bill, and then there's a conference that reconciles the two, to use your word. But the bill was not, the amendment wasn't adopted in the Senate, so it wasn't before us in the Conference Committee, so I had nothing to do with it.

Schinella: Very quickly.

Brown: You also didn't allow [Sen.] Blanche Lincoln's anti-derivative amendment...

Frank: Well, that's just simply wrong. Blanche Lincoln voted for the bill. I will show you a picture of Blanche and I hugging. We, in fact, took most of her amendment, and Glass-Steagall, you should understand, would not have affected that, and we went beyond Blanche Lincoln's amendment in restricting derivatives.

As I said, Warren Buffett decided to get out of the

derivative business. We had the Republican Party offer its final motion and try to kill the bill, because we were being too tough on derivatives. We were very, very strict about that. We have required all derivatives to be reported. We have required derivatives to be traded on exchanges. The derivatives irresponsibility, which happened under AIG, we have made specifically illegal.

And Glass-Steagall—again, you have to understand this—the AIG was not a bank. AIG was using derivatives without any FDIC insurance, so your Glass-Steagall argument is irrelevant to almost all of the major problems that were caused by derivatives. The bill that I sponsored, as Warren Buffett kind of ruefully admitted by getting out of the business, cured that.

Fight Over Glass-Steagall

Schinella: I was going to ask about Glass-Steagall a little bit later in the debate, but since both of you have brought it up, let's just air it out, and get it cleared up. Barney, how come both Democrats and Republicans voted to repeal Glass-Steagall in the first place? Because that was done under Clinton's Administration. I don't know your voting record on that, but I know a lot of your colleagues voted to repeal, and it did have a factor in the collapse.

Frank: A small one. I voted against it, the repeal. There were some elements of the bill that went through that I liked, but I voted against the repeal of Glass-Steagall, because I thought it did away with one set of regulations, and I can see that, but it didn't put new ones in its place. Glass-Steagall was passed 70 some-odd years ago. It had nothing to do with derivatives. It had nothing to do with predatory lending. It had nothing to do with credit card abuses. Simply passing Glass-Steagall was a very inadequate way to deal with the problems that have grown up since then. So, I voted against repealing it in 1999.

But what we did in the bill, was to go far beyond Glass-Steagall. Paul Volcker, a very distinguished regulator, said, I want banks not to be able to do anything with their own money except make loans. That goes beyond derivatives. We stopped them from doing all kinds of things, and Paul Volcker was very happy with the bill. Blanche Lincoln was very happy with the bill.



Frank speaking to Congress in 1999 on the repeal of Glass-Steagall: "We want capital to be able to move freely. We gave the financial institutions everything they've asked for."

In fact, Senator Lincoln thinks we were too tough on derivatives.

So, the answer was, Glass-Steagall, which I voted against repealing, not because I thought it was a good bill as it stood 60 or 70 years later, but because I thought it had to be replaced by other regulation. In the bill that just passed, we replaced Glass-Steagall with a set of regulations that are much tougher than Glass-Steagall alone would have been.

On credit card abuses, Glass-Steagall didn't touch that. On predatory lending, on derivatives, now, none of those were affected by Glass-Steagall. All three of those are strongly restricted by the legislation we passed.

Schinella: Rachel, you've made this a plank of your campaign. It's one of the key points, including banking issues, that you've raised during the campaign. As I said to Barney, both Democrats and Republicans repealed that law together. How, if you were elected, would you actually get it reinstated? And would you add it to the current financial reform bill that passed?

Brown: Either way. You could do it as a standalone. That would probably work best, because it needs to go through immediately.

On Glass-Steagall and what it represents, this did represent, under Franklin Roosevelt, a complete separation of people's savings from speculation, so that is how this would have avoided the crisis. And it was not only the takedown of Glass-Steagall; that was the last step of the process. But it began in 1971, with Nixon removing us from a fixed-exchange-rate system. You

had the 1982 Garn-St Germain act. You had a series of deregulation policies, especially under Alan Greenspan, which you [Frank] also supported.

But in 1999, you said that “we gave the financial institutions everything they asked for,” and you supported the repeal of Glass-Steagall.

Frank: That’s simply a lie. I’m sorry, let’s all be civil, but let’s do it within a framework of truth. I voted against the repeal of Glass-Steagall.

Brown: Have you seen the video on my website?

Frank: Please, let’s not get into interrupting, Rachel. That’s no good.

Brown: I’m sorry.

Frank: I voted against the repeal, because it didn’t have the appropriate regulations. As to Alan Greenspan’s deregulation, no, I was a great critic of Alan Greenspan’s deregulation. In 2003 and 2004, we were very angry because they wouldn’t restrict predatory lending, which the Democrats tried to do. Look, the other problem here was, the Republicans controlled the Congress until 2006, when many of these problems began. They controlled the Congress when Glass-Steagall was repealed. I didn’t become chairman until 2007.

In the first year I was chairman, we passed a bill in the House to knock out predatory lending, to restrict Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and ultimately to put them into conservatorship. To begin to regulate credit cards. To regulate executive compensation. No, I was an opponent of that, but in the minority—you asked a fair question, Tony—you don’t have the same kind of authority. You can protect your district, but you can’t make broader public policy. That’s a distinction I should have made. And all those issues, if people look at what happened once we became the majority in 2007, we took decisive action on all of them.

Obama’s Mustache

Schinella: We’re going to shift gears right now, and I will be asking each candidate a specific question, and then the opposing candidate will be getting a one-minute rebuttal.

Rachel, you made national headlines recently when you appeared at a health-care town hall meeting with Representative Frank. At that meeting, and at subse-



Brown made national headlines when she first confronted Frank at this town meeting in Dartmouth, Mass., Aug. 21, 2009.

quent events, including outside of this forum, you and some of your supporters have carried signs with President Obama with a Hitler mustache. In all honesty, how can any voter take seriously a political candidate who compares the President, no matter what you feel about him, to someone who exterminated millions of people?

Brown: Yeah. Because we need to take a moral stance right now, that we will allow not one single life to be lost to save money. And that is what is in President Obama’s health-care bill, which he cited as necessary to save our economy, and it has done nothing to save the economy, but that the primary aspect of this health-care reform was the Independent Payment Advisory Board, which takes power out of the hands of Congress to provide Medicare and Medicaid services to people. And the idea was to set up a board that would have a cost-efficiency policy.

So, for example, the Avastin drug, that could be used for breast cancer, has been ruled that it will not be used for breast cancer, because it’s not worth the money. The \$8,000 that it costs per month, they say is not worth it, to keep that woman’s life alive.

This was the policy in the hospitals in 1939. Hitler wrote a decree that said there were certain lives which are unworthy of life. These were people who were elderly, unable to work; and they had a policy in the hospitals where they said, we don’t want to spend the money to keep these people alive; they’re not worth it.

Frank: Well, you left a category of people not worthy—Jews, and Jewish-Americans, myself in-

cluded, are particularly sensitive to this casual Hitler-type association. It's really important that the world understand that the Holocaust was, we hope, a uniquely terrible situation. And you can agree or disagree with the policy, but, as I said before, it's a great tribute to free speech and the strength of it, that people are free, as they should be, to compare Obama to Hitler, because they disagree with an aspect of his plan.

Miss Brown also greatly dis—does not describe the plan well. Maybe she's going back to this whole death panel idea. There were no death panels in that bill. That's been refuted. We did have death panels in legislation that was passed by this Congress: It was in the Financial Services bill, where we have death panels for financial institutions that get in debt, and they will be put to death, and there will be no more bailouts. That's very explicit in the law.

But this notion that you can compare President Obama to Hitler. Look, I was at Bristol Community college in Fall River, and people said to me—they were very upset because Miss Brown, maybe she herself, and her followers were there, with pictures of the President depicted as Hitler—very disturbing to children in elementary school there.

So, people have a right to do what they want, but I wish they would be more sensitive to other people's feelings.

And finally, let me say this. Medicare has been supported by this bill, and there's been no diminution of Medicare under this health bill.

Schinella: I'll allow you a 30-second rebuttal, if you like.

Brown: Sure, what Leo Alexander said, presiding at the Nuremberg Tribunals, was that the slippery slope to the death camps began with this policy in the hospitals. And this cannot be allowed to go on for one single life. If one single life is lost because of this policy, that is a step into moral hell for this country, and we cannot accept it.

Frank's Financial Donors

Schinella: Barney, question to you. During the last 21 years, according to Open Secrets.org, you've accepted nearly \$1.3 million in campaign contributions from individuals who worked in, or PACs that represented, the banking and financial industry sector. With all this money coming from banking interests, how can anyone trust you to fix the banking problems, and/or

represent the interests of ordinary people who have problems with the financial and banking sector?

Frank: By looking at the results. The committee I chair—and when I was in the minority, I wasn't able to do much; when I became chairman, we passed a bill, for example, to regulate credit card abuses. And Elizabeth Warren, from Harvard Law School, came up with the idea, with others, of an independent consumer financial protection bureau, to oversee what banks do with regard to credit cards, and overdrafts, and other activities. There was no public policy in years that the banks hated more. It's now law because of my work. So, I would say to people, show me an area where I held back. The financial reform bill that passed, frankly, is so tough, according to some of the bankers, that the *New York Times* recently had a story about how Wall Street, which had been giving money to the Democrats, is now turning to the Republicans.

Warren Buffett is getting out of the derivatives business because of what we did. As I said, we have the Consumer Protection Agency. Predatory lending, we have outlawed. There used to be a deal whereby mortgage brokers could get more money from the lender, if they steered you into a higher loan—it was called the yield-spread premium. The bill I passed outlawed it. So the fact is, we have had the toughest, most comprehensive financial reform in years.

We had the best package of consumer affairs. It used to be that if you invested, and you had a dispute with the firm you were investing with, you had to go to arbitration, and you didn't have a right to sue. We cancelled that. We give people the right to threaten to sue, if they think that would make them better. Every consumer group in America, AARP, the Consumer Federation, the AFL-CIO, has saluted this bill as the best package of consumer protections ever—over the objections of the banks!

So, yeah, people give you money from all sides. I take money from low-income housing developers. I take money from the AFL-CIO. I take money from gay rights groups. And then you go ahead... and I wish we didn't have that. I wish the Supreme Court hadn't opened the floodgates for money. As long as they do, I'll have to defend myself, but I defy anyone to show any public policy where that had an influence.

Schinella: Rachel, rebuttal?

Brown: Sure. You just have to look at the reality. We've lost millions of jobs, 7 million homes—this is



At this meeting in New Bedford, Mass., in 2009, workers at the Eagle Industries plant sought to prevent their factory from being closed and relocated to Puerto Rico. Brown: "You just have to look at the reality. We've lost millions of jobs, 7 million homes—this is the reality."

the reality. People can't afford to survive right now. I meet plenty of them every single day on the street. And so this is the reality. They don't see a recovery. They don't see the recovery that Obama or Barney are talking about. So, I think you just have to ask the person on the street if there's a recovery.

Frank: Let me just say, that her rebuttal, of course, had nothing to do with the question. I haven't said that the recovery was great; I said it's been much too slow. As to people losing their homes, yeah, during the period the Republicans controlled, we tried to outlaw predatory lending and weren't able to. Beginning in 2007, we took some action, and the kind of loans that got people in trouble are now illegal, once we came into the majority. Over the objection of the financial institutions, some of whom gave me contributions.

Health-Insurance Coverage

Schinella: You're watching the 4th Congressional district debate between Democrats—U.S. Representative Barney Frank, and challenger Rachel Brown. We're at the halfway mark right now. You are watching New-TV, and I'm Tony Schinella, the moderator of this debate, Gatehouse newspaper editor, as well as a blogger at Wicked Local Politics.

I want to talk about health care for a second, but before I do, very quickly, between the two of you, a

quick question for both of you. When was the last time either of you had to buy private insurance, not through an employer, if at all?

Frank: Well, I buy automobile insurance all the time.

Schinella: I'm sorry, health insurance.

Frank: Well, I'm on Medicare, and I secondly am a Federal employee, and I purchase the Federal Employee health plan like any other of the millions of Federal employees.

Schinella: So, when was the last time you had to buy private insurance, if at all?

Frank: I had always gotten employer-paid insurance.

Schinella: Rachel?

Brown: You said, not through an employer?

Schinella: Not through an employer.

Brown: I have health care through an

employer.

Schinella: Have you always had health care through an employer?

Brown: No, until recently, I didn't have health care.

Schinella: Barney, let me say, the health-care bill that passed both Houses of Congress, approved by the President, has a provision that requires every individual in the country to purchase some sort of health plan from a corporation. This seems to many to be like a forced subsidy, nominally for insurance, but for corporate welfare, paid for by Americans who, in some cases, can't afford private insurance, whether they have tax credits or subsidies. Is this actually the ideal system that we should be having, the one that you approved?

Frank: No. My ideal system is a single-payer system, like Medicare, which I am on, and very happily. Secondly, I would say this: When the Federal government did that, it was copying Massachusetts. The requirement that individuals have to buy insurance, was a product of the Massachusetts legislature and Gov. Mitt Romney, although he has apparently a form of untreated amnesia, in which he's forgotten that he's the one who signed that bill. And maybe his health insurance would help him deal with it.

I was not for the individual mandate, as my first



LPAC

Rachel Brown campaigns at a nursing home in the 4th District. Brown: "We need to take a moral stance right now, that we will allow not one single life to be lost to save money." Frank: "There were no death panels in that [health-care] bill."

choice. My preference was for the single payer. I would say this: Along with this bill, we do have an increased regulation of the health insurance companies, and I give Governor Patrick credit. He just stepped in and forced some of the health insurance private companies to moderate their increases. So I agree: A mandate without some kind of regulation of the private health insurance companies, would be very problematic. I do think that we should have gone even further, but we did begin in that bill to give some regulatory power, and Governor Patrick has shown what a good, conscientious governor can do, when he's trying to protect his people, because he did force a reduction in the increases in health care.

But again, my preference would have been for the single-payer system, like Medicare, which I believe works very well.

Schinella: Now, Rachel, you opposed the plan for the reasons you said earlier. What would you support at the Federal level, to assist people who can't afford to buy private health-care insurance, in the marketplace, in order to ensure that they are covered in some way, shape or form?

Brown: Right. I also support the single-payer system, joined, especially, with the Hill-Burton standard of health care, which we had in place until the HMO policy began in 1971. This mandated a certain number of hospital beds, nurses, per capita, per thousand people—it was 4.5 beds required. We need to

return to that type of health-care priority, of availability of care, joined with a single-payer system. We need better health-care infrastructure, which also could be part of an infrastructure-building program that we put in place right now to create jobs.

The Housing Bubble

Schinella: Barney, I'm going to switch gears, talk about Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Ironically, today is the second anniversary of the government takeover of the financial institutions. Over the years, conservatives have said that you were a defender of both of the programs, and even protected them from oversight, and yet just a few weeks ago, Larry Kudlow of CNBC reported that you would like both of the programs to

be abolished next year. This seems to an ordinary reader, that there are multiple positions you've had on these institutions over the years. Wouldn't it have been smarter to have come to realization that they needed to be abolished before the collapse, instead of now?

Frank: Yes, that's what I did in 2004. In 2003, I made comments favorable to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, but to my conservative friends, I do have to point out what they like to forget: From 1995 to 2006, I was in the minority. Tom DeLay was running the House of Representatives, and I was not a close advisor to Tom DeLay. If I were, I would have told him not to go on the dance show.

I was not responsible for that. I supported the Republican chairman of the committee in 2005 when he tried to regulate Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac—the Republicans got into an argument over it. The Republican chairman, Mike Oxley, said that he got the one-finger salute from George Bush. I was in the minority. In 2007, when I became the chairman of the committee, I worked with Bush's Secretary of the Treasury, Hank Paulson, to pass precisely the legislation that gave him the power to take it over. And if we had been in the majority, I think we would have done it before.

Secondly, I'm very proud that I was one of the leading critics of the policy which subsidized, in effect, home ownership for people who couldn't really afford it. There's a man named Larry Lindsay, who was a high-ranking economic official in both the Bush and Reagan

2010

Paulson, Frank near deal; Senate obstacles remain

By DAVID ROGERS & MARTIN KADY II & PATRICK O'CONNOR | 9/22/08 8:42 PM EDT



The Bush administration Congress over the Tre \$700 billion rescue plan Monday, but Republicans are poised to demand spending for domestic

House Financial Services Committee Chairman Barney Frank said Treasury oversight and pledged mortgage market to be foreclosed. Faced with

Press coverage in 2008 of then-Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson (left) and Rep. Frank working out the deal that bailed out the banks.

administrations, and he said I was one of the few politicians who said this notion that home ownership is for everybody is a mistake. Beginning in 2003 and 2004, several Democrats tried to outlaw the predatory loans, which is how Fannie and Freddie got into trouble. We weren't able to do that until 2007.

So that's a right-wing reading of history, which ignores the fact that they were in control. And they say, I stopped them? I wish I could have stopped them from the Iraq War. I wish I could have stopped them from raising the deficit by cutting taxes on the wealthiest 1% in the country. I wish I could have stopped a number of other things they did. I tried to stop the Patriot Act.

So, I was in no power, position to stop it until 2007. And when I came to power in 2007, the first thing that my committee did in a major way, was to pass the bill that the Bush Administration had asked for, to restrain Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and it was under the authority that was given by the committee that I chaired, on the bill that passed in 2008, under which Secretary Paulson took it over. And I would urge people to read Hank Paulson's book, where he gives me the credit for that.

Schinella: Before I go to Rachel, I did say that they were conservative criticisms, in the question. Just so we're clear.

Frank: But let me just amend it a little bit—they're conservative hypocrisies, because they're trying to blame me for their failure to act, for the years they were in Congress.

Schinella: Rachel, you can... rebuttal. On Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

Brown: Sure. The creation of the housing bubble was the last way to rob the income stream of the population, to fund speculation. Now, as a result of shutting down our production throughout the 1970s and '80s, it was needed for a new part of the income stream to fulfill the speculative bubble that began in 1987 with the stock crash. So, the housing bubble, and therefore, all the various types of mortgages were used to get more money to keep the bubble going.

The Space Program

Schinella: Rachel, your website promotes the need for colonization, a manned mission to Mars, and colonization, with the production of rockets that will fly to Mars in 3 to 7 days, something that—and I'm not a physics student, so I don't know—but something that appears to be physically impossible. However, can you tell us tonight exactly how these rockets will be built, and how you as a Member of Congress, with so many other Members, can accomplish this, and get this done?

Brown: Sure. Well, the point of having a fusion rocket—we have nuclear rockets, which were developed in the 1970s, and funding was cut at that time, or who knows how far we could have been by now, with a fusion rocket. But, the point of having a fusion rocket is that you need constant acceleration to create artificial gravity. With a chemical-fueled rocket, you can only get to Mars within several months, so, by the time you get there, your astronauts and their bones will be like jelly. So, you need to create artificial gravity. You can do it with a nuclear fusion rocket, which will create that. And the point is, for example, what Kennedy said in the 1960s: We're going to do it, not because it's easy, but because it is hard. And that's the type of optimistic spirit that we need to have. We can solve problems if we have the mission to do so.

Schinella: I want to ask you to respond to that, Barney. And you've been critical. But I want to ask you, in your rebuttal, a different way. What about this idea,



NASA

President John Kennedy (right) at Cape Canaveral, with space scientist Werner von Braun (center) and NASA Deputy Administrator Robert Seamans. Brown: *We'll explore space, as Kennedy said, "not because it's easy, but because it is hard."* Frank called the idea "wacky."

and what about, should NASA be given more money, to try and plan for something like this? For any of the things that . . . exploration of planets, inside and outside of the Solar System, a Moon base, or any of those things? Should we be thinking about any of those things?

Frank: I believe we should be very strongly supporting scientific experimentation, and exploration. And the scientists I talk to agree that you get the best bang for the buck when you do this with instruments. I think the notion of getting to Mars in 3 to 7 days, is, frankly, and I want to be retrained, wacky. One, it is not possible. Two, it is not desirable, because you cannot talk seriously about increasing spending on our infrastructure here, on trying to improve medical care for people, on doing the things that promote jobs for people—you're not going to create any jobs for Americans on Mars. And what you are going to do, is spend hundreds of billions of dollars.

And by the way, I'm not simply talking about this particular proposal. Like bringing the ice water down from the mountains of Canada into the painted desert is a little bit unreal. But I differ with President Obama and Bush in their decision to send a human being to Mars for however long. That would be a nice thing to do, but how can you talk seriously about our deficit? How can you tell us we don't have enough money to put cops and teachers on the streets? We don't have money to stimu-

late the kind of manufacturing we want. And spend a half-trillion dollars to go to Mars?

Anti-Incumbency Fever

Schinella: Switching gears a little bit. Barney: You have a primary opponent for the first time in who knows how long. You have two Republicans, one who seems to be relatively decently financed, and one you've faced before. Anti-incumbency fever has struck all over the country, in different parts of this state. Have you been Representative for too long?

Frank: No, if I thought I would, I would have left. I think that, in fact, there is a certain advantage to having been there. For example, because I'm a chairman, my chairmanship has allowed me to do things like put an end to derivatives, and put an end to derivatives speculation, and predatory lending, and to protect credit cards. It's also given me increased ability to help my district. My colleague Jim McGovern and I—he's also been there, not as long as I, since

1996—recently announced that we had successfully gotten an amendment through to kill an LNG plant that's entirely inappropriate, and was causing serious economic trouble for Fall River by tying up an important piece of property there.

I've done a great deal with my chairmanship, frankly, to try and help these institutions, on our economic front. We have some very responsible financial institutions in Massachusetts—Fidelity, State Street Bank, others, that were not part of the speculation. They weren't AIG, and they weren't doing these kinds of far-out things. What I did—and I was very glad to have Scott Brown's support in this, and we worked together—was to say, we're going to prevent excessive speculation. We're going to prevent abuse of financial razzle-dazzle, but we don't want to interfere with the legitimate business methods of people like Fidelity, who are an important source for people for investing their funds, or State Street, which is a major custodial factor, and supplies jobs. So, I was able to get a good bill through, with the help of others, that respected legitimately the interests of people in Massachusetts.

Similarly, with regard to health care: Medical instruments are very important, they're very important to Massachusetts—with Quovidian, and Dupuy, and a number of others—and I worked very hard with Massachusetts colleagues to prevent them from being

unduly interfered with. And again, this notion that you should just come in and do it right away, I think that's a mistake. It depends on how you use it. But I believe I can show ways in which I have taken the influence that I've acquired through the chairmanship, one, to make good public policy, but two, to be very helpful for the people in my district, because I frankly trade it off.

Schinella: Rebuttal, Rachel?

Brown: Sure. Barney has represented Wall Street every step of the way. The economist that I represent, Lyndon LaRouche, who has been an on-mark economic forecaster for the last 40 years, actually—members of our organization sat down with Barney Frank's office in 2003, and 2007, and said, this is a systemic crisis. We need a change in policy. We need a bankruptcy reorganization, and we need to outlaw speculation.

Mr. Frank said, no, I've got it under control.

State Street Bank: No 'Razzle-Dazzle'?

Sept. 7 (EIRNS)—House Financial Services Committee chairman Barney Frank described Boston's State Street Bank as a "legitimate business," not part of the "razzle-dazzle" perpetrated by such high-flying financial predators and speculators as AIG. Here's the real story.

On Feb. 4, 2010, the Securities and Exchange Commission instituted cease-and-desist proceedings against State Street Bank and Trust, charging the bank with having "misled investors about the extent of subprime mortgage-backed securities held in certain unregistered funds under its management. As a result of State Street's conduct, investors in State Street's funds lost hundreds of millions of dollars during the subprime market meltdown in mid-2007."

The SEC further charged:

"State Street provided certain investors with accurate and more complete information about the Fund's subprime concentration. These other investors included clients of State Street's internal advisory groups.... During 2007, State Street's advisory groups became aware, based on internal discussions and internally available information, that the Fund was concentrated in subprime investments. Prior to July 26, 2007, at least one internal advisory group also learned that State Street was going to sell a significant amount of the Fund's distressed assets to meet significant anticipated redemptions. State Street's internal advisory groups subsequently decided to



redeem or recommend redemption from the Fund and the related funds for their clients. State Street Corporation's pension plan was one of those clients. State Street sold the Fund's most liquid holdings and used the cash it received from these sales to meet the redemption demands of these better informed investors, leaving the Fund with largely illiquid holdings."

The SEC charged that State Street had not informed its victimized investors that "the Fund was concentrated in subprime bond investments and derivatives tied to subprime investments."

As a result of the government's action, State Street agreed to pay over \$300 million to investors, in addition to hundreds of millions the bank had already agreed to pay as compensation.

On its own website, State Street boasts about its global, offshore, speculative activities:

"State Street now services more than \$455 billion in alternative [!] assets and ranks as No. 1 in alternative asset servicing globally; No. 1 in private equity servicing globally; No. 2 in real estate asset servicing globally and No. 2 in hedge fund servicing globally, based on industry survey data....

"Through our Alternative Investment Solutions group, we administer more than 1,100 hedge and private equity funds across a wide range of investment strategies....

"State Street's extensive offshore operations require us to support many of the most complex fund structures, including structured finance products, multi-tiered legal entities, derivative-based funds, mortgage-backed funds, offshore trust products and alternative investment funds."

—Anton Chaitkin

His bill was written, as reported in the *Washington Post*, by Crédit Suisse and Bank of America, and has done nothing to stop foreclosures, but is simply there to bail out the mortgage-backed securities of the international speculators.

Schinella: Before you rebut, did Rachel and/or members of her organization meet with your office?

Frank: Yes, on several occasions. It often ended with my having to call the police, frankly, to ask them to leave, when they refused to do that.

In 2003, I was in the minority and I didn't have much effect. In 2007, when I was in the majority, I did begin to act on these things, but almost everything else she said, I'll be honest with you, I don't know what's more unreal, what she just said, or getting to Mars in a week. The fact is, that I never said we had the situation under control. And in 2007, let me say, when I became the chairman, I had already been working as a member of the minority to outlaw predatory lending. And in 2007, the committee I chaired passed a bill to block predatory lending, which the *Wall Street Journal* said was tying up housing, and keeping low-income people from getting housing—they called it Sarbanes-Oxley for housing. To them, Sarbanes-Oxley is a very bad word.

The credit card restrictions was something they fought very hard. And as far as mortgages were concerned, yeah, I was skeptical of many of these mortgage programs. I am proud of one that I have just gotten through, to lend Federal money to people who are unemployed, who made reasonable decisions, who didn't get hornswoggled into taking out loans they shouldn't have taken out, who may have been complicit in taking out they shouldn't have taken out. But they had solid mortgages, and you can't pay your mortgage out of unemployment compensation in most cases, and I got a bill through to lend them money, until they get their jobs back, and it'll save hundreds of thousands of homes.

Strategy for Election Victory

Schinella: Rachel, a question to you: According to opensecrets.org, you have about \$1,000 cash on hand in



EIRNS/Alan Yue

Brown: "Barney has represented Wall Street every step of the way." This graphic from EIR's cover of Sept. 19, 2008 portrays Frank, Sen. Chris Dodd, and Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson, leading architects of the bank bailout.

your campaign account. If you win the primary on Tuesday, and face off against a better-financed Republican, who potentially has more money, how do you plan on seriously competing with that candidate?

Brown: Sure! Well, what I've been doing in the campaign so far, is hitting the streets, and going door to door, and I think I've gone door to door in a majority of the district, all the way from Middleboro and Taunton, on down to every single neighborhood. So, people are aware of the campaign, and we're providing solutions. I'm providing a solution. It's not a solution to say, "I'm going to limit spending." It's not enough. So, you need a job creation program, and that's what I'm proposing. It can only be done through this top-down policy, of 1) removing Obama, 2) stopping the bailout, through Glass-Steagall policy, and 3) massive investment into infrastructure. Unless you have those as a policy, we're not going to see a change.

Schinella: Rebuttal?

Frank: Uh, yes, I do agree we have to spend more, but you've also got to deal with the deficit. That's why I think one of the most important things we can do right now, is to insist on a reduction of this worldwide military footprint: That means bring the troops home from Iraq; it means telling our Western European and Japanese allies that the time has come for them to increase their spending if they feel threatened. We have this Cold War hangover, where America is the protector of the

world. I want to defend America's legitimate interests, I want to fight terrorism. I wish you could fight terrorism with nuclear submarines, 'cause then we'd win, 'cause they don't have any! If we would not have gone to Iraq, and taken 5% of the money that was spent in Iraq here at home to deal with terrorism, we'd be a safer place.

And by the way, I think the worst victims of this, are the brave men and women of our military. Obviously, if we send them out there, I want to have them fully armed, and I worked very closely to make sure that they are. But we shouldn't be sending them into situations—it's unfair to the American military, to put them in a situation where they're called "non-combat troops" in Iraq, and people shoot at them!

Defense Spending

Schinella: Before we get to our lightning round, the last time I looked, the Pentagon budget is about \$770 billion and change. What would the ideal budget be?

Frank: Ron Paul, from Texas, and I believe you could cut that by at least \$100 billion a year, probably more, not by shorting the people out there—by the way, we're still prepared to win a nuclear war with the Soviet Union, which I think is unlikely, since they've collapsed—I believe you could cut it by 20% a year.

Schinella: Do you agree with that, or do you have another figure, on how you would cut the Pentagon budget?

Brown: Cutting \$100 billion, while giving \$24 trillion to Wall Street doesn't seem like much of a solution, so I don't think cutting spending is the issue. I think the issue is increasing our physical production.

Schinella: Okay, but if you're elected, would you vote for a reduction in the Pentagon budget, and how much if any figure?

Brown: I don't see a reduction as necessary right now.

'The Lightning Round'

Schinella: Okay.

All right, we're going to go to our lightning round, and here are the rules, basically: I throw this into every debate I do, and I have a lot of fun with it, and usually the candidates do too, one- or two-word answers to get through everything else that we've got to get through in the next six minutes or so. But please, adhere to the

rules. So, I will say a question, and it'll be either a one- or two-word answer.

So, for example, on abortion, Rachel, pro-choice, or pro-life?

Brown: I don't like A or B answers. I tend towards pro-life.

Schinella: Okay.

Frank: Pro-choice. Is that one word, or two?

Schinella: Okay. Defense of Marriage Act should be repealed, yes or no, Barney?

Frank: Yes, very much.

Schinella: Rachel?

Brown: I haven't made a decision.

Schinella: Foreign aid, Rachel, not enough, too much, just right?

Brown: We need a system of sovereign nation-states cooperating around development, mutual.

Schinella: Not enough, too much, just right?

Frank: Way too much in the military area, not enough in terms of fighting disease, which has effects on us.

Schinella: Barney, scrap the tax code and start over, yes or no?

Frank: No, too many vested interests are there. I think if you started over again, it would be good to do it differently, but you've got people now, who have made investment decisions based on it, they have their homes, they have other things, I think it's wildly impractical, and would cost a great deal in transaction costs.

Brown: Why don't we just scrap the whole system? I don't think that would be the [inaudible]...

Schinella: Value-added tax, yes or no?

Brown: Can't say right now.

Schinella: Okay, Barney?

Frank: No.

Schinella: Re-loosen offshore drilling regs? Barney, yes or no?

Frank: You said re—?

Schinella: Re-loosen, in other words, they were tightened, and now everything's clean, and they should be re-loosened?

Frank: No. I would keep them tight, particularly, by the way, for our district, with the fishing and tourism, it would be a great economic disaster, not just environmental.

Schinella: Re-loosen offshore drilling regulations, yes or no?

Brown: Some oil drilling is fine, but I think we need to move towards nuclear.

Schinella: Cape Wind, yes or no?

Brown: No. We need nuclear.

Frank: Yes.

Schinella: Reinstate tax credits for hybrid cars, yes or no?

Frank: For hypercars?

Schinella: For hybrid cars?

Frank: Oh, hybrid cars, yes.

Brown: I haven't made a decision.

Schinella: Cash for Clunkers, Rachel, was it successful or a disaster?

Brown: Disaster.

Frank: Very successful: Look at GM now, and the extent to which it's back into profitability, and Ford, which of course has done very well. It's helped them both.

Schinella: Barney, repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act, yes or no?

Frank: No, absolutely not.

Brown: I'm not sure.

Schinella: Prevailing wage law?

Brown: Not sure.

Schinella: Okay, enforced Taft-Hartley Act, Rachel, yes or no?

Brown: Sorry, is that for unions? What does it say?

Schinella: Do you want to explain it to her?

Frank: I think it's very restrictive, and makes it harder to organize, but even worse than Taft-Hartley is the Republican domination of the National Labor Relations Board, where they pretty much eviscerated the right of people to bargain collectively, and Obama is now restoring that, by his appointments to NLRB. I also support better legislation, because—

Schinella: Yes or no?

Frank: Well, you asked me to explain Taft-Hartley.

Schinella: Yes, I know. Can you do it in 30 seconds?

Frank: Well, explain? No, but, I think Taft-Hartley—look, any law on the books should be enforced,

but I could amend it, or I would like to enforce it fairly.

Schinella: Audit the Federal Reserve, yes or no?

Frank: We voted to do that, and the bill then was passed. There was a complete audit of the Federal Reserve in the legislation that was signed into law.

Brown: Full audit, and abolition.

Schinella: Child care tax credits, yes or no? Rachel, on the Federal level.

Brown: Yes.

Frank: Yes.

Schinella: Should the government begin doing more to promote anti-trust fights to protect consumers?

Frank: Oh, absolutely, it's one of the big differences between the Democratic and Republican administrations. Anti-trust was out of business under Bush, and Obama's revived it.

Brown: Yes.

'Say Something Nice About Your Opponent'

Schinella: Okay. We're getting towards the end of our debate here, I want to thank everybody for watching. I'm going to give you a couple of minutes, before your closing statements, and Barney we'll start with you: Just take a moment, and in a minute or so, say something nice about your opponent.

Frank: Well, I admire anybody who gets into the political process. My problem is with people who are very angry, and ignore the political process. I have a great deal—. That's why we're here debating: I think people who participate in the political process are to be commended, and a willingness to be criticized, to be ridiculed or whatever, if that deters people, democracy doesn't work.

Schinella: Rachel, say something nice about Barney.

Brown: I support his spunk.

Schinella: Great. Now, we're going to have two-minute closing statements with the candidates. The first person goes last, so Barney, you go first.

Frank's Closing Statement

Frank: I want to reiterate what I think is the essential thing we have to do to change public policy: America is now greatly overextended in its military commit-

ments. I want to defend our national interests, I want to fight terrorism: I don't see why that means that Germany, England, Denmark, the Netherlands, all get to have budgets for the military that are less than ours as a percentage of gross domestic product. I don't know why, 65 years after they ended World War II, we have Marines on Okinawa. I don't know why we have so-called "non-combat troops" in Iraq, and why it is this notion that we must intervene everywhere. People have said, "Oh, we must be a great power," and it's one of the major differences between one of my Republican opponents and myself.

He's been critical of me on this. I have teamed up with Ron Paul, a very intellectually honest, libertarian conservative, and we have others, Democratic and Republican, agreeing with us, and I will predict to you, that people are going to come around to seeing our view.

Here's the deal: We have to reduce the deficit, there's no question. One way to reduce the deficit, and again, one of my Republican opponents talks about this, is to cut entitlements, i.e., Social Security and Medicare. Another would be, to cut back on environmental protection and transportation and other things, all of those, and not Social Security and Medicare; there have to be limits on the amount we spend elsewhere, and I think we should raise taxes on people in the upper income bracket. But until we make a fundamental re-assessment, and bring down the extent to which America has undertaken the military subsidy of the rest of the world, we will not be able to bring down that deficit. And a commitment now to bring down that deficit over the long term, would allow us economically, to free up the tens of billions of dollars I would like to see immediately, to do the kind of jobs stimulation and promotion that an excessively slow, and low employment recovery requires.

Brown's Closing Statement

Schinella: Rachel?

Brown: Yeah. We need immediate action, swift action, with the manner that Franklin Roosevelt came into office with. If we don't have this, there will be no



Brown goes door to door in Fall River, Mass., with the famous "Obama mustache" poster. Brown: "Obama is psychologically a ticking time-bomb." Frank: "I do not think that President Obama thinks like Nero, or like Hitler."

LPAC

stop to the collapse. This is what LaRouche stated in 2007, when he was proposing the Homeowners and Bank Protection Act, which Mr. Frank said "was unnecessary." What that would have done, is to freeze foreclosures and stop the domino-like collapse of the financial system, which is now completely out of control.

Every single day that we continue these policies, more people lose their jobs, their homes, and even their lives. So, what we need to do, is these three things:

We've got to do it: Obama is not working for the people. He's psychologically a ticking time-bomb. He is not going to allow our country to get out of this mess, as long as he's in office. Get him out.

Two: Stop bailing out these banks. Mr. Frank has represented Wall Street every step of the way. If you want someone who's actually going to represent the population, with Franklin Roosevelt policies, that is what I'm going to do. That's what we need right now, is honesty, and a return to a physically productive economy.

Schinella: On behalf of New-TV here in Newton, Gatehouse Media New England, and Wicked Local Politics, we'd like to thank both challenger Rachel Brown, and incumbent U.S. Rep. Barney Frank, for being with us, for the 4th Congressional District Democratic debate. Don't forget to vote on Sept. 14. Polls will be open at 7 a.m. until 8 p.m. I'm Tony Schinella, thanks for being with us, and good night.

THE INTER-ALPHA GROUP

Nation-Killers for Imperial Genocide

by John Hoefle

“What did not change significantly with that shift from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, was the essential role acquired by Venice. Venice, once established as a power, remained the center of the organization of monetary power, while the outer husk of monetarist power, the Anglo-Dutch maritime interest, became the political and military capital of the Empire. Venice never gave up that role; it simply transferred some of its functions to the newly constituted London branch, all as a part of the adjustment to the shift from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic field of leading action.”—*Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.*¹

The Inter-Alpha Group of Banks is an instrument of genocide. It was formed for the explicit purpose of destroying not only the existence, but the very concept, of national sovereignty—with the United States as its primary target—as a way of permanently reducing the population of the planet. The Inter-Alpha Group has played a crucial role in the destruction of the industrial base of the United States, and the subsequent transformation of our economy into a giant, and hopelessly bankrupt, casino. When that casino imploded in 2007, the Inter-Alpha Group and the forces behind it moved

to complete the task of destroying the U.S.A., by organizing the biggest theft of public money in history, via those still-continuing, un-Constitutional, and blatantly criminal operations known collectively as “the bail-out.” The result is a nation which is not only unable to meet the physical needs of its people, but is also rapidly destroying its own currency through hyperinflation.

In a limited sense, this operation has been a success. The imperial monetary system, mediated through a system of central banks, private banks, financial markets, and global cartels, is the leading power on the planet. But in another and very real sense, it has been a colossal failure, because these royally arrogant fools have, in destroying nations, also destroyed themselves, and set the world on the path toward a new Dark Age. Their doom is sealed, because only through increasing man’s mastery over the universe can this Dark Age be averted, and in doing that, we will create a world that will no longer tolerate the medieval practices of these imperial parasites.

They are finished, one way or the other. The question is, will the rest of us go down with them?

The purpose of this report is to put a spotlight on the Inter-Alpha Group and its controllers, so that we may defeat their evil machinations. You, the reader, will come away with a better understanding of the nature and the mission of the Group, why that mission must be defeated, and how we can do it.

1. Lyndon LaRouche, “The Economic Past Is Now Behind Us! Money or Credit?” *EIR*, Sept. 10, 2010.

The solution begins with the reinstatement of Glass-Steagall in the United States, and the adoption of the Glass-Steagall principle by other nations, combined with a return to the Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rates. These two steps will put Inter-Alpha out of business, but they should be accompanied by a third measure: the seizure by the U.S. government of all operations and facilities of the Inter-Alpha Group inside U.S. borders. We are sure that a future Pecora Commission-style investigation will find the resultant records quite illuminating. As will a new Nuremberg Tribunal for crimes against humanity.

Setting the Stage

Although the Inter-Alpha Group was not founded until 1971, the operation which launched it actually began in the latter stages of World War II. Once the British Empire realized that Hitler would be defeated, it turned its attention to restoring its former infamous “glory.” Doing so, meant destroying the U.S.A., which, under President Franklin Roosevelt (1933-45), fully intended to break up the Empire, and set its colonies free. As the U.S. was far too strong to take on directly, the Empire decided to lure it into committing economic and cultural suicide.

This report deals primarily with the financial side of this trap, but the reader should be aware that these financial moves were part of a coordinated assault on the political, cultural, economic, and psychological state of the nation, in which all the skills the Empire had honed in centuries of subjugating nations and peoples were employed. The goal was to dumb us down, kill our sense of optimism, eradicate our commitment to infrastructure and industry, and make us forget our heritage. Such moves must be done slowly, decade by decade, generation by generation, to avoid triggering a revolution.

Today’s British Empire is the latest incarnation of a maritime monetary system which has existed since the days of the Cult of Apollo, and has its immediate origins in a faction fight in Venice, in the late 1500s, when the *Serenissima Repubblica* was a major world power

Since 1971, the Inter-Alpha Group of Lord Jacob Rothschild (right) has been the spearpoint of the British Empire’s drive to destroy the United States. Rothschild revealed the mission of the project in 1983, boasting that “two broad types of giant institutions, the worldwide financial service company and the international commercial bank with a global trading competence, may converge to form the ultimate, all-powerful, many-headed financial conglomerate.”



LPAC/Chance Magee

in its own name. The *Giovani*, or New Venetian Party, wanted to build up England and the Netherlands as maritime powers based upon the Venetian model, while the *Vecchi*, the Old Venetian Party, wanted to stick with the existing Mediterranean base.

The *Giovani* began moving northward along the Rhine into Germany, the Low Countries, and England, taking with them enormous financial power. Although they often adopted the names and customs of their new locations, they remained Venetian by method and intent. They set up the Bank of Amsterdam, the Dutch East India Company, and the British East India Company. The latter eventually took over England to create the British Empire. As with Venice before it, the British Empire is based upon its ability to control monetary flows, and manipulate national currencies. That is the basis of its power, and of its post-World War II assault on America.

To accomplish this goal, the Empire first built up its banking apparatus in war-torn Europe, as the basis for what would *appear* to be a new globalized financial structure, but what, in reality, would be a return to the imperial model that existed before the American Revo-

lution. The planning for this new Europe began even before the fighting stopped, and led to the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community in 1951, and the formation of the European Economic Community in 1957, as the initial steps toward today's European Union and its supranational euro currency.

With these moves toward the elimination of national sovereignty, the Empire began the process of building a borderless European financial system. In rapid succession came the development of the Eurobond and Euro-dollar markets, and the consortium banks. These banks were syndicates or joint ventures—mostly based in London—linking British banks with banks based in Europe, Asia, and the Americas. They were designed to outflank national banking regulations, and, as such, represented the beginning of the “globalization” (that is, imperialization) of finance.

National banking laws were not the only regulatory obstacle to this globalization. There was also the international system of fixed currency exchange rates that had been implemented as part of the 1944 Bretton Woods Treaty. Fixed exchange rates were a crucial part of FDR's plan to end the colonial era, as these took away much of the historic ability of the Empire to manipulate nations through the manipulation of their currencies. Thus, defeating the Bretton Woods system was a necessary step in creating the Empire's new global order.

When President Nixon ended the Bretton Woods system by taking the dollar off the gold reserve standard in 1971, he opened Pandora's Box, and set free the money manipulators who had been so carefully boxed in by Roosevelt.

The Venetians Strike

The Inter-Alpha Group was founded as a mechanism to take advantage of this currency vulnerability. The group arose out of six relatively small European banks which represented the family fortunes—or *fondi*—of the Venetian system. Each of these banks had significant private banking arms, private banking being a term for banks which specialize in handling money for the wealthy. Each of its six members was chosen to represent a bank in one of the principal nations of the European Economic Community: Kredietbank, of Belgium; Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank of the Netherlands; Credit Commercial de France; Banco Ambrosiano, of Italy; Williams & Glyn's Bank (a unit of the Royal Bank of Scotland), in the U.K.; and BHF Bank,

of Germany. A seventh bank, Privatbanken, of Denmark, was added in 1972.

Inter-Alpha took the form of an alliance among these banks; each bank maintained its separate identity, while they all worked together to advance the Group's mission. The Group, and its member banks, were dedicated to restoring imperial rule.

The operation was run by Jacob Rothschild, initially out of N.M. Rothschild in London. The Rothschild banking network, from its inception in Frankfurt in the late 1700s, has been a Venetian operation. One of its early sponsors was the Thurn und Taxis family of Bavaria, the controllers of Venetian intelligence and one of the leading families of the Habsburgs' Austrian Empire. This Venetian connection is the true source of the fabled Rothschild intelligence network, as well as the source of the family's financial power. The Rothschilds are also close to the British Crown, *primus inter pares* of the royal families of Europe, and a considerable power within the Empire. Jacob Rothschild, for example, manages the funds of Prince Charles, among his other crimes.

Despite the enormous wealth these banks represented, they alone did not have the funds required to transform the world as planned. They would provide the seed money, and leverage their power through the control of other people's money, to create the markets and institutions they would ultimately need to control the world. This is the origin of today's gaggle of hedge funds, private equity funds, and related financial pools, many of which are part of the hidden side of the Inter-Alpha Group.

Jacob Rothschild explicitly revealed the mission of the Inter-Alpha project, in a speech in 1983, when he bragged that “two broad types of giant institutions, the worldwide financial service company and the international commercial bank with a global trading competence, may converge to form the ultimate, all-powerful, many-headed financial conglomerate.” For Rothschild, it was not a prediction, but a statement of intent.

Corporatist Fascism

At the 1968 Bilderberg Group meeting in Mont Tremblant, Canada, the Empire kicked off a new phase of its war on national sovereignty, launching a drive to create a system of corporate cartels intended to replace nation-states as the political organization of the planet. The Bilderberg Group, named after the Hotel de Bilderberg in Oosterbeek, The Netherlands, where the group

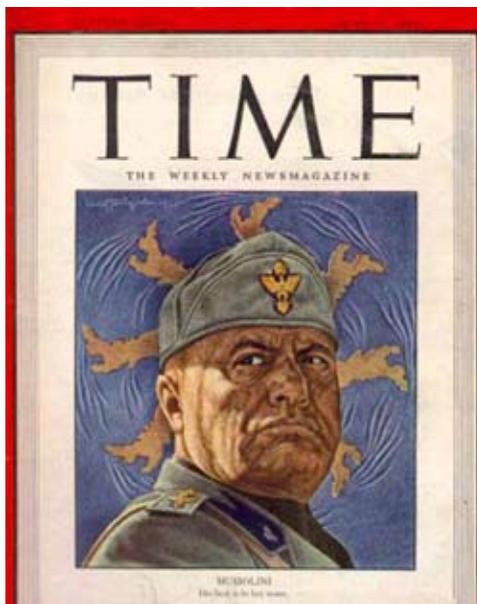
first met in 1954, was a fascist organization, whose sponsor, Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands, had been a card-carrying Nazi and a member of Hitler's SS. Bernhard also founded, with the U.K.'s Prince Philip, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the 1001 Club. The Bilderbergs, as an elite political arm of the Empire, represented the same oligarchic system behind the Inter-Alpha Group.

The new cartel scheme, dubbed the "world company," was introduced by George W. Ball, a senior banker at Lehman Brothers, a top member of the Anglo-American Establishment, and a member of the Bilderberg steering committee. According to Ball, the new world company would replace the "archaic political structure of nation-states" with corporations, which are far better at "efficiently utilizing resources." These resources, Ball made clear, belong to the Empire, not to the peasants who happen to live atop them, and nations all too often put their own interests ahead of those of the Empire—a situation the Empire finds intolerable.

Just to make sure his message was clear, Ball praised the integration of Europe as a precondition for the success of this world company project, and cited as its model, "the overlapping sovereignties of the governments of Europe and the House of Rothschild." (If that quote does not offend you, reflect upon the concept of sovereignty, and why it is vital to the existence of nation-states. A country which "shares" its sovereignty with a banking house, is neither sovereign, nor a nation, but instead a colony.)

At the time of Ball's speech, the creation of these corporate cartels had already begun, with the formation of the early conglomerates, and this process would accelerate in the coming years. The nurturing of these horrors would become a major part of Lazard Frères banker Felix Rohatyn's life's work; and they would, in time, come to dominate the economic landscape.

The concept of the world company, though marketed as a natural outgrowth of human progress, is nothing



The anglophile bankers of Wall Street financed the fascists in Europe, and organized fascist movements in the United States. They also attempted a coup against President Franklin Roosevelt, preferring Italian dictator Benito Mussolini, who graced the cover of Time magazine no less than eight times. This issue is dated June 21, 1943.

of the sort. What it is, fundamentally, is a return to the oligarchic model of the British East India Company and its predecessors, combined with modern computer technology, and operating within a market structure. In a corporatist state, the power of the government is usurped by private financial and corporate interests, which use the government to keep the population in line, while they mercilessly loot both the government and the people. These private interests are falsely described as an outgrowth of nationalism, when in truth, they represent the corruption of the nation by an empire.

Corporatism is a result of George Ball's "overlapping sovereignties" between nations and the imperial bankers, and is the creation of the Venetians. It was the Venetians, and the neo-Venetians of the British Empire, who created Mussolini and Hitler, and who organized fascist movements around the globe in the 1920s and 1930s, as part of their war against sovereignty. That includes in the United States, where the Anglophile bankers of Wall Street helped finance and organize their own fascist movements, including the American Liberty League—and tried to organize a coup against FDR.

This grouping heavily promoted Mussolini in the United States, putting him on the cover of their *Time* magazine eight times, between 1923 and 1943, and praising him heavily in their other press outlets. The Wall Streeters did this not because they were enamored of Mussolini personally, but because he was an ally, a tool of the same empire which controlled them.

Mussolini's Italy, largely the creation of the circles around Venetian Count Volpi di Misurata, was the test-bed for the corporatist state model which the Empire planned to impose upon the world, the model for the "world company" concept at the core of globalization. It was a state dominated by Venetian financier interests, and run for their benefit. The similarities with the United States today are not accidental.

Fortunately for the world, Adolf Hitler destroyed

the carefully crafted illusion of fascism as a benevolent movement, forcing the bankers to retreat. Their commitment to imposing fascism remained, however, so they sought new ways to package it. The name they chose for their “new and improved” corporatist fascism was “globalization.” Same evil, but in a bright new box.

Fascism, Take Two

The Inter-Alpha Group was created as an instrument of this new fascism, and is itself a nest of fascists. One does not have to scratch deep to find the proof, as these examples indicate:

- One of the first acts of the Inter-Alpha Group after its founding, was to link up with the Harriman faction in the U.S., the same Harriman family who funded Hitler, and upon whose eugenics “research” Hitler modeled his genocidal “race science” policies. The banks of the Inter-Alpha Group did this by buying a combined 40% interest in Brown Harriman & International Banks, a consortium bank founded in 1968 in London by Brown Brothers Harriman, London merchant/dope bank Robert Fleming & Co., and Suez of France.

- Founding member Kredietbank’s Fernand Collin helped the Nazis run the Belgian economy during World War II, and one of its private banks, Merck und Finck, became notorious for helping the Nazis.

- BHF Bank, the German founding member of the group which traces its roots to the Rothschild-founded Frankfurter Bank, was headed in the 1920s by Otto Jeidels, who was a good friend of both Reichsbank head and Nazi Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht, and the Hitler-financing chief of the Bank of England, Montagu Norman. Jeidels was deployed to the U.S. in 1939 to the Synarchist (French fascist) Lazard bank, to handle the oligarchic gold fleeing Europe. Lazard, as we have indicated previously, has played a particularly nasty role in this imperial fascist plot, and is part of what we consider the hidden side of the Inter-Alpha Group.

- During World War II, Ricardo Espirito Santo Silva of Banco Espirito Silva—which became the Portuguese member of the Inter-Alpha Group in 1988—hosted the Nazi-sympathizing Duke of Windsor in Lisbon after he abdicated the British throne in 1936, and has been identified as a liaison between the Duke and Hitler, in the aborted plot to have the Duke regain the throne after a German conquest of Britain. (The U.K. had its own fascist movement, and there was a lot of sympathy for the Duke within the British elite.)

- The two Spanish members of the group, Banco de Bilbao (later Banco Bilbao Vizcaya, a member from 1986 to 1998) and Banco Santander (a member since 1998), both had ties to fascist dictator Francisco Franco, who ran Spain from 1936 until his death in 1975. Banco Santander was founded by the family of the Rothschild agent in the city of Santander.

The fascist connections were most flagrant in the case of Banco Ambrosiano, the founding Italian bank in the Inter-Alpha Group, which was tightly integrated with the Propaganda Due (P-2) Masonic Lodge in Italy. The P-2 Lodge was run by former Mussolini “Black Shirt” Licio Gelli, and was modeled on the earlier “universal fascist” Propaganda Uno (P-1) Lodge of Giuseppe Mazzini. Italian police investigations into the activities of P-2 found that both the lodge and its bank, Banco Ambrosiano, were involved in arms and drug trafficking, terrorism, neo-Nazi assassination groups, and the fascist paramilitary groups of NATO’s Operation Gladio. Control over P-2 was exercised through the Alpina Lodge of Switzerland, the Monte Carlo Lodge, and ultimately the “Mother Lodge,” the United Grand Lodge of England, headed at the time by HRH Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, of the British royal family.

The Alpina Lodge is interesting in its own right. Its members included Gelli; confessed British agent and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger; and Club of Rome founder Aurelio Peccei. Although he was on the payroll of Banco Ambrosiano, Peccei is rightly more infamous as a genocidalist than a banker. His Club of Rome provided the “intellectual” foundation for the Empire’s genocide program worldwide, by conducting mass propaganda for the fraudulent “limits to growth” doctrine.

Peccei was the key initiator of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), headquartered in Laxenburg, Austria, whose mission was to propagate the Club of Rome’s program under a “scientific” veneer, provided by Bertrand Russell’s Cambridge systems analysis group. IIASA aimed especially at poisoning strategic thinking in the United States and Russia, becoming a major Anglo-Venetian intelligence channel into the Soviet Union and post-Soviet Russia. The legacy of IIASA in the former Soviet Union is the entire package of disastrous so-called reforms of the 1990s, which IIASA staff drafted at Laxenburg in 1985-91, as well as Russia’s ongoing involvement in such international financial looting schemes as the Inter-Alpha Group’s Brazil-Russia-

India-China (BRIC) operation today. (A related aspect of IIASA's activity was to promote the information-age mathematical models on which today's speculation-based financial markets rely.)

Target: United States

When the Nixon Administration ended the Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rates in 1971—a move which itself was the result of a British manipulation—the Empire was ready to begin its financial assault on the United States. The imperial termites had already started their attack on the foundations of the nation. Lazard's Felix “the Fascist” Rohatyn was busy setting the stage for the rise of the traders on Wall Street, and the “economic hit man” process described by John Perkins² was well underway. While these changes were occurring in the U.S., the British were organizing the 1973 Arab-Israeli War, out of which emerged the spot market in oil. The spot market allowed the imperial manipulators to jack up the price of oil at will, and they did, resulting in a huge and growing pool of “petrodollars” in European banks. These petrodollars, along with the proceeds from the Empire's dope trade, provide an enormous supply of “other people's money” to fund the world company/globalization takeover of the U.S. and the world.

As the markets grew, the traders assumed increasing power at the investment banks of Wall Street, and began pushing aside the “white shoe” bankers who had previously dominated the business. Wall Street was slowly transformed from an exclusive club of Ivy League thieves into a dog-eat-dog world where profits counted more than breeding. In the old days, the investment bankers ripped off their customers according to a code of sorts, and were careful to preserve their best relationships by not stealing too blatantly. But in the trading era, that connection began to break, as the stealing shifted from direct customer relationships to the more anonymous and depersonalized markets. Wall Street was slowly turned into a giant casino, where everyone gambled. Math and computer wizards were brought in to devise new trading strategies, and the whole market became a giant computer game, which did enormous damage before it ultimately blew up. By the end of the 1970s, the American industrial economy was on the ropes. The interest-rate hikes by the Federal Reserve

under Paul Volcker made it almost impossible for industrial companies to expand, giving the advantage to the dope-and-petrodollar crowd to move in and begin buying up America at pennies on the dollar.

This assault accelerated during the 1980s. At the behest of the bankers, Congress passed law after law dismantling the regulatory protections put into place by FDR. The S&Ls were opened up for looting; the hot-money boys moved in, and within a few years, had destroyed the most stable part of the U.S. banking system.

Much of the funding for the takedown of the S&Ls came from the junk bond market, dominated by the Rothschild-Morgan-linked Drexel Burnham Lambert, which had access to a steady stream of dope money. The junk bonds also funded a wave of corporate raiders, who not only took over a number of big companies, but sent many of the rest fleeing into the arms of the investment banks for “protection.” The investment banks—led by Lazard and its peers—organized an orgy of mergers, taking advantage of their access to hot money to create ever-bigger corporations, and ever more concentrated industries required to assemble the global cartels. Step into my parlor, said the spider to the fly.

The stock market crash of 1987 was a turning point. The new Fed chairman, Alan Greenspan, responded by launching the biggest bubble of all time, the derivatives markets. By the end of the decade, only derivatives, accounting fraud, and a deliberate blind eye from the regulators kept the U.S. banking system from crashing. For the Inter-Alpha Group and its controllers, it was all according to the plan.

Inter-Alpha Grows

In this environment, the Inter-Alpha Group began to expand. Membership in the group had not changed from 1973 until 1982, when Banco Ambrosiano failed in the wake of Italian investigations into its connections to the P-2 Lodge. A minor change occurred in 1985, when Williams & Glyn's Bank was absorbed into the Royal Bank of Scotland, giving RBS membership in its own name. But European banking would change dramatically in 1986, and Inter-Alpha would be right in the middle of it.

Globalization took a major step forward in 1986, with the “Big Bang” deregulation of financial markets in the City of London. Having launched the casino in New York during the 1970s, the Empire decided to

2. John Perkins, *Confessions of an Economic Hit Man* (San Francisco: Berrett-Koehler, 2004).

bring it home to London, and turn the City into the new center of the global derivatives scheme. The banks of the U.S. and Europe would flock to London, where the rules were looser, and the regulators friendly. Even more than before, London became the financial center of Europe, and the center of globalization.

The Inter-Alpha Group took full advantage of the changes, adding four banks between 1986 and 1989, and even more in the 1990s. San Paolo di Torino and Banco de Bilbao joined in 1986, the former filling the slot vacated by Banco Ambrosiano, and the latter becoming the first Spanish member. A couple of years later, in 1988, the group got its first Portuguese member, Banco Espirito Santo. AIB (née Allied Irish Bank) joined in 1989. The National Bank of Greece joined in 1990, followed by Nordbanken of Sweden in 1995 and Merita Bank of Finland in 1997. Banco de Bilbao—by then Banco Bilbao Vizcaya—left in 1998, and was immediately replaced by Banco Santander.

In addition, the Inter-Alpha banks were rapidly expanding in their home markets, becoming larger through a series of mergers: Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank became International Nederlanden Group (ING); Privatbanken, Nordbanken, and Merita engaged in a series of mergers producing Nordea; Kreditbank morphed into KBC Group; San Paolo di Torino became Intesa Sanpaolo; and Banco Santander gobbled up several Spanish rivals.

Three more banks joined in 2003: Erste Bank of Austria; Hypovereinsbank (HVB) of Germany; and Société Générale of France. HVB replaced founding member BHF, which had been bought by ING, and Société Générale replaced founding member Crédit Commercial de France (CCF), which had been acquired by HSBC. HVB left the group in 2005, after being taken over by UniCredit, and Commerzbank took its slot as the German member of the group.

The Casino Economy

As the Empire's globalization project expanded, the medium-sized banks of the Inter-Alpha Group became global players, and some became giants. The Royal Bank of Scotland became the largest bank in the world by assets, peaking at nearly \$3.5 trillion before it blew up in 2008. Banco Santander, Société Générale, Intesa Sanpaolo, and ING also joined the global giants, with the rest becoming regional powers and filling specialized niches. These banks expanded their tentacles around the world, east into Eastern Europe, Russia, and

Asia, and west into the Americas. They transformed themselves from local banks in particular countries, into a vast network of global banks, answerable not to the peoples of their home nations, but to the imperial monetary system.

The real power of the Inter-Alpha Group, however, lies not within the individual banks themselves, but in the changes the Inter-Alpha operation has made in the world economy. The Inter-Alpha project turned the global financial system into a giant casino, a playground for the investment banks, the speculative arms of the commercial banks, the hedge funds, and others, so they could gamble with their own—and everyone else's—money. This casino would come to control some 70% of the world's banking assets, directly or indirectly.

In a sane and well-regulated banking system, commercial banks are mechanisms to help their local and regional economies grow. They use the deposits of their customers to fund loans that improve the functioning of the region, making its manufacturing and agriculture more productive, raising the standard of living, and helping local businesses meet the needs of the community. The local bank grows as the local economy grows, giving it a vested interest in supporting and nurturing that growth.

The oligarchic model, as exemplified by the Inter-Alpha Group, works just the opposite way. Its network of banks is used to suck capital out of localities and into the global markets, where it can be used to speculate, manipulate, and subjugate the people of the planet. Such banks do not nurture their customer base, they loot it.

This point becomes obvious simply by reviewing what happened. The Inter-Alpha Group and the Empire that deployed it, created the largest financial bubble in history. Huge amounts of debt were generated; then, that debt was used as an asset base for a multi-quadrillion-dollar derivatives bubble. This enormous mass of fictitious value spawned a vast expansion of the financial markets, which came to dominate the global economy. The game was so profitable—seemingly, that is—that money from all over the world was vacuumed up and fed into the derivatives machine, leaving precious little to support the real economy. The rest of the economy began to shut down, with predictably horrible consequences for the people.

Through it all, the rise of the casino was touted as proof that the economy was growing. But it was not: The tumor was growing, and the patient was dying.

The game blew up in 2007. In a sense, it choked on its own success, the looting growing to the point where a failing economy could no longer support it. The bankers tried desperately to paint this as a “subprime” crisis caused by deadbeat homeowners, and a “liquidity” crisis caused by unnecessarily panicked investors; but what it really was, was the collapse of the derivatives-led global pyramid scheme, run by, and through, the Inter-Alpha Group.

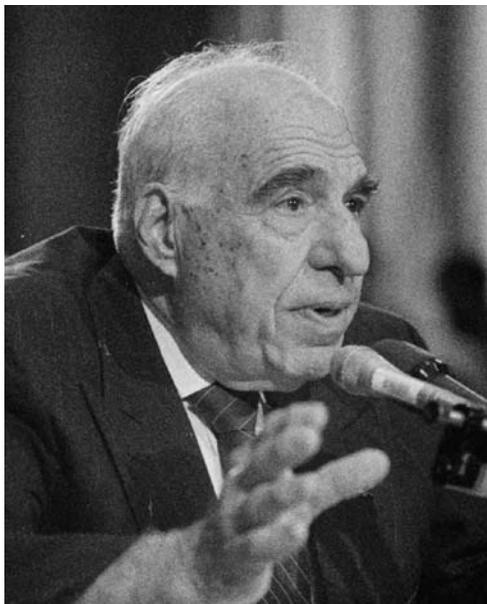
Although the bankers and fools such as Sir Alan Greenspan have told everyone who would listen that no one could have seen this crisis coming, it was, in fact, entirely predictable. Lyndon LaRouche issued repeated warnings that the global economy was on a course for catastrophe, and launched a campaign against derivatives in 1993. Our warnings were picked up by then-House Banking Committee chairman Henry B. González (D-Tex.), who summoned this author to testify before his committee that same year.

Despite this opposition, the derivatives game not only continued, but accelerated. In the late 1990s, Commodity Futures Trading Commission chair Brooksley Born again raised the matter, only to be slapped down by Wall Street and her fellow “regulators.” Wall Street insisted that the market was so sophisticated, that its managers were so expert, that nothing could go wrong, and that any attempt to interfere in the market would only hurt the economy. That argument, backed by enormous political pressure and mountains of cash, won the day.

Then it all blew up, and the world entered a new realm.

Phase Two

While most of Wall Street and Washington was in shock, the Empire was smiling, and preparing to spring the trap it had so painstakingly set. The U.S. economy was in ruins, but the potential remained for an FDR-



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

The late Rep. Henry B. González (D-Texas), chairman of the House Banking Committee (1989-95), called LaRouche's associate John Hoefle to testify before his committee in 1993, on the threat to the U.S. and global economies from derivatives. González is shown here testifying before a Senate hearing in 1992.

style reflex, in which the American people would rise up to defend themselves and their nation. So the Empire moved to complete its mission, via the “bailout.”

To understand what happened next, one has to set aside notions of individual institutions, and instead, focus on the system that controls those institutions. The continued existence of the Empire depends upon the preservation of its monetary system, not upon the preservation of individual banks, hedge funds, and other institutions. Such institutions are ephemeral; they are not the power, but tools of the power, to be used and, when necessary, cast aside. The system is what matters.

While the fools of Wall Street and beyond were clamoring for the government and the Federal Reserve to save them with a bailout, their puppetmasters in the Empire had a different plan. The

Empire had no intention of restoring the bubble. Its plan, as enunciated by Britain's Prince Philip and others, was and is to reduce global population by about two-thirds, and smash the nation-states in the process, as a way of bringing the world back under complete imperial control. They would give the fools their bailout, but instead of saving them, it would be the final nail in the coffin of the United States, by using the bailout to destroy the value of the dollar.

Consider for a moment the differences in a financial system required to manage a multi-quadrillion-dollar financial bubble, and the financial system required to run a world of 2 billion people, the desired global population level of the imperial genocidalists. Given the smaller population, from the Empire's perspective, there is a lot of unnecessary capacity in the financial world today—too many banks, too many bankers, too many insurance companies, mutual funds, hedge funds, et al.—and a dramatic culling and consolidating of the herd will be required.

The other option is the LaRouche Plan, which involves writing off all the fictitious capital, reorganizing all the banks under a Glass-Steagall standard, going

back to a fixed-exchange-rate system, and replacing the imperial monetary system with national sovereign credit systems. That also defines a far different financial system, one dominated by highly regulated commercial banks and an orientation toward production instead of speculation.

So, if the Empire intends to shrink its system (and we of the LaRouche movement plan to eliminate it), then, other than a few delusional fools on Wall Street, who only want their money party to crank back up, and all the people who were grabbing some of that money flow, who actually believes the recovery nonsense?

Therefore, you have to ask yourself: What is the true purpose of the bailout?

The purpose of the bailout is to bankrupt the United States and every other nation which runs its own bailout operation, so that they no longer have the power to resist the Empire's plans for a fascist global financial dictatorship, run top-down by the imperial monetary system through its banks and corporate cartels. It is the final act in our national suicide, and the culmination of the Inter-Alpha project.

Shut Them Down

The issue before us should be clear: Only a return to national sovereignty in the United States, and the creation of an alliance of that sovereign United States with other nations—Russia, China, and India, for starters—capable of defeating this ancient evil, which today is known as the British Empire, can avert this catastrophe in progress.

We should begin with Glass-Steagall and the related correctives proposed by LaRouche, which will immediately bankrupt the Inter-Alpha Group and its peers, and put a stop to their predatory actions. We should also seize all accounts, offices, and records of any Inter-Alpha Group banks inside the United States, and go through them with a fine-toothed comb.

These are necessary steps, as are the rest of the measures in the LaRouche Plan, but they are not, in and of themselves, all that is needed. We must also



The first measure to be taken to address the bankruptcy of the U.S. economy, is the full reinstatement of the FDR-era Glass-Steagall Act: This will immediately bankrupt the Inter-Alpha Group and its cohorts, and put a stop to their predatory looting. Shown: the LaRouche Youth Movement organizes for Glass-Steagall in Los Angeles, May 2010.

EIRNS

devote considerable attention to understanding and correcting the flaws within us, that enabled the Inter-Alpha Group and its Anglo-Venetian controllers to play us like a drum, luring us into destroying the most productive economy the world had ever seen, and turning our nation over to that bunch of crazy, greedy parasites on Wall Street.

The con men understand that you can't cheat an honest man, so they look for people who are desperate, greedy, willing to succumb to the lure of something for nothing. They corrupt you into joining their scheme, and only after it is over do you realize that you were the patsy. This, in essence, was what was done to us. The con was global, aided by all the tools and tricks of the Empire, but at its root, we were as a nation, conned.

We will have more to say about the Inter-Alpha Group as we go along. This report is but an overview, which by its nature leaves out many significant elements. Still, the nature of this criminal enterprise, and of its anti-human mission, has now been revealed, and that is the first step towards cleaning it all up.

This report draws upon the work of a number of EIR researchers, including Dean Andromidas, Allen Douglas, Rachel Douglas, Roger Moore, and Scott Thompson.

AN UP-AND-COMING SEPTEMBER 8TH BIRTHDAY

What Is There To Celebrate, Now?

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

September 2, 2010

Speaking statistically, my 88th birthday will arrive on a customary September 8th.

On the surface of things, having just another birthday, will not be a novel experience in any other respect than the fact that I will probably have lived to experience it. The only functionally significant novelty of the occasion, will be located in the historical significance of, not only the most remarkably great issues of current world history which happen to coincide with the current world crisis, but, rather, the exceptional character of the historical responsibilities which have happened to descend upon me, at the age of 88, within this immediate time-frame.

Prologue

Here, I wish to focus your attention on two presently assured developments of this immediate period, and a possible third. This will be a combination which would make this birthday the occasion of an historically exceptional significance at this time. I explain as follows.

The first is my now confirmed, July 25, 2007 warning, to which Federal Reserve Chairman Bernanke has now confessed that he had, as a matter of fact, refused to consider my unique and widely broadcast warning at that time. A few days later, there was what came as my

widely promoted draft legislation, named The Homeowners and Bank Protection Act of 2007, all as part of my warning of the prospect, then, of what became, soon after that, the presently onrushing general breakdown-crisis of the U.S. economy.

The second consideration has been my April 11, 2009, now factually validated warning, that the then recently elected President Barack Obama was, and remains, still, the victim of the same class of deeply embedded, tragic fault as that of the Roman Emperor Nero, and also, the dictator Adolf Hitler. Now, of late, Obama, like those same predecessors in their own time, has shown significant signs of preparing to enter his own “bunker.”

The third prospect is that the actions of that failed President are now already bringing not only our United States, but this entire planet down into a chain-reaction collapse of the world economy. We are already at the presently immediate edge of what has been already a threatened, historical breakdown-point through the entirety of this Presidency. We are already, today, at what a great part of our citizenry recognizes as what is, for them, the break-point of choosing between, on the one side, a presently onrushing, chain-reaction form of planet-wide breakdown-crisis of all of the nations, and, on the other side, the hopeful prospect of some economic recovery which, would be, in fact, available, and which would be, truly, what my associates and I have



EIRNS/Christopher Lewis

LaRouche writes that he views his 88th birthday “as the timely opportunity in a moment of great world-wide crisis,” to explain why he foresees a “happier prospect for humanity, during the remainder of this presently still young century.” He is shown here at his birthday celebration in Wiesbaden, Germany, Sept. 8.

now indicated, factually, would be the most extraordinary leap of improvement in the history of the world’s economy, for all humanity, to date, so far.

Nonetheless, despite these facts, there remain, still, a large number of people, even in high places, who refuse to face the reality of this already deep and accelerating collapse of not only the U.S. economy, but the world economy. These are the facts, as shown by my matchless record of continued successes as an economic forecaster over a span of more than the recent nearly sixty years of forecasting, since my Summer 1956 forecast of a deep U.S. recession by about February-March 1957.¹

That recession happened, exactly as I had forecast,

1. It should be noted that this record of successes attests much more to the consistent incompetence of my putative rivals, than intellectual miracles on my part. Their relative incompetence on this account was not a lack of brain-power, but, rather, their devotion to the inherently incompetent methods inherent in, chiefly, the particular form of reductionist dogma of the adherents of the so-called philosophical liberalism of such notable followers of Paolo Sarpi as Adam Smith and Jeremy Bentham, or, even the more radical incompetence of Bertrand Russell’s Cambridge School of systems analysis.

and for the causes I had identified, and on the time for which I had forecast it. That record has, in fact, rumors aside, never been spoiled since.

The significance of my currently updated forecast, first presented widely in a webcast of July 25, 2007, is expressed today in the fresh proof of what had already been my uniquely long-standing personal history as a repeatedly successful forecaster, that over a period since the latter half of the 1950s, up to the present date. The far more important fact of the matter, is the relationship between my uniquely successful methods of forecasting, and the presently existing possibility for adopting my presently existing design of a package of measures, which, if adopted now, would provide the needed options for launching not merely a general economic recovery of the United States, but of our planet as a whole.

The design of the actions I propose would, in clear fact, be a recovery which would echo the known historical precedents in known world history’s list of accomplishments dating since the creation of that system of transoceanic navigation, the discovery of the “finite, but unbounded”² domain of the star-map, the launching of an ancient breakthrough in human knowledge of practice on which the known steps of a process of creation of civilization itself has absolutely depended ever since. We have, thus, conquered the oceans, tamed much of the world’s land masses, and are aiming for man’s future destiny in NASA’s intended accomplishment, the realization of mankind’s extra-territorial destiny among the planets, and, then, the stars.

In this way, now, the mankind which had discovered the existence of the universe of the stars in that fashion, as discovered by the unknown great ancient navigators who have left clearly known scientific evidence of their accomplishment, is now faced with the hopeful, if still uncertain, prospective challenge of beginning, actually,

2. I.e., what I refer to, repeatedly, is Albert Einstein’s characterization of Johannes Kepler’s unique achievement in the discovery of the physical principle of universal gravitation.



Wikimedia Commons

The actions now proposed by LaRouche for a planet-wide recovery, echo the discoveries of the transoceanic navigators of the “finite, but unbounded” domain of the star-map,” the ancient breakthrough upon which the advancement of civilization has depended ever since. Shown: the Dunhuang star map of 700 A.D., from China, in which the constellations Ursa Major, Sagittarius, and Capricornus are recognizable.

to reach them. As the astronauts of the recent past, first from the United States and the former Soviet Union, had pioneered that prospect; we are now entering a time in which fresh discoveries of what had been, in large part, the hidden secrets of a universal system of cosmic radiation, await us, awaiting our recognition of what should now become known as the point in fact, that we live in a universe in which no region of “empty space” actually exists, a universe which now, thus, reveals the true challenge to be accepted as an immediate next crucial turn in the policy-shaping of not only U.S.A., but also world history. Today, we are reaching toward a nearer, more modest, but indispensable part of such upward progress, the security of the territory and atmosphere of this planet itself, but our future will not end with that.

The most efficient way for defining that presently existing option for the U.S.A.’s role in initiating, among

nations now, a planet-wide general economic recovery, is that which involves our necessary attention to the readily overlooked implications of what is to be made more readily obvious in the following terms.

We have before us now, the relatively simple, and more obvious facts posed by my associates’ recent pin-pointing of what has the prospect of resort to the presently active possibility of the national and also global effect of a somewhat enriched revival of the leading American Parsons firm’s 1964 design for that proposed, and still available project, known as the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA). When the meticulously defined original design, is situated within the context of certain subsequent scientific and other developments up to the present time, the presently prospective launching of the implementation of that program now, represents the essential keystone of the rescue of not only our own United States, but also for the Canada and Mexico which are, otherwise, also placed in rather immediate grave danger by the presently yet to be corrected,

global trends, to a NAWAPA-prompted recovery, provides us the means to adopt what is probably a unique choice of action for effecting not only the present survival of our United States, but serves as the keystone for building the prospect of recovery which must be given to all of the nations, for a better world, and for a clearer vision of mankind’s necessarily continuing, further mission in entering nearby interplanetary space.

However, this is not merely a matter of the intent for the survival of the principal nations of North America. That point is more readily demonstrated in the context of a challenging pattern of relevant, further scientific developments, a pattern which has existed in the form of potential, since 1964, up to the present time.

What lies in the immediate prospect before us, when the greater implication of the commitment to fulfill the NAWAPA mission is considered, is the prospect of a

new, and better conception of the truly practical nature of mankind's destined mission within our universe. It is also a choice of project which is peculiarly suited to the special preconditions under which some people came to North America from Europe, to initiate an intended special project of colonization, out of which came a unique conception for a new type of nation, as a republic based on the notion of credit-system, rather than a merely European monetary system. So, the resulting reforms of those pioneers became the American System of political-economy, a specific kind of system which we today can envisage as having been derived as an implicit future destiny for this planet under the combined influence of what had been started as both the Mayflower settlement and the original Massachusetts charter under the leadership of the Winthrops and Mathers in their time.

However, there is something of truly far greater significance to be considered for our attention now. That launch of NAWAPA's implementation now, would mean, not only a probably planet-wide change for the better; but, as some of the leading scientific professionals know best, those higher implications of NAWAPA's present implementation which would serve as the foundation for what one leading scientist, whom my wife Helga and I knew personally, who, in his time, had identified as mankind's "extra-territorial imperative." What NAWAPA represents, now, is not only a revolution for human life on this planet, but is also a thrust toward fulfillment of an attack on the challenge of those scientifically defined preconditions for mankind's steps toward the indispensable further goal of the virtual conquest of large volumes of relatively nearby Solar space.

Within that prospective, higher order of challenge before us, if we can master that, lies the implication of the existence of a great, and wonderful unknown.

I have selected this occasion, that of my prospectively imminent birthday, as the timely opportunity in a moment of great world-wide crisis, to report to you on why I am so confident, personally, in stating here my present knowledge of that happier prospect for humanity which I foresee as within reach of those several generations of humanity which we might hope would shape the direction of leading efforts during the remainder of this presently still young century.

I compare this young century with my experience of the greatest part of that past century into which I had been born. Perhaps, at least perhaps, this present century will prove to have been only that prospect, which,

in our society's past time, may have slipped between our fingers, as did the happier, but abandoned prospects for doing the good, in the later half of the earlier century. Nonetheless, when mankind fails to see, and to reach for the prospective good, that society's failure to respond as I do here, would echo the reasons my nation's leadership has failed so miserably under two Presidents of this past decade, a failure, then, which now threatens to become the inevitable prospect of the present. At this moment of writing, that threat, under such Presidents, remains the consequence of the present habits of the reigning, but also failed imperial financial circles reigning over much of the world today.

For all that, as a great Scotsman of his own time once said, my optimistic outlook on this occasion, relies upon the evidence that there were certain special considerations which I had also experienced in my own history. I emphasize those earlier considerations, as those which include the evidence of the consistent pattern of those earlier forecasts which had been a series of successes, even when the contrary official decisions actually made, had, for the most part, failed, and that repeatedly.

Those previous forecasts of mine which have since proven correct, time and time again, have been shown, repeatedly, to have expressed a method and a principle which has been essential in establishing the urgency, for today, of my own contributions toward the development of the presently more favorable options.

These considerations include a reflection of my adolescent rejection of the conception of a quasi-Aristotelean, aprioristic form of geometry, a rejection which included consideration of my location of the idea of human scientific creativity in Classical artistic domains. They included, most notably, my subsequent commitment to the standpoint typified by Bernhard Riemann's habilitation dissertation, a commitment which defined my approach to defining the principles of a science of physical economy. Those considerations are relevant, and important, as I have said; but, what has been decisive for practice, has been my increasing devotion to what is now shown, again, to have been my certainty of the validity of the legacy of President Franklin Roosevelt, despite the fact, that after his death, most among my own particular generation had, for the most part, shifted their moral outlook into directions which became, increasingly, contrary to that President's own.

Now, it is time for me to explain more of the elements of the background of an experience which you

urgently need to know, for understanding what I shall, next, then, present as the deeper implications of what I have said here so far.

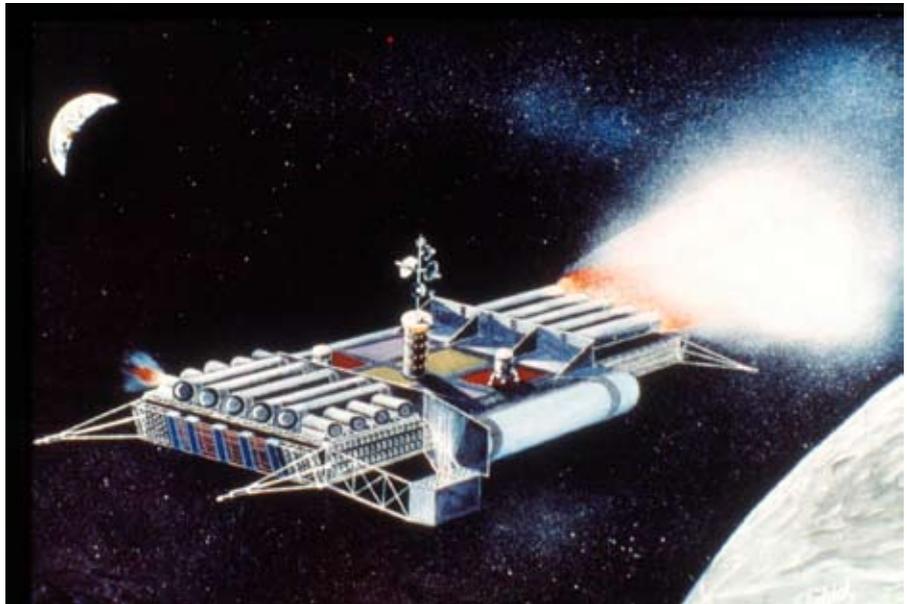
I. Classical Art as Science

I think it fair to write now, within the special context of this report, that the substance of the crucially competent ideas of principle to be used by societies today, does not reside in what might be identified, metaphorically, as mere formulas; the needed competence lies within the relivable experience of discovery provided through the social history of the succession of creative generations of such notions of principle.

So, out of precisely that same long and broad tradition of so many before me, it came about for me, that by the age of fifteen years, a little less than one hour after the beginning of my first day in a course in Plane Geometry, I had rejected, that irrevocably, a-prioristic presumptions of Euclidean geometry. This was, admittedly, by no means new to the history of science; but, it was a new thought for me, at that time.

I had thus already provoked that irrational reaction among my classmates, and others, too, which would actually continue, to my knowledge of such cases, to resonate among vocal elements who had attended that class, for nearly a pair of decades to come. Today, the evidence is conclusive, that what was the astonishing fact of that experience for me, was that what I had stated on that occasion had been nothing but a correct appreciation of the actual scientific principle involved. I had correctly rejected Euclidean presumptions as being incompetent, that on the basis of recognizing the fallacy which, previously unknown to me, had been embedded in Euclid's ontological premises. I continue to reject those premises to the present day.

On the subject of the fraud inherent in Euclid's Elements, it is my estimate from experience since that time, that all important discoveries which had once wrongly appeared to have been failures in the eyes of general



Krafft Ehricke

That realization of NAWAPA now, would mean, not only a planet-wide change for the better; but, it would serve as the foundation for what the leading scientist Krafft Ehricke identified as mankind's "extra-territorial imperative." Shown: Ehricke's drawing of a nuclear freighter capable of moving material to Mars.

opinion, have usually succeeded only because they enjoyed a different origin among other bodies of opinion.

The relevant specific facts of that matter, as from that past time, are as follows, still today.

During the course of about a year before that time immediately preceding that class in so-called "plane geometry," I had already enjoyed the happy experience of discovering the relevant principle of physical geometry, rather than what would I would meet subsequently as the aprioristic form of a Euclidean ideology, in the classroom. This had occurred, chiefly, as the result of several of my immediate family's visits to the Boston area's Charlestown U.S. Navy Yard.

There, the form assigned to structural steel beams, as I observed that work in progress there, showed me the notion of a functionally physical geometry, as opposed to a merely formal geometry such as that of Euclid.³

3. The relevant problem among many mathematicians, still today, can be better appreciated by considering Carl F. Gauss's avoidance of discussing the substance of the subject of the errors made in putting forth the non-Euclidean geometries of Lobatchevsky and Jonas Bolyai at that time. Gauss knew the answer, but as in a number of notable cases, avoided the clearly political risk to his ability to work, should he reveal that knowledge. What Gauss had actually known was first made known

Years of my subsequent efforts which were largely wasted on the taught geometry of the secondary and university mathematics programs to which I was subjected, had the similar effect of confirming my continuing rejection of a merely formal mathematics of those types which have been considered acceptable among the disciples of either Aristotle, or of the modern liberalism of the followers of Paolo Sarpi. In the secondary and university educational programs through which I suffered, came the realization that Cartesian geometry, and the commonly taught introduction of the Differential Calculus, became, for me, a painful waste which I tended to view as comparable to the ultimate futility of cleverly cutting-out paper dolls. I preferred Classical poetry to *a-priori* mathematics, even when the mathematics was truly clever, because that formal mathematics was not physically real.⁴ During my adolescence, English translations of writings by Gottfried Leibniz had become the chosen alternative to which I eagerly subscribed.

The related social experience of my family and related matters, was situated within my family's location of our household's self-interested occupation with the social process, and world-outlook, of production. Consequently, by the age of thirty-one, I became fully converted to what was typified for me by the 1854 habilitation dissertation of Bernhard Riemann.⁵ So, I became,

through the collaboration between Lejeune Dirichlet and Bernhard Riemann, as through Riemann's revolutionary 1854 habilitation dissertation.

4. It is true that modern followers of Sarpi's Liberalism, such as the notable Bertrand Russell, have argued for a pro-Aristotelean view of the irrationalist Liberalism of the dupes of Paolo Sarpi's followers Adam Smith and Jeremy Bentham. There is no inconsistency in my distinction between two varieties of the leading forms of modern reductionist systems of European ideology. Russell's view is not actually inconsistent, speaking axiomatically, with what might be regarded among some, as the "secret ideology" of Sarpi. Russell, like the actual Sarpi, personally believed that it was consistent with Aristotle's own original intention, to teach the Sarpian model of a pleasure-pain swindle supplied to serve as the irrationalism of the intended "ignorant masses from among the believers in popular delusions," that as a tactic for controlling the behavior of the latter "sucker class" among such as the duped followers of Adam Smith. This is the actual point made by Aeschylus in portraying the difference between what the Olympian Zeus knew, and what that Zeus prohibited as the knowledge of his victims. The same is to be said of the so-called "environmentalist" cult of the followers of Britain's and the Netherlands' founders of the so-called "environmentalist" cult of today, and the kindred doctrine of the Nazi movement shown more clearly during the late 1920s.

5. Read both the opening two paragraphs and the single, concluding sentence of Bernhard Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation, to sense

during the early through middle 1950s, a demonstrably successful professional in the field of economic analysis and forecasting, all of which I practiced from a standpoint of explicit reference to a Riemannian view of the principles of a science of physical economy. I never believed, as an adult, in the view that money represented a form of intrinsic value.

All that I have actually accomplished, subsequently, in related matters, during my sixty-odd years as a working physical economist, has been derived from principal personal concerns of mine which date from the immediate years following my wartime military service abroad.

Since that latter time, the combined outlook of the implications of Classical poetry, as by William Empson's **Seven Types of Ambiguity**, and a much earlier fascination with the work of Percy Bysshe Shelley, contributed significantly to informing my approach to this and related matters of physical scientific interest which were, for me, implicit in the actually creative aspects of Classical artistic composition, rather than mere literary formalities. This latter view occupied me much more than my recurring, occasional periods of sometimes intense, prolonged, but now long past experimenting with being a novice poet as such.

In that setting, my confrontation with the pathologically reductionist features of the **Cybernetics** of Professor Norbert Wiener and the productions of John von Neumann, impelled me to turn to Riemannian notions of economics as a science rooted in the concepts of physical economy. There is nothing in achievements outside the domains of what I came to recognize as the close relevance shared between my two leading interests, economics apprehended as a physical science, and the related expressions of the principles of Classical poetry, which has much relevance to what I have accomplished professionally in my life thus far. This includes the way I have approached the practical implications of the NAWAPA project.

Therefore, for the sake of clarity respecting the subjects which I treat here, I must now open the body of

that spirit of creativity in Riemann which I read with a particularly joyful sense of my own consequent liberation from the follies of what I had studied, but never believed, in the mathematics and related programs to which had I been subjugated during my adolescence and later on. After reading those excerpts, imagine that you are, like Riemann, looking with gratitude at the senior, watching figure of Carl F. Gauss, as Riemann's own habilitation dissertation was being delivered by him on that wonderful occasion.



cluded references to the known personalities of some great-great grandparents dating from as early as the Eighteenth Century.

The latter were ancestors who were those known to me personally, either directly, or by their stated, vivid accounts of their immediate predecessors. I became acquainted with both types of such cases, then, as personalities of my own family experience, or, in turn, as the vivid recollections of the great-grandparents included together

LaRouche recalls his great-grandparent, Daniel Wood, “a passionate abolitionist who had operated the ‘underground railroad station’ at his farm” in Delaware County north of Columbus, Ohio. Shown: Fugitive African Americans fording the Rappahannock River, Virginia, August 1862. The map shows routes of the Underground Railroad, 1830-1865.



National Park Service

this report with this present chapter’s devotion to some remarks bearing on those aspects of my method of work. For this matter, the attitude with which the relevant work has been approached, is of crucial importance for insight into the substantial issues posed in the argument I present here.

My Life as an American

As I have been informed, in fairly recent times, by the work of relevant qualified scholars in such matters, my first known ancestor in North America had landed with the Mayflower voyagers. What had been, previously, much better known through my own, long-standing, directly personal experience of my ancestry traced to the relatively more recent parts of this ancestry in North America, as also associated with direct knowledge of some Irish and Scottish personalities which had been added to the original stock of Americans, had in-

together with my Scottish and Canadian ancestry. In addition to these, there was the published family record of the Lancaster family, a relevant book which had been enriched by handwritten details provided respecting my known family members’ connections to predecessors featured in that book. One of the strongest of such efficient influences to my personal recollection, was the family household’s frequent, and rather vivid accounts of a great-grandparent, Daniel Wood, a passionate abolitionist who had operated the “underground railroad station” at his farm in what was familiar to my childhood as the Alum Creek and neighboring community of Delaware County north of Columbus, Ohio.

The relevance of reporting those relatively few, bare genealogical facts on this present occasion, is, from my earliest recollections of childhood, the notion that the successive generations of the family, rather than the all-too mortal individual life, is the actual location of one’s concern with the importance of defining appropriate devotion to one’s identity as a citizen—in this case an American citizen, or the like, in one’s life’s work, a form of devotion which is implicitly a more powerful source of actual intellectual authority than the influences of contemporary opinions received.

What mark will each among you leave on life, as for

me, on behalf of that legacy given to you, and to those who come after? To some degree or other, the general idea of such connections is widespread, but, with some families, the attachment is more passionately extended than others. I have been among those in the former category. I would insist that it is urgent to be committed to truth, rather than to be accepted according to the precepts of current popular opinion. It is what you contribute to both the honorable past and future, so defined, which should become, for you, what the fact of your living speaks to the future of humanity.⁶

It is of notable relevance for the purposes of my report here, that that specific quality of emphasis on accountability of the individual to the implications of a family, rather than what would be, relatively speaking, a merely existentialist personal heritage, has lessened, that most considerably since the close of what we reference as “World War II” and since the onset of the reign of existentialist evils typically expressed by the European Congress for Cultural Freedom (CCF). There is some contrary good included in some aspects of that change, and, as it is said, often for “good reasons;” but there is also a significant risk, for today, in the loss of that sense of connections to the legacy of both President Franklin Roosevelt and the great American and European traditions which he, in particular, embodied, in turn.

The relevance of such considerations, for the purposes of my account here, is to be placed mostly on concern for the outcome of one’s own anticipation of “having lived.” In modern times, even under the manifest evils which have become prevalent, especially since the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the principal responsibility expressed by the family connections, is the mortal individual’s responsibility for what comes after one has “passed on.”

Take as an illustration of this point, the impact of great enterprises in progress of society in defining the mission of the living individual’s connection to coming generations, as being a contributor of effects. Think of the proud grandfather pointing to some great improvement, and telling his grandson, “I helped build that!”

The implication in the grandfather’s telling that, is: “It’s now yours.” The additional implication is that, “When I’m gone, remember that.” Even better than that,

6. Who are you, mortal person, really, if you lack the development of a developed quality of critical insight into the origins, outcome, and appropriate purpose of your having existed? Those who lack that quality, lack the courage to exist under conditions of severe risk.

is the intention, especially while still young, to have dedicated a great part of one’s own life’s work, as I have done to a much greater degree than most others of my own or younger generations which I have known, to living for the purpose of creating a great and beneficial contribution to building a better future for one’s nation, and therefore mankind, while one is still young enough to enjoy that commitment to the anticipated outcome of one’s having lived, as a benefit to the betterment of the mission implicit in the moral fact of the existence of such a sense of purpose. It is more important, for truly moral human beings, to contribute, especially to mankind’s future, more than to consume. In the truly moral individual, that commitment to rise to the occasion of commitment, is one’s uniquely appropriate sense of the individual’s sense of social identity as a living personality.

There is a fundamental difference in outlook, between the opportunist who bets the meaning of his, or her life, on “being successful” within the set of the opportunities of one’s own life, as compared to the case of the person who reflects on the sense of essential self-interest reposing within the experience of both one’s predecessors and of the prospects for coming generations.

The hired hand milks the cow; the farmer breeds the herd. The corporation’s field-hands, sow and reap the field, and probably cut down the hedge-rows, as part of raping and ruining the farm; the farmer builds the hedge-rows. The hired hand uses the well; the farmer defends and builds up the water-table. The hired hand uses Monsanto’s seeds; the real farmer freely selects and proudly breeds his choice of strain.

That much said, now take the case of NAWAPA, for example.

Our primary mission is to create and develop better workers, who will therefore do better work. The best mission is to do what is good, but had never been satisfied with what has been done before, either by oneself, or anyone else.

It is that kind of sense of mission which our nation lost, in great part, when President Franklin Roosevelt had died, and Wall Street’s and Churchill’s Bozo-like clown, Harry Truman, had taken over.

How we prefer to see ourselves, is the fateful choice of what we and our society shall become. Recent generations have, on balance, done badly on this account, when we reflect on what has occurred under the generations which have been the victims of the rearing of the post-World War II generation. We passed from a commitment to what we gave, to one devoted to what they



NASA/JHU APL/CIW

It is only the impressions of our senses which lead us to imagine that space is empty. In fact: "It is chock-full of all imaginable ranges, and probably more, of cosmic radiation, some friendly to mankind, some ferociously menacing." Shown: The Earth and its Moon, as seen from the vicinity of Venus by the spacecraft Messenger.

get. We must return to emphasis on devotion to more powerfully productive capital-intensive, "energy-flux density" improvements in productive modes of capital investment.

Ask: what is your purpose in life? Ask: what is the purpose of mankind in this universe? Take the following case in point.

The Truth About Art

I have already made reference to an important book, which, strangely, some contemporary readers have reported to me as being "difficult to understand:" William Empson's **Seven Types of Ambiguity**. By "ambiguity," he signified the crucial role of forms of statements whose subject could not be interpreted as uniquely simple deductive (e.g., "dictionary") meanings of a statement, but were crafted to identify an intention which encompassed a certain, coherently definable range of meanings. This was to be done according to a

lawful intention to convey a meaningful ambiguity of subject-matter, as typified, in the standard case, by the specific form and function of *metaphor*.

Kepler's uniquely original discovery of the principle of universal gravitation, may be selected as the best kind of definition of the functional concept of *metaphor*.

That is to emphasize, that while Kepler premises his discovery of gravitation on the contrasting images of a visual to an harmonic sense of the relevant experiences, neither of those expressions of sense-perception defines the power exerted by gravitation as such. For this reason, none of the later opponents of Kepler, as shown in the case of the failed Laplace, nor Titius-Bode, could actually generate an empirically believable explanation for the actual phenomenon. Albert Einstein not only succeeded in this matter, but has provided a much deeper insight into the broader implications of what Kepler had achieved.⁷

The deep issue posed by the uniqueness of Kepler's success in this and related matters of physical science, is the fact that the evidence provided by Kepler, and understood by Einstein, provides us a rigorous physical-experimental definition of the human "soul," a conclusion which had been provided by both Plato's **Phaedo** and would be emphasized and enhanced by the commentary on the **Phaedo** by the great intellect of Moses Mendelssohn.

That view of the conclusive experimental evidence of Kepler's uniquely original discovery of a universal

7. Considering the roles of the Duke of Wellington's political assets, Pierre-Simon Laplace and Augustin Cauchy, in their willful wrecking, under Wellington's blocking of the impending Lazare Carnot Presidency of France, and the installation of the Bourbon restoration monarchy, instead; the science program of the Ecole Polytechnique's Gaspard Monge and Lazare Carnot was the victim of an attempted spread of corruption. We should not be surprised at the dubious scientific pretensions of Laplace and the sometime plagiarist (of Abel's original work) Cauchy.

principle of gravitation, emphasizes the proper distinction between mere “sense perception” and actual human knowledge. Sense-perceptions, as the matter of this subject is recognized by Plato and Moses Mendelssohn, are not self-evident realities, but are the shadows cast by reality upon the sovereign powers inherent in the potentials of the individual human mind. The real nature of the human mind’s own potential, lies not in sense-perception as such, but in the actually creative powers of the mind, powers which are to be distinguished ontologically from those mere shadows cast by real experience in the guises of sense-perceptions.

Plato is by no means as ancient in his scientific achievements as is customarily presumed among our typically mis-learned contemporaries. There is nothing intrinsically false in the attempts to develop a meticulously critical account of sense-experiences, as Plato did, in fact. Plato’s work includes a most notable consideration of the merit of supplementing the inherently biological senses by scientific instruments which are, themselves, subjects of human sense-perceptual potentialities. An error arises if and when we perpetrate the error of presuming that the human mind itself is, ontologically, a predicate of the powers of sense-perception.

The paradox so posed by these preceding remarks is clarified by a presently most amusing problem of physical science. “Is space ever empty? Therefore, does space actually exist—ontologically—or, is belief in space merely a by-product of either our lack of a relevant sense-organ, or a failure to recognize the existence of a different kind of access than those identified as conventional?”

Accordingly, once experimental methods are applied to the boundary-conditions which protect the existence of life on Earth from that field of Solar radiation from which we are largely protected by the Earth’s immediate environment itself, the notion of human travel to Mars confronts us with the fact that space is by no means empty; it is chock-full of all imaginable ranges, and probably more, of cosmic radiation, some friendly to mankind, some ferociously menacing.

As soon as we go as far from Earth as our nearby Moon, even into near-Earth orbit, we are faced with paradoxical implications of the customary modern idea of gravitation. That is only a beginning. However, for the purposes of this immediate aspect of my reporting here, the important fact is that, whether or not we actually experience travel from Earth to Mars, the presump-

tion of the existence of a universe in which bodies float around through a slightly sullied, but otherwise empty space, must be abandoned for any practical purpose whatsoever.

Ask: why does today’s conventional opinion tend, still, to tend to consider “space” to be “empty?” The customary answer would be a simple: “We see it as empty!”

This case has broad ranges of practical implications. First of all, we should recognize that the power of acquiring human knowledge can not be defined as bounded by a general conception of sense-perceptions. The creative powers of the human mind contain, as if subsuming, the powers of sense-perception, rather than the other way around. Since it is “we,” who express the bounding agency, rather than the mere powers attributed to sense-perception, we have in this fact the sufficient and necessary evidence of an ontological proof of what Plato and Mendelssohn define as the individual human soul.

The narrowly useful feature of accepting that crucial quality of ontological fact, from the standpoint of a practice of physical science, is that this fact of the human soul impels us to do much more than merely abandon the conventional prejudice named “belief in empty space.” We are now impelled to replace the notion of matter, space, and time, by a general notion of efficient substance which is to be identified most conveniently as “a cosmic radiation densely populated by a constantly increasing accumulation of singularities.” Like the universe of Albert Einstein’s assessment of the discoveries by Kepler: our universe is finite, but not bounded.

We who adopt the view of an experimental physical science, rather than the varieties of “mathematical physics” inclusive of the sanitary David Hilbert and the very dirty-Bertie Russell’s devotees, are impelled, thus, to examine the spectrum of cosmic radiation generally, as constituting the actuality of the physical universe, rather than a view of physical space-time aduced from a naive notion of human individual sense-certainty premised upon given senses.

This practice is not properly limited to Classical poetry and drama, nor merely to use of written or spoken expression of language. It is the essential substance of all media of Classical artistic composition, an array which presents itself typically in the actually creative moments of the process of physical-scientific discovery.

It is, for example, what is presented by Percy Bysshe Shelley in the concluding paragraphs of his **A Defence of Poetry**. Shelley's argument there, impels us to examine our relationship to the universe of cosmic radiation from the principled feature of the critical, willful distinction of mankind from the powers of the lower forms of life, as this distinction was refined by the work of V.I. Vernadsky's categorical distinctions of the lithosphere, biosphere, and noosphere.

Classical artistic composition, the exemplary expression of the distinction of man from beast, wins out, thus. We cast our continuing argument here accordingly.

The Classical-Artistic Soul

The Classical employment of the Classical expressions of the use of expressions of relevant such irony, has fallen away increasingly since the close of World War II, that especially so because of the influence of both the existentialist fads typified by the post-World War II Congress for Cultural Freedom (CCF) and the extensive damage done to the practice of scientific inquiry since the influence of the likeness of Bertrand Russell's radically mathematical reductionism on developments during the 1920s Solvay conferences, as the published set of letters of the Max Born-Albert Einstein correspondence shows the destructive effects of both Russell's and Russell's spokesman Niels Bohr's and like radically reductionist influences on Born.⁸

8. Bertrand Russell's agents constitute an included category otherwise known as the products of a collection identified as "the Cambridge school of systems analysis," whose notable offshoots include the British "secret" intelligence organization otherwise known as the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA). IIASA is an Austria-based (Laxenberg) concoction to be ranked among one of the most notable collection of witting and duped British strategic intelligence agents known to recent history, including, quite notably, the former Soviet and present Russian associates of that coloration. The Club of Rome, itself a product of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and related "causes," is entirely a product of the same breed of British intelligence agents and their relevant dupes as IIASA. Former U.S. Vice-President Al Gore is an



EIRNS/Fletcher James

By juxtaposing two sense-perceptual types of imagery, vision and harmonics, metaphorically, Kepler made the original discovery of the universal principle of gravitation. In this relief sculpture, the "Cantoria" (detail), Luca della Robbia confronts the viewer with the paradox of making the stones "sing," harmonically; Opera del Duomo, Florence, Italy (1431-38).

Although original discoveries of physical principle lead to necessary, and valid revolutions in the language of mathematics brought into play through experimental physical science, competent scientific discoveries of principle can not be adduced from reductionist mathematics; the case of the celebrated systemic failures by David Hilbert merely illustrates the generality of the problem. The discovery of actual scientific principles, is a reflection of the principles of Classical modes of artistic composition, rather than the inherent cognitive sterility of deductive method. As the case of Albert Einstein's violin illustrated the point, it is precisely in Classical art, rather than mathematical systems, that the principle of hypothesis re-

habitué of the same general pedigree. The Inter-Alpha Group, founded on behalf of the interests of the British monarchy at the same time as the U.S. Nixon administration's take-down of President Franklin Roosevelt's Bretton Woods, fixed-exchange-rate system, lies within the same category of strategic intelligence interest.

sides, and, therefore, that the process of discovery of universal physical principles is located, as located within that typically Platonic domain of *hypothesis*, which supplies the inspiration which, in turn, science supplies to the discovery of the relevant new physical principles.

When the implications of the distinctions of Classical artistic composition from the implications of ontological trash such as the existentialism of the anarchoid post-World War II Congress for Cultural Freedom (CCF) are considered, we are impelled to distinguish the creative (*noëtic*) powers of the human mind, from the deductive powers of perception and conception. This distinction is the most exact of the definitions of the separation of man from both beasts, and also from the relative bestiality of the reductionist follies of the existentialists generally, and of the Aristoteleans such as Euclid. This is also the distinction of the empiricist following of Paolo Sarpi and his British philosophical Liberalism, as the latter is typified by such wretches as Adam Smith and Jeremy Bentham.

As I have often emphasized this point as crucial, as I have done again here, above: the best choice of a way of focussing upon a modern Classical method of hypothesis, is the case of the uniquely original discovery of the universal principle of gravitation by Johannes Kepler, as presented in Kepler's **Harmonies of the Worlds**. Two sense-perceptual types of imagery, vision and harmonics, are juxtaposed in the contrast provided by such a relatively, truly grand expression of the scientific principle of metaphor, to such effect that the experimentally verifiable conflict between the two sense-oriented meanings, locates the existence of the principle which could not be actually defined by either sense treated separately.

Thus, Einstein's great achievements included the fact that he had defined Kepler's discovery as showing the universe to be finite, but not (externally) bounded.

I repeat that point now, to situate the following line of argument.

Problems of the type implied by my reference to the case of metaphor, from among the other forms of ambiguity which are implicitly, or otherwise referenced by William Empson, are to be distinguished as outside the competence of both the ancient reductionist scheme known as Aristoteleanism, and the latter's modern rival, called the empiricism of the modern followers of the dogma of Paolo Sarpi, such as René Descartes, Abbé Antonio S. Conti, Conti's apprentice Voltaire, and from

that Adam Smith's 1759 **Theory of Moral Sentiments**, within which the substitution of the pleasure-pain principle for science has reigned.

For reason of the latter, empiricist influence, that modern statistical malpractice of economics which I have denounced in this report, relies on statistics, rather than science. Smith has explained this reliance on statistical method as follows.

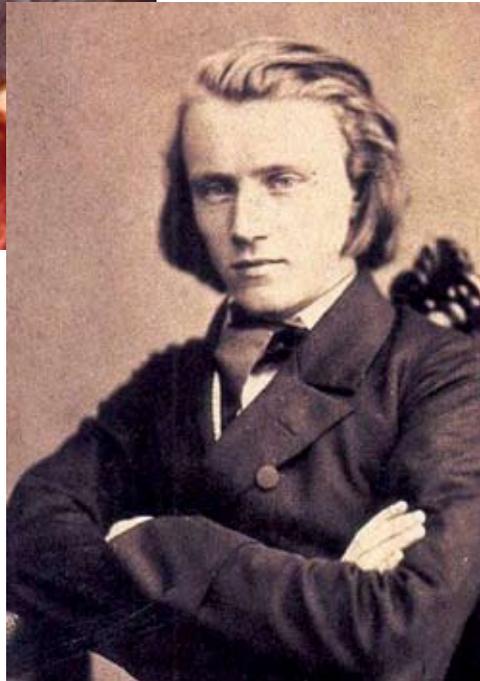
Smith, following the standard line of the followers of Paolo Sarpi, insisted that human beings are not capable of knowing the real world, and that, therefore, their capabilities are limited to the sensations of pleasure and pain; This attitude is a constraint which allows them no method other than the statistical, *post hoc, ergo propter hoc* experience of pleasure and pain, but not the actual determination of future consequences of present actions, but, rather, only assumptions premised on the currently attributed "trends" adduced from current versions of the notion of a "pleasure-pain principle" which presumes assumed prevalent impulses which apply to satisfy a corresponding emotional taste. All application of merely mathematical statistics as such, when applied to such domains as economic phenomena, suffers that inherent incompetence for forecasting which is the typical expression of the usually incompetent arguments of today's conventional mathematical economists.

For that reason, both modern empiricism, and the earlier fad of Aristoteleans, such as the followers of Euclid, are inherently incompetent in their attempts to foresee the future. It would therefore appear that a more competent science of today, is that which is presently associated with the consequences of the revolution in the domain of physical chemistry associated with the followers of such as Louis Pasteur, D. Mendeleev, Max Planck, William Draper Harkins, V.I. Vernadsky, and Albert Einstein. This science is strongly resisted by both the modern Aristoteleans and their empiricist and existentialist rivals among the academics; it is resisted as by a more or less strict adherence to the methods of the Aristotelean and empiricist schools. For them, hypothesis in the strict, Classical sense of that term, simply does not exist.

The usual tendency for misjudgment in the attempts to apply that objective science to human behavioral patterns as such, is that the relationship of the subsuming authority of the Noösphere as such, in the matter of the direction it supplies to the Biosphere and Lithosphere, has not been properly understood. Man as a



Only mankind is capable of willful creativity, a principle which can be illustrated by the Classical musical revolution created by Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750), and continued through Johannes Brahms (1833-1897). Portrait of Bach by J.E. Rentsch, the Elder (1715); photo of Brahms, at age 20 (1853).



species is not something which interacts, as if “democratically,” with the Biosphere and Lithosphere, but, rather interacts as does the farmer to the processes he manages on the farm.

In other words, matters go as the opening chapter of the Mosaic **Genesis** states the case rather neatly.

Summing Up This Chapter

Lower forms of life learn novelties, and do generate new species, in addition to generating new varieties of their species, but do not create *willfully*, at least not in the sense of willful creation of new, principled states of living processes. This quality of specifically human creative novelty is what we should recognize as a strictly appropriate, restrictive, and practical definition of “creativity.”

The simplest choice of illustration of this distinction, has been provided by Johann Sebastian Bach’s revolution in the combined effect of tuning and counterpoint, in which a principled ordering of a generative creative process of work of the imagination, exemplifies the way in which the human mind actually gener-

ates the introduction of new states of nature, that as in the manner of explicit creative expression of the powers of the imagination of newly defined, lawful states in nature.

Thus, it is that set of Classical musical principles which had been exemplified by a series of cases spanning the interval from Johann Sebastian Bach through Johannes Brahms, which exemplifies the same principle of generation common to all that we may recognize as the modern medium of Classical artistic composition, in all branches of Classical composition. The problem which I am therefore obliged to underscore in this report, is that the separation of the conception of physical science from that of Classical artistic expressions of the creative imagination, is among the great obstructions to the realization of a more general production of true human scientific and related creativity.

In decades now much earlier than today’s principally living generations, since the work and influence of Johann Sebastian Bach, it was not uncommon to find that exemplary figures of physical science were often producers of better than merely amateur competent performance of Classical musical works, and in other distinguishable ways. This fact itself is attested by the required reading of the influence of

a composer upon others, usually the later ones, on the reading of the newer compositions. The influences of Johann Sebastian Bach on Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and so on through Brahms, have such a relevant, implicitly “genetic” quality which is to be located, as Wilhelm Furtwängler spoke of “performing between [the succession of] the notes.” This particular separation of a science of physical chemistry from that of Classical artistic participation, bears heavily on the failures of the impulse on which a successful proliferation of scientific efforts has depended in relevant times past, as today.

This is no mere coincidence.

The principle of creativity as such, can be otherwise fairly identified as the quality of the intentional impact of the future on the present, as this expression of the

principle of actual human creativity, is to be counterposed to merely deductive argument.

This same connection of scientific progress and Classical artistic composition, is expressed in the adducible proper essence of the essentially ironical principle of composition in the use of language itself, as through great achievements in Classical poetry. The quality which distinguishes creativity in such cases is the quality of irony as the term was employed by William Empson for the composition of his **Seven Types of Ambiguity**. The concept of metaphor there, is relatively crucial; there are no literal meanings in the expression of the generation of valid ideas, as Albert Einstein's appreciative insight into the genius of Johannes Kepler's discovery of gravitation illustrates the point. Classical European poetry is the best case for illustration of the connections within the cultures of the history of trans-Atlantic civilization since what is identified as Classical Greece.

II. Science as an "Intimation of Immortality"

Since my post-World War II fascination with the subject of Classical poetry and its correlatives in what is termed Classical musical composition, my method has been increasingly an emphasis on attention to the influence of the future, or shall we better say, a prescience of the future, for its proper impact on the present time, rather than the more customary, other way around.

In my post-war "early days," this impulse was usually expressed in the form of hypothesis as a form of play in the domain of the imagination, a play of the form: "Might we imagine how it could become, otherwise?" and, simultaneously, "Why not?" As I wrote then, my image was of the movement of ideas through space and time, as a noëtic process for which the poetic imagery was that of a literally lyrical sense of the experience of the mind's capacity for thoughts which are expressed as if in a domain of a thought which is expressed as by my "bending stars like reeds."

Today, as is rather well known among those who have observed my current methods, my attention is usually focussed on my recognition that what we might consider the creative processes of the human mind, are the creation of the future organization in the universe as a willful act of the mind today.

The significance of such thoughts, whether as playful speculation, or as scientific practice of progress, or as the essential principle of valid Classical artistic compositions of all varieties of sensation, is that they must satisfy the requirement that they represent either the actual future created by such thought, and do that according to some adduced, lawful principle, or are the oncoming embodiment of that which has been imagined. Take the case of the Bachian principle "of the future," as of Furtwängler's "performing between the notes," which subsumes all creative progress in Classical modes of creative musical composition. Take the case of the present efforts to bring about the actual realization of NAWAPA as a case in point. Take the case of all valid scientific progress as the same matter of method.

This is nothing other than what should become the "normal way of thinking" of truly free and creative individual human minds, and of the societies which they inhabit. In my life, I have experienced this quality of passion, and I have come to be certain that it is true.

There is a passage, as unfortunately, but also providentially set as the **Prometheus** of the Romantic composer Hugo Wolf, which employs a text from the unfinished drama of Goethe's **Grosskopta**. It appeared to me more than a half-century ago, as a collection of Hugo Wolf settings of poetry from the work of Goethe, at a time when I had presented the recording and my own contrasted rendering of the poetry to my host and hostess of that evening in Gloucester, Massachusetts, from the days in which I was still practicing the composition of some poetry of my own. My hosts suggested that my reading of the Goethe was a much more persuasive representation of Goethe's intention than the Hugo Wolf Society rendering. I had to agree, I think quite objectively, since I had already been inspired by the Goethe, but not the want of needed subtleties in the Wolf. Rust has gathered in the meantime; I would not, probably could not, as my expert poet and critic Helga would assure me, repeat that evening's performance today, even with precautionary rehearsals. No matter; I have sufficient new fish which I must fry to keep me busy in matters of current urgencies. In the meantime, I heartily recommend the experience of what I have now reported as the subject-matter to you.

Such are the presciences of immortality. Such are the presciences which become the proper, principled practice of any economist who is truly qualified to be a



NASA

*“The process of man’s safe arrival on Mars, and safe return to Earth, are the quality of event which now defines the future of the human species within this neck of the universe at large. The necessary precondition for attempting that accomplishment, is the present launching of the NAWAPA project.”
Shown: an artist’s rendering of crewmembers analyzing samples from the Martian surface.*

professional. It should be sufficient to consider the unique achievement of Johannes Kepler in his discovery of gravitation presented in his **Harmonies**, when this achievement has been considered by Albert Einstein, that the principle of the role of the future in the present, might begin to be aptly understood.

Some people think about the future; some other people are already citizens in good standing, of that future domain. I heartily recommend that identity.

A Mars Scenario

We have already, successfully dispatched a variety of very useful instruments to function on Mars. Some of them have survived the experience, as experience of such things goes. Some others did not. Worst of all, some malicious idiot here on Earth has shut off those which should have been kept as functioning. Grrrr!

The process of man’s safe arrival on Mars, and safe return to Earth, are the quality of event which now defines the future of the human species within this neck of the universe at large. The necessary precondition for attempting that accomplishment, is the present launching of the installation of the NAWAPA project, both in respect to its direct application in North America, and the immediate effect in shaping the policies which even the mere launching of that undertaking will have throughout most of the entire planet’s nations and their regions.

NAWAPA, once the agreement is reached to set it into motion, is one matter. The way the ricocheting effects of a U.S.A. launch of NAWAPA will affect the other regions of our planet, is another. The way in which a spread of the principle of this NAWAPA project will affect the general future prospects of life on Earth, and will, in turn, define the process of setting the preconditions needed for a Mars colonization directive by a body of nations including our own United States, is yet another.

This sequence of developments will suffice to change mankind’s definition of the meaning of being mankind, not only on Earth, but within this universe as to be seen from Earth today.

There are several points of this perspective to be considered here and now.

First of all comes the matter of getting there.

To reach toward the prospect of a manned Mars landing, if done in a rational sort of way, requires two very large considerations before planning the trip itself.

First, we must adopt a practical recognition of the fact that “empty space” does not exist in any part of the voyage between Earth and Mars. Then, there is the matter of the return trip.

Second, while the matter of travel of objects, such as robotic instruments, to function as part of a one-way Mars landing mission, is beyond doubt, the matter of

transporting persons engages both the conditions in the space between, and also the very crucial matter of the required conditions for that flight by human beings itself.

Among the crucial conditions are, hypothetically, travel under conditions of a one-Earth-gravity flight-condition, and, of course, the issue of an hypothetical one-gravity simulation after a successful arrival. This means the very highly probable requirement of the feasibility of something akin in effect to a one-gravity acceleration-deceleration trajectory between the orbits of the respective two planets. This begs the development of the use of Helium-3 isotope fuel which can be found as a Solar deposit on the surface of the Moon. That, of course, has implications for craft and passenger.

In between take-off and arrival, there is the most crucial issue of the matter of protection of the human travellers, who are living beings, in respect to exposure to the cosmic radiation from which Earth protects us dwellers within its protective screens.

In efforts to engage the space through which the travellers must conduct their voyage to Mars, or other such destinations, we are confronted by the harsh reality of the fact that “empty space” does not exist. Neither, as Riemann emphasized in the concluding section of his habilitation dissertation, in either “the very large,” or “the very small.” So, just as Albert Einstein destroyed the image of an infinite space, competent sub-atomic physics recognizes only singularities in wave-like functions, not sub-atomic particles. This actuality is demonstrated in the most forceful manner by the sheer density of cosmic radiation which inhabits what credulous folk accept as the fairy-tale myth of “empty space.” It is essential, especially when one intends to travel between the orbits of Earth and Mars, that they give up their superstitious faith in the myth of “empty space” as surrounding the objects traversing the volume of physical-space-time. The distance to be traversed is chock-full of a super-dense mass of cosmic radiation, of which only a small portion could be appropriately considered as “friendly.”

Once those preliminary concerns have been addressed to reasonable satisfaction with the treatment of matters of travelers’ risks, we are confronted with the task of what might be identified as the “terra-forming” of the planet Mars itself.

It is not at all my intention to place the emphasis on risk as such, but only the urgency of progress in over-

coming what appear, presently, as risks. True future-thinkers, greet great risk with great leaps in progress. Despite the nature of the risks we are considering in matters beyond the protective screen on which life on Earth relies now, the principle of risk-solving which we have experienced as a soluble challenge so far here, embodies the kind of learning-experience which our science’s progress must muster for the future tasks of reaching Mars and returning in the form of viable specimens of humanity.

It is love of that new dimension of meaning of the name of “future” which is the most essential feature of the challenge I, in particular, for my own part, wish to set before us.

Settling those, and related issues of the transport, arrival and return, becomes the virtual platform on which the additional considerations depend. As President John F. Kennedy said, famously, in his launching of the policy of the Moon-landing: we must meet such challenges precisely because they are hard, rather than easy. Such is the nature of man and woman made in the likeness of the Creator.

Us, from Deep Inside

Once you have accepted that evidence toward which I have already pointed earlier here, that you are not essentially a creature of mere sense-perceptual capabilities of will, much of what people have believed about people, in most known cultures, drops away as simply a habit which is not really “us.” We are to be recognized, then, as some kind of existence of a certain kind of singular willfulness of powers which relies upon the instruments of sense-perception but which is not merely sense-perception in and of itself. The familiar “mind-body” paradox, otherwise reconsidered as a “soul-body” paradox, must then be considered in a fresh way.

Since my competence in such matters of belief is the impact of the first chapter of **Genesis** on Christian and related belief, I have no difficulty, in this present setting of the discussion, in treating the view implicit in the Mosaic **Genesis** 1 as universally appropriate. To say the least, the author of **Genesis** 1, putting aside the rest, whoever that was historically, was a very, very wise old soul, who happens to show excellent scientific credentials up through the best knowledge available to the present day.

In fact, it should be clear, once we have freed ourselves from habituated delusion, that the individual

person, as defined by the creative powers specifically unique to the human species, is essentially what corresponds to the name of a “spiritual,” rather than “animal-like” being.

Does a Good Dog Protest?

What of our animal pets?

Wild animals, unless they are rather large, hungry, and potentially rather dangerous, have little social interest for me. What are called “domesticated animals,” is a different matter. Apart from those creatures which annoy us, or which we eat, domesticated dogs and donkeys are, for my experience, among the most interesting animals because their behavior is, outwardly, the most human-like. They imitate human behavior according to their own natures and capacities. Small cats, but not relatively large ones, are sometimes regarded as amusing, and are probably gloating at the thought of their manipulations of human prey when they are purring in someone’s lap. The electronic herding of certain insects can be a useful practice, as for agriculture, but that does not constitute a proper sense of the use of the term “pets.”

Such are my particular prejudices respecting the non-human varieties of bestiality.

Many avenues of further discussion along such lines are possibly available, but we must limit our further present discussion of such contingent matters to the likeness of those issues which confront man’s ventures into inter-planetary “space.”

The essential fact, in the Riemannian domains of both astronomical and microphysics, is the fact that there is no “empty” space in the presently knowable universe. What we mistake for “empty space” is a delusion fostered by our lack of a quality of sense-perception which provides access directly into the perception of what we mistake for “empty space.”

From the standpoint of reference provided by Riemann, as in the instance of the concluding section of his habilitation dissertation, there are three great lessons of physical science in the concluding portion of that publication. First, physical space-time in the very large; second, physical space-time in the very small. Third,



EIRNS

“Domesticated dogs and donkeys are, for my experience, among the most interesting animals because their behavior is, outwardly, the most human-like,” LaRouche mused. “They imitate human behavior according to their own natures and capacities.” Shown: LaRouche, with his favorite donkey, Ambrose, at Ibykus farm, 1987.

non-existence of physics within the domain of “pure mathematics,” as Riemann says with a mathematical wink in the close of his presentation of the habilitation dissertation.

I do not, and could not presently claim to know more about the matters I have treated in this chapter than I have either stated explicitly, or have implied to any reasonable mind which I may have addressed on this occasion. So what? Real-life science is like that. There is always something as important as, or even more important than what we have managed to know with a certain amount of what can be called reasonable certainty. We must just be satisfied to progress in learning, without any presumption that the final answer to all possibly relevant fundamental questions will be presented.

So far, I know that we are human, and essentially as partaking ultimately of what appears to be the spiritual aspect of the human consciousness rather than what is presumed by a naive view of the admittedly very useful contents of a shadow-land we recognize as sense-perception. Why not accept the fact of that present limitation of our outlook, until we have breached some present barrier, to discover something more on the other side of experience?

Great Infrastructure Projects Are on the Eurasian Agenda

by Rachel Douglas

When Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin visited China in October 2009, the Russian-Chinese investment agenda, featuring high-speed rail, ports, and nuclear power, pointed toward what the real-economy content of a Four-Power (U.S.A., Russia, China, India) initiative for a new international credit system could be. Now, this potential transformation of Eurasia through infrastructure development has advanced through a series of late-Summer meetings, culminating Sept. 6-9 in the 6th Baikal Economic Forum (BEF) in Irkutsk, eastern Siberia.

Related deliberations took place in the framework of Putin's tour of Siberia and the Far East in August, during which he personally drove over 2,000 kilometers on the new Khabarovsk-Chita highway, giving media interviews from the driver's seat; President Dmitri Medvedev's Sept. 7 meeting with President Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakstan; and a railway conference in Khabarovsk, addressed Sept. 2 by Russian Railways President Vladimir Yakunin and Presidential Representative in the Far East Federal District Victor Ishayev. During these events, a far healthier side of Russian policy-making was at the forefront, in contrast to the ongoing chase, by Rosnano CEO Anatoli Chubais and his followers on the Kremlin staff, after market niches for such products as biosphere-destroying solar panels—in the name of “modernization.”

Missing from the picture is any significant American participation in these important Eurasian actions. Real development corridors along a New Silk Road in

Eurasia are not on the Obama Administration's agenda. But, the LaRouche movement's campaign for the NAWAPA (North American Water and Power Alliance) concept of Biosphere transformation knits all the continents together, with infrastructure lines across the Bering Strait, and through shared interest in real economic development.

The Baikal Forum

A lead article in China's *People's Daily* showcased the Baikal Forum, which was attended by over 1,500 people from 17 countries. Participants from “Russia, China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea,” the report said, “mainly discussed economic modernization and innovative development in Russia's Siberia and Far East Area.” Russia and China took the occasion to renew their commitment to “enhancing coordination to invigorate or rejuvenate northeast China and Russia's Far East.”

Among the participants was Sergei Mironov, head of the Federation Council of Russia's Federal Assembly. Attending the forum from the Chinese side were Zhang Guobao, head of China's National Administration of Energy, and Jiang Shusheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress. At the Forum's final press conference, Mironov said that the most important condition for successful interaction with foreign countries in the Russian Far East was “the urgent modernization of transport infrastructure in Eastern Siberia and the Far East.”

The rapid development of the China's northeastern



The late-Summer tour of Siberia and the Far East by Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin (second from right), culminating in the 6th Baikal Economic Forum, significantly advances the prospects for large-scale infrastructure development across Eurasia, including the replenishment of the Aral Sea. Shown: Putin is shown a model of the planned Vostochny cosmodrome Aug. 28.

provinces of Heilongjiang and Jilin (Dongbei) as a major manufacturing center sets the stage for upgrading regional transport lines. While China is developing its own high-speed and other rail links to Central Asia and Europe, the access of the northeastern provinces to the Russian port of Vladivostok and the Trans-Siberian Railroad are important for both China and Russia.

“Creating corridors between the European Union, China, and the Asia-Pacific countries,” said Mironov, “is a strategic objective of our country. . . . Our main task today is to become a bridge between Europe and Asia, not only politically and culturally, but also in the literal sense of the word. Russia needs to build a major road, rail, pipeline, air, and sea Euro-Asian road—a Silk Road of the 21st Century.”

The Baikal discussions were consonant with the Sept. 2 session of the Assembly of Railwaymen. There, Yakunin and Ishayev presented Russians Railways’ updated plan for the upgrade and expansion of the Baikal-Amur Mainline, the famous “second Trans-Siberian Railroad.”

The Chinese report pointed to recognition by Russia’s leadership, that “a backward Far East can be a stumbling block to long-term national development, and will possibly impede Russia from impacting the Asia-Pacific as a world power.” It noted Russia’s preparations to host the 2012 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

summit at Vladivostok, Putin’s Far East tour, and his Sept. 7 statement to the Valdai International Discussion Club meeting in Sochi, that Russia need not fear mass Chinese immigration to the Russian Far East. Indeed, in the Far East highway interview he gave channel Rossiya 24 on Aug. 31, Putin emphasized that it is Russia’s mission to develop these neglected areas, and that having China as a prosperous and flourishing neighbor is an advantage in that effort. “We have coexisted with China for a thousand years,” Putin told the Valdai meeting, adding that productive high-technology industry is the most important area for cooperation.

Lyndon LaRouche took note of this important development by situating the role of the Russia-China relationship in the global crisis. “The issue is, the Russians have the particular, historically defined ability to develop the mineral resources of the northern part of Asia,” LaRouche said.

“But China does not have that experience. Therefore, the collaboration between Russia and China, on things related to *this* kind of question, is crucial, not only for both China and Russia, but for the world as a whole—because the development of this area, which links the United States and Canada to Siberia and Russia, is the key to the future of all humanity, at this time of crisis.”

LaRouche also noted the just-released video by Meghan Rouillard of LaRouche PAC’s Basement Team, on the famous Turning Northern Rivers project to replenish the Aral Sea in Central Asia (<http://www.larouchepac.com/node/15727>). Rouillard’s presentation “on the Aral Sea axis and the riparian reorganization to deal with that, which [Mikhail] Gorbachov killed—the British agent Gorbachov, killed.” Said LaRouche, “This is also relevant in this area, because you have to develop the management of the water systems of Asia, in this sense, in this way, just as we are planning for the question of the U.S.A./Canada/Mexico with NAWAPA; we have to do that, as a precondition for saving this planet—British agents such as Gorbachov notwithstanding! They are not called British agents; they’re called agents of the IIASA [International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis]—which is the same thing as the British Empire. Bertrand Russell’s British Empire.”

LaRouchePAC’s video tour of the continental

FIGURE 1



An upshift of the Eurasian Biosphere will be accomplished with the development of Russia's Far East, combined with related projects in Central Asia, the Bering Strait, and the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA).

NAWAPA project is being released in a Russian-dubbed edition this month, just as a lively discussion has broken out in Eurasia, both of the Turning Northern Rivers project and of the Bering Strait crossing, which will connect Eurasia and the Americas, and the great projects of each.

Northern Rivers and Bering Strait

The meeting between Presidents Medvedev and Nazarbayev took place at the 7th Forum for Interregional Cooperation, held in Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kazakhstan. In a Summer when Central Asia's drought has only gotten worse, while whole regions of Russia went up in the flames of wildfires, the talks focused on water resources, as well as railways cooperation.

Nazarbayev broached the subject during their press conference: "Why not recall a project to divert the flow

of Siberian rivers into the southern regions of Russia and Kazakhstan, as we discussed today and yesterday? Over time, this problem may turn out very large [and] necessary to secure drinking water for the entire Central Asian region. Unfortunately, today, the issues of water security have been left without proper attention. . . . Nature has decided to remind us of this fact."

Medvedev responded: "We are open to discussing ideas, including some ideas from the past that had been gathering dust."

The Turning Northern Rivers great project, also known as the Ob-Irtysh project or the Siberian-Aral Canal, has been discussed for more than a century. It would take water from the Siberian River Ob and its tributary, the Irtysh, via canal to the water-hungry Aral Sea region of Central Asia. Advanced engineering plans were drawn up in the 1980s, but deep-sixed during Gorbachev's

chov's reign (1985-91). Leaders of the Central Asia Republics, along with Russian figures such as Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov, have refused to let the idea die. The desiccation of the Aral Sea, as water from the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers was taken for irrigation in Central Asia's Soviet-era cotton monoculture, became one of the greatest environmental catastrophes on Earth.

As for the Bering Strait tunnel project, connecting the Siberian/Far East frontier to the NAWAPA region through Alaska, Federation Council member Aslambek Aslakhonov, a former advisor to Putin as President, revealed in an Aug. 24 interview that it will be on the agenda of the November Group of 20 summit in South Korea. Aslakhonov, who represents the Siberian region of Omsk, said that the Korean hosts were expected to advance this agenda item, while in the Russian government, "the overall attitude is positive" to the Bering Strait project. The concept means not only mineral resource development, Aslakhonov pointed out. "One main advantage," he said, "will be creation of hundreds of thousands of new jobs," as well as the "opportunity to build new houses, whole new communities, and develop industry and the whole region."

Putin's Tour

Prime Minister Putin's strategic tour of Siberia and Russia's Far East began Aug. 23 with his visit to scientific research outposts in the Far North, and continued to the end of the month with visits to Kamchatka, Yakutia, and, via the new highway, the Amur and Trans-Baikal regions. The focus was infrastructure and improving living standards for the region's sparse population—critical issues for creating the economic base to build such great projects as the Bering Strait tunnel.

During his four-day road trip from Khabarovsk to Chita, the first paved road to link the Far East to the rest of the nation, Putin stopped off to lead a meeting at the construction site of Cosmodrome Vostochny on Aug. 28. The next day, he launched the Russia-China section of the East Siberia-Pacific Ocean oil pipeline.

Economic life develops around great projects, Putin said. He told the Cosmodrome meeting that building this facility will reaffirm Russia's "high status and leading position" in space technology and exploration. On July 19, he had announced the allocation of almost 25 billion rubles (over \$800 million) to begin construction of the Cosmodrome in earnest over the next three years. From this location, Putin said, Russia will pursue the exploration of the Moon and Mars.

The Sarrazin Media Hype

Political Realignment Is Coming in Germany

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

This article was translated from German. Helga Zepp-LaRouche is the chair of the Civil Rights Solidarity Movement (BüSo).

Sept. 4—The waves of outrage that have flooded Germany since the publication of Thilo Sarrazin's¹ book, *Deutschland schafft sich ab* (*Germany Abolishes Itself*), both for and against the claims he makes about the supposed "dumbing down" of German society by Muslim immigrants, appear at first glance to be genuine. It is true, on the one side, that there have been massive problems in integrating some groups of foreigners, just as it is true that Sarrazin's Darwinist theories are as unscientific as they are inhuman. But when an issue stirs up such deep emotions, a closer look is needed.

When the media carry out such a massive campaign for so many weeks, with the tabloid *Bildzeitung* placing Sarrazin prominently on the first and second pages for days on end, with various talk shows letting not only Sarrazin speak, but opponents of his whose views are just as extreme, one can only ask, knowing how tightly controlled the media are, what the intention behind all this is.

A Diversionary Maneuver

For one thing, it is a huge diversionary maneuver. Suddenly a furious debate is raging as to whether Sarrazin is an incendiary (*Frankfurter Rundschau*) or the victim of a demolition campaign (industrialist Hans-Olaf Henkel), whether the Bundesbank executive board was right to call for his dismissal or whether that will only make him more of a loose cannon.² This whole hullaballoo is designed to shift attention from the fact that the global financial system is on the brink of disintegration,

1. Sarrazin, a politician from the Social Democratic Party, has been a member of the executive board of the Deutsche Bundesbank since April 2009. He served as Senator of Finance for the city-state of Berlin (2002-09). For his career there as the "Felix Rohatyn of Berlin," see *EIR*, April 28, 2006, <http://tiny.cc/omioe>.

2. On Sept. 9, Sarrazin did resign from the board.



Creative Commons/Richard Hebstreit

Thilo Sarrazin presents his racist book

and that the world's leading central bankers, including Bundesbank president Axel Weber, just decided at the Jackson Hole meeting to continue pumping money without restriction, creating the immediate danger of hyperinflation, thus robbing the population of their property.

The Sarrazin show is perfectly suited to shifting the public debate away from those who are responsible for the financial crisis, from the high-risk speculators, from the bailout packages financed with taxpayers' money, and from thinking about an actual solution to the crisis. What can provide a better diversion than a problem that is real enough to heat up emotions and fuel resentments?

Of course, our politicians were wrong—and that holds for all the various ruling coalitions—to bring in immigrants and their families to serve as needed and often unskilled workers, while at the same time stubbornly claiming, into the 1990s, that since Germany is not a country of immigrants, there is no need to spend the money for programs to integrate them. Mandatory language courses and tests and bilingual classes should have been made available decades ago, so that new generations would have been more readily assimilated. The solution can only be to pass the appropriate laws immediately.

It is also true that Germany is in danger, that the demographic trend is disturbing, and that social peace is threatened. However, the main threat does not come from the immigrants, but from our globalized financial policy, which is doomed beyond a shadow of a doubt. And one of the most prominent exponents of this neoliberal monetarist financial policy is none other than the austerity freak Thilo Sarrazin, who also brags of being

responsible for the German Monetary Union, and who worked for the Treuhand during the worst phase.³ Incidentally, his crude ideas were known long before his incredible appointment to the Bundesbank board. But apparently, his callousness towards Hartz-4 welfare recipients and his brutal cuts in social expenditures didn't bother his colleagues on the board.

Bankruptcy of Leadership

Now, the systemic crisis which has escalated over more than three years, together with the inability of the political establishment to eliminate the causes of that crisis and to straighten out the financial and economic system, point to the utter intellectual and moral bankruptcy of the political

class.

This was seen in the recent losses of the Christian Democratic-Free Democratic coalition in Berlin and in North Rhine-Westphalia. Given these routs, and even more so, the turbulence to come, it is obvious that the political spectrum in Germany is going to be realigned.

The existential question is whether the new political parties and alliances will reinforce the mounting anger of the population, or work toward actual solutions to get out of the crisis. The example of the early 1930s, when Communists and National Socialists waged battles against one another amidst the Depression and growing unemployment, should serve as a warning.

When the East-West conflict ceased to be a domain of geostrategic manipulations for imperial purposes, following the collapse of the Soviet Union, and when the disappearance of that enemy laid the basis for a true order of peace, including Russia, representatives of the Anglo-American faction, such as Bernard Lewis and Samuel Huntington, quickly tried to replace the East-West conflict by the North-South conflict.

Huntington claimed in his book *The Clash of Civilizations* (1996), which is full of lies and viciousness, that there is an insurmountable antagonism between Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Confucianism, and that the essential clash boils down to a

3. Under the 1990 Monetary Union, shortly before German reunification, the deutschemark became the official currency of East Germany. The Treuhand was the government agency responsible for privatizing East German industries, which, in fact, destroyed many of them or sold them off for a song.

confrontation between the West and the rest of the world, especially because of the growing pressure from the growth of the Muslim population.

Lewis, who came out of the Arab Bureau of British Intelligence, is another predecessor of Sarrazin. Back in 2004, he told the newspaper *Die Welt* that Europe would eventually become part of the Arab West, of the Maghreb, for reasons of migration and demography. Europeans marry late, he said, and then have only one or very few children, whereas immigration remains strong: Turks in Germany, Arabs in France, and Pakistanis in England. They marry young and have lots of children. Under the present trends, he claimed, Europe would have a Muslim majority by the end of the 21st Century.

So Sarrazin is really not even original, he just copied from others.

What Kind of Realignment?

Clearly, the media hype is intended to push the upcoming political realignment in the direction of a conservative party, to the right of the Christian Democrats (CDU). The magazine *FOCUS* reported back in July on an Emnid opinion poll it had commissioned, which found that one in five Germans could imagine voting for such a new party, a kind of German “Tea Party.” The manpower for such a project has been around for a long time. The first person author Michael Klonovsky names is Thilo Sarrazin, followed by, among others, Paul Kirchhoff, Joachim Gauck, Peter Gauweiler, Oswald Metzger, Eva Hermann, Peter Sloterdijk and Hans-Olaf Henkel. Then, after Sarrazin further whipped up the media frenzy with his unspeakable comments about Jewish genes, the story made the rounds on the Internet that such a party was about to be founded, and that other potential participants were Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg, Roland Koch, and Friedrich Merz.

Whether these people actually took part in the “backroom talks” cited by Klonovsky or not, and whether they are even considering such a direction, will not be addressed here. But clearly, at least some of them have shown, at least theoretically, the qualifications for a right-wing shift, because of their attacks on the social state.

This process should not only be viewed as an internal German issue, but in a larger perspective. In France, President Nicolas Sarkozy has just attempted to win over potential National Front voters by expelling Roma (Gypsy) immigrants, while in other countries, right-wing populist or xenophobic parties have scored major

election victories.

Still, all such parties should not be put into one pot—in Hungary and Slovakia, some representatives of those parties have defended their population against the brutal austerity policies of the EU.

The big danger, in the current collapse crisis of monetarism, lies in the attempt to channel the real anger in the population in the direction of racism and, at the same time, to launch a right-wing populist attack against the social state (or the state’s defense of the common good). The experience of the 1930s should have taught us that this mix can very well lead to fascism and catastrophe.

Over the coming period, politics in Germany will undoubtedly be realigned, because the parties represented in the Bundestag have simply messed up too much and too often. But this realignment must be based on finding actual solutions to the crisis, and in that respect, people like Sarrazin have less than nothing to offer.

In the United States, the real opposition is not the Tea Party movement, but rather a growing movement for putting through the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA), a gigantic infrastructure and water project that would provide freshwater to many states from Alaska down along the Rocky Mountains and into Mexico, and create 3-4 million jobs. In Germany, we need a similar movement, which campaigns for creating millions of new productive jobs, which could be done, for example, by building the European Land-Bridge as the BüSo has proposed.

After all, how can the problems of immigration and integration of foreigners be solved? By creating an economic order which allows real development in countries like Turkey or in the Maghreb, so that their citizens have an incentive to remain and rebuild their nations; and, for Germany, for example, by reindustrializing Berlin to become the pivot for Eurasia and for building the Land-Bridge. In that way, many new productive jobs will be created, and young people from a foreign background will have the incentive and the opportunity to learn skills, to have occupational training, and to be integrated into a blooming economy as scientists, engineers, and skilled workers. But that is impossible for the moment in the Berlin of Mayor Wowereit and of Sarrazin, which is poor, but really not so sexy—actually more degenerate.

Therefore, Sarrazin should simply shut up. And the next time, he should find something else to copy—the Sermon on the Mount, for example.

Solar Cells vs. Plant Cells: In Defense of Chlorophyll

by Oyang Teng and Sky Shields

The adoption of the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA) project will inaugurate an era of continental-scale infrastructure development that will revolutionize the very idea of infrastructure as mankind's conscious management of the biosphere. As Vladimir Vernadsky wrote in 1945, "Mankind taken as a whole is becoming a mighty geological force. There arises the problem of *the reconstruction of the biosphere in the interests of freely thinking humanity as a single totality*. This new state of the biosphere, which we approach without our noticing, is the noösphere."¹

Who would dispute that the vital interests of "freely thinking humanity" include provisions for plentiful, clean water, and the benefits of vast new areas of greenery, moderating climate and making the planet more habitable and life more enjoyable—especially in desert areas where the biosphere has more or less retreated? This kind of true Green jobs program would, unlike large-scale schemes for solar panels, use the power of the Sun, combined with the effort of man, to actually bring green to areas that need it.

What Is Solar Power, Really?

Ancient peoples (and modern-day pagans) worshipped the Sun for obvious reasons: It sustains all life

1. Vladimir Vernadsky, "Some Words About the Noösphere," *21st Century Science & Technology*, Spring 2005. http://www.21stcenturysciencetech.com/translations/The_Noosphere.pdf

on Earth. Through increasingly sophisticated space-based telescopes, we have learned much about our Sun, although we are still just beginning to understand its intricate structure and the fusion processes which drive it. These processes produce the outward flow of electromagnetic radiation bathing the Earth, and the entire Solar System, at every moment. Most of this solar radiation is in the form of invisible ultraviolet and infrared frequencies, as well as the spectrum of visible light.

Over time, life on Earth has managed to make ingenious use of this entire range. Our own capacity for sight is only the most obvious case. For example, the "scents" utilized by moths and other insects for communication and navigation, actually involve the detection of various narrow-band infrared frequencies emitted by airborne scent molecules within specific infrared "radiation windows" of the atmosphere. Many insects and other animals also have eyes adapted to see in the ultraviolet range. But the most important use of solar radiation by living organisms is photosynthesis, the direct conversion of visible light into usable energy for plant and animal life, and oxygen to breathe.²

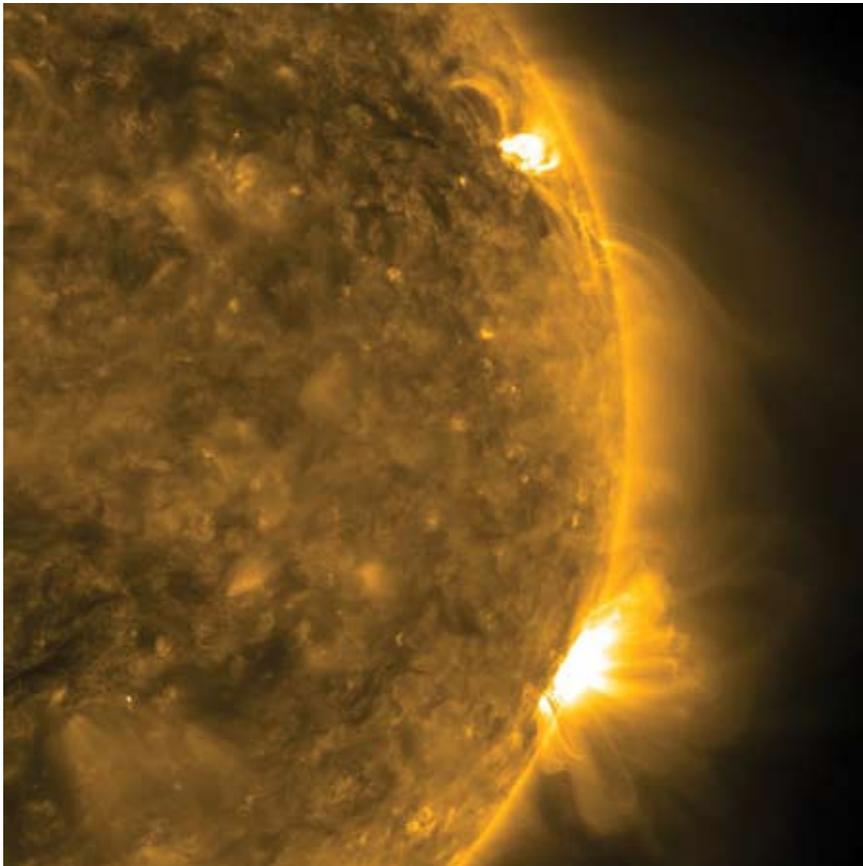
We can thank photosynthesis, and the humble little

2. Some non-oxygen-producing photosynthetic bacteria make use of infrared light. A new study has also indicated the existence of a new form of oxygen-producing bacterial chlorophyll (Chlorophyll f) which utilizes light in the near-infrared range.



Ralph M. Parsons Co.

NAWAPA will divert a portion of Alaskan and Canadian freshwater runoff into the Great American Desert, as shown in its original design by Ralph M. Parsons Co. in 1964.



NASA

A close-up of the Sun, taken by the Solar Dynamics Observatory, in the ultraviolet range.

chlorophyll molecule that makes it possible, for the fact that Earth is neither an ice ball, nor a Venus-like super greenhouse. Instead, the surface of the Earth exists as a concentrated region for the transmission and transformation of cosmic and solar radiation, through the action of living organisms. At least 2.5 billion years ago, photosynthetic organisms began pumping oxygen into the atmosphere, resulting in the protective ozone layer, and the stabilization of the hydrosphere. This accounts for the existence of the planet-wide circulation of water through its liquid, gaseous, and solid form, to a large degree shaping Earth's climate, as well as the chemical composition and tectonic activity of its crust.

For all this work, only a vanishingly small part of the total amount of radiation given off by the Sun actually reaches Earth, and only a portion of that is utilized by photosynthesizing organisms. At the top of the atmosphere, an average of approximately 340 watts per square meter of energy arrives from the Sun. About a quarter is reflected immediately back into space. An-

other quarter is absorbed by the atmosphere, leaving roughly half to pass through to the surface, where an average square meter receives about 170 watts. Where it meets green plant life, this relatively weak incident sunlight is put to work to great effect, helping to drive the so-called energy cycle of the whole planet.

But, where sunlight meets barren desert land, it is wasted, largely unused by life.

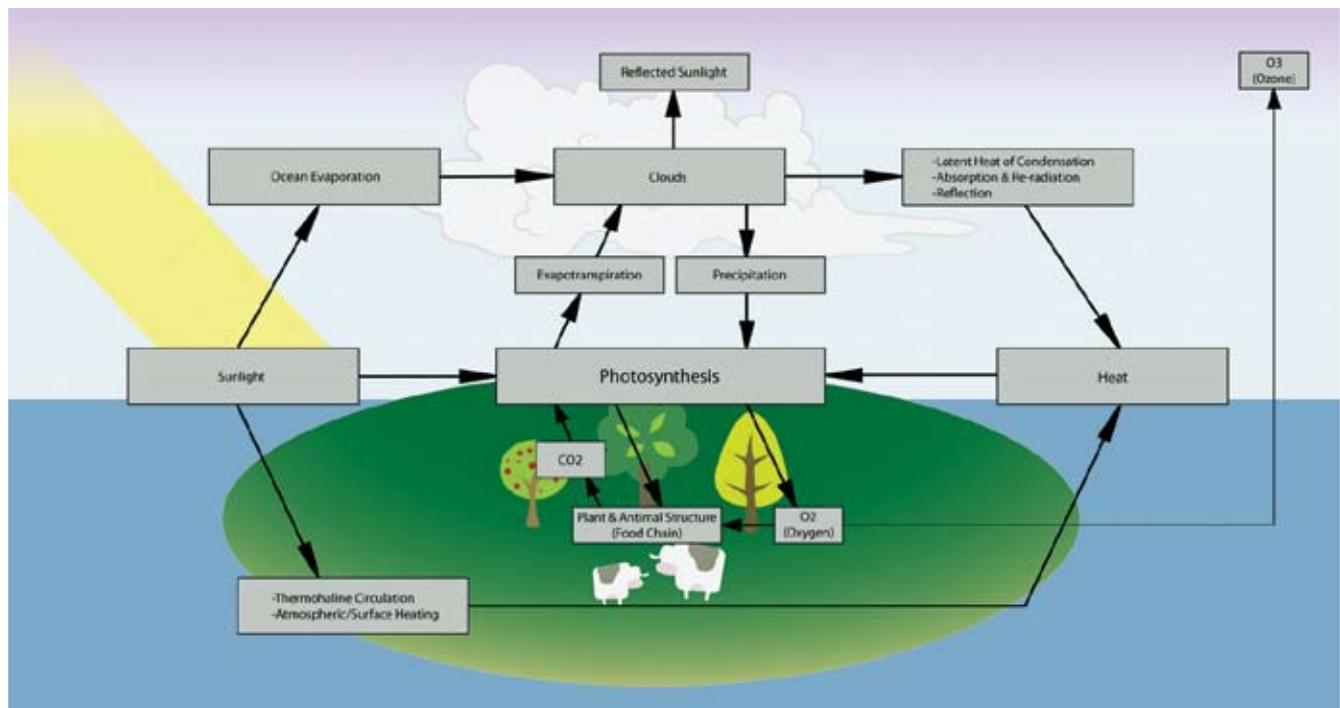
In effect, deserts represent failures of either nature or man. Desertification appears to be on the rise in certain areas around the globe. Luckily, NAWAPA and similar projects will make such seemingly daunting problems trivial. Increasing biomass (which, incidentally, would likely benefit from marginal increases in atmospheric CO₂) through well-planned tree planting and irrigation, has been shown to improve local climatic conditions, increasing moisture recovery and rejuvenating the soil. A pair of Russian scientists have also proposed a theory called the Biotic Pump, claiming that coastal forests, through inten-

sive evapotranspiration, draw in moisture-rich air from the oceans to fuel extensive precipitation and evaporation cycles into the far interiors of continents.³ Specially planned new forests would provide a modern twist to the old pioneer adage that “the rain follows the plow,” and deserts on every continent could be made to bloom.

The prospect of unleashing the full potential of the biosphere by transforming deserts into fertile forest and agricultural lands, a task placed in the hands of man as planetary gardener and engineer, is undoubtedly the greatest exemplar of “going Green” in history. On the other hand, those who advocate maintaining the “natural” dessication of these landscapes, with wasteful plans for solar panel installations, appear to have “gone Brown.”

3. A.M. Makarieva and V.G. Gorshkov, “Biotic pump of atmospheric moisture as driver of the hydrological cycle on land,” *Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci.*, 11, 1013-1033, 2007 http://www.bioticregulation.ru/common/pdf/07e01s-hess_mg_.pdf

FIGURE 1
Photosynthesis and Life



LPAC

Photosynthesis and the Biosphere

Let's take a more detailed look at where photosynthesis is situated with respect to the processes of the biosphere as a whole, in order to properly understand the danger posed by solar cells (**Figure 1**).

First, sunlight warms the atmosphere, surface, and oceans. Thermohaline currents, also known as the global conveyor belt, which depend on the relative temperature and salinity of ocean water, moderate atmospheric temperatures as they circulate around the globe. Evaporation from the oceans produces atmospheric water vapor and clouds. Plants also contribute to moisture and cloud formation over land. The extensive surface area of vegetation, optimized for the maximum capture of sunlight, leads to significant evaporation of captured rainfall, while transpiration releases water drawn by roots from soil kept moist by plant cover. Evapotranspiration also helps to cool arid regions by direct evaporative cooling.

Scientists are only beginning to understand the contribution of terrestrial vegetation to the global water cycle, especially the process of moisture recycling over land, but these contributions appear to be much more important than previously thought. It

is estimated that in heavily forested regions like the Amazon, water from the oceans might be recycled up to six times through evaporation and precipitation, a process driven by, and necessary for, photosynthesis.

In addition to precipitation, clouds play an important role in moderating temperatures, as well as driving the so-called heat engine of the climate. To begin, clouds reflect incoming sunlight—the more clouds, the lower the temperature. But, there are also a number of ways that clouds radiate heat into the atmosphere: by reflection of surface heat, by absorption and re-radiation (cloudy nights are warmer nights), and by the latent heat of condensation, in which water vapor changes its state from gas to liquid, releasing the energy it took to evaporate it in the first place.

Indeed, the study of the role of water in the atmosphere is another area that exposes how little is actually understood about the biosphere as a structured medium, organized, in all respects, by the activity of living organisms. Just as the protoplasm of a cell assumes a definite organization beyond acting as mere solvent, so too, does the atmosphere manifest the unique structural properties of water. Consider the



Athena's Picks, <http://www.flickr.com/photos/23045224@N04/3205676821/>

When solar radiation meets with green plant life, good things happen.

strange case of noctilucent clouds, formed at the edge of space in the very upper reaches of the atmosphere, where the extremely cold air is 100 million times drier than that of the Sahara, yet clouds of ice crystals are still somehow able to form.

In examining the total flow of solar energy through the biosphere, it is important to point out that the efficiency of photosynthesis cannot be strictly measured in the same thermodynamic terms as used for abiotic systems. Almost none of the heat evolved in these processes is “waste heat,” but, rather, it provides the necessary operating conditions for photosynthesis, and virtually all life on the planet. If plants were 100% efficient at absorbing solar radiation, reflecting none as heat, the Earth would freeze over—not very conducive to photosynthesis.

Aside from climatological effects, the other primary products of plant photosynthesis are carbohydrates and oxygen. Carbohydrates form the structure of plants and animals, and the basis for the entire food chain. That is, photosynthesis takes sunlight and literally builds it into the structure of the biosphere. Oxygen feeds into the respiration of plants and animals, a process which, in turn, produces the carbon

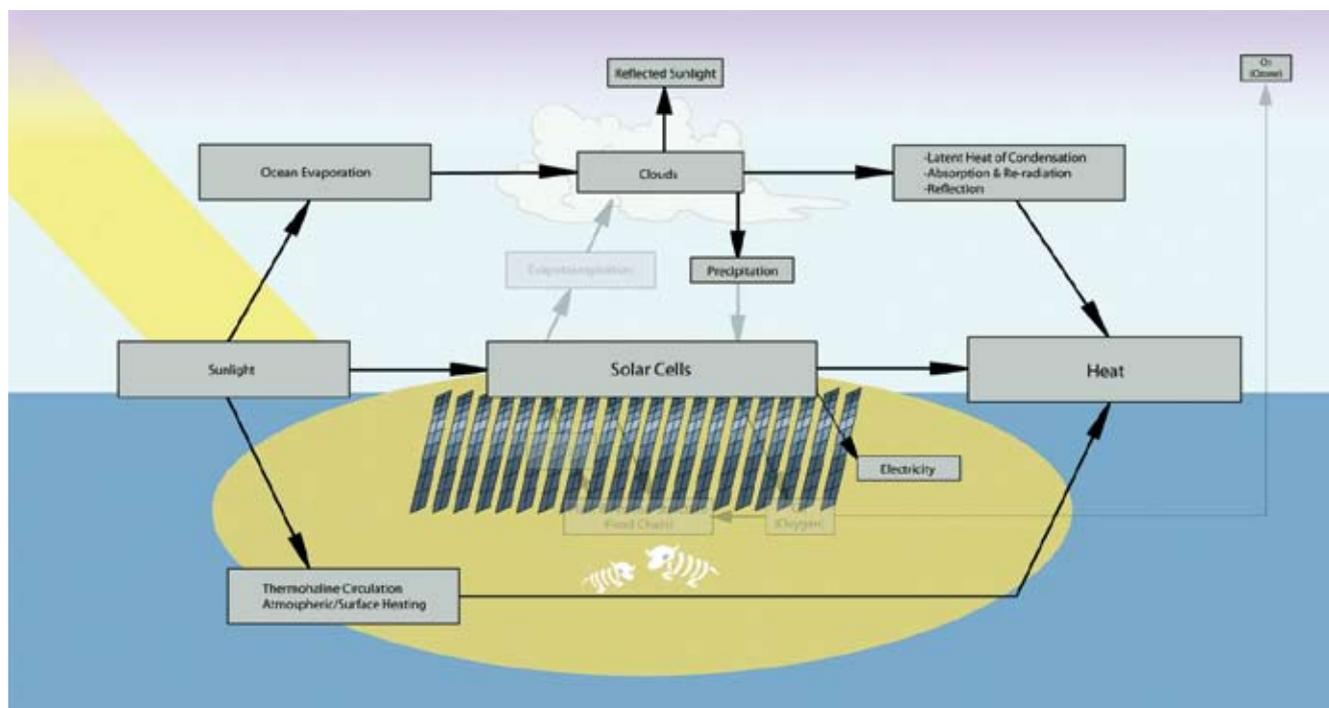
dioxide needed for photosynthesis. Oxygen also feeds the production of ozone, which, in the upper atmosphere, helps to filter the more damaging forms of ultraviolet radiation.

Though simplified, this picture suffices to give a sense of how centrally photosynthesis figures in the regulation of the biosphere. Modeling these relations to forecast future changes in the system, particularly those changes we wish to willfully induce, will require a “systems” treatment that goes well beyond current methods used for constructing climate models. Yet, one already can see represented here the basic features of the so-called water, carbon, and oxygen cycles, all intersecting through the process of photosynthesis. These form merely a part of the total biogenic migration of atoms through the biosphere, identified by Vernadsky as the primary expression of biogeochemical energy, a magnitude which has steadily increased over the geological history of the planet.

Such is the potential unleashed by greening the deserts.

With this picture in mind, let us now substitute solar cells for the role of chlorophyll, and watch our biospheric function collapse (**Figure 2**).

FIGURE 2
Solar Cells and Death



LPAC

Why Green Plants Hate Solar Cells

Solar panels typically absorb about 20% of incident sunlight for conversion to electricity. They contribute nothing to moisture recycling, and obtain no benefit from precipitation. In fact, they are most effective with absolutely no clouds in the sky.

Whereas the biogenic migration of atoms is accelerated through the various biogeochemical cycles intersecting at photosynthesis, it is disrupted by the presence of solar panels. Further, unlike plants, solar cells produce, but do not consume, heat in their operation. That is, much of the sunlight that hits a solar cell is either reflected or absorbed as heat, without inducing an electrical current. This heat, as well as that produced in the movement of electricity through conducting wires, constitutes waste heat. In fact, solar cells work best at the frigid temperatures found in the vacuum of space.

Then there is the problem of dust; it is estimated that less than a tablespoon of dust per square meter can reduce the efficiency of a typical solar panel by 40%. This is roughly the amount deposited in one week in the desert. Dust, which is a major worldwide

export of deserts like the Sahara, also represents a major ecological threat, as well as a serious human health hazard from—among other things—infectious diseases that can be carried with it when blown across the ocean.

But solar panels themselves also pose a direct threat to the survival of living organisms. Certain species of aquatic insects, which lay their eggs in water, are attracted to the polarized light reflected by solar panels, mistaking it for the reflection from water. This spells doom, not only for the eggs which get cooked on the panels, but also for the insects which, enchanted by the siren shimmer of these false oases, exhaust themselves to death by endlessly flying around them. Whole insect species could be wiped out by such “eco-friendly” installations.

In sum, it appears that the prime location for a solar panel is a barren stretch of desert (possibly paved over to eliminate the dust), with no cloud cover, no plants that might provide unwanted shade, and no insects or other forms of life that would either be endangered by, or otherwise interfere with, its operation—at least, on sunny days.



USAF

A solar panel array in the Nevada desert: insects, beware!

Viewed from the standpoint of the Earth as a system, the usage of solar energy by solar cells represents an overall increase of heat and moving electrons, or a quantitative increase in heat and motion. Now compare that to the process of photosynthesis, where the solar energy is used by the plant to (ultimately) split water, and fix carbon dioxide, producing oxygen and carbohydrates. In this case, the solar energy is being converted into the structure of living organisms on the planet. Add to that the fact that the plant is producing oxygen and moderating climatological effects, and one can see that solar energy is being converted into both the structure of higher organisms and the conditions for those higher organisms to survive.

The expression for our Earth's transformation now is no longer a simple quantitative increase, but a change in the entire geometry of the process. This is even more true, if it is recognized that the structures produced by plant life don't fuel only the *survival* of living organisms, but also their evolution to higher states of organization. That is, it is not merely cycles of energy per se, but, rather, increases in energy-flux density—the greater organization and throughput of energy on the planet as a whole—which power the biosphere.

These qualitative aspects are, to some degree, reflected in certain simple quantitative considerations.

For example, a single molecule of oxygen (O_2) is

liberated by splitting two water molecules during the course of photosynthesis, a process which involves the transfer of electrons through the entire photosynthesizing apparatus. Each H-O bond requires about 4.22 electron volts (eV) to form or break. The shortest visible wavelengths pack only 3.1 eV per photon, and the energy goes down with longer wavelengths. Therefore, the only light that can break hydrogen from water is ultraviolet or shorter wavelengths. But, the shortest peak wavelength of activation found in chlorophyll is about 435 nanometers, in the deep violet, not ultraviolet range.

Other chlorophylls operate down into the infrared (such as the newly discovered “Chlorophyll f”). Therefore, the advent of chlorophyll and the photosynthetic apparatus represented an upshift in the energy-flux density delivered to the surface of the Earth in the form of sunlight.

What is significant is the absolute distinction between the process of electron transfer involved in the operation of solar cells, versus that in the operation of photosynthesis, processes which, superficially, may seem broadly analogous.

Solar cells operate by the photoelectric effect, in which incoming sunlight excites electrons within a semiconducting material such as silicon to a higher energy level, leading to the movement of free electrons, which eventually pass into an external circuit to maintain a flow of electricity.

In plants, an incident photon of sunlight also excites a single electron in the chlorophyll molecule, bumping it up to a higher energy level. Before it drops back to its ground state, as described succinctly by a pioneer researcher in photosynthesis, “Life puts itself between these two processes and makes the electron drop back within its own machinery, utilizing its energy. . . . In order to do this efficiently it must meet the electron with a specially built substance (mostly chlorophyll) and couple this substance to a system

which converts the very labile electronic excitation energy into a more stable chemical potential, into chemical energy.”⁴

In reality, it is still unclear what happens within the photosynthetic apparatus, between the input of light and the output of carbohydrates and water, though many intermediate steps have been enumerated over decades of experimentation. The actual process of electron transport during photosynthesis defies a simple, stepwise description of particle motion. For one thing, it operates at nearly 100% efficiency, which is nowhere approached in the abiotic domain, except under extreme conditions, such as superconductivity at near-absolute zero temperatures. In such phenomena, the discreteness of individual “particles” no longer applies.

Here we see the importance of understanding the fundamental distinction among the living, non-living, and cognitive domains. The transformative power contained in the highly organized organic matter produced by photosynthesis lies in its irreplaceable function in directly supporting life, including human life.⁵ For the industrial processes on which human society depends, we turn to nonliving processes in the atomic and subatomic domains, capable of producing work in the form of heat or electricity, at energy densities millions of times greater than incident sunlight. Indeed,

4. Albert Szent-Györgyi, *Introduction to a Submolecular Biology*, 1960.

5. That is not to say that photosynthesis itself could not be improved by man. This would be among the goals of any properly designed space colonization effort, for example, as described in the following excerpt from Lyndon LaRouche’s 1980 book, *There Are No Limits to Growth*, in the chapter entitled, “The forests and cities of Mars”:

“With relatively abundant energy supplies, and vastly improved technologies for using it, one of the most irritating features of nature for scientists and administrators will be the poor performance of biological processes in making use of energy available in larger flux densities. We cannot blame the plant species of Earth for their poor performance on this account. . . . It is the poor quality of solar power to which the Earth’s plant life was obliged to adapt itself. Considering the fact that that plant life ‘invented’ chlorophyll, we must congratulate our plant species for doing as well as they have done, in managing to produce our biosphere, despite the miserly treatment our plants have suffered at the hands of the Sun. Now, as we make available to plants much higher energy-flux densities, available to the friendly plants in almost any form they might desire their energy nourishment to be served to them, we must somehow communicate this good news to our plant species. In brief, we must accelerate the useful reproductive rates of useful biomass, especially as food chemists, such as J. Liebig and L. Pasteur, started us on this road during the last century; now in the age of fusion beam technology, we must take a giant step forward along the same road.”

the solar energy contained within the organically derived molecular bonds of fossil fuels has reached the limits of its usefulness as an energy source for mankind, requiring a turn to sources of much higher energy-flux density, such as nuclear fission and thermonuclear fusion, which will be the platform technologies for spacefaring humanity in the years to come (since it would certainly be a shame to let all that Helium-3, an ideal fusion fuel source that the Sun has been generously implanting on our Moon for billions of years, go to waste).

Green Jobs for Chlorophyll

For those who, after all this, would still insist on solar cells, we offer an appeal to conscience on behalf of the firefighters of the world, given the extreme hazards of solar-panel-related fires which have recently come to light.⁶ Add to the fire danger, the ridiculous production costs of solar power compared to its output,⁷ and it becomes clear that solar cells represent not only an ecological, but a societal menace of major proportions.

In our concern to utilize all the “free” sunlight being delivered to Earth, we should remember not to neglect the infinitely greater amount streaming unused throughout the entire Solar System. Putting this solar radiation to work means extending the activity of life into that Solar System. Greenhouses in Earth orbit might be a good start, on the way to colonizing the Moon and Mars—a mission we will begin by fully terraforming our own planet through NAWAPA. To accomplish this, we will employ millions of people, relying especially on the skilled scientists, engineers, and construction specialists whose knowledge is crucial in driving a physical-economic mobilization unparalleled in history. We will also employ the productive labor power of the humble little chlorophyll molecule on a vastly expanded scale. Isn’t that, after all, a real Green policy?

Peter Martinson and Michelle Lerner contributed to this report.

Contact: basement@larouhepac.com

6. <http://tiny.cc/uiufw>, http://www.21stcenturysciencetech.com/Articles_2010/Deadly_panels.pdf

7. Larry Hecht, “The Astounding High Cost of ‘Free’ Energy, *EIR*, Feb. 13, 2009, http://www.larouhepub.com/eiw/public/2009/2009_1-9/2009-6/pdf/04-10_3606.pdf

Your Future Determines the Present

It is in the very nature of man, a creature of reason, that his future—and his idea of his future—determines his present actions. While animals respond to their momentary sense perceptions of danger or delight, and simply struggle to exist from day to day, mankind lifts his eyes to the stars, and to the future, and works to develop the concepts and the social preconditions to meet his chosen objectives. As humans, we act for our posterity—an idea memorialized in our U.S. Constitution, as well as our very being.

If this metric appears too abstract to you, let us bring it down to Earth for a minute.

Start with President Obama, that failed personality who is often falsely praised as a “visionary.” What is his concept of the future?

As it happens, he gave us a very direct indication of his thoughts on this in a little photo-op charade he held with some families in Fairfax, Virginia on Sept. 13. Asked about his view on historical preservation, Obama went into a riff on energy policy: “Now, one other point I want to make, though—and you were mentioning how renovation oftentimes will actually generate more jobs than new construction. A related idea is what we can do to make our existing buildings and housing stock more energy efficient, because it turns out that we could probably cut about a third of our total energy use just on efficiency. *We wouldn't need new technologies. We wouldn't need to invent some fancy new fusion energy or anything.*”

We don't need new technologies? We don't need to invest in the most efficient, cleanest, high-energy-flux-density fuel in existence, nuclear fusion power? These are the sentiments of a virtual caveman, not a President of the United States.

Compare his outlook with that of President

John Kennedy, with his Moon landing program—a program, by the way, which gave us the last great technological boost in productivity in our economy. Compare it with Abraham Lincoln, and his initiative in building the Transcontinental Railroad, or George Washington, with his plans for colonizing the West and building the western canals.

Obama's idea of the future is one that will actually *kill* the future for billions of people—hunkering down to save, reduce consumption, and die.

Obama, and his close collaborator Congressman Barney Frank, have a similar outlook on another frontier, that of manned space exploration and colonization. Barney, of course, is more “frank” on the subject, indulging in raves about how the U.S. just can't afford to invest in programs such as Constellation and Orion, much less a full-fledged mission to Mars. Frank even sponsored a Congressional amendment in 2006 to ban NASA funds for manned flight to Mars—and a bill including such a prohibition was passed in 2008. Obama just eliminated manned space flight from his 2011 NASA budget.

We know, of course, what Barney's and Barry's alternative priority for spending money was—in the trillions spent on bank bailouts over the past two years. And we know what kind of future such a policy is creating, in the devastation now taking over our cities and states, which are told to survive without jobs, fire services, libraries, and police.

To avoid these present horrors, we, the citizens of the United States, have to be inspired for and fight for a really human future, a future epitomized by great human undertakings such as space flight, and conquering nuclear fusion. Embrace that idea of the future, one worthy of human beings—and the fight for long-term survival can be won.

See LaRouche on Cable TV

INTERNET

- BCAT.TV/BCAT Click BCAT-2 4th Fri: 10 am (Eastern Time)
- LAROCHEPUB.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
- WINDSOR 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

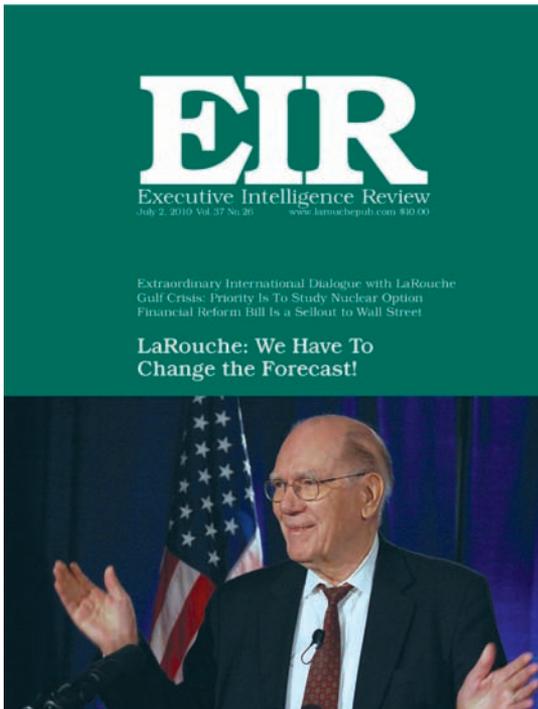
MSO Codes: AS=Astound; BD=Beld; BR=Bresnan; BH=BrightHouse; BS = Broadstripe; CV=Cablevision; CB=Cebridge; CH=Charter; CC=Comcast; CX=Cox; GY=Galaxy; IN=Insight; MC=MediaCom; NUT=New Ulm Telecom; SVC=Southern Vermont Cable; TW=TimeWarner; US=US Cable; UV=AT&T U-Verse; FIOS=Verizon FIOS-TV.

Get The LaRouche Connection on your local cable TV system! Call Charles Notley 703-777-9451, Ext. 322. Visit our Website: www.larouche.com/tv.
[updated Jan. 26, 2010]

SUBSCRIBE TO

EIR Executive Intelligence Review

EIR Online



EIR Online gives subscribers one of the most valuable publications for policymakers—the weekly journal that has established Lyndon LaRouche as the most authoritative economic forecaster in the world today. Through this publication and the sharp interventions of the LaRouche Youth Movement, we are changing politics in Washington, day by day.

EIR Online

Issued every Tuesday, EIR Online includes the entire magazine in PDF form, plus up-to-the-minute world news.



I would like to subscribe to **EIR Online**

(e-mail address must be provided.)

- \$360** for one year
 \$180 for six months
 \$120 for four months
 \$90 for three months
 \$60 for two months
- Send information on receiving **EIR** by mail.

Name _____
Company _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Country _____
Phone (_____) _____
E-mail address _____

—EIR Online can be reached at:

www.larouchepub.com/eiw

e-mail: **fulfillment@larouchepub.com**

Call **1-800-278-3135** (toll-free)

I enclose \$ _____ check or money order

Make checks payable to

EIR News Service Inc.

P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390

Please charge my MasterCard Visa

Card Number _____

Signature _____

Expiration Date _____