

LAROCHE WEBCAST

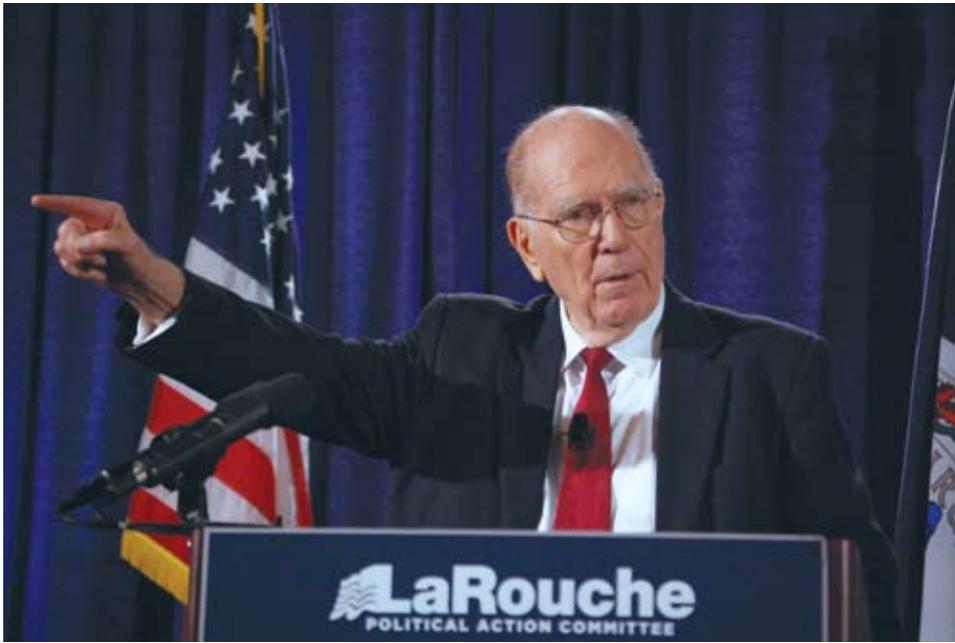
Ireland & America

Lyndon LaRouche delivered this webcast address from Northern Virginia, on March 10, 2011. Debra Freeman, LaRouche's national spokeswoman, was the moderator. (The webcast is archived at <http://larouhepac.com/webcasts/20110310.html>)

Debra Freeman: Good afternoon to those of you who are gathered here with us in Northern Virginia, and good afternoon to those of you who are listening via the World Wide Web. My name is Debra Freeman, and I serve as Mr. LaRouche's national spokeswoman, and on behalf of Mr. LaRouche and LaRouchePAC, I'd like to welcome you to today's event.

Some people were surprised that today's event was entitled, "Ireland & America," and they wondered why that was. And let me just say, that I think, by now, it should be obvious to people that the outcome of the recent Ireland elections, most especially, the victory for my friend Gerry Adams, and for his party Sinn Féin, represents, without question, a very important step forward, in the global war against the British and the British Empire. And it is important, in fact, it is critical at this moment, that citizens and patriots of all republics understand that it is the British Empire that is the enemy of all mankind. The events that took place across the Atlantic did so within the context of a mass strike that is global in nature, but which is manifest, in many ways, right now, here in our United States, first in Wisconsin, but now, in many other states.

The fact is, that, for a long time, the U.S. has had a certain affinity with the Irish people, and with Ireland. It is undoubtedly because we have so many who came to the United States from Ireland, fleeing the British Empire. But it really is far more than that. It is really a question of principle. And the exploration and understanding of that, really, I think, will lend a greater understanding, an understanding that is sorely lacking, as to what this global mass-strike process is really all about.



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. delivers his webcast on March 10 in Herndon, Va. “I shall have some delicious things to say, and some bittersweet things to say, all of which are quite relevant.”

But without question, the events of the last days, from Cairo, to Ireland, to Wisconsin, I think, have really served as a very important inspiration, in a time of terrific crisis, for citizens and patriots everywhere, who are fighting to fulfill their rights, their rights as Americans, their rights as human beings. Mr. LaRouche certainly has spoken about this in great detail. I think that what he has to say today, will take all of these ideas and advance them in a way that you will find surprising, challenging, but also, delightful.

So without any further introduction, I bring you Lyndon LaRouche.

Shelley and the Mass-Strike Process

Lyndon LaRouche: How do you do? Thank you.

I shall have some delicious things to say, and some bittersweet things to say, all of which are quite relevant. The subject is, today, essentially—which I’ll get to in due course, after setting the stage for it—is that there is a principle afoot, in the trans-Atlantic part of the world, generally, which is not understood by virtually anybody on this planet today, at least certainly not by the press, and certainly not by leading figures on the level of national governments, and on the level of governments of states. They don’t understand what is happening. They understand some things, but they don’t understand the real, underlying principle which is at work here.

You have, on the one hand, in the United States, you have the most terrible government we’ve had in more than decades, and the past decade was a horrible one. But that is not the whole story. What you have is a revolt throughout much of the world, spreading in the form of what’s called a “mass-strike ferment,” a mass-strike movement, as described in 1815 by Percy Bysshe Shelley, in terms of the concluding paragraph, especially, of his *A Defence of Poetry*, where he describes a process by which people of many parts of society are swept and gripped, by something they themselves do not

understand, but leads them, often, against their own, previous will, to an end, which this principle, which controls society in that moment, compels them to do.

We have come now to such a point in this history, in the aftermath of this fake election, on Nov. 2 of this past year, in the aftermath of the installation of the worst collection of Republicans on human record, or on animal record, or whatever, as in the case of New Jersey and Wisconsin. You have nations of the world, leading governments of the world, not all the political figures in the world, because we know some in Germany, and some elsewhere, who are actually leading political figures, who are moving in a different direction, but even they don’t grasp what’s going on, what’s going on globally, in the trans-Atlantic region of the world.

We have, on the one hand, the worst government you ever saw, and that’s one of our most recent achievements: If you can’t produce a good government, at least produce the worst you can, that way you can achieve some goal, some end, some extremity, shall we say.

But there is no understanding of what the process is, which is actually governing this popular reaction, which first erupted in Tunisia; it spread to Egypt; it hit Bahrain; it causes disturbances throughout that region. It spread, not only in the results in Ireland, recently—which I’ll have something more to say about—but it spread into the United States, where *in defiance, of the worst col-*



The common U.S.-Irish struggle began in 1688, when the Catholic King James II of England, Scotland, and Ireland was deposed by William of Orange, a Protestant. Shown here is the Battle of the Boyne in Ireland, between James and William, June 1690, when James sought unsuccessfully to regain the throne.

Wikimedia Commons

lection of Republicans ever conceived, voted into office, we have a mass-strike movement, which these damned fools don't understand, a mass-strike movement that is about to bring them down.

Now, to understand this process, as a process, not as a gossip, not as a newspaper headline, not as someone's chit-chat on a television program, or some other piece of tomfoolery, but as a lawful process, we have to understand the meaning of history, in a way that even intelligent, and capable young people, young adults today, do not understand. The good people, among young adults today, believe that in their lifetime, they must do good. That's the good people. There's another crowd, too, not so good, especially under 25, as we saw in Tucson—that's there. But, they believe that they have to respect the opinions of people of a contrary view, even of a hostilely contrary view. And they believe that their influence in society, therefore ends with their demise, with their death! They do not believe that a right idea, a correct idea, which may be held for a time only by a minority, that that idea must prevail over successive generations, because these ideas, which are precious to humanity, as well as some of the evil ones, are not born with these generations. The people who were born as young Americans, today, they were pre-shaped, in part, by what my generation was doing, and what generations before me were doing.

History Is Not a Timeline

There's a course in history, contrary to all this stuff about—you know, talking about calendar dates, or timelines—*timelines*! The concept of timelines is for fools, not for intelligent people! History is not a timeline! History is those ideas, which are developed in a process in society, over many successive generations, which are preserved into coming generations, in which they affect the minds of people.

Take, for example, the case of our United States. Let's look at the history of the United States, the *ideas* that *shaped* the United States, the ideas that are important for the United States and Ireland, today. And how these ideas have a very special, peculiar relationship, to the affinity of the struggles of Ireland against the British, and the struggles of the United States against the British Empire: It's the same struggle, that started in the same time, but its roots came much earlier, in ideas which are earlier! When did it start? It started in 1688. It started with what? With the end of James II, who had made himself, as the author McCauley described it, the most unpopular man in British history, with this Bloody Assizes, and similar kinds of atrocities, and his slaughter of the Irish.

But things got no better. They got a worse tyrant, one who was more efficiently evil, who was imported from the Netherlands, and it gives the term "Nether-

lands” a new meaning: “Nether, nether, nether-land!” And this William of Orange, who was a representative of, actually, the Venetian school, the New Venetian Party, which was based in the Netherlands, which was based on a bunch of loan sharks—that’s all they were, Venetian loan sharks of the new type. And they had branched out, to the Netherlands. Why? Because Venice was a swamp, to which the ancient Roman notables had gone, to hide, from the horrors that they created. So they decided that they would take their wealth, and themselves, out to a swamp in the northern Adriatic. And they thought, there, large armies could not attack a swamp! So they thought they could be relatively secure, as a limited number of people, in this swamp area.

And, at a later time, they won their position there. The Byzantine Empire, which was the second Roman Empire, was in decline, and Venice, as the loan shark of the world, took over. And Venice became an empire, which was known for the Crusades, which was: Kill as many Christians as possible, and that’s what they did: They sent whole sections of the leading families of Europe out to die and be slaughtered in a pilgrimage, which was evil. And it fell down, into a New Dark Age, in the latter part of the 14th Century.

Now, in the 14th Century, something important happened: There was a great figure, Dante Alighieri, whose ideas were transmitted across the course of that dark century, the 14th Century, into the 15th, and several developments happened. Among the crucial developments, was Jeanne d’Arc. Jeanne d’Arc, who was actually tortured by the British, the English, the Normans. She was baked alive in an oven, the fire, and once they opened the oven to see if she was dead; once she was dead, they reset the fire, and burned her ashes.

Now, the word of this reached an influential circle around what was then the equivalent of the Papacy in that century, and the case of the criminality of [the murder of] Jeanne d’Arc, reached the council. And the council took the measures, which led to the beatification, later, of Jeanne d’Arc. But the action by Jeanne d’Arc prompted other things to be set into motion. The main figure in this process was Nicholas of Cusa, later a cardinal. Nicholas of Cusa was the one who took the idea of Dante Alighieri, of the modern European nation-state, and in his *Concordantia Catholica*, set forth the principles for going to a system of *sovereign nation-states*, the *Concordantia Catholica*.

The next phase, again, Cusa played a key role in this, among many others, but he was key. You had

[Filippo] Brunelleschi, who had actually launched the foundations of modern physical science; and the crucial thing he did, was in the building of a cupola for the Cathedral of Florence, Santa Maria del Fiore. And this process led to the birth of science, which, in a germ form, was introduced by Brunelleschi, with the idea of his cupola, the catenary principle: the physical principle of the catenary, not an artistic principle, not a drawing principle, but a *physical principle*, which eliminated Euclidean geometry, by any sane person. No person, after what he did, could honestly believe in Euclidean geometry. That was the death of it.

So therefore, Nicholas of Cusa founded science, he founded modern European science, the only competent science we’ve ever had. Which went from him to his followers, including Leonardo da Vinci, including people like Kepler, including people like Leibniz and the followers of Leibniz, especially, in the last years of Leibniz, and came to life again, in full-blown form, secretly, in a sense, by Carl Friedrich Gauss; but in a much more impassioned and broader form, by the discoveries of Dirichlet, Lejeune Dirichlet, and his associate Bernhard Riemann. And Bernhard Riemann then brings us, of course, to what Einstein and others came to represent in the end of the 19th Century and the beginning of the 20th. And it’s the things built on those ideas in science, which is the only hope, for the future of mankind, today.

And the concept of the nation-state, the same way.

Cusa: ‘Go Across the Oceans’

But then, this didn’t just happen, in terms of scientific writings, and books, and so forth. It happened in the form of revolution, which again, was launched by Nicholas of Cusa! Nicholas of Cusa, before his death, assessed the situation in Europe, that the European situation had become desperate, despite the achievements of the Council of Florence; that the opposing forces, which were centered in Venice, which was the evil cesspit of the world at that time, that this evil thing would prevent, by its manipulation of nations through monetary principles, would be able to manipulate the people of Europe, such that outside help would be needed to save Europe from the disease which had occupied it.

And he said, therefore, go across the oceans, the great oceans, to other areas of the world, to other continents, and build up there the place for these ideas which we have struggled for, he and his associates; build it up

Cusa, the Common Good, And the Equality of Man

These words of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa (1401-64) were quoted by Helga Zepp-LaRouche in a speech on May 6, 2001, at a Schiller Institute conference in Germany. The full speech is in EIR, July 6, 2001.

Human beings have built cities and adopted laws to preserve unity and harmony, and they established guardians of all of these laws, with the power necessary to provide for the public good....

All legitimate power arises from elective concordance and free submission. There is in the people a divine seed, by virtue of their common equal birth and the equal natural rights of all men, so that the authority—which comes from God, as does man himself—is recognized as divine, when it arises from the common consent of the subjects. One, who is established in authority as representative of the will of all, may be called a public or common person, the father of all, ruling without haughtiness, or pride, in a lawful and legitimately established government.

While recognizing himself as a creature, as it were, of all of his subjects as a collectivity, let him act as their father, as individuals. That is the divinely ordained marital state of spiritual union based on a lasting harmony by which a commonwealth is best guided, in the fullness of peace toward the good of eternal bliss.



Eratosthenes, much earlier—we knew the size of the Earth, by Eratosthenes' experiment.

Therefore, the conclusion was, knowing the size of the Earth, and knowing the general shape of the Earth, which was known since Eratosthenes, therefore, we knew where the other side may be.

But, unfortunately, they had some misinformation in there. Because the Venetians, again, Marco Polo and company, and his family, were a bunch of stinking liars: They didn't want Europeans to know where China was. So they said it was a "terribly, terribly great distance," and they placed the distance as being, in terms of travel time, what would be the East Coast of North America! So, Columbus, with this information, including this misinformation, or disinformation, by Marco Polo and company, of the location of the continent on the

other side, and China—so they thought they were going to China, because Marco Polo had lied, and his family had lied.

But, nonetheless, Christopher Columbus set out on the route which was scientifically designed, to cross the Atlantic, in about the same time an ancient Greek mariner would have done, going down the route of

wind and currents, with the help of a few oars, now and then, to get into the area which we call the Caribbean. And he arrived there in about the time he expected to arrive there, which showed he was a very good mariner, and he knew something about geography at that time.

So therefore, in that way, and with the same influence spread among other mariners, of the mariner profession, you had the discovery of the Americas, in this period.

Now, this was an attempt, then, of course, for the fol-

there, and then bring it back to Europe.

Well, Cusa died. His friends did not die. And the trustee of Cusa's estate, who was then the minister of the Church to Portugal, had these correspondences from Cusa. And this correspondence was then passed on, to a fellow called Christopher Columbus. And Christopher Columbus, in 1480, had absorbed and understood, with the help of the friends of Cusa, the scientifically trained friends of Cusa, how the size of the Earth, which had been determined by Eratosthenes, in an experiment by

lowers of Cusa, to attempt to deal with this process of civilization, what was going to happen to European civilization and its culture. So, what happened, eventually, is that the Spanish colonization, the Portuguese colonization, did not succeed—not because many of the colonists were not successful in what they intended to do, but because the Habsburg family, which dominated both the Portuguese and Spanish houses, was evil and corrupt! And therefore, the repression that they imposed on the colonized area, the European-colonized areas of Central and South America, were historic failures. They were not biological failures, because the people on the other side of the Atlantic had descendants, and these descendants and other people, came on to build up the nations of Central and South America, later.

But then, because of this anomaly, and because of the nature of the religious warfare, which had been launched by the Venetians in 1492, with the expulsion of the Jews from Spain, this was the first step, toward the New Dark Age: 1492, the expulsion of the Jews from Spain. The crime, which was only exceeded by, guess who? Henry VIII of England, whose crime was greater, than that of the Habsburgs in this period, who was responsible for the continuation of the religious warfare in Europe, from that time, up until 1648, the Treaty of Westphalia.

So therefore, in this period, actually in the beginning, the end of the life of some of the friends of Shakespeare, and the end of the life of Shakespeare, you had a movement, a new surge, of evil, a new dark age, organized by Paolo Sarpi, *the inventor of modern European Liberalism*, which is the form of *evil, which is the root of what's wrong with the world at large today: Liberalism is the name of evil*. It continues.

The Colonization of North America

But in this process, we had two colonizations of North America, which were actually crucial, up until a later time, in the 17th Century, and that was, first, the Plymouth Brethren's landing. And the Plymouth Brethren's ship, the *Mayflower*, went to Provincetown, where there was a Portuguese settlement, a fishermen's settlement, because the Portuguese had—as a matter of fact, many of the so-called Indian tribes, were prospects of intermarriage among Portuguese sailors, who married Indian women. And so you had these quasi-tribes, which were quasi-Indian tribes, which spoke a kind of Portuguese. So that when the *Mayflower* passengers and crew went to Provincetown, which was a town es-

tablished at that point, in the tip of Massachusetts, they had an easy time in getting in a discussion with the people there, as to what the directions were to the mainland, beyond the Cape. And so, that became the Pilgrims' landing.

And that was the first one.

But this was not an isolated event, because the same thing was going on in England at the same time. And the same process, was the process of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, under some very brilliant people, who were scientifically trained, and who led their party well.

But then, we come to the Irish question. You come to 1688, and where this bastard James II, who was so disgusting that nobody could like him, who committed a certain amount of slaughter on the people of Ireland. Then, he was replaced by an even more capable, but even more evil, successor: the House of Orange, William of Orange. And there was never a man, in that time, so evil as was William of Orange, who was the actual author, of what became the British Empire, which, since its ascendancy, in 1763, when it had won the war that it had organized, the so-called “Seven Years War,” became, by getting other European nations to fight each other, and kill each other, in the same spirit, that we had seen in the great religious warfare of 1492-1648, was able to weaken Europe, to establish the Venetian Party, which William of Orange represented, with the flag of the New Venetian Party, using England as a way of building the empire.

But that began in 1688, at the same time of the downfall of James II, who had been slaughtering the Irish. And what did they do? What did this crowd do, William of Orange? He went out to slaughter the Irish, in the name of the House of Orange.

And thus, we had, in 1688, the successive attempts at destruction of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, first by James II, and, more influentially, by William of Orange. And since that time, since the time that Europe became, or was in the process of becoming, nothing but a *colony of the British Empire, of the New Venetian empire*, at that time, Ireland was struck down. And what was going to be the Massachusetts Bay Colony was struck down, by the British Empire of *William of Orange!*

And that is the history, that is the fact, of what's happening, today, in the United States and in Europe: The same evil, which I've just described, against the same background and history, contains *the ideas, which move, in their process of evolution, from generation to gener-*

ation, from location to location, and shape the way human beings behave in societies!

It is *not*, as many of our young people have been told, that they have a right to their ideas, and as long as they're alive, their right to those ideas, is hereditary. And then, of course, the grave robbers come in, immediately afterward. That's the idea.

But they're wrong! My young friends are wrong! They're often wrong on this one, because they believe that the right to belief is something which exists

only within you as a person. And that when you're dead, your rights cease, because your heritage is lost, the heritage called "life" is lost. And therefore, the other guys have their right to their opinion, too, even Adolf Hitler, and people like him, such as our President, or such as the ruling family of the house of England, which is really the descendant—and I do mean, descending—the House of Hanover, the house of the present British monarchy.

It's nothing but a loan shark, a thief, a piece of evil, called the British Empire, which right now, today, *rules* continental Europe, through the euro system and its appendages. Which is destroying the nations of Europe, with its usury, its larceny, its filth. Which is seeking to destroy, to exterminate, our United States! These are not events, where the "ideas" of some individuals in their lifetime have gotten "the wrong idea," and happen to be lucky, and get in power, or unlucky enough to enjoy the power they get. This is a process of history. The immortality of the nature of man.

Immortality: Participation in the Future

Mankind is based on what? Not on opinions! Mankind is based on ideas concerning *principle*. These ideas evolve, but those who have gone before, participate in the evolution of the ideas, which are required for today. The human being is, indeed, potentially immortal. Not



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James II (left) and William of Orange (right). Perhaps the one thing the two warring claimants to the throne of England, Scotland, and Ireland agreed on, was the slaughter of the Irish.

in the flesh, but in their role, in mental life, in the mental life of society, their role in shaping the future of mankind. They don't have a monopoly on the future, but they have a *participation* in the future! And above all, if they're really smart, they believe that what they're contributing, while subject to correction, is nonetheless, an integral and necessary part of getting to where they're supposed to get to, even if they don't where that place is.

So, it's only when you understand the *immortality* of man, the immortality of the nature of man, as a creature of ideas that change the universe: *There is no other species in this universe that we know, who has been able to do the kind of things that man does.* Only the human mind is immortal. The animal is not immortal. The human mind is immortal, to the extent that they embody those valid attempts at ideas, which generate the birth of the future. Their place in the future is eternal. They belong to the future of mankind, even though they're dead. They participate in the future of mankind, even though they're dead.

And therefore, it is those ideas, which pass the standard of truth, as borne by people over successive generations, as they evolve and are corrected or improved, or sometimes not improved, by the changes that are induced in society. And therefore, *this* is the nature of man.

And thus, when all of Europe, since 1688, has been under the control, either directly or indirectly, by an empire, a Venetian empire, centered in Europe, a Venetian empire brought into Europe by the campaign of William of Orange, it means that Ireland and the North American colony have a common interest, and have a common struggle, and have had it for all these years, against the evil that was done, not only to them, not only to us, but to all of Europe, and beyond, and the effects of Europe on the world as a whole, since the ominous date of 1688.

And to understand history today, to understand us today, *you have to understand what I have just summarized*. You have to understand history as belonging to an *immortal species*: mankind. And when you look at some of the species that have been wiped out, in the past history of life on this planet, you realize what the immorality of man as a species represents. And what we're doing in the Basement, for example, to that effect, to understand these principles.

So, we are dealing with the immortal destiny, of mankind, as a species. And the immortal destiny of those who participate for the good in mankind and mankind's future.

We are now at a point where the whole planet, especially the trans-Atlantic region, is under the degradation of what is typified by that mass of culprits, which was just elected Nov. 2 to the Federal Congress, that pack of *scoundrels*, like the Governor of Wisconsin, a *real degenerate*, who has made himself more and more hated; and instead of being the most popular man in Wisconsin, he is actually the most hated. And the fire of hatred is spreading rapidly throughout that region, and the fire is becoming more intense.

All right. Now, what do we have? We have a process, which is erupting. Here you have, everything recently has been *bad*. Everything has gone bad for ten years; nothing good has happened in the United States government! Some people have made some attempts at some good things, but they were overwhelmed by the evil things, like two evil Presidents: George W. Bush, the grandson of the man who helped put Hitler into power in Germany! That's not good! And whose son was George H.W. Bush, the man who jumped from a plane, and left his comrades behind to die. Great hero. Great war hero! And then the son: Well, the man, the Cocaine King, whose mind didn't function too well; still doesn't. About all he knows how to do is, *be mean*. Mean and stupid, and preferably drunk.

And we have this specimen: We don't know what it is! It's called a President. I think it's a balloon floating up there, kept on the ground by some lead weights called "shoes," with some draperies in between. It acts like the Emperor Nero, in terms of its behavior toward the American people, that kind of thing. So this is evil.

We see the parties, we see large trade unions, and so forth, have bowed to this corruption! It seems like the corruption has taken over, especially since Nov. 2 of this past year. Like everything is over! "Hey! They've won!"

They've won nothing! And you've got an interesting little fact out there: Here you have this mass-strike movement—inexorably moving forward, step by step, nation by nation, place by place, across continents, across oceans, out to destroy these very things. It's the mass strike.

Now, one of our advantages is, and one of my disadvantages is, simultaneously, the same thing: Most people, even those who are part of the mass strike, have *absolutely no conception*, of what the principle is that determines and shapes this behavior we can recognize as a phenomenon, as a mass strike. You have the same movement, which erupted in one town, in Tunis. And spread to Egypt. Which took over Bahrain. Which spread into Libya. Which leaped across the waters, to other places, especially in the United States. It leaped in the form of a mass movement, which said, "This is too much!"—when they looked at the results in January, of the election of Nov. 2 last year.

This is a transcontinental surge, prevalent throughout the trans-Atlantic region, coming on at the same time, that this grand and glorious success, which these "publicans," or [Re]publicans, or whatever they are, think is their victory, which is—it's like Louis XVI saying he won the Siege of the Bastille. He won his death; he won his death by his victory, his victory over Lafayette, in taming Lafayette, his foolishness. And he says, "I'm the King. I have the support of my brother-in-law, the Emperor. The Emperor is going to protect me. And between the Emperor and me, we're going to control this situation. And we're going to punish these people for what the British did," which is called the Affair of the Queen's Necklace, which was used to incite the French Revolution. Mass strike, mass strike.

A Principle in Mankind

There are processes in mankind, in which there is a principle embedded *in* mankind, which, time and time



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“Most people, even those who are part of the mass strike,” said LaRouche “have absolutely no conception, of what the principle is that determines and shapes this behavior we can recognize as a phenomenon, as a mass strike.” Shown are demonstrators in Egypt on Jan. 25.

again, not always, but time and time again, has surged forward to rescue mankind, or some part of it, from what seems an overwhelming victory, of the forces of pure evil. *What is that force?*

Well, I come back to this question, and the other questions I posed earlier, after stating, “What is this principle?” Because it’s something that probably none of you really understands. But some people have understood. This was understood by Percy Bysshe Shelley, in a work, which he left uncompleted, in 1815, his *A Defence of Poetry*. He went through the first part of this thing, and then he came into one, long paragraph, which concluded as much as he ever wrote, to complete that work, which was then finally published some years later. It was first circulated in 1820, and then his widow, later, caused the thing to be published more widely. But this laid out a principle.

Then, you come into the 20th Century, the beginning of the 20th Century: You have a woman [Rosa Luxemburg], who was educated in France, who is a representative, a leading figure in terms of family circles, of a movement called the *Bund*, whose fraction inside the United States became known as the Work-

men’s Circle. Now, this Bund was an elevated group, based largely in Lithuania and similar areas in Poland. Her father was a leading figure. He was a businessman, a manufacturer, and a leading figure of the Bund. And these refugees from this movement, came into the United States as representatives of the Workmen’s Circle; and if you want to find what a good Hollywood actor used to be: They were somebody who got a job because they were qualified for drama, in the training they got in the Workmen’s Circle in New York City. So that’s the way it sometimes happens; principles happen.

So, she [Luxemburg] also presented this in 1905, and in other writings, as a principle of the mass strike, and said,

as what had been said earlier, in that one concluding sentence of the uncompleted work of my dear friend Shelley: There is a force, of ideas, in mankind, which is not understood in terms of sense-perception, but which moves populations, under certain circumstances, to accomplishments beyond their own preconception. They just are *moved* by something within them which they do not fully understand, *exactly* as Shelley describes this in that concluding paragraph of his *Defence of Poetry*. The same thing that is said, to similar effect, by Rosa Luxemburg. And there are other instances of this kind of insight, throughout history. But these are the most notable for us today.

What you are seeing today, coming out of a small town in Tunis, spreading, into Egypt, Bahrain, Libya, leaping over into Wisconsin, going into northern Ohio, going into the state of Michigan, and so forth and so on, is a mass movement, which is actuated by a principle, which almost no one, even the participants in this movement, yet understand. It is a principle and a phenomenon which is shaking the world; it’s shaking the governments of Europe; the governments of Northern Africa, the governments of the Middle East; the government in

North America; it's shaping these forces, and the people who are participating in this are participating with great enthusiasm, but no understanding of exactly what this thing is, that causes them to be so moved!

Now, this is the sticky subject which I said I was going to present today: I know what this subject is, and I'm going to describe it to you in outline, because it is a scientific subject, and you're not going to get it, in a few words, or a few paragraphs' equivalent, in a lesson today. But I will set it forth before you, to show you that this is a *cognizable conception*: That the idea that mankind, in mass behavior, could be coincidentally moved by a principle, for which they have *no sensory explanation*—that this is the way, in which some of the *most important phenomena in history have occurred*.

This also occurs in the form of mass movements, of revolutionary movements, such as the Irish revolutionary movement, where the movement is empowered by a sense of a mission, that even defeat, after defeat, after defeat, will not uproot that sense of mission. And you see it in the case of our dear friend from Ireland, of Sinn Féin: Gerry Adams. He spoke of his history, and he said: You know, we of Sinn Féin, we often are down to 1% of the vote in Ireland as a whole. But we come back, under certain conditions. And we have recently seen a demonstration of exactly that fact! Gerry Adams is back in the picture; he's no longer down to 1.1% in Ireland. He just, in a sense, won, in a very significant degree of winning, an election in Ireland. And he's now in a position to shape the history of Ireland! Who knows to what effect? But it's the same principle!

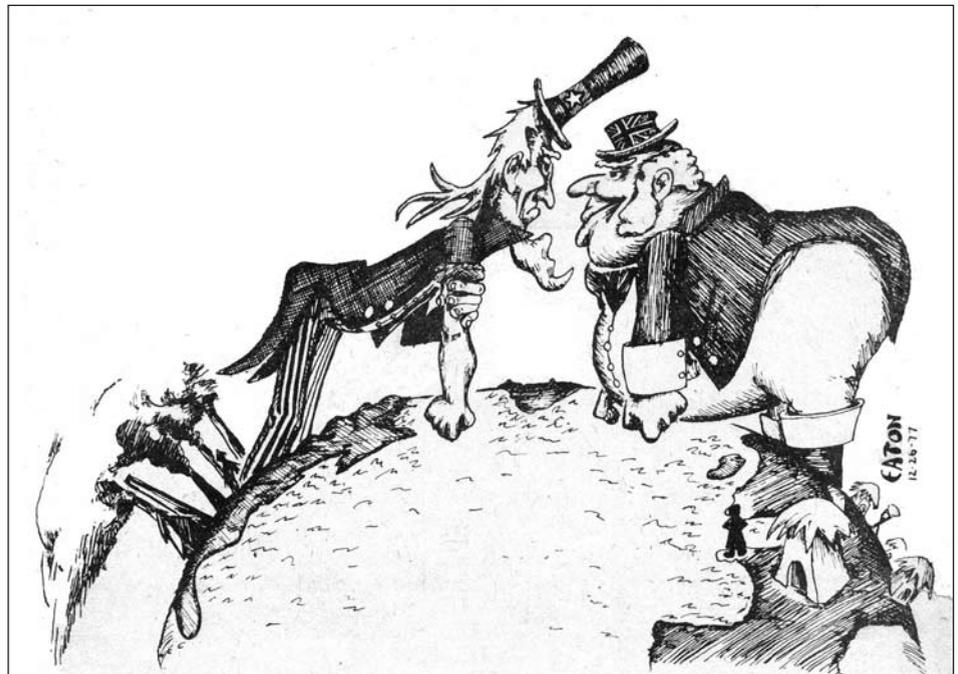
And we, in the United States, who are sentient to this thing, like those in Ireland, who share the same thing, we understand this! We can not always explain it. But we know there is a sense of mission, a human mission, which we can attribute to the history of our countries, and the history of the trans-Atlantic region, since 1688, since the struggle against James II and his tyranny, his butchery, and

that of William of Orange.

And you find that the *entirety of Europe*, otherwise, is more or less gobbled up, by the British imperialism, which established its position between 1688 and the 1763 establishment of the British Empire as such, or the British East India Company. That the Irish cause and the American cause have been joined by shared representatives, over this entire period, *because we are not British subjects*; we do not *want* to be British subjects. We, therefore, in our own minds, are *not* British subjects. We have people in the United States, who think they're British subjects, or wish they were. They should go there! Benjamin Franklin had suggested that: Put 'em on a boat and ship 'em over there, where they want to go!

Let them be, what they wish to become! We want, of them, *none*! So, that's the point.

Now, what is this principle? The principle shows you exactly how mankind is managed, and how this attempted management of society fails. And how we can use that failure, that occasional failure of tyranny, to be able to control the behavior of mankind. As the tyranny—you know, *no European nation, publicly, has dared to mention, what caused this mass-strike phenomenon*! Because some of them, who are sophisticated, remember Rosa Luxemburg, even more proxi-



Patriots of the United States and Ireland share a common sense of mission.

The Campaigner, December 1977

mately than they remember Shelley and his *Defence of Poetry*. Some of them are not entirely stupid. They're cruel and evil, but not stupid. Some people are cruel and stupid, but these are not exactly stupid. That's unfortunate; they should be stupid. The world would be much better off if they were.

So, there is a characteristic of mankind, which is not that of the propensity of becoming a slave.

Music, Poetry, and the Minds of Children

Now, the way we are degraded into slaves: How was slavery done to the world, after World War II? After we won this battle against Hitler

and all these things, why did we go back to what we went back to? It's called Truman. True? No! There's no truth in him! No true humanity in him! He was a Wall Street agent, and a British agent, at that. Why do we go back to such things? Because we become practical. We are concerned with our gratification, our sensual gratification, in particular, that we think of ourselves as what we enjoy in the sensuous part of life.

We have lost touch with our ancestry, not our ancestry as simply a biological ancestry, but the generations before us, who embodied an idea. Or a set of ideas. These ideas were not perfect, but they were our ideas. And we corrected our ideas, preferably through experience. And the main things we used in correcting our ideas, that people do, is poetry and music! Poetry and music, Classical poetry and music, is the mother of science. It's the poetic imagination, the Classical poetic imagination, and the problem of making a poem come out like a poem, which itself, for many people, is quite a challenge.

That, in this capacity, which we put too little value on, there lies a capacity of the human mind, which transcends anything beyond mere sense-perception. And when people *give their lives*, which is the thing they think they *have*, the thing they're told they have!: You've got your life, haven't you? We allow you to



EIRNS/James Rea

Classical poetry and music are the mother of science; and it is here that you find a clue to the "mass-strike process." Shown is a statue that forms part of a monument to the composer Felix Mendelssohn in Berlin.

walk the streets, don't we? We allow you to be fed, once in a while, don't we? We don't kill you every day, right? What're you complaining about?

Well, then why are some people willing to go out and die for a cause? A cause of humanity? Because there's something more to them than being Gadarene sheep! Or, pigs, or whatever. And most people are content to behave like Gadarene pigs. "I'm evil, yes, but I'm a pig—and I'm proud of it!"

No, the idea that *ideas*, which are absorbed, refined, and projected by mankind: ideas, which signal expression, as Shelley said, poetry and the Classical composition of music, rooted in the conception of poetry. It's in this aspect of the human character, that you find the spirit, and *one little clue* here, *very important*: Go to Wisconsin; go to Saxony, Upper Saxony in Germany; go to what we've seen in New York City and other places. What are we seeing? Who is leading the mass strike? What part, of the United States and Europe, is leading the mass strike? *Teachers. Teachers.*

Now, what are good teachers? Obviously, poor Obama never had one. I mean, if he had a real head, and something besides leaden shoes to keep his head from floating away, he might have had better luck in life. But what's the issue? What's the thing that moves us? It's a sense of mission, it's a sense of ideas. It's a sense of

man, as man's creative power. It's the creative power which a child will struggle with, in trying to compose a poem; in which a musician tries to compose a Classical work, or to perform it: Because these are the rehearsal halls in which the spirit of mankind is located. In the literature and poetry and music of a people, is the part of them, which has the greatest intellectual power, the power of the artistic imagination, of the Classical artistic imagination.

What is a teacher concerned with? Now, these teachers are mostly on the middle-age side, from twenties into their forties, usually. What is their mission in life? Their mission in life is the minds of children. Now, what do we mean, by "the minds of children"? We mean music, we mean poetry, among other things. We mean all the things which compel a student, pupil, to try to sort out something, to have it make sense, according to some aesthetical principle, an aesthetical principle, which is actually identical with the actually creative potential expressed in a valid scientific discovery.

So, how do teachers train children? Well, they start with music and poetry. You capture the child's mind, the organized powers of that child's mind. And what is the teacher concerned about? The teacher is concerned about the soul of the student. The teacher is concerned about the future of the student, the soul of the student, knowing that that soul, that power of creativity which lies in this sort of thing, trying to figure out how the universe *works*, by the aid of the rules of poetry and music.

So there are two characteristics, and we know this in physical science as well; it's not what's taught often, in physical science, or is only referred to indirectly in physical science: is the difference between *sense-perception* and *mind*.

Liberalism: The Pleasure/Pain Principle

Now, if you want to understand what sense-perception means, talk about an evil man: Paolo Sarpi, who is the author of the British Empire, actually, the intellectual author of the British Empire, today. Paolo Sarpi, like Adam Smith, otherwise known as the "Old Adam," this Adam Smith, laid down a rule based on Sarpi, and the rule is: *You don't know anything, buddy!* You don't actually *know* anything! All you have, is your sense of pleasure and pain! And we give you pleasure, and we give you pain, and by these 'twain, *we control you!* Because that's the thing you think is important, your plea-

sure and your pain! And you are taught that there's nothing else! That's called, the "Old Adam" Smith. That's Sarpi! That's the doctrine of Sarpi. *That is British Liberalism.* That is the principle that sustains *usury*, as practiced in New York City, for example, in Manhattan and throughout Europe today. That is this thing that authorizes *usury*, which is really evil gambling, which belongs in houses of prostitution in El Paso, and various places like that.

You sell your soul for pleasure! And to avoid *pain*. And your master controls you, by supplying you pain, and the pleasures of whatever the house of prostitution, of whatever else will *please* you, and keep you under our control.

So therefore, the part of us, which is human, the part which is creative, the part which is Classical artistic composition, is pushed away. What did they do in Europe in 1950? The Congress for Cultural Freedom! Freedom for what? Freedom *to rot*—and Europe rotted! Continental Europe rotted! Look at what you've got in Germany today.

You had, this past week, another mass-strike business, which had to do with automobiles. Now, Germans *like automobiles*: They like to possess them, they have a kind of sexual attraction for them. Don't scratch a gentleman's automobile! One scratch! It's a cause for assassination, or whatever. So, what did they do? The German government passed a law: It was obliged, under this law, to take foodstuffs, and take it away from people, and turn it into automobile fuel! And that's a German law: that a percentage of the food production of Germany must be turned to gasoline, or a kerosene, or something of that nature.

Well, this stuff was not so well designed: Because one large tanker of it, coming down a German highway, had a little accident. And this stuff spilled onto the streets. What happened? *The street dissolved!* In order to repair the street, they had to take this whole portion, dig it up, cart it away, as far away as wherever they could, to get rid of this stuff, and build a new street from the bottom up!

Now, if you know how Germans love their cars, you can imagine what happened: That in itself would provoke a mass-strike movement in Germany! It's about as popular in Germany as a traffic jam! Which Germans hate, but they always go to them! That's how they make traffic jams. And they also celebrate that, by killing mass transportation, so they can have bigger traffic jams, or keep up the level of traffic jams, despite the



www.weacg.org

Teachers and students demonstrate against Gov. Scott Walker's union-busting policy in Madison, Wisc., Feb. 15.

fact that more people are unemployed and can't afford to drive cars. So all this stuff is going on.

The problem here is, we are so corrupted, by the international spread, especially in European civilization, trans-Atlantic, of this pleasure/pain principle, this so-called Liberalism, this amoral thing called Liberalism, that we don't know what's true. We don't care about what's true. We don't think that Beauty, as we understand Classical artistic Beauty, is an essential part of the mind of man.

Now, let's see what we're talking about: What is the idea of Beauty, really? Minus all these crap artists. Well, we have, so-called, five sense-perceptions; this is the standard doctrine. Well, it doesn't happen to be true. Because, what we've done, in terms of sense-perception, we've been inventing new kinds of sense-perceptions. We develop new instruments, which give us new kinds of sense-perceptions, not directly, but they're sense-perceptions. So, we don't have five, we have a multiplying multitude of all these different kinds of sense-perceptions, some which come in the box when we're born, and some which come later, through education, or through association with society.

So, this being the case, well, what is sense-perception? Everybody says, "I believe in sense-perception. I believe what I can see, and touch," and so forth, as sense-perception. "I believe what's reported to me by mathematics as being the mathematics of sense-perceptions."

But, is sense-perception real? Or is sense-perception a *shadow* of something, that is real?

Now, it was laid down as a principle, by one of the greatest mathematicians and physicists of modern times, Bernhard Riemann, in concert with his one-time teacher and associate, that, when you want to get into physical science, you *leave* the department of mathematics. Because the calculation of *things* as defined by sense-perception, is not the real universe. These things are real, in the sense that they are *shadows*, cast by reality. But sense-perception is *not* reality. None of the valuable ideas, which distinguish man from a beast, are located in sense-perception! They're located in something in mankind, which does not *exist* in the animals! Which is sometimes

called spiritual.

But what is this thing called "spiritual," which is the thing Shelley refers to in the famous concluding paragraph of his *Defence of Poetry*? Or which is also stated in modern times, in modern conceptions of that. What is that? Well, it's called "mind": The creative powers of man, to create something, which is not *known* to exist as a sensual object, but you're able to prove, by inference, that it is, is the demonstration of the mind of man.

Development of the Creative Imagination

What happens in our educational process today? What happens to the training of students? What used to be the development of the mind, of the *creative imagination*—and this of course, has a great deal to do with limitation on *class size*, for education of children, and of older people too! How much attention can you give to the development of the creative potential of the individual person in the classroom? If you have too many, you're not going to do the job. It has to be an almost family-like relationship of the teacher to a group of pupils, who are of number which a teacher can deal with. It's the teacher's ability to intervene in the process of the creative imagination; it's the importance of music in the classroom, of Classical musical training, of training of the singing voice in the classroom. And the singing voice is key to understanding Classical poetry: You can't compose poetry without music! If you don't have



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The famed St. Thomas Boys Choir of Leipzig, Germany. J.S. Bach was the church's cantor for many years. The child has to learn to understand the scientific principles of the singing voice, said LaRouche. "And let these principles, as understood, resonate, in the way they think about poetry. And that builds up the child's imagination."

a sense of Classical musical composition, you have no poetry.

We know, also, even from physical standards, that the principles of composition, of music, have been established, as physical scientific principles. I had a good deal to do with that sort of issue, some decades ago, when we assembled most of the leading singers, of the trans-Atlantic community, around the defense of the tuning, based on C-256, which was the standard tuning, based on the register shifts, the natural register shifts in the human singing voice.

And therefore, the child has to be able to understand these principles, experience them, develop the singing voice which accords with these principles, and let these principles, as understood, *resonate*, in the way they think about poetry. And that builds up the child's imagination. Now, once the child has an active sense of imagination, as a social phenomenon within the classroom setting, you have the potential for the

development of the mind of the child.

So therefore, we have to have the difference. We have a necessary function, so you don't fall into holes, of sense-perception. If there's a hole in the street, you want to have the sense to decide that the hole is there, even though that's only a sense-perception. But, what's more important, as we have cases of people who have lost sense-perceptions, through damage to their physical organs, that they do have the ability, to rebuild the equivalent of sense-perception, sometimes with assistance, but they do it in terms of their own mind, and rebuild that. And thus, it's this rebuilding, of this character of the individual, which is not their sense-perception. Sense-perceptions are merely the *shadows* of reality.

What is the reality? Reality is the power of creative insight of the individual human mind. *That's exactly what Shelley says!* That's exactly what Rosa Luxemburg said, about the same kind of phenomenon. And it's

no accident, therefore, that it's among young teachers, or middle-age, young teachers, 25 to 45, and so forth; it's among these teachers, who have a *passionate commitment to teaching*, which means a *passionate commitment to the benefits for the mind of the pupils*, for the mind of the people of the next generation. And it's therefore, by poetry and song, that a people holds itself together, with *its* development of poetry and song, which gives us access to other people's conceptions of poetry and song, as in language. And that's what binds us together.

But when we are told that we are living in a Liberal society, a society infested with that disease called Liberalism—it's sort of the intellectual equivalent of syphilis, that disease—that we lose the ability to locate our own identity. We become *obsessed* with sense-perception, to the degree that we do not see the human mind! We do not see the human being as anything but an animal, another pork chop to be eaten! And that's what the crisis is.

So, we have two things going for us: We have a manifestation, at a time when evil seems to have triumphed over the planet—again!—in which there is a revolt, spreading, now, at an accelerating rate, throughout the trans-Atlantic region, and that's what we're engaged in. And that revolt, which you see in the teachers, and their students in Wisconsin; and you see in other young people, people of middle age, and young middle age, in Egypt; young, poor, middle-aged, in Tunis; people in Libya, Bahrain, and so forth; and now in the United States. And it's erupting in Germany, in Dresden, which was the fatherhood of the great revolution against the D.D.R. [East Germany], occurred in Dresden. The demonstrations in Dresden, in particular, day, after day, after day, *brought down* the D.D.R. regime, with the help of what happened in other places.

Germany was freed. But it walked from freedom, from the D.D.R., into the *hell*, which was the British control, the British and French control, with the help of George H.W. Bush, over Europe. And George H.W. Bush and Thatcher, and that British agent Mitterrand—and I know he was a British agent! He was not a true Frenchman, he was a British agent, and the British used to laugh about it—he was their agent! He's a second-hand Napoleon III, or Napoleon the Turd, if you prefer.

So, Europe was *crushed*, by the consent, of the combination of Mitterrand, of George H.W. Bush, and Margaret Thatcher. And out of this, came the thing called

the euro system—you know, it was the kind of thing you take to the toilet, the euro. And now Europe is in an explosive mood, on the continent, against the euro system. It's wondering if it has the guts to fight and resist it. But that's what's going on there.

Again, so you see the ingredients of the *mass-strike expression*, which you can see in Germany, in the German who's worried about their streets going to be eaten up by this fake fuel—you know, "I had a highway out there, and this fake fuel fell on it, and the highway disappeared. Now, where's my car gonna go?" And in Dresden, where the teachers, predominantly, among many trade unionists and others, have led a demonstration, which reminds us of the Dresden demonstrations which brought down the D.D.R. regime!

So now we see, on the one hand, we find that there's a spiritual quality, so-called, which is really *the mind*, as opposed to mere sense-perception: You buy them off with sense-perception, but the mind is still there. And if you don't kill the mind, sense-perception is not going to prevail under these conditions. And that's what's happening.

A Great, Profound Movement

So there's a different agency—the phenomenon is well known; it's all over the world, especially in the Northern Hemisphere. And yet, there's not a single press I've seen, of the so-called usual press, which has made *any reference in any of these cases*, to the mass-strike movement which was spreading, first across the Arab sector, and came into the United States, is ready to explode in other parts of Africa, and so forth. Which will tend to explode in the entire region.

And thus, the peculiar thing about us—both the Irish and the Americans, who belong to my tradition, so to speak—is that our recognition, among us, of the existence of *mind*, as opposed to mere sense-perception, because we have not been dosed so heavily as the Europeans have, the continental Europeans, under the British Empire! Which has desensitized them! They've lost their moral sense! Especially with the introduction of the European Congress for Cultural Freedom—which was a big mass of degeneracy, of moral degeneracy!

And so, in the United States, and in Ireland, with all our shortcomings in the respective places, we have managed, because of our isolation from Europe, or relative hostility, expressed toward us from Europe, we have been able to maintain, among us, a core of that spirit, as in the United States: The virtue to which I



www.MaggieBlack.com

*Absentee landlords in the late 19th Century found it more profitable to evict Irish tenant farmers and turn the land into pasture. This image from county Kerry appeared in **The Illustrated London News**, Jan. 29, 1887. Such scenes created strong support for the Irish in the United States.*



Library of Congress

America's "soft spot" for the Irish: a St. Patrick's Day parade in New York City, ca. 1874.

refer, is merely among a core of our citizens. But I find it is also, *successfully, infectious*, especially when people are disgusted with the alternative. And that's where we are. That's what's happening today.

There's a great, profound movement, throughout the planet, at a time, when the entire planetary system, economic system and social system, is about to disintegrate. And in this moment, out of the trough of despair, we find a force, arising from within the people, in certain parts of these nations—as in Dresden, recently, or as in Wisconsin—you find an *eruption, of protest*, and, not accidentally, often, among teachers, the teachers who are concerned about the minds of children, whose focus is the minds of children. Whose focus is therefore spiritual, in the sense that it's focused on the future, what comes after them. What came before them, what comes after them, and how do you explain to a child, what came before them, and what should come after them? And that's the secret, which has other implications, more profound implications, from a technical standpoint, of this process, of the spread of a mass-strike process, across the oceans, across the Atlantic Ocean, among different parts, of that region of the world.

And the alternative is, if we do not succeed in this enterprise, which I've now promoted here, if we don't succeed, the Earth is going into a long dark age, probably of several generations. And it's on the fragile element, which the mass strike represents, as a powerful element, though fragile, that the hope, for the future of mankind, for the foreseeable future, depends.

And thus, this peculiar thing, of the fact, that the Irish—and I've got a couple of ancestors—that I pride myself: We always tended to do that: that we are responsible, for embodying what we see from this standpoint, as we look at Europe and beyond—a conception of man which is not that of a creature of pleasure and pain, but man as a creature of principle, of the higher principles of discovery, which connect us to mankind long before us, in those ideas, which man developed, over many thousands of generations of mankind, up to this point. And we, today, represent a legacy, the legacy of as much as we have been able to retain, from that legacy of previous generations of mankind, an intrinsically immortal legacy, which, if we turn to it for our succor, now, in these circumstances, is the only standard, to defeat the heirs of William of Orange today.

Thank you.

Dialogue with LaRouche

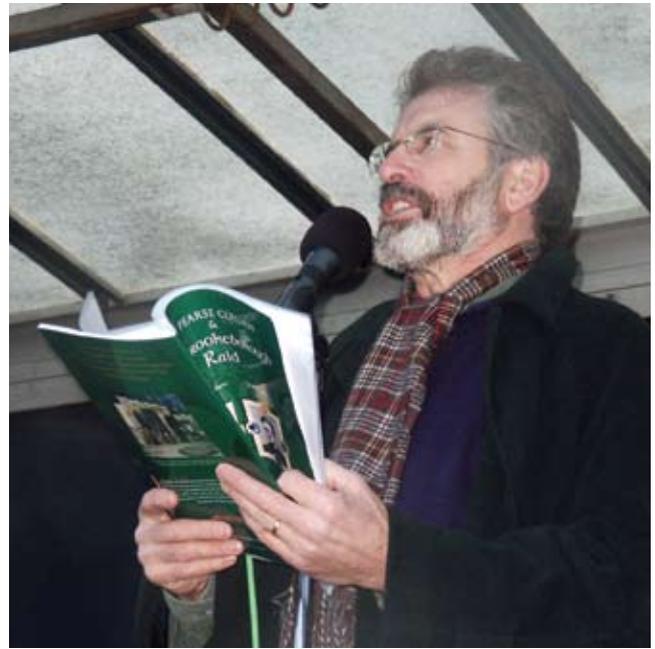
Freeman: Before we move on to questions, although I've had the opportunity to do so privately, I'd like to now, publicly, extend the warm congratulations of LaRouchePAC, to Gerry Adams and Sinn Féin, for their very significant victory.

I had the opportunity to meet Gerry Adams for the first time some years ago, when President Clinton reversed what had been a previously insane policy, and brought Mr. Adams to the United States. I was very impressed with him, then—and that's no small thing, because the last person I was impressed with was Lyn, and I've been with him ever since! But, as impressed as I was, at that time, I have to say, I have never been more impressed, than I was at the manner in which both he and his party conducted themselves, during the course of what was an extremely difficult electoral campaign. And I think it provides a real lesson, for republicans everywhere.

I would like to introduce Matthew Ogden, from LPAC's editorial staff. Matthew is one of the leaders of the editorial staff, and he is going to share with you, some of the remarks that Mr. Adams made, on that occasion.

Matthew Ogden: Just so people know, and as Debbie just mentioned, Sinn Féin won a very significant victory in the Feb. 25 election, tripling their seats in the Dáil [lower house of parliament]. The formerly ruling party, the Fianna Fail, was completely decimated. And now that Labour has joined a coalition with Fine Gael, Sinn Féin stands as the *only* opposition party in the Dáil. And Gerry Adams, who resigned his seat in the Northern Ireland Parliament, to come down to the South, and lead a full slate of candidates in the elections there, Sinn Féin candidates, received 22% of the vote in his constituency in County Louth, and ranked as one of the very top vote-getters in the entire country, out of any candidate, in any party, in the entire election. So, that's a true mandate.

And as Debbie mentioned, yesterday, in the opening session of the Dáil, Gerry Adams delivered an historic inaugural speech, which Mr. LaRouche has asked me to read a few excerpts of, for you today. And I'd encourage you to read the full speech, or to watch it.¹ But I just want to give you a few selections to give you just a gist.



CC/Miss Fitz

Sinn Féin leader Gerry Adams. He concluded his March 9 speech to the Dáil (parliament): "The Irish people may be bruised, but we are not beaten. And so, my friends, there is hope. And because of that, everything is possible."

Oh, and much of it is in Irish, but I will only read you the English portions.

"Sinn Féin is an Irish republican party. Our primary political goal is a United Ireland.

"Our focus in the new Dáil will be to advance this goal and to deliver on our manifesto to the very best of our ability and to hold the government to account. . . .

"Sinn Féin is part of a proud continuum of struggle for a real republic, for freedom and equality, and against oppression which goes back to 1916 and beyond.

"The economic oppression suffered by citizens under a native government in these times is as unacceptable as that visited upon us by foreign governments in past times. This must be stopped.

"The Fine Gael and Labour program is a far cry from the Democratic Program of the 1st Dáil in 1919.

"That document declared that sovereignty extends, 'not only to all men and women of the Nation, but to all its material possessions, the Nation's soil and all its resources, all the wealth and all the wealth-producing processes within the Nation'

"Sinn Féin will demand that this new Government hold a referendum on the banking bailout. . . .

"Citizens are looking for a new kind of politics, a politics which empowers and includes them, a politics

1. Transcript at: <http://www.sinnfein.ie/contents/20253>; video: <http://tinyurl.com/46oesww>

that does not pander to the elites and to the greedy, and seeks to build a new kind of Ireland. It means making a stand for Ireland, standing up for our people, standing up for our country.

“I am calling on citizens, to make a stand for themselves, for their neighbors, for their communities, for the vulnerable, and for the disadvantaged. . . .

“This is a time for active citizenship, for democratically and peacefully asserting our rights as citizens.

“There is no more important time; there’s no more relevant time than this for republican politics and core republican values.

“The people of this island are no mean people.

“We live in a great country.

“There is a genius, a brilliance, a wisdom and culture, history and tradition in our communities. . . .

“The Taoiseach [prime minister] talks about recreating our proud Republic. That means, Taoiseach, giving expression to the words of the Easter Proclamation of 1916, and the democratic program of the first Dáil, which demanded freedom, equality, inclusivity, sovereignty, and the empowerment of all citizens.

“Change never comes easily. . . .

“Those of us who stand by the Republic, the real Republic, a new truly National Republic, will have our work cut out in this institution.

“But, out there, despite the distress, there is a vitality which cannot be extinguished.

“The Irish people may be bruised, but we are not beaten.

“And so, my friends, there is hope. And because of that, everything is possible.”

Vernadsky and his Legacy

Freeman: Thank you, Matt.

I’ll start with a question from Pavlo Viknyanski, who is the leader of the Student Republic Movement in Ukraine. They recently completed their Winter Student Republic event. It was called “Teams for the Future,” and I understand that the participants were able to watch a video message from Peter Martinson of the LPAC



www.studrespublika.com

Pavlo Viknyanski, who is the leader of the Student Republic Movement in Ukraine, asked LaRouche about Ukraine’s future prospects. He is shown here (center right) in August 2009 in Kiev, with LaRouche Youth Movement leaders Sky Shields and Michelle Lerner (to either side of him), and other members of the Ukrainian youth league.

Basement team, which combined a strategic briefing, with a more in-depth discussion of strategic method.²

Pavlo asks Lyn—he’s interested in the fact that the title of the event was “Ireland & America,” and he says, “People here often compare *our* country with Ireland, because of parallels between the colonial history of Ireland with Britain, and of Ukraine with Russia. In that context, Mr. LaRouche, how do you see the possibility of a more free development of Ukraine as a nation-state, in a community of equal nations, considering that we have such a powerful neighbor, who is not always completely interested in the fair and just development of Ukraine?”

LaRouche: Well, my first answer on that question is, let’s unite around Vernadsky and his legacy. Because Vernadsky is an embodiment of both the best of Russia, and of Ukraine, both. And he was impassioned, though he was Russian in terms of sense of nation, in passion, he was also much more moved by Ukraine. So that that’s the character of the situation.

The prospects: We have to look at these things, not as eligibility of nations, as such, for priorities in these

2. “LaRouche Basement Team’s Martinson Addresses Ukraine’s Student Republic,” *EIR*, March 4, 2011 (<http://tinyurl.com/4gy6t2z>).

matters. What we have to do, without which nothing will work, is to bring about a sudden new order of cooperation among nations at this time. I'm talking not about some distant future thing; I'm talking about a general upheaval, which is now in progress, whose successful outcome, if it *were* successful, would be a simultaneity of a change, which had been intended by Franklin Roosevelt, in particular, in his approach to the postwar period, during World War II.

Unfortunately he died, and a British butt-kisser, shall we say, Truman, took over and turned everything over to Churchill. So you had a great reversal of the policies of the United States, as they had been under the leadership of Franklin Roosevelt, who was a true representative of his own ancestry; his ancestor Isaac Roosevelt, for example, who had founded the Bank of New York, and been a close collaborator of our first great Treasury Secretary [Alexander Hamilton]. So that, we have come to a point where there is a general breakdown crisis of the planet. The crisis is rather complicated, but let me outline it in a few rather elementary features.

First of all, the entire planet is going down the bucket, as of now. Now, you would say the situation in China is somewhat more stable than in Europe or South America, or even the United States. You would say that India, while not like China, is a very large nation with very powerful resources, and a great number of very, very poor people, which represents a great problem. But despite the fact that these nations of Asia are not immediately presently caught up in the problems which face the European sector generally, and the trans-Atlantic sector, does not mean that they would survive what is now a threatened immediate collapse, chain-reaction collapse of the entire world financial monetary system, centered in the trans-Atlantic region.

If the United States goes down, as it could very easily now—the British Empire is already doomed to go down—and if the United States doesn't go down first, the British Empire will carry the world down first, itself. Because the British system, which is an imperialist system, a monetarist system, is itself hopelessly bankrupt. And the British system of banking, which is Jacob Rothschild's creation, the Inter-Alpha Group, has a bad bank subsidiary called the BRIC. Russia now depends, under ministers such as Kudrin and so forth, on the BRIC. The BRIC is the lodestone around the neck of Russia.

So, the survival of Russia has a great deal of bearing

on the survival of Ukraine, because Ukraine *depends* very much on its relationship to Russia, and when the relations between Ukraine and Russia are bad—they don't have to be integrated—but when the relations are good, and scientifically oriented, you have a good situation for Russia and for Ukraine.

But this depends upon the situation in the trans-Atlantic region, because the British Empire—which is what the BRIC is controlled by—this empire is going down. This empire can not survive. It is already doomed; its prospects are hopeless. The British system, the Inter-Alpha Group, is hopelessly bankrupt, and is existing by sucking the blood of neighboring nations such as Ireland. The Irish debt is largely to these institutions, which is a great bloodsucker which is going down *now*. On what date it is going down is uncertain; but it is hopelessly doomed. And under the present policies of the British Empire, there's no succor for it; it's finished.

So, the world is now faced with a global situation, where you can not pick and choose one part of the world by itself, and say, this part of the world is going to do this in its sovereign way—*nonsense!* You have to have an international view. The international view has to be a moral view, as well as a technologically and scientifically sound one. And I think, if the crisis we're going through now, the rate of increase of hyperinflation, and the looting of the food supplies upon which the existence of the present human population depends, is accelerating at such a rate, that I don't think that the present governments of the United Kingdom and the United States could outlive this present year, without a great catastrophe.

And when you say that the British Empire is going down—and the British Empire which controls pretty much all of Europe, and Russia and Ukraine—the fate of Ukraine and Russia is controlled by the British interest. Either through the British influence directly, or the British bad bank, which is the BRIC, which is what controls Russia.

Now, to me this is not a problem; that is, if I have the power to do it, I know exactly what to do, and I could let this bankruptcy go; it's called a Glass-Steagall standard. All banking practices which do not conform to a Glass-Steagall standard, which is in the U.S. Constitution actually, are simply going to be wiped off the books. Because it will be returned to the banks, like the New York banks and the London banks, and say "Well, these are your assets and these are your losses. Eat them! Be-



LaRouchePAC

The Great NAWAPA Project

For example, we have a great project—the NAWAPA project—the North American Water and Power Alliance. This system would change the character of the territory of North America, from Canada, Alaska, the main body of the United States, and down into northern Mexico; and would spread its influence. The project is far greater than any of the projects in China. The water project alone involved in this is greater than the Three Gorges Dam, as a project—far greater. And these kinds of projects are based largely on the use of nuclear power and thermo-nuclear fusion power, and beyond, and will give mankind the ability to change our destiny on this planet, beginning now, at any time we choose.

What we need to do is trash this present system. Simply re-establish the concept of *sovereign nation-states*—no more empires,

cause we don't need you anymore. We never really did need you."

We can, under government law, we can establish a Federal banking system, or similar thing, in every country. We can also bring these countries together under a common fixed-exchange-rate agreement among their respective currencies. And that is necessary because the great tasks which we have to perform are not simply the recovery tasks.

We have a planet, and the characteristic of this planet is that we use certain resources for mankind. The degree of development of resources requires increases; there is no such thing as a fixed standard, or a society that can exist in perpetuity without any changes. The changes have to be increases in the power of productivity of mankind. And the resources become relatively depleted, so man's power must increase *more* than the depletion of resources we use. The means for doing this are all there; in science, it's all there. We use a science-driver program, which raises what I call the platforms of economy, on which economies depend. And simply go ahead and invest.

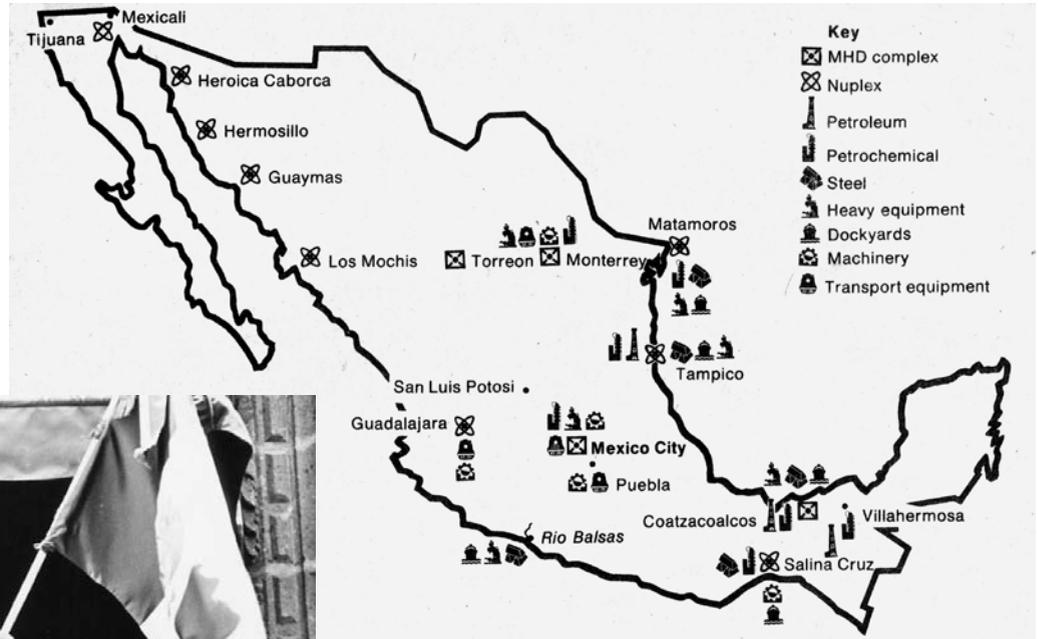
no more such things as the euro alliance, which is a desperate effort. Then, take our scientific knowledge and what we can develop. We can develop projects which will perform what people today would consider miracles. We're involved in the investigation of these kinds of things now. In the Basement, for example, what people have flinched away from for a long time: that life on Earth has been conditioned by the characteristics of a galaxy, the galaxy to which we are attached. The galaxy is not a stranger out there; the galaxy is what our Solar System is sort of a pygmy attached to. And life on Earth has been shaped by the influence of processes within the galaxy.

That is, the pattern of life on Earth is developed, is governed by these kinds of principles. These principles are accessible. We can transform the Earth into a beautiful place—forever. But this would mean we would also be reaching out into other parts of the Solar System and beyond, to exert an influence from Earth, which is necessary for us to exert, in order to protect life on Earth.

This requires, among other things, an emphasis on

Proposed Locations of Some Agroindustrial Nuclear Complexes (Nuplexes) in Mexico by the Year 2000

Mexican President José López Portillo (shown in 1982) discussed with LaRouche ambitious plans for the development of his country, including the construction of ten nuclear reactors. The map was produced in 1981 by the Fusion Energy Foundation, of which LaRouche was a founding member.



Fusion, July 1981

Large agroindustrial complexes based on advanced energy sources are essential for Mexico's overall development. Nuclear reactors—optimally, high-temperature gas-cooled reactors—and magnetohydranomic power generators will provide the base for chemical fertilizer plants, steel plants, desalination plants, and electricity grids. Centered in areas of Mexico that need manpower, infrastructure, and energy, the advantage of the nuplexes is to serve as central points of outward waves of education, urbanization, and industrialization.



Coordinacion de Material Grafico

the language cultures of peoples, because it is only in the language cultures of people that the history of their ideas can be preserved. And therefore, they may have equality in other respects, but they have to translate that equality into their language culture, which is not just the language, but the language culture. So, they have to express, in terms of the children coming up—what's the language culture of the children? You want the whole society, and its children, to participate in this thing, but you have a unity of a sense of mankind of different cultures, same intention, same mission, same principle, but according to what our cultures let us do.

So you need the independence of the respective cultures as independent societies, but you need also the cooperation among them, in the form of a fixed-exchange-rate system among nations. We need then cooperation among these nations in the great projects which define the foundations for the future of all man-

kind, as benefits for each part of mankind.

And it's that kind of approach, which I believe now is within immediate reach, and placed in reach by what we've seen as the mass strike movement. The mass strike movement as being an assertion of principled ideas as to the nature of mankind, which we have seen spreading out from deep in the Arab world, throughout North Africa, throughout Europe, throughout the United States, and, we know, below our borders. That this movement, if it gains the authority which it deserves, in reshaping the practices of nations and among nations, will provide us with the opportunity, with the scientific potential which I know presently exists—on which we are working, precisely this—means that we can create, as if in an instant, as Franklin Roosevelt had intended, had he not died when he did, to reorganize the world. To bring the nations of the world together under a fixed-exchange-rate system, to start to rebuild this world, and

rebuild the nations within this world, as a cooperative body under a fixed-exchange-rate system.

I think what's happening now, is that the terrible conditions which inflict us, the threats against society, the hopelessness of these threats, give man no choice but to reach out to those ideas which represent a safe haven in the future. I think that's an immediate thing, not a long-term thing. What we need to make is not a reform; we need to make a revolution. And that's the revolution.

In that case, then, the present problems of Ukraine and Russia—whoosh—gone. But we can still talk about it.

Without Glass-Steagall, Mexico Is Doomed

Freeman: The next question comes from a great nation to our south; it comes from Mexico. The questioner is a Mexican Senator, Alfonso Elias Serrano, from Sonora, who recently spoke at a LYM [LaRouche Youth Movement] event in the Mexican Congress on NAWAPA and the PLHINO [Northwest Hydraulic Plan for Mexico]. And he says: "Next year, we Mexicans will elect 500 Congressmen, 128 Senators, and the President of the Republic. With about a year to go before the political campaigns begin, there is a lot of talk about who the candidates will be, but little discussion about the vision and the projects that the country needs in the future. Therefore, I would like to ask you:

"Leaving aside parties and personalities, what do you believe are the central themes the candidates should focus on in 2012? What are the public policies which the candidates should address in their campaigns, in order to increase investment and employment in the country? And finally, what changes should the candidates promote in the political, trade, and economic relationship between Mexico and the United States?"

LaRouche: My policies for Mexico have not changed significantly since my discussions of these matters with the then-President [José] López Portillo. And the program which we had discussed with López Portillo, and with the leading members of the PRI in particular at that time, are the same program we need today.

What López Portillo was planning to do, was first of all, to commit Mexico to developing ten nuclear reactors for the purpose of changing the character of the territory of Mexico. That is, not only to supply power inwardly, but to supply sufficient levels of power that the virtually uninhabitable, for productive reasons, the coastal areas of Mexico, could be made habitable, if we had enough

engineering in terms of nuclear power, to make these coastal regions functionally habitable by the people. And if we develop the systems to bring water into the heart of northern Mexico, to enable agriculture to flourish in an area which is largely desert. And at that point, if that had been allowed to go ahead, as López Portillo was actually *implementing* it, in August and September of that year, it would have succeeded.

This was crushed by a British initiative which enlisted the support of the government of the United States. Mexico was *crushed* by British direction, in which the American figure, key American, was Henry Kissinger, who played a key role in this process of *butchering* Mexico. Mexico is now afflicted with a great drug problem; a loss of lots of things which were destroyed in the period since then, since September that year, the destruction—1982 on—the destruction of the people and culture of Mexico is that.

What we have is a few people who are either my age, or somewhat younger, who were significant figures in their potential in Mexico back in '82. These people represent the seeds of re-creation of what the intention to Mexico should be. And we had then, the prospect of an alliance—until it was broken up—in which I designed this program of recovery to extend throughout Central and South America, which I thought was the proper mission of the United States to assist in making this possible. It was to bring together—we had three Presidents, or three leaders—the President of Mexico, the President of Brazil, and the honcho of Argentina at the same time. These three Presidents, or equivalent, had agreed on a mission orientation of this type, and it was great outside pressure, led by the British Empire, with complicity by people in the United States, to *crush* these developments.

And therefore, I don't say we can go back to the past; we can't. But we can take our experience from the past, knowing what was right then, and judging how we can do that which was right then, now, under present circumstances.

My view, now, is that the development of Mexico depends upon the immediate installation of a great reform in the United States. And the reform is as follows: By implementing what is called the Glass-Steagall reform, which is absolutely essential to anything good ever happening to Mexico, within the foreseeable future—without the Glass-Steagall reform, Mexico is doomed; there's nothing you can do about it. The Glass-Steagall measure must go through! The Glass-Steagall

measure would take all those junk debts, those approximately \$15 trillion of junk debt, accumulated by criminals since a few years ago, since 2008. That junk debt, by the simple enactment of Glass-Steagall, which is a law which implements a principle of our Federal Constitution, would take all that junk debt and say, “Buddy, it’s all yours! It’s not ours.”

Now, what that means is, we would go back to a fixed-exchange-rate system in principle; that is, we would go back to a Roosevelt standard, Franklin Roosevelt standard, which he had intended for the postwar period. And that would be the system we would operate under. We would proffer to nations of Europe, and other nations, cooperation on behalf of that kind of reform among nations, as relations among nations. China would be happy to have that agreement. India would probably be happy, with some qualifications, with that arrangement; other nations. It would save Western Europe.

Take Germany as an example of how this works. Germany is not a nation which is known for its natural resources as such, such as mineral resources. It depends upon other countries. Well, there are areas in South America, there are areas in Africa we can develop. We have a project for the Lake Chad area, to rebuild it, a European project, with the aid of nuclear power. We can bring the excess water from the Congo, which is just going into the Atlantic Ocean, South Atlantic. People in the Congo will never miss it; it’s going out to the sea anyway. We take some of that water, we take it over the mountains into the area of the northern part of Africa, into the Lake Chad area, which is a natural lake. We pump this stuff over there, and suddenly you have changed the character of the nation of Chad by this kind of project, with a

FIGURE 1
The Terrain of North America



U.S. Geological Survey

The North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA) project would divert freshwater from Alaska and Canada that now flows into the ocean, southward through an extensive series of canals and dams, to supply the driest parts of the United States and Northern Mexico. The plan was devised in 1964, but never implemented. It has been revived by LaRouchePAC. See the many videos and animated graphics at www.larouchepac.com/infrastructure.

combination of nuclear power and engineering of water projects. It’s true throughout much of the world.

In the case of Mexico, the NAWAPA project, which would, if installed—and it would be installed under the Glass-Steagall reform—that project would create immediately, directly, 4 million jobs in the United States. These are largely, more or less, high-skilled jobs; these are high-skilled engineering projects. However, to support that project, which involves 4 million people, according to the engineering study done for it, would take 3 million more people, from areas such as the area of the United States, from the Atlantic coast and up to Salt Lake City, and along the northern coast, which is the old engi-

neering section of the United States. That section would have to build the railroads, the magnetic-levitation systems, and so forth, which are necessary to build the NAWAPA project, which is one of the greatest engineering projects ever attempted by mankind on this planet.

It would change the character of the climate, the fertility, of the United States. It would be a stimulation to the development of the potentiality of the Siberian section of Russia, which contains a great amount of raw materials underneath very difficult territory, which my friends in the Vernadsky Institute in Moscow know how to deal with. We would develop a Bering Strait tunnel-railway system connection between Alaska and Siberia. The Russians would develop a rail system to connect to the existing rail system, the Trans-Siberian, into this junction point. This would then be used as a device for going into these territories in northern Siberia—a very much unpopulated region—to locate and develop the mineral resources which are desperately needed for the development of countries to the south of Siberia, such as China, and into India. So therefore, a cooperative development of the territory of this part of Asia, with this kind of cooperation, with these kinds of projects, is required for the future of a hungry Asia, among other things.

And this means, again, you're going to enlist the potential, the productive potential of Germany, of other countries in Europe, to participate in this. So what we need is a fixed-exchange-rate credit system based on long-term credit, of a credit-system type, which will enable us to move credit around, from area to area, on support of projects of common interest among nations. That is, we *want*—and *need*—the successful development of Siberia for the benefit of people south of Siberia. We will have to supply some of the facilities to assist Russia in doing its part in that job, and other nations. And assisting China by a more free attitude on technology with China, so they can do these things.

We have to do the same thing with South America; we have to do the same thing with Mexico; the same kind of system. We need a global understanding of the kind that Franklin Roosevelt was struggling to define at the time he died, for the postwar period. We need a global system, which, as de Gaulle said later, a Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. We need a system of sovereign nations around the world, which are cooperating in a fixed-exchange-rate *credit system*, not a monetarist system, but a credit system, in order for the mission orientation of developing those projects which are, indeed, the common aims of mankind.

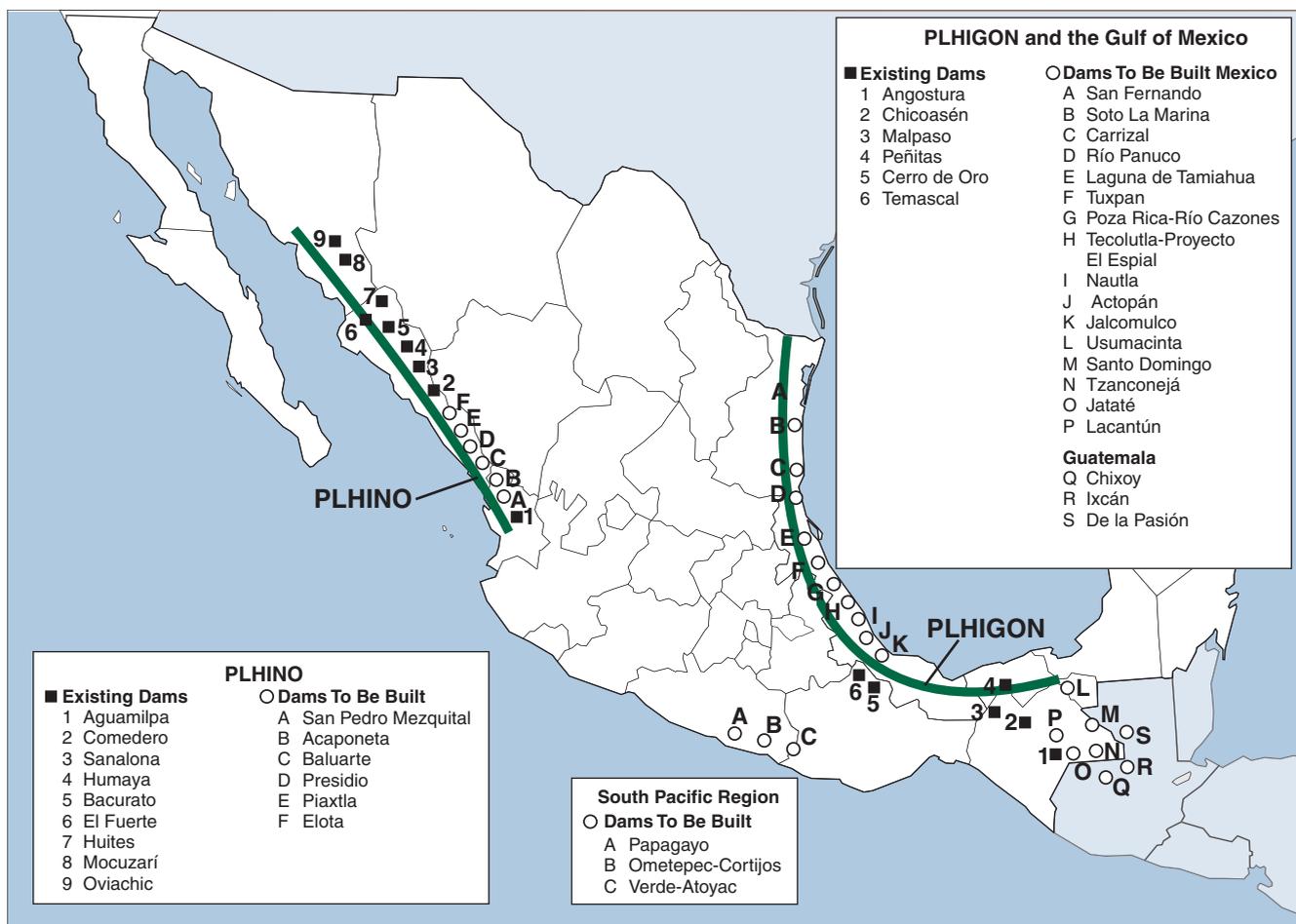
We have different languages, we have different cultures, but for mankind as a species, we have a common aim. And it's the common aim that reaches beyond Earth itself, into what we can do in our neighboring territory of the Solar System. You know, several billion years from now, the Sun's going to be intolerable, we can't live here anymore. So, we better do something about that now, while we still have the time left to take that job on. You probably have to build a new Ireland somewhere out there in space; but that's not a big problem—somewhere in the galaxy.

But, it's that kind of mission orientation, which must be shared among the thoughtful representatives of leadership of various nations. That commitment to those kinds of projects and intentions, which we *can* physically put into effect immediately. We can not put the benefits entirely into effect immediately, but we can put the commitment and the starting of the program into effect immediately. A change within the relations among the peoples of mankind, based on the sovereign nation-state and its culture, and cooperation with the common aims of mankind.

And that's not really so difficult; it's not so difficult. It's getting the old system out of the way that's the problem, including the British Empire. And we've been dominated by Roman-style European empires ever since the future emperor, Caesar, was having a strange relationship on the Isle of Capri with the cult based on the old Persian cult, and they created an empire, which is an empire of monetarism. And the way the monetarist system worked, as it still does today, as the British Empire still works today, it works by killing off, assassinating, abusing, doing similar things, to various nations which are caught within the orbit of that empire.

The empire is a monetarist system, which imposes the rule by money, control by an empire, a monetarist system. A rule of money over nations and peoples. And the use of the rule of money to control, and even to destroy, people who become subjects of that rule of money. We have to create a worldwide credit system among nations, in which the states create credit for those projects which are necessary for their own peoples, or for assistance of another people. And by basing the credit on what is feasible, scientifically and otherwise, we no longer gamble on profits; we now invest in the development of mankind, and the encouragement of those people who are able to show that they are capable of making a contribution to these necessary scientific and other benefits for mankind. But we have to have the

FIGURE 2
Mexico: the PLHINO and the PLHIGON



EIR, Jan. 7, 2000

The Northwest Hydraulic Plan (PLHINO) and the Northern Gulf Hydraulic Plan (PLHIGON) were conceptualized in the mid-1960s, but have never been implemented. They would be an ideal counterpart to NAWAPA, bringing Mexico's water from where it is too abundant to where it is desperately scarce.

idea of the sovereignty of the nation-state, the sovereignty of the people.

And the case of Mexico is exactly that. If we in the United States adopt the right policy, and we have agreement among nations in our neighborhood, we could immediately return to the *intention*, which was my commitment, with President López Portillo of Mexico, and other leaders of South America and so forth at that time. We can do it. The job is more difficult now than then because so much ruin has happened, including the abuse and conditions of life of the people. The Mexican people are not in as good condition as they were back in 1982. They've lost a lot. We're going to have to fix it, and that's going to take some time; but we can start the fixing right away.

How To Finance Public Works

Freeman: We have two questions that have been submitted. One from Italy, from Dr. Marcello Vichi, who was the author of the original Transaqua project. And ironically, an almost identical question submitted by Manuel Frias of Mexico, who is one of Mexico's leading water experts, and someone who has been a very active proponent of NAWAPA and the PLHINO. And what both of them are addressing is the fallacy of attempting to apply cost-benefit analysis to such great projects. I'm going to go with Dr. Frias' question simply because it's a better translation.

He writes, "I congratulate you for your broad knowledge and accurate vision and forecasts of world economic events.

“With regard to the important, ambitious, and necessary projects NAWAPA and PLHINO of the 21st Century, when they are presented in forums and interviews in my country, the question always arises: How will these important public works be financed? I would like your view about the answer that I give:

“If everything in the Universe and Nature evolves toward perfection, that which is created by humanity must be brought into concordance with universal natural laws and processes. With all the money issued under the economic theories of mercantile-monetary idolatry, you cannot produce a single drop of water, a milliliter of air, a ray of light, or a liter of petroleum. Only man is dedicated to exploiting resources, to achieve high levels of welfare and development. . . .

“Do you agree that what is of greatest value in a country is not money, but resources and natural wealth magnified by the productive work and creativity of its inhabitants? Do you agree that economy must be at the service of humanity, and not—as happens today—the other way around?”

LaRouche: Well, in general, that’s a fine sentiment. Let’s be more concrete, because it’s often in the detail that you lose the cause. In this case, what we’ve got to use, introduce, is a concept which I’ve insisted upon in recent years: is to eliminate these conceptions about individual entrepreneurship. Not that we’re against individual entrepreneurship, but the way it’s used, misused, by the various freaks of the right wing in Europe and in the United States, and by the British in general, has got to be cancelled. The fact is—let’s take the case which I use often, the case of Charlemagne.

Up until Charlemagne, European civilization as we knew it from around the Mediterranean, was limited largely to a maritime culture. There was an ability to move in, to a certain degree, among the large rivers of Europe and so forth, as into the Nile, and so forth, but there was no real entry of mankind into development of the internal territory of Europe, for example.

What Charlemagne did—and he did a great number of revolutionary things, including, he was probably the first economist known to exist in European history in the way he organized things—but what he did is, he de-

FIGURE 3
The Transcontinental Railroad



Union Pacific Railroad Company; Central Pacific Railroad Company. David Rumsey Collection.

cidied not only to develop the utilization of the inland water systems, like the streams and so forth, within European territory, from essentially the Spanish border all the way into near Poland, that area. But he also built a system of canals, which created an internal water management system, which exists as an essential part of the productive potential of Europe to the present day.

Now, Charlemagne, when he died, his area and many of its features were destroyed in the partition of what had been Charlemagne’s domain, among three parts then. But Charlemagne set a standard.

For example, we in the United States went first to developing river systems, and added canals. In other words, we were doing essentially then, in moving into the Ohio and toward the Mississippi in our development of the territory of the United States, the same thing that Charlemagne had done. We were developing canals like the Erie Canal, and other canals, and then, when we introduced railroads, beginning with the Reading Railroad, the railroads would move along the banks of canals, of rivers and canals. So it was a more high-speed, more capable and faster means of transportation than you could do by barge, for example, by inland barge.

The change came, essentially, as we approached the middle of the 19th Century—we made a revolution which the British have never forgiven us for. They hate us for many reasons, but this is one of them, one of the big ones. We developed, under Abraham Lincoln, using the Corps of Engineers, which then was really a project coming out of the West Point Academy, and we developed a Transcontinental Railway system for the first time.

Not only did that happen, which the British hated, because that meant we are unifying the territory of the United States as a productive territory, *but* then our student in Germany—and he was a student of our work through various intermediaries—Prime Minister Bismarck of Germany, made a revolution beginning about 1877, a revolution in Germany, which was the German engineering revolution, and was also the birth of the concept of extending transcontinental railway systems throughout Eurasia.

For that, the British never forgave Germany or us. Because when we develop the inland territory, as we had done with the canal systems and the river systems under Charlemagne, and had imitated that in our initial development of the United States territory; when we had gone to a transcontinental railway system, we could move freight quicker, better, and deeper than any maritime system could ever do. So suddenly, we had strategically outflanked the British Empire, which depended upon control of the oceans, by a transcontinental railway system as a concept: that the territory of nations must be developed through railways, and then going on to a more—. We're now going about things as in China, the speculation of 1,000 miles per hour in a supported environment inside a [vacuum] tube. So you would have people sitting with a controlled atmosphere inside a tube, and they'd be transported from one place to another at 1,000 mph.

Now that beats, I think, any other mode of transportation, available, including flying an airplane. We have one method, which I worked on back in the 1980s, for a better system than the lift system we had for the astronauts, but they never did it. But this is the fastest. This is the fastest. One thousand miles an hour is the best we can do for you, within sight now. And it's going to take some time to get there.

But the point was, this meant the *end* of the British Empire, the end of some maritime power, a monetarist power, which, combining monetarist power with the physical power of control of ocean freight—that power to control the mass of humanity. And that's what it was. The British Empire depended upon preventing the con-

FIGURE 4
The Trans-Siberian Railroad



<http://transiberian.info>

continent of Europe and North America from developing its internal resources as long as maritime power, combined with the power of money, the control over our system of money internationally, was the control by which we were enslaved. And by freeing us with the transcontinental railway system, we opened the gates. The British Empire is doomed!

And the British immediately went, by firing Bismarck first, which was done by the British monarchy, and that point started us into the war which became first, the alliance of Japan and Britain against China, the alliance with Japan against Russia, and so forth, through all this period, leading into what became known as World War I, were all a project of this British imperialist reaction against the high-speed transportation system, developed as the transcontinental railway system by the intention of Germany, and by the action of Russia in the Trans-Siberian Railway system.

Platforms of Human Development

So this is the principle which we should be attached to today. This is where things lie. We have to understand the strategic problem, and understand that we have to develop these projects *among* nations, and secondly, we have to understand a more important consideration, which some people call infrastructure—which is a very bad word, because it has connotations which

lead people to a practice which is not workable.

What you need is to build a platform—that's why I use the word platform.

For example, mankind's history on this planet, as a civilized mankind, starts with the use of fire. No animal willfully uses fires. If you want to find out what is a human being, look for the signs of fire. Only mankind uses fire as a tool of human culture. Every other living species is terrified as hell by the idea of fire.

So therefore, since we are depleting the concentration of certain natural resources—and what we call natural resources are actually things that were deposited by living processes on this planet in earlier times, before we had a good oxygen atmosphere. So, what happens is, now, when we mine, we are not getting, shall we say, pre-life forms of ores. The ores that we are mining are there because the processes of living processes put them there. So when we come along and use iron, we go to areas in which the iron has been concentrated by the activity of living processes, whose little dead bodies contain this iron, because they fed on iron.

So now you find the area where they're dead, like the Mesabi Range, and you mine this iron where it's concentrated, where these dead creatures left this concentration. That means that when we try to use more iron, we're using less concentrated iron, and it's more costly. Well, we have to increase our productivity.

So we have to use fire, in a sense. We go to higher energy-flux densities. We go from burning wood, to the improvement of charcoal, and up the scale. Up to nuclear power. Up to thermonuclear power. And the destiny of mankind is always to go to these higher stages of power, because the Earth is not a fixed system. The Earth's system is always being changed. We're using things up. Therefore, we have to make up for what we're using, and do more by increasing our productive power, which generally means more fire, or higher forms of fire, more management of the Earth, management of the water systems, management of the growing areas, these things. And so that's the way you have to approach it.

So therefore, what you need, you need a planetary-wide system of cooperation among respectively sovereign nation-states, which cooperate with one another in building up these platforms of higher levels of technology, to compensate for what we're using up, and to go on to other things in space and beyond. And thus, then we base our production not on some jerk who's got a little firm, as such. He's not going to change this soci-

ety. It's these large-scale developments, which can only be organized by governments, and combinations of governments. We agree to make an improvement in the preconditions for production on this planet, in this nation, in this territory. We share that, because it's in our interest that they progress in this respect, as we do.

And therefore we come to the common aims of mankind, to develop the platform on which production will occur, which means the general technology and so forth, all in one platform. We are raising that platform of productivity, so that man is outracing what he's using up. And therefore nations must cooperate in developing these platforms, and understand that credit for the utilization of these platforms in forms of technology applied to produce things we require, is what we have to do.

So I would make that modification. Don't think just about individual production, or individual territory. Think about a dynamic process, a human process, in a planet where we're using up what we call natural resources, which were left by living creatures before—not something which was infinite, not something which was naturally deposited. It was naturally deposited by dead bodies of living processes. So now we go to higher and higher forms of power, of energy-flux density, as we call it. Higher forms of power. And these higher forms of power and their expression in the management of water, in the management of everything, these things are the platform on which production depends, and the progress of life depends.

And those platforms then provide the basis, which is done by nation-states, not just by individuals but by nation-states, which cooperate with other nation-states in developing these platforms. And then the nation-states, in turn, then have national projects by themselves, or in cooperation with other nations, which are production programs which depend upon this steady progress in raising the level of these platforms. And that's what we have to do.

And so therefore, we need to understand that mankind is a unity. The idea of competition is overdone. The issue of nationhood is not competition. The issue of nationhood is cooperation among people whose culture is different, because you can only develop a people in the culture of its children. So therefore, you must have sovereignty of nations because of the culture of their children. You must then have cooperation among these nations, in common aims of mankind.

Therefore, we need to eliminate the monetarist

system, have a fixed-exchange *credit* system among nations, and then work together on the common aims of mankind, and fostering those things within other nations which we agree is useful for mankind to do. And that's what we need. We need something with much more bite to it than the idea of doing good things. We have to be really revolutionaries.

Britain 'Delenda Est'

Freeman: This is a question from Argentina. It's from the activists of the National and Popular Movement, who are a part of the government coalition of Cristina Kirchner and includes politicians, economists, philosophers, and system analysts from around the country, and they send greetings in these moments so crucial for humanity as a whole, and they compliment Lyn on the fact that he anticipated the mass strike that is currently extending across the globe.

Their question is this, and as I said, it's a similar question that's come from several other countries: "Mr. LaRouche, do you think that a suit by sovereign nations against the IMF and World Bank is a viable idea, since an audit of the debt will prove the fraud which we all know occurred, and which has the potential to take down the most visible side of the Inter-Alpha Group as well as those two institutions? Thank you for your legendary battle against the British Empire, our common enemy and the enemy of all humanity."

LaRouche: Well, the British Empire is something which I intend shall be destroyed.

You don't negotiate with a hole in the road, you fix it! You fill the hole up. The British Empire is not a nation, it's not an interest. It's a disease. And it's a disease for the British. Look at the British when they're walking down the streets in London. They're wider than they are tall! You'd think that instead of walking, they should roll. It's not a good condition of life. I mean, getting that fat is not good. You've got a bad diet. Your brain is probably going to suffer from carrying all that stuff. And I don't see that it's done any good to the British people, the English people in particular. They're



IAEA

Argentina's tradition of scientific and technological progress is its greatest asset for the future. Shown here is the Embalse nuclear power plant.

more prone to that. The Scots tend to be a bit leaner, but the British tend to be a bit fatter.

So there's no need for this British Empire.

Look, my intention is—and I'm not ashamed of it—is to destroy the British Empire, and to destroy monetarism. Because I think that human beings ought to think like human beings, and not think like creatures of this passion of crazy liberalism. It's immoral. Look what it does: It makes people stupid. It makes them immoral. We don't need liberalism. We should keep a museum for it, but we don't let children into that museum, because we don't want them to see what goes on in that museum of British culture. No, that's the situation, and that's the way we've got to think about these things.

In the case of Argentina, we had some work done, years ago, on that. I was very much interested in what was being done scientifically, in terms of production, and nuclear power, and so forth, in Argentina. And guess what? The usual suspects tried to crush all the good things that were happening in Argentina, which were very progressive. Argentina had one very unfortunate thing—it had no Indians. They killed them. Eliminated them. But the point is, otherwise, the three groups—the Spanish-speaking, the German-speaking, and the Italian-speaking, which were the predominant characteristics of the population of Argentina—had a



Creative Commons/Douglas Fernandes

Cattle farming: Argentina is a leading meat producer, and in former times produced more than enough food for its domestic needs. That capability was significantly destroyed by the IMF, but could be revived.

great propensity for scientific progress. They developed. They also grew a lot of meat, which people around the world were eating. I don't know how they're doing nowadays.

It's a very good country with great potential. We've gone through some of the territory. Down there in Argentina, they've got a territory which is virtually untapped, river systems and everything of the sort you can imagine, which most parts of the world would be delighted to have access to. So I think the Argentines themselves ought to have a chance to have better access to their own territory. That's my view of the thing.

But the point is, we still—this problem is like the other problem we've been discussing here now. The point is, we need a global system of sovereign nation-states, with common aims of mankind, like platforms and things like that. And then a credit system, as opposed to a monetarist system, by which those nations which think something is good, and they can show that it is good, that it's going to work, and show that the thing is going to perform on time, so they're not going to have a bunch of bankruptcies all over the place—these projects should be encouraged and assisted by cooperation among nations, by willing cooperation.

And take a country like Argentina—it has much potential. It has much potential for the realization of science in terms of production. And I think that should be the objective. It also can grow a lot of good meat. We have a lot of hungry people in the world, and I think that

they would probably enjoy that. So that's the thing.

It's the same thing that I've said otherwise. Argentina has a very important special place that's unique in its characteristics relative to other countries in South America. It has a history of scientific potential of which there is still a residue left down there, for nuclear power and things like that. And I would think that our objective should be to foster the ability of Argentina to realize these, what are now relics of their promising moments of the past, just as every other nation.

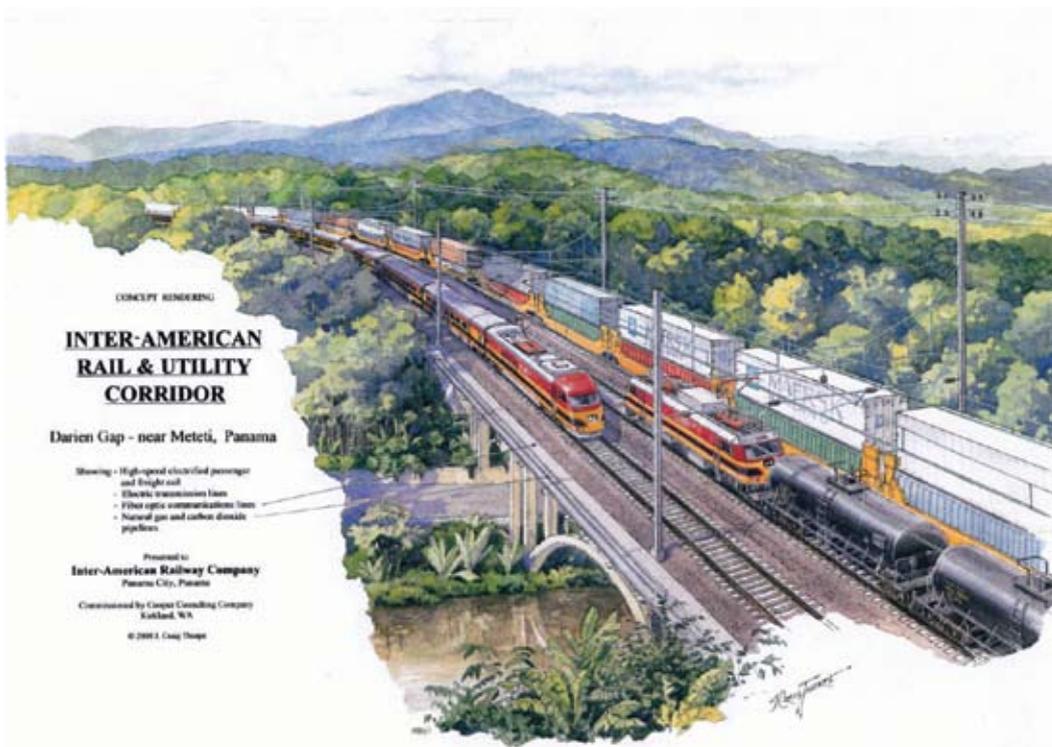
But again, we need a global view, not a fix-it, nation by nation. We need a global view, because we're ruled now by an international monetarist system which is essentially the British Empire;

it's a British *system* which rules us, like fools, because we believe in liberalism. Get rid of that, and decide that national sovereignty and the development of the *mind* of the children, not the sense-perception of the children, the *mind* of the children is what's important. If you inspire the *minds* of our children, you don't have to worry about the sense-perception.

Get away from sense-perception. It's what's killed us, what makes us prisoners of the British system. They bribe us with corruption, offer corruption. "Well, this is going to be a pleasure, don't you know. There's going to be pain. You don't want pain, do you? You want pleasure, don't you? Well, then go along with us. Stop your quibbling. We offer you pleasure. You want to be a prostitute? You can do it, if that gives you pleasure!"

The problem here is the sense of the nation, the sense of mankind, the sense of what the human mind is, and that it's the exercise of these creative powers of the human mind which should be the essential form of our pleasure. The pleasure we experience by receiving discoveries of great ideas, discoveries by our predecessors, and thinking that we're making a contribution, perhaps, to something that will astonish our successors.

And that's what we should do. That attitude of creating a system of sovereign nation-states on this planet based, as President Roosevelt intended, on a credit system, not a monetarist system, promoting a level of platforms of mankind's ability to produce, to meet its



The proposed Inter-American Rail and Utility Corridor would cross the Darien Gap in Panama, unifying North and South America for the first time. The illustration shows high-speed electrified passenger and freight rail, electric transmission lines, fiber optic communication lines, plus natural gas and carbon dioxide pipelines.

Commissioned by Cooper Consulting Co., ©J. Craig Thorpe

own needs, and common aims of mankind for the future. We have to deal with the problems around us, not only on Earth but around Earth. That's a scientific question, but it's there. And that's the way you have to think.

We have to change the idea of competition in the British sense of competition. Competition is fine, as long as it's not British. If competition means we're going to exercise our capabilities to contribute something to humanity, that's fine. That's good competition. Competition in the sense of being destructive, is bad. And we need cooperation. And we need to have respect for what the other fellow's doing. Maybe it's useful to us; maybe we should take a look into it. And I think it's that simple.

I've said it in answer to questions before; I don't think I need to say it again. *That's* the way to go. A system of sovereign nation-states on this planet, which we should be able to establish immediately, in the course of this present breakdown crisis, when the choice is between the breakdown of the planet and civilization as a whole, or survival. And survival means going to a new system, a credit system based on national sovereignties. Cooperation in a fixed-exchange-rate system among national sovereignties, to develop common plat-

forms, common levels of platform, and common intentions. That's the choice of goals. No conflict. Just do it. The time has come, we should be smart enough to do that.

The Mussolini of Wisconsin

Freeman: I'm going to move on now to questions from the United States. Let me just say that in the wake of last night's events in Wisconsin, we have a lot of questions regarding what occurred there, expressions of outrage, etc. I don't have time to ask all of them. There is one thing that was brought to our attention by a national labor leader who is more thoughtful and more militant than the leadership of the labor movement generally in the United States, and certainly more so than in Wisconsin, so I will take his question and I'm going to go through some others.

Our friend says: "Mr. LaRouche, I think that, ultimately, what occurred in Wisconsin last night is that the truth won out. Governor Walker and the Republican senators proved what we have been saying all along, which is that their actions had absolutely nothing to do with the state budget, and had everything to do with ending collective bargaining for most public sector



CC/Megan McCormick

Wisconsin Gov. Scott Walker (R) (above): His policies are like Mussolini's, but he's even dumber.



unions. I think that they made an erroneous assumption that they could cloak their intent to break the unions in the budget negotiations. But, now it is clear that that Emperor has no clothes. The only thing that he has succeeded in doing is what Democrats in Washington and many of my fellow labor officials failed to do, which is, he has successfully mobilized the Democratic base in Wisconsin, and actually across the country. And for that, many people will pay dearly.

“But there is a more important question that I wanted you to comment on, because what is going on in Wisconsin—this attempt to end collective bargaining—is also something which is on the legislative agenda in more than 30 states. It is also coupled, again under the guise of reducing budgets and balancing state budgets, with various pieces of legislation which are now active in 12 states, to reduce the size of state legislatures. This is particularly alarming, because the creation of much larger legislative districts would make it extremely difficult for independents to seek those seats. It would introduce a requirement of large sums of money, and it would also, without question, alienate individuals from access to their legislators—something that state legislators have as a great advantage over members of Congress.

“It is our view that ultimately, this must be looked at as a national effort which is nothing short of an attack

on the Constitution, and that, in fact, we saw signs of this earlier in the year, when various Republican members of Congress stood up and attacked the Constitution. In the midst of the crisis that we face today, and the crises that we are to face in the immediate weeks ahead, this is something that I would really like your thoughts on.

“Also, just as a secondary question, looking at the action in Wisconsin, and looking at what I expect will be an attempt to repeat such action in places like Ohio, one thing that does greatly concern me, is that what we have discussed as a mass-strike process could turn very ugly, very quickly, without adequate leadership. And I was wondering if you would comment on the possibility for this. So far, what has gone on, has gone on without violence and without anarchy, but I don't know how long that will hold.”

LaRouche: Well, first of all, the people behind this are for the violence. They are deliberately moving to incite it, and to create it, and to launch it. Typical British trick; but this character, this Walker, is dumber than Mussolini, and probably more crude. I mean, he's a guy who is consumed by one thing—his egotistical ambition. He's shown no brain power whatsoever in anything he's done. He's a puppet of some string-pullers, because no man of any political intelligence would do what he has done. He makes Louis XIV seem like a



LPAC-TV

New Jersey Gov. Chris Christie (R) (left) is one of “the worst collection of Republicans on human record,” and is chomping at the bit to destroy public employee unions. At his town meeting here on Jan. 13, his murderous program was vigorously countered by LaRouche Democratic candidate for the 2012 Congressional nomination Diane Sare (above).

genius. So, he’s doomed.

The question is: Are we going to get chaos? We’re not going to get dictatorship; there will be attempts at dictatorship, of which this is one. This is plain fascism; that’s all it is. This is Hitler. You look at the health-care policies of the Obama Administration, which are from that degenerate Tony Blair of Britain, one of the worst and slimiest degenerates I know of on this planet today. Who I’ve run into; who is my enemy. For whom I have generous contempt, if anything at all. He’s nothing; he’s a degenerate.

They killed a man, David Kelly, he’s an honest man, although a Brit—but you’ve got to give them credit sometimes when they’re honest. He’s an honest man, who got involved with me—not directly—I was invited on the BBC at the relevant point, because I was known to be an expert on the question of the war in Iraq. So, I was invited twice on the BBC evening radio, to present these views, and then that infuriated the Brits, who hate me anyway, particularly that crowd, the Blair crowd. And, then, David Kelly stepped in, and said this is crap. The whole claim about these weapons is crap; there’s no truth to it whatsoever. And he said it plainly, and they killed him.

And then the Blair government arranged to have a special proceeding take place, violating all British law at the time, to declare that it was a suicide, period. And

all the evidence is no, that it wasn’t a suicide, simply because it would have been impossible for him to have killed himself in the way described. And also, somehow, miraculously, the dead body had been moved, which certainly could not have been an act of suicide. That’s typical of this, and this Blair is exactly that type.

And this guy [Walker] is a reflection, a crazy ambitious nut, who probably ought to be dismissed because of insanity. It’s too bad we don’t have a fourth stipulation of the 25th Amendment to apply to governors of states, so we could chuck him out on that right away. He’s insane; just carry him off to the relevant institution and be done with the process.

But no, you have a group of actual American fascists, who are British directed, who are playing a game. And what they’re looking for, is they’re looking for a bloody chaos within the entire U.S. population. Because he’s not the author of this; he’s the tool of it. He’s a stupid jerk; a disgusting creature. He has no civility whatsoever. He doesn’t belong among human beings; he should be in some kind of a zoo, where we keep these people, keep them away from children; that sort of thing. No, he’s not a serious person, he’s only a tool. He’s a whore, looking for the next customer; that’s what he is.

But the danger is, that he’s a whore, like many others

of his type, the same type of political whore, prostitute, who is doing something, who doesn't know what the hell he's doing, but I do! Because I know who is causing him to do it! This guy is a stinking fascist; a cheap imitation Mussolini of Wisconsin, and he's going to end up probably for the nearest voluntary guillotine available to deal with him, because he's not headed in the right direction.

No, don't treat the guy as serious; he's a serious disease, he's not a serious person. He's just a man who has a very perverted ambition, who is being funded by a known group, who deployed him in the aftermath of this Republican achievement in the

House of Representatives, this past time, Nov. 2. He's a piece of filth. The sooner we get him out of there, the better.

But, what he's up against, is an international mass-strike movement, of a type which has not been seen in human experience in a very long time. Just look at the facts; just look at it. So, it should be treated accordingly.

What we have to do is, we've got a mass-strike movement in process. We have to serve it, support it, assist it, and so forth. We have to realize that the most precious people are these teachers and their students there. We know this thing is spreading; it's going to spread in Ohio. And you're headed for a bloody confrontation between these forces and the people. In this kind of situation, under the present circumstances, I would say the guillotine will probably win. And wherever they're headed, it may be without their body.

There Is No Room for Compromise!

Freeman: This is from a labor leader in Ohio, who holds a national post. He says, "Mr. LaRouche, as I know you know, there are currently 26 millions of Americans who are out of work, and trillions of dollars



A questioner points out that Glass-Steagall was passed as a result of the Pecora Commission, when we had a President who was prepared to take on Wall Street. But what about now? Left: a *New York Times* article by Ron Chernow, Jan. 6, 2009. Right: a cartoon from 1933 hails President Franklin Roosevelt's leadership in the New Deal.



in household wealth has seemingly disappeared. In the face of this, what is Congress doing? Congress is aggressively looking to eliminate what they call 'regulatory excesses' that are supposedly hindering our economic recovery. And I find it outrageous that they are doing this, just a week or two after the Angelides Commission, which they appointed, issued a report concluding that the crash was caused by 30 years of deregulation.

"The fact is, that what has happened in Wisconsin represents only the most dramatic side of a much broader strategy of absolving Wall Street, and scapegoating public employees and unions with blame for the current crisis. Obviously, to anyone who bothers to look at this, it certainly was not these workers, nor was it the 'invisible hand of the free market' that caused the crisis. It was the result of direct action, and perhaps inaction, by Wall Street, and by the failure of Congress to keep them in check.

"With all of that said, I am happy to report, or at least what has been reported to me, is that within days we will actually have the introduction of a Glass-Steagall bill in the U.S. House [of Representatives], and I

am told that that bill will be sponsored by both Democrats and Republicans.”

And we have the same information, I should just say. But, what he goes on to say is:

“We have been, here in Ohio, and really across the country, heavily involved with you in insisting that Glass-Steagall had to be reintroduced, but it occurs to me that the people who are promoting this in Congress, really have very little understanding of what is actually going on, and what has to be done. And I raise this for a very specific reason.

“One of the things that was brought up to me early this morning, was that it would be much easier to pass Glass-Steagall if we all could agree that the rules and regulations of Glass-Steagall would apply from this day, or whatever day the bill was signed into law, from that day forward, and that, in fact, whatever happened before would not be touched. Now, I could say a lot about why this would be an extremely inefficient approach, since the damage has already been done, but I think that this also underlies a critical problem that we face.

“When Glass-Steagall was first passed, as a result of the Pecora Commission, it was passed under conditions where we had leadership in Washington that was prepared to take on Wall Street, and to take them on head-on. The fact is, that the current grouping in Washington—even those individuals who I’m grateful are introducing Glass-Steagall—are not prepared to do that. And, I think that, unless they are prepared to do that, not only will they not win the fight on Glass-Steagall, but they won’t win any other fight. Wall Street has got to be challenged. It’s the only solution that we have. I don’t think that they understand this, or are willing to do this, and I really would like your comments on it.”

LaRouche: Well, my comment is a harsh one. Don’t make the mistake that the future of the United States is going to be determined by a democratic process of that so-called sort, legalistic sort. You have a mass-strike movement, which is now international. It’s trans-Atlantic, it embraces the entire Mediterranean region, and it’s spreading. You have people who are expressing this who are confronted, as a relative intelligentsia of the people, as typified by teachers, and as pupils, who are determined that they have no future as long as this present system goes on. They are *determined* that the situation which they face is immediate. *There is no room for compromise!*

This is a revolutionary situation, and a classical revolutionary situation. You can’t stop it by chatter! You are taking people’s lives away; you’re killing their children. You expect them to calmly negotiate terms with you? They want you *gone!* And they will not be satisfied with anything less than your going. And if you’re smart, you’ll go peacefully. You’re at such a time.

The problem with the Baby Boomer generation which dominates the political process in the United States today is, they’re a bunch of cowards. They talk tough, but they’re gutless wonders in fact. And I know them very well. You look at the pathetic creatures, like from the [1968] Columbia [University] insurgency of these fascist characters, who were peddling gonorrhea from coast to coast, as they left Columbia to go out and travel around the nation to plant the glories of their achievement. And what came out was gonorrhea, the largest epidemic of gonorrhea we’d had in some time. Mark Rudd and company—we used to call him “Mark Crudd” for that reason. These guys are gutless wonders. Who are they?

We bred some children in the postwar period. We bred them out of families who were successfully prostitutes; prostitutes in the sense that when a fascist, in fact, Truman, tried to destroy everything Roosevelt had accomplished, until Eisenhower got in there to get this Truman out of there, but did not fully remedy the damage that had been done in the meantime. We had a fascist tyranny, being organized under Truman. Because, remember, who was Truman? Truman was a Senator from the Midwest, but he was a Wall Street tool, and he was of the same Wall Street crowd which had put Hitler into power in Germany on behalf of the British Empire.

So, we had Churchill, who was a British fascist in his own right. Look at his history; look at his history in Africa. Look at his other history; the man’s a fascist. He happened to be loyal to the British Empire, as Chamberlain was not. As the King Edward at that time was not. Another king came in, who was. And the point is, they were defending the British Empire. They were not prepared to take a chance on Adolf Hitler, which the Chamberlain government did. They knew exactly what they were dealing with; they knew where it was coming from, and it was the British that created Hitler with the help of Wall Street. And Truman was one of those Senators who was on that side in Wall Street.

When we had won the war, essentially, with the

breakthrough at Normandy, then the British, who had been so nicey-nicey to Roosevelt up to that time, moved in an opposite direction. They extended a war which could have been won within that year, within 1944.

It was ready: The breakthrough through the Siegfried line by the Third Army was about to occur. The breakthrough at the Siegfried line under the Third Army would have meant the collapse of the Reich. What happened? A British general, commanding the Allied First Army, had the crazy idea—not crazy, it was intentional, intentional evil, because the British did not want to win the war that quickly. They wanted Europe to go into Hell first, so it could never come back. The United States, typified by Eisenhower, was determined to prevent that.

So, the de Gaulle factor: De Gaulle was put on the sidelines by people who were part of this fascist crowd from Wall Street, to try to prevent the war from being won too soon. To keep some fascists in power in France, rather than de Gaulle, that sort of thing. So, they had this objective, the First Army objective. So they moved two parachute units into an advanced position to occupy, to be supported by a follow-up of the First Army. The parachutists dropped in there, but no sucker came; no support. Why? Because the First Army, to get to its destination, had to go through a one-lane highway through that region, and the First Army never got there in time. The only reason that the paratroops were able to survive at all, was the Third Army forces were diverted to support the rescue of the First Army. And therefore, the war continued for another six months, and the results were that.

These are the truths of the matter. The British had an idea which was totally opposed to ours. They needed to be succored, because they had gotten themselves into a mess they thought would not happen—they thought! But the French army, which was not qualified to fight a war, because it had been deliberately organized in a way that was not qualified to fight an actual war. So, they [the British] counted on their agreement, their influence on the Nazi regime. That the Nazis would send the German army to die to a large degree, in the Soviet Union. And then, they [the British] would come back and overrun Germany. There was a plan.

Well, the Wehrmacht generals were not that stupid, and they had already prepared their onslaught. The onslaught was sufficient. The French army, the Belgian army, the British forces, crumbled as if they were noth-

ing, before a simple onslaught of that type, a well-prepared onslaught. And everything that the Allies did was stupid, but deliberately stupid. What they were out to do was destroy Europe, and then turn around and destroy the United States.

Then, they found themselves in a fix. They dumped their Prime Minister; they brought in Churchill, and Churchill was determined to save the British Empire. So, he went screaming to Franklin Roosevelt, “Help! Help! Help!” And we could not declare war against the Nazis at that time, because we had too many fascists in the Republican Party in the United States, of the Wall Street-fascist types.

And so, only when the Pearl Harbor attack occurred, which we knew was going to occur, but until it occurred, we could not declare war against Germany. We had to have the Japan attack on Pearl Harbor; not that we wanted it, but we knew it was coming, and we did not have the means inside the U.S. political system, to organize to deal with that problem.

This thing was known since 1922-23, when the British had made an agreement with Japan for the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in the early 1920s. And what Japan did in 1941, was nothing but what they prepared to do, with British assistance, since the 1920s. The problem was, for the Japanese—which is why the Japanese troops and commanders waited before launching the attack on Pearl Harbor—they said, this may be a loser, because they no longer were allied with the British. Because the British were so desperate in trying to save their own butt and their own empire, that they sacrificed Japan. Japan then went ahead with a full-scale war, which was a very well-prepared attack, very well-equipped, which we defeated.

But then, what happened to MacArthur; what happened to Eisenhower? Eisenhower became President later, but in the meantime, Truman, who represented the Wall Street crowd, had done this. And this is the kind of circumstances we’re dealing with here. We’re dealing with the British Empire, which may be weaker in many respects than it was then, as the British Empire in 1939, but we’re weaker, because we have been corrupted. Just like the French were corrupted in 1939-40. The corruption, the fascist corruption of the French government sat there, sat there, just waiting to be crushed, and then, when the Nazis overran France, they weren’t unhappy. Pétain and the rest of the crowd were quite content with that arrangement, and it was tough to

wean them from it, even later on.

The Enemy Is Sealing His Own Doom

These are the kinds of realities which we have to understand, in dealing with this problem. We depend, not on forces at our disposal, we don't depend upon might. We depend upon an essential weakness in the enemy, by which he will bring about his own destruction. And what this enemy is doing, in attacking this international mass-strike movement, is sealing its own doom. Because people are people; typified by these strikers in various countries, who see themselves faced with no option for life, as long as they are subject to the authority of these institutions which now rule. These people are determined not to submit. And you see that even in these mild teachers, who are not violent people, who are simply defending their students. You see this in Libya; you see this in Egypt; you see this in Bahrain. You're going to see it in state after state in the states of the United States. This empire, these arrogant characters, who think they're the kings of something—who are trying to dictate things in the state of Wisconsin and elsewhere—they are going to be crushed, either by us, or by their own means. Their own desperation, their own folly will bring them down.

This is the worst of all kinds of wars, in a sense. It's a war in which one can either win, or no one can win, and that's a dark age; a dark age of mankind. And the temperament of the people who are mobilizing, in increasing numbers, and at an accelerating rate, are faced with another thing. Right now, the debate on the table is another round of bailout. Another round of the bailout now, would mean the explosion of hyperinflation internationally, which would mean the disintegration of the world monetary system in a modality like that which Germany experienced in 1923, in the Fall of 1923. It would be worldwide.

So, we're not playing with dominoes here. We're playing with the fate of humanity. My bet is based on the people. I believe, that in this condition, where mankind is threatened with the greatest holocaust against the world's population that has ever been imagined, that a people faced with a perception of something like this, as oncoming, *will not surrender*. Because they know they can not; they find nothing in them which will allow them to surrender. And as the Maquis in France did, under the leadership of de Gaulle, starting from the beginning, they will fight. They'll fight. And I think we can win.

But we have to understand what the war is; who the enemy is. Because if we don't understand what the enemy is, who he is, who are you going to defeat? You have to know who you have to crush, because this is war. It's war of a special kind. It's not war of just armies marching against each other. It's war of people against evil. Will the people find the courage? I think they will find it in desperation. A combination of something good within them, and desperation at the same time. They will fight because they cannot accept surrender, and I think they will win.

Get Rid of the British Empire!

Freeman: The next question is a brief one. It comes from one of the leaders of the Stanford Group, and actually one of the sponsors of the Stanford Group.

It says, "Lyn, in reviewing your recent paper on de Gaulle, we saw you visit many themes, that are the themes that we have been working on for a couple of years. But if we're reading the paper correctly, you raised something which really threw us for a bit of a loop, and we would appreciate it if you talked about it a bit more.

"It seems that in the paper, what you are saying is that the sabotage of the SDI initiative was a direct generator of the hyperinflationary crisis that we're dealing with right now, and we had not really looked at it in that way, and we'd appreciate it if you would explain."

LaRouche: Okay, got you. Well, probably in a sense that's true. That's exactly what's true about it, for a fair description of the situation. The dynamic is a little more interesting. Again, you're talking about things like the mass strike. You're talking about de Gaulle, who I characterize for what I recognize in him—I never met the man personally, but later in my work on the planning, for what became the plan for the Defense Initiative, which I worked on with leading circles in France, military circles and diplomatic circles in France, leading circles in Germany, military and so forth, leading circles in Italy and other countries.

This was not a light thing. We were in a position to win—except the British and related interests were against it. We understood—as de Gaulle had said—prior to the breakdown which occurred in 1989-1990, that the strategic purpose had to be a Europe from the Atlantic to the mountains, and that is correct strategically. And all the stuff about conflict, about the Soviet Union, all these kinds of things, they didn't mean anything. These were secondary subordinate features of the

strategic situation, a leftover from World War I and its planning by the British in the 1880s.

So, when you're talking about who's the enemy in strategy, you're a fool. Unless you have a British enemy, and then you're not a fool. No, it's true, it's absolutely true, because that's the Empire. Your enemy is the Empire! Why do you think we get stuck in these two wars in Iraq; this crazy war that's been going on with the Soviet Union and us in the mountains? Why do we get stuck with these things? Why did we go into the war in Indochina? There was no reason for us to go into a war in Indochina. The thing had been assessed by experts. President Kennedy was not going to let it happen. Douglas MacArthur said: "This is idiocy, don't go into it! No land war in Asia for the United States!"

The only way they got the war was by killing Kennedy! Don't kid yourself. It was those who wanted the war, who wanted the United States to go down, who killed Kennedy, because Kennedy would not allow that war to start. And Johnson only allowed it because he was terrified that he was going to be killed next. And when Kennedy's brother was about to win the nomination for the Presidency, they killed him too. That's the reality of these things.

And so, we're in that kind of situation. We're in a war. So, what de Gaulle represents for me is a man who had come from highly qualified military [background]—a genius, actually, in military science. The way he prepared the defense posture for a tank command, an armored command for the World War II period, was a work of genius, in opposition to practically every other French general in there, leading generals. The way he conducted himself during the period where he was operating out of Britain, and out of North Africa, was actually also a work of genius.

But then, his rear view of what had happened then, in approaching the new condition of warfare: He showed



Gen. Charles de Gaulle was a military genius, and his concept of "Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals" showed his grasp of grand strategy. People who had been associated with him in France became supporters of LaRouche's SDI policy.

himself as risen to a much higher level of insight than he'd had in an earlier stage. He showed a real genius: His conception of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. He understood the principle. The idea of winning war is not the purpose of strategy. The idea of winning a reasonable objective, without war if possible, is the proper objective. Don't get into war unless you have no other option,

The same thing in Germany: Bismarck's problem. Bismarck was dealing with a monarchy which got itself into a war with France. The war with France was caused by France. But the minute Napoleon III was out of the game, the vital interest of Germany was to say, okay, we won. We got rid of this guy. We got rid of Napoleon III, this British agent. That would have been the proper answer: for Germany to immediately go into negotiations with France on peace terms. Okay, we got rid of Napo-

leon. He started the war. We don't want the war to continue. That would have been the thing, and that was Bismarck's view. Bismarck's view was that it was a mistake to continue the war past the point that the Emperor had been overthrown, because Germany's interest, in the face of the British Empire, which is the enemy of the occasion—it was the British Empire that had organized Napoleon III. So the point was to get the British Empire. By making the conflict between France and Germany the issue for the future, you caved in to the British Empire. And Bismarck could have handled that problem. And the same thing as otherwise. We get into wars we should not get into.

The object is not to win a war, like it's a boxing match, or something like that, or a tennis match, or a football match. The football match idea is crazy. You know, the playing fields of Eton, or the masturbating fields of Eton, whatever. This is not the purpose of strategy. The purpose of strategy is the goal. The goal is to bring about an acceptable condition among the peoples

of mankind. Don't give up what you can not give up, but don't demand that you have an all-out war, going from generation to generation. If you are forced to fight and have no option, you fight. But if you think that you can go to a higher objective—

What's our higher objective? Our higher objective is very simple. For me, I think I made it clear: Get rid of the British Empire. And we can handle these other problems, but we would have to handle them with a certain diplomatic nicety. You have to sometimes bend over, let the other guy feel he's got the better of you, that sort of thing, in order to achieve the objective. The objective is to bring about a set of cooperations among nations, which is what we want to lead to—a world of the nation-states, in cooperation, in sharing the development of Earth, and conditions of life on Earth, and going on to whatever is beyond that. Our purpose is not war, as if we were playing some schoolyard sport or some sports field's sport. Treating war as a sport is insanity, it's immoral. You fight war only for an existential issue which has no other solution. And you'll fight even a losing war because you have to, on principle, fight that war. But you don't invite war.

So the point here, in my concern, is exactly that. I understand the Soviet Union. I understand Russia, not perfectly, but I know enough, and I've dealt with it enough, and I've done enough analysis of the Soviet system and the Russian system. I know how it works. I know the incompetence, I know the problems. So what! I say, so what! Yeah, the Russians make this mistake, they make that mistake, they got a lousy this and a lousy that. They're stupid on this, but I've got some friends in Russia who know better.

And our objective is to build a community of sovereign nation-states, and the question of Europe the same thing. So my objectives were always in that direction, but I never had the objective of saying, I know how to win this war. I know what war is like. I've had enough experience in dealing with the strategic question to know exactly what it's like. And if you know what it's like, you don't do it so damn easily. You don't go to war so damned quickly if you know what it's like, if you know what it may lead to. And you don't prolong war beyond what you have to, if you're forced to fight it.

And my view is simply that. My view is not the negative thing. My view is a positive view of what we had to achieve, knowing that if we didn't achieve it, we would find the negative factors would force us to act ac-

cordingly. And that was the case. In the time where we had the Fall of the Wall in Germany, if the British Empire with its toadies, the President of France, and the President of the United States had not intervened to prevent the Chancellor of Germany at the time, from simply reunifying Germany, East and West, and going on to cooperate with the nations that border that region, we would have had a solution for the European problem. Not a perfect one, but a good one. By forcing the situation, by creating the plan for the euro, which is a British imperial subjugation of continental Europe, and going ahead with the "creative destruction" of Russia, Ukraine, and so forth that followed, we created a potential for Hell on this planet. We avoided some of that hell, but now we are creating a worse hell under the British Empire's direction and control of the government of the United States.

And that's the enemy, is the British Empire. Get the British Empire out of the picture, and we have the basis for coming to an accommodation among nations. It may not be perfect, but it's better than the alternative. That's all I was doing. Planning for the good future, which means you have to fight that which is the opposite.

Organizing the Platforms on Which Life Depends

Freeman: I timed this poorly, because right now we are coming to the point where I can only ask Lyn one more question, but what that means, there are scores of questions that I have not gotten to. There are questions from Ecuador, there are questions from Africa, there are questions concerning the current situation in Libya, the price of oil, and other related things. But we don't have time to do all that. I do want to ask Lyn this question from the Stanford Group, and I will also hand off to him some of these other questions, and hopefully some of them will be answered in due course.

What they say is, "Lyn, some recent events have touched off a great debate among us that we would like your thinking on. A couple of our associates were involved in a report that was issued by the New America Foundation on the costs of the infrastructure deficit. And what they did in this report is, they proved that underinvestment in infrastructure carries costs for households, for businesses, and actually, even for the government, because it increases maintenance, it wastes time, it allocates resources inefficiently. And that, in fact, what the conclusion is, is that the failure to invest in

infrastructure actually has not only impeded economic progress and growth, but that it actually has set off a devolutionary spiral.

“Now, this caused a big problem among us, because while undoubtedly, those conclusions are true, what some of us have argued is that it is absolutely the wrong approach to take, because what it does is it approaches the problem from the standpoint, or at least within the confines of, a monetary system, as opposed to a credit system, and it also addresses the underlying questions involved in economic value, and of the new conception that you’ve developed, of platforms.

“We would just like you to comment on it based on some of our thinking. The argument that we raised, or that some of us raised, against our associates who were involved in the issuance of this report, is that these kinds of measurements, per se, are not useful because economic value is not tied to these particular parts of an economy, and this gets back to the question that we’ve been discussing now for months, of the need for a more physical and scientific approach to the science of economics.

“What some among us have argued, is that the measurement of a substance doesn’t have anything to do with defining the properties of that substance itself, because, in fact, these things don’t have any value, in and of themselves. This is much clearer when you look at it from the standpoint of physics, but it’s also very clear when you look at it, as one of our spouses pointed out, from the standpoint of music: That the individual notes in any musical composition really don’t have any particular value, and you could take the best musical composition and the worst musical composition, and you’ll find similar notes in each. Which is true.

“So that really, what we have argued is that because of limited time and limited resources, that the only thing that really is worth discussing are not these component parts, because these component parts will not give us the solution. That what we have to discuss is what the directionality of our economy is. We have to discuss where we want to be, where we want our economy to be, three generations from now.

“Now, that does indeed make it difficult when you’re talking to people who are saying, well, how the hell am I supposed to put this in a piece of legislation; but others here have argued that really, if you want to talk about the idea that’s behind the insistence of a return to Glass-Steagall, that you’ll find it in this debate sooner than

you’ll find it anywhere else. We could say more about this, but we’d like your thoughts because otherwise we’re going to kill each other.”

LaRouche: The two points that I have to develop carefully here: First of all, I agree with the criticism that is proposed in the question. It’s perfectly correct. But then you have the problem of this. How does this function? Now, in a discussion I had recently, in early February, Feb. 10, which is now distributed, it’s published in various forms [*EIR*, March 4, 2011] we had a discussion in which I involved my associate Sky Shields for that particular discussion, anticipating that that would be crucial at that point, because I sensed the ripeness—I said we’ve got to bring him in at this point on this kind of discussion.

And since that time, Sky has gone ahead with various things, and others with the Basement group, in tackling exactly this kind of problem. What you need is, since you’re dealing with an economic process, a physical economic process which is intrinsically decadent: Your productivity is constantly being lowered, per capita and per square kilometer, if you have a fixed technology. Therefore, you have to increase the power of productivity, to a higher level, to outrun the depletion of the kind of resources you’ve been using. Which means that you have to have a scientific-driver program.

Now, you can call this the “rate of anti-entropy”: that in a society, we can reduce the character of that society to a moving point in a process, and the moving point defines the rate of increase of productivity, physical productivity, per capita and per square kilometer, to account for the depletion of area, account for the depletion of waste, and so forth. To compensate, you have to go to a higher level of efficient energy-flux density, in other words, anti-entropy.

So therefore, instead of trying to measure an economy by a fixed point of reference, like a monetary point of reference, you say, monetary equivalency, the same rate of profit or something like that; the same rate of income per capita, which you think, is going to work, but it doesn’t, because the process of depletion is occurring, unless you are anti-entropic.

Mankind Is Not a Fixed System

Now the way to look at this, which Sky and others are doing in the Basement, is looking at from the standpoint of the 62 million-year cycle, that cycle, of the galactic system, of which the Solar System is a part.

It's a fringe element. Our Solar System is a fringe element of the galaxy, our galaxy. And we're circling around, dancing around the edges of the galaxy, and we have these cycles which we're subject to, and *life on Earth is subject to the effects of this 62-million-year cycle*. And there are other cycles also involved and similar factors.

So here we are, we're trying on Earth, in the Solar System—which is simply an appendage of the galaxy—we're trying to find a way to deal with the Domsday elements, which are included in the character of the galaxy. Which means we have to race ahead, in our role in life, to deal with these problems, as well as the problems which occur directly on Earth. So they have a moving point, a degree of *anti-entropy*, which you have to establish in order to maintain equivalence of standing still. If you want to have the effect of standing still, you have to progress. If you're not progressing, you're not standing still, you're falling behind. So that's the question which is posed.

Now, generally, the way this is done with respect to platforms, is the platform defines the basic structure on which you produce. In other words, you have a system, of, we might call it infrastructure, but it's a system of the organization of the planet. And the way you can define this is by going to *higher orders of energy-flux density*. That means you're going from burning wood, through coal, and so forth and so on, into petroleum and natural gas and so forth, and now you don't have an economy, unless it's a nuclear-fission economy.

We have already passed the point where a nuclear-fission economy is sufficient for man's needs. We now need a thermonuclear-fusion economy. We will then go on to a higher order of economy, as is anticipated in the work of Riemann, for example. So we are going on to *higher orders of energy-flux density*, or the equivalent. That's higher-quality energy. It's not the number of calories. It's the number of units of heat per square kilometer, and the greater the intensity of the heat, the greater the energy-flux density. And *that* is the net determinant of your ability to progress.

So, if you're building windmills, you are anti-

FIGURE 5
Long-Wave Pattern of Biodiversity

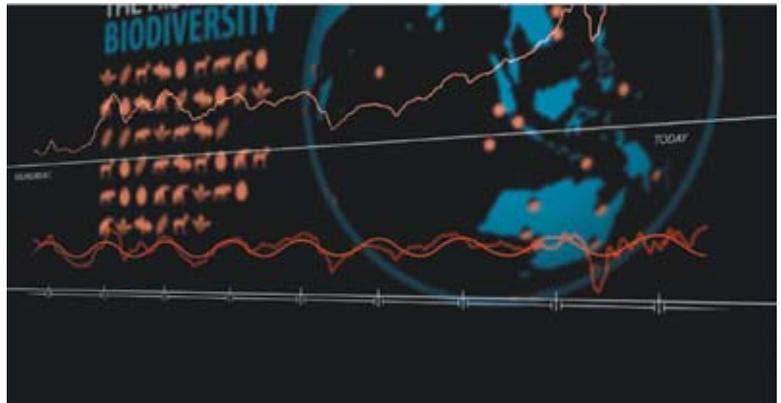
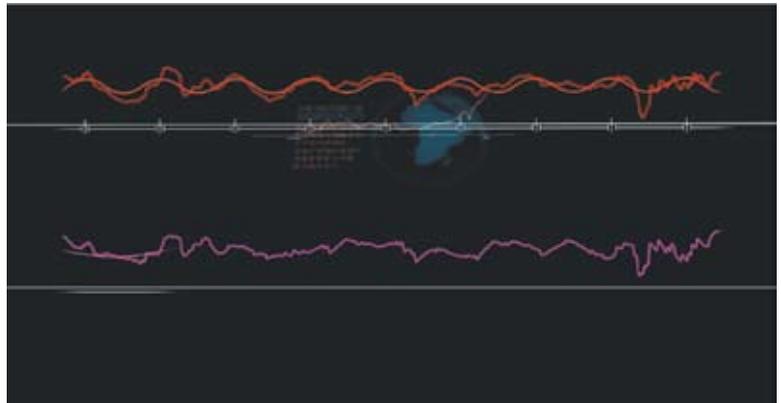


FIGURE 6
Biodiversity: Long and Even Longer Waves
(Top, 62-Million-Year Cycle; Bottom, 140-Million-Year Cycle)



LPAC-TV, "The Extraterrestrial Imperative, Part 2," <http://www.larouchepac.com/node/16049>

The LaRouchePAC Basement Team's video on "The Extraterritorial Imperative: Cosmic Rays," demonstrates the coincidence of the 62-million-year cycle of the increase and decrease of the number and variety of species on our planet, with the cycle of the Solar System's motion above and below the equatorial plane of the Milky Way, as we orbit the galaxy's center. Could this oscillation, and corresponding changes in cosmic ray flux, account for the rhythm of biodiversity on Earth?

human, because windmills are long gone, past! That's the dead past! Go back to the Stone Age, you're getting close. You want a Stone-Age existence and a Stone-Age level of human population and Stone-Age culture? Build a windmill! And doing solar collectors is simply a more complicated way of doing an even worse job on the environment. Solar collectors are most useful for destroying the environment. You call them environmentalists? The consumption of carbon is the most essential part of the progress of human life on this planet. You want to cut down the carbon? Kill the people.

So therefore, the point you're getting at, which I would emphasize, is that this is the characteristic: Mankind is not a fixed system, a fixed mathematical system of economy, which functions. You take the *history of life on Earth*, as our Basement team has pulled this stuff together, going back to the pre-oxygen level, to the emergence of more than single-cell organisms, to the development of the characteristics on which life on this planet now *depends*, to protect us against the Sun! This process! And this process has been an ongoing process of development, an anti-entropic process of development, which has now come into the process, where existence means, going to higher rates of energy-flux density, which means departing the base of natural gas (especially from the mouths of Liberals), into the level of nuclear power, nuclear fission, thermonuclear fusion, and the forms we know exist beyond that, which are several orders of magnitude beyond that, which are several orders of magnitude greater, which is essentially what Riemann said a long time ago.

So therefore, we have to set a standard, where we say we are raising the level of the platform, in the general level of technology, on which the economy of Earth is based. One of the platforms is to get control of water. Now water is one of the most important constituents, of the existence of this planet, especially for life on this planet. It's the water system, the water system on which we are based.

Now, therefore, it's not surprising that the immediate reform we have to make, the most urgent, important reform we can make right now, is NAWAPA. Because NAWAPA is a step to increase, in a crucial way, the use of water on this planet for the benefit of humanity. And by using nuclear power to power the design of the Parsons Company, in NAWAPA, which will mean a project which they figured with 4 million people required. And we've come up with an estimate, of the characteristics, we've come up with the same thing, the people we talked to who are in that area.

This also means that by simply creating water, we're going to change the rainfall pattern across the United States. The additional water we are pumping through the system—we are not consuming it, we are just passing it through, through the various stages that water is normally passed through. Water is one of the most abundant creatures on this planet for us. And this leads to an increase, where we have the desert areas of the United States that are becoming rotted out, they sud-

denly come back again. The rainfall across the course of the planet, through successive layers of rainfall, caused by the moisture moving across the territory—it changes the character of the planet!

Going into this area, into the Arctic Circle area, which is the sort of the navel of life on Earth. You look at the way the territories on the planet Earth are organized, the Asian territory, South America, and so forth. They're concentrated around the North Pole. The North Pole is a very interesting place. We have to do a lot more investigation up there, to get some more insight into how life has been working in that area, for better insight into the future. But the territories of the planet, are moved upward. They gathered around the North Pole. And that area we're going to go into, we're going to explore life implications and other things there, which we know exist, but we haven't explored yet.

So that's the way we have to think. We have to think about organizing the platform on which life depends, for work in the planet, and recognize, we have to go to higher and higher levels. We can not be satisfied with nuclear power, nuclear fission—that's not good enough any more. Nuclear fission is not sufficient to meet the needs of humanity now. We need to have thermonuclear fusion, controlled thermonuclear fusion. And we're going to matter/anti-matter reactions, beyond that, of a different type, probably three orders of magnitude greater. And this process, and our ability to control these high energy-flux-density processes, is the thing by which we're going to progress, on behalf of man, inside this Solar System and beyond, and this galaxy.

And there are so many things we don't know. We've got to reach out there, and study. And these students, of these teachers, being developed in the direction of those kinds of accomplishments, is what the future of mankind is.

No. Be absolutely correct on this: It's the platform that you have to develop. And it's the application of the technologies which the platform makes possible, makes feasible, which is the means for the improvement of the conditions of man's life on this planet and beyond! We're already at the point, where what we've studied so far, indicates *that if you don't have intellectual control over the processes which are going on in the galaxy, you can not know what to do with the Solar System, and ultimately, what you can do here on Earth.*

So, we've got to get better education going, we've

got to take these subjects up, we've got to assign them to the relevant institutions, and push forward, *to discover how our next achievement, which surpasses all previous achievements, is going to be found.* And that's the way you have to look at mankind.

We have to be the junior Creator.

Freeman: With that, I, unfortunately do have to bring today's event to a close. I think that it is abundantly clear, from Lyn's presentation, and from the exchange of ideas with people, that all of you witnessed today, people in the United States, and people abroad, that while we are in the midst of a crisis, that has remarkable depth and breadth, that is, in fact, existential in nature, it is still the case, that there is a process which is sweeping this planet, which has a certain vitality to it. And, especially in our United States, it is not going to be easy. And certainly, it's not going to be possible, if we have any say in it, to crush that. You see that vitality! You see it in the faces of the teachers in Wisconsin, of the Social Security workers who—you know, everybody attacks Federal workers, but you see these Social Security workers who come out and demonstrate, not because they're facing cuts, they're

not! Their salaries are secure, for the moment. They're out there demonstrating against cuts, for those people who are the beneficiaries of Social Security. You see it in high school students and college students who come out to defend their teachers.

All of that is cause for great optimism and hope. But, we know, that in order to implement what Mr. LaRouche has addressed today, we need several things to happen:

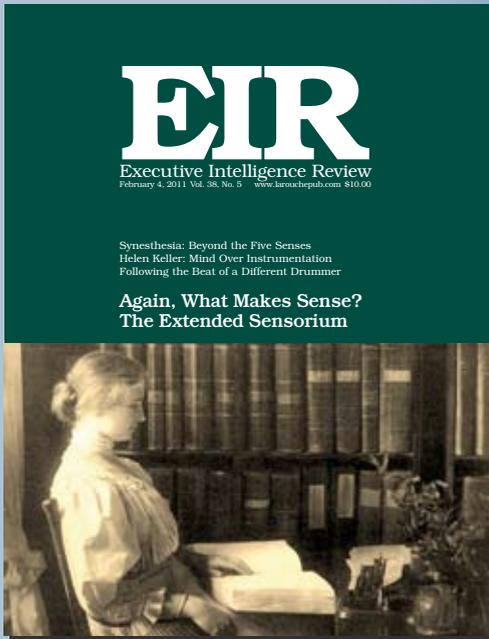
Number 1, we do need Glass-Steagall, and I think we've made some very important steps forward on that. But, *we need Glass-Steagall, now.*

The other thing that we need, and if you're going to get Glass-Steagall, you have to be prepared to do it: Is that, *Obama has got to go!* Not in 2012, but now!

That's what we have to do. It's going to take money, and it's going to take some real energy from people. But, certainly, Mr. LaRouche has made clear, that he has that energy, and I think we have to replicate it in ourselves.

So, with that, please join me, in thanking Lyn for another extraordinary event.

LaRouche: I can only say, that the Old Geezer is still alive!



The Extended Sensorium

The LaRouche Basement Team explores the extended powers of sense-perception, beyond the limits of the five ordinary senses. This provocative report, commissioned by Lyndon LaRouche, was featured in EIR, Feb. 4, 2011:

- **Synesthesia: Beyond the Five Senses**
- **Helen Keller: Mind over Instrumentation**
- **Following the Beat of a Different Drummer**
- **Polarization Sensitivity: A Strong and Weak Sense**
- **What is Polarized Light?**
- **Insects and Infrared**
- **Magnetoreception**
- **Unheard Melodies: Electric and Magnetic Senses in Humans**
- **The Sounds of a Cosmic Chorus**