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World Wide Web site: <http://www.larouchepub.com>

e-mail: eirns@larouchepub.com

European Headquarters: Executive Intelligence Review

Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308,

D-65013 Wiesbaden, Bahnstrasse 9-A, D-65205,

Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany

Tel: 49-611-73650.

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

E-mail: eirna@eirna.com

Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

In Montreal, Canada: 514-855-1699

In Denmark: EIR I/S, Sankt Knuds Vej 11, basement left,

DK-1903 Frederiksberg, Denmark. Tel.: +45 35 43 60 40,

Fax: +45 35 43 87 57. e-mail: eirdk@hotmail.com

In Mexico: EIR, Manuel Ma. Contreras #100, Despacho 8,

Col. San Rafael, CP 06470, Mexico, DF. Tel.: 2453-2852,

2453-2853.

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From the Associate Editor

All readers of *EIR* are hereby cordially summoned to a “drop everything” mobilization, to achieve a breakthrough in implementing the “Emergency Legislation, Now!” perspective for the U.S. auto industry that Lyndon LaRouche outlined in last week’s issue. The LaRouche movement has set up a special operational command center in Leesburg, Virginia, with three Youth Movement leaders from around the country deployed centrally to coordinate the work of organizers in the regions, and to crossfire updates in the effort immediately, including notably to the team that is working on Capitol Hill.

This week’s *Feature* extends this campaign in a significant new way. The issue is not just to “save” the auto industry; the deeper problem is to uplift the American workforce to acquire the skills necessary to implement LaRouche’s program for massive infrastructure-building and scientific development. Right now, after 35 years of a “do your own thing” society, it’s plain that those skills simply do not exist on anything like the scale required. The solution therefore, as Jeffrey Steinberg reports in a memorandum based on discussion with LaRouche, is to revitalize and expand the Army Corps of Engineers, restoring the U.S. Army to the 18 divisions that it had before Dick Cheney axed 6 of them. Then we can use the model of Franklin D. Roosevelt’s mobilization to fight fascism, to train our workforce in productive jobs, and to prioritize investments for the general welfare.

These campaigns will be a focus of LaRouche’s next webcast, which is scheduled for June 9 at 1:00 p.m. Eastern Time (www.larouchepac.com).

Our second feature, LaRouche’s “The So-Called ‘Enlightenment,’ ” commemorates the life, and recent death, of Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, with a profound historical/epistemological analysis of the roots of anti-Semitism. Anti-Semitism cannot be eliminated by viewing it as a problem that affects Jews; indeed, it is a product of the culture of imperial Rome, which also tried to exterminate Christianity, and which lived on in the ill-named “Enlightenment” of the 18th Century. To uproot the diseased element of anti-Semitism in our culture today, he writes, “it is the spores of the Enlightenment which must be eradicated.”

Susan Welsh

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DISCUSSION MEMORANDUM

Rebuild U.S. Military Around A Corps of Engineers Function

by Jeffrey Steinberg

In recent conversations with Lyndon LaRouche, the following set of basic observations and proposals emerged.

1. During his 1989-1993 tenure as Secretary of Defense in the George H.W. Bush Administration, Dick Cheney presided over a radical transformation of the U.S. military, which has now reached a crisis point, where many flag officers, active-duty and retired, have warned that the entire military structure has been hollowed out, nearly to a point of total destruction. The extension of the Iraq mission, and the looming prospect of a broader Persian Gulf military engagement targeting Iran, would be the proverbial “straw that broke the camel’s back” of the U.S. military altogether.

As Secretary of Defense, Cheney first cut the size of the U.S. Army by one-third. During his tenure, the U.S. Army went from 18 divisions down to 12 divisions. Once the military had been severely downsized, under the ostensible “peace dividend,” brought about with the collapse of the Soviet Union, the United States shipped 500,000 troops to the Persian Gulf for Operation Desert Storm. Then Cheney turned around and hired Halliburton to conduct a \$10 million study into how to “outsource” and “privatize” key military support functions. Having created a gaping hole in the military’s readiness, Cheney shoved privatization and outsourcing down the throats of the uniformed military. It was a carefully orchestrated seduction, one in which Cheney played an important, albeit bit part. Others with greater intellectual capacity, like George Shultz and Felix Rohatyn, did the planning. Cheney was the compliant thug who did the implementation. And, of course, when the Clinton Administration came into office, Cheney stepped in as president and CEO of Halliburton, and transformed the petroleum-infrastructure com-

pany into the *primo* Pentagon contractor, once he became Vice President in 2001.

2. In reviewing this rough chronology, in light of *Executive Intelligence Review*’s recent in-depth and highly critical study of the outsourcing of national security, Lyndon LaRouche proposed a simple solution to the dilemma of the military’s increasing dependence on Private Military Corporations (PMCs): Reverse direction altogether, and build back up to an 18-division Army once again. But the focus should be on a real expansion of those capabilities—active and active reserve—that are today vitally needed.

3. First and foremost, LaRouche emphasized the need to revitalize and vastly expand the Army Corps of Engineers, and similar engineering components of the other services, active duty, Reserve, and National Guard. Taken in the context of LaRouche’s May 2 legislative proposal for emergency action to create a Federal bankruptcy administration to revive the dormant production capacity of the automobile-manufacturing sector, with its vital machine-tool capacity, the build-up of the military engineering capacity serves a number of vital requirements. First, the Corps of Engineers plays a critical role in any major expansion of U.S. infrastructure, from water management and high-speed rail, to a vast expansion of America’s power grid, to rebuilding urban centers with new hospitals, schools, etc. There is virtually no ceiling on the amount of vital work that the Army Corps of Engineers can achieve, provided there is a vast Federal government emission of low-interest, long-term credit for these vital infrastructure projects. Even in its present vastly reduced capacity, LaRouche believes that the Army Corps of Engineers still has blueprints for many of the key infrastructure programs that are

vitality needed for our nation's future well-being, and which would provide employment for the soon-to-be-extinct American skilled auto worker. Second, the Corps of Engineers also has a vital overseas mission, training engineering corps from friendly nations, playing a leading role in the launching of vitally needed, large infrastructure projects in Africa, Southeast Asia, South and Central America, etc.

4. The Corps of Engineers, along with the Veterans Administration, and the Public Health Service, represent a critical component of our national disaster response capacity. The Department of Homeland Security has already shown itself to be a bureaucratic nightmare. DHS could be eliminated or significantly downgraded. A study of the Clinton Administration will show that when FEMA was upgraded to full Cabinet status, and placed under the command of a competent specialist, it was able to perform at a very high level. A revived FEMA, working in conjunction with a revived Army Corps of Engineers, Veterans Administration, and Public Health Service, could play a central role in kick-starting an American economic revival, reversing the past 40 years' trend to deindustrialization, outsourcing, and post-industrial service and entertainment ("Bread and Circus") insanity.

5. LaRouche also emphasized two important psychological benefits from such an expansion of the military, with this reorientation back to the traditional notion of military engineering. There are two segments of the American population that are in big trouble, as the result of collapse of the U.S. physical economy and the disastrous U.S. occupation of Iraq. In every American city, there are a majority of young people who are truly facing a "no future" world. In the poorest areas, there are young people already caught in a life of drugs, crime, hopeless poverty, lack of basic education, and no job opportunities. Many are already second-generation victims of this deep lumpenization and culture of despair and brutality. These young people represent a critical part of the future of our country, and they must be rescued from this disaster. They represent a critical resource for this expanded military-engineering capability. In the 1930s, under the New Deal, it was the Army Corps of Engineers that ran the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Then, as now, there were young men and women, caught in the grip of poverty and hopelessness. They were given job skills. Furthermore, they were taken out of their environment and given a chance, and thrown together with people from other parts of the country with



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers/Bob Heims

The Army Corps of Engineers will have to play a vital role in expanding American infrastructure and upgrading the skills of the workforce. Here: Construction by the Army Corps at the Dalles Dam in Oregon.

similar experiences and feelings of helplessness. Given a mission, a job, and a sense that the nation could be turned around, they responded. They later became the soldiers who defeated Fascism in World War II. Along with the urban and rural poor youth, there is another element of the "forgotten America" that must be given a real sense of mission and opportunity. These are the returning Iraqi war wounded, many in their early 20s. Many have suffered life-altering injuries, amputations, etc., and are now suffering from the shock of having their futures taken away. These people could be vital to a revived Corps of Engineers and similar military expansion. They may no longer be able to play a role in a combat unit, but their experience, their valor, their leadership skills, can be put to use, in various training and other capacities. Give them a sense of meaning again in their lives. They more than deserve it for what they have sacrificed for their country.

6. Such a revival of the American System tradition of military engineering, through an expansion of the U.S. military, would more than pay for itself. Right now, our national economy is on the verge of total destruction. As LaRouche has emphasized, if we allow the automobile-manufacturing sector to be wrecked, the United States will become a junk nation. Launch a major infrastructure revival, using the idle capacity of the automobile-manufacturing sector, with its strong machine-tool component, to rebuild our nation's infrastructure; expand the Corps of Engineering function to play a pivotal role in that effort, as the Corps was pivotal to the New Deal job-creation and infrastructure expansion; and the net increase in real wealth of the United States will sustain the effort—and then some.

A Policy for Universal Military Training

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The following proposal for universal military training (UMT) comes from a Presidential Campaign Paper, entitled "Military Policy of the LaRouche Administration," which was issued by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. on Aug. 15, 1979.

Constructing the Pyramid

The following tentative proposals serve to illustrate the framework for debating details of a UMT policy.

Every person not disqualified by physical or mental disabilities, should enter universal military training at the age of eighteen, following some significant degree of pretraining as part of secondary-school programs. Universal military training should be based on a combination of university UMT programs plus two-year engineering-academy training, including a twenty-five percent or greater military-training component.

The initial training period is conducted within the organized militia unit attached to the training institution. Graduates receive a diploma qualifying them in both military science and some branch of engineering as a junior engineer.

At the age of twenty, a proportion of diplomates should be recruited to a regular military organization or assigned to a militia-reserve unit. In the latter they undergo continued training as part of the organized, ready national militia reserves.

The national militia reserve is interchangeable with the reserve forces of a national Corps of Engineers. This reserve status service continues to the age of twenty-eight, during which time militia units are maintained in twenty-four to forty-eight hour mobilization readiness for regular military service. This readiness is defined as a certain percentile of total personnel mobilized on such short notice, with the full spectrum of skills and assignments covered.

The regular forces of the military services are recruited from the militia. Personnel ending a term of service with regular military organizations are encouraged to take full-time or part-time training and cadre assignments with militia units. Persons not in regular service at the age of twenty-eight enter the general, semi-active reserve, passing into the category of inactive reserves at thirty-eight.

Basis for the Program

The historical precedent for the internal design of this universal military training program is the French École Polytechnique under Lazare Carnot and Gaspar Monge during the period of 1793-1804. This approach was emphasized at West Point during 1818-1828, where it was associated with the work of Commandant Thayer.

The principles employed were developed from the basis of the military theses of Niccolò Machiavelli, and were advanced to a higher degree under Richelieu, Mazarin, Cromwell, and by Colbert and Leibniz during the last half of the seventeenth century. The work was continued by Benjamin Franklin and his key French collaborator Vergennes. It was the anti-Jacobins Monge and Carnot who carried the work to the highest general level to date. The development of the scientific training institution, the École Polytechnique, is rightly viewed as complementary to Carnot's creation of the French army, a new-style army which continued to be unbeatable until the follies consequent upon Napoleon's Austrian marriage alliance.

In the United States, Franklin's work provided the basis for the 1783 establishment of an international conspiratorial association known as the Society of Cincinnatus. This was originally headed by George Washington (U.S.A.), the Marquis de Lafayette (France), and the Baron von Steuben (Germany). This was the force which created the Federalist Party, which defeated Shaftesbury's and Bentham's 1780s and 1790s Jacobin conspiracy against the United States, which created the U.S. Constitution, which launched the American System of political economy, and which created West Point over the strong objections of Thomas Jefferson's friends.

The Society of Cincinnatus was also the core of the intelligence service of the United States, coordinated for a time on the U.S. side by Chief Justice John Marshall. When the War of 1812 against Britain awoke many Americans from their anglophile follies, Presidents Monroe and John Quincy Adams, both close collaborators of Lafayette, restored Hamiltonian policies, rejecting Adam Smith's poisonous follies, and reactivated West Point, incorporating valuable lessons from the work of Monge, Carnot et al. This continued until the treasonous Andrew Jackson subverted our national credit, our national economy, and West Point.

The United States' military tradition was re-established to a degree in the course of the Civil War. The replacement of a treasonous McClellan's "cabinet warfare" policies by the Machiavellian strategic policies of Lincoln, Grant and Sherman taught the U.S. officer-corps a valuable lesson, a lesson passed down into modern times as the so-called "traditionalist" military doctrine and outlook. This "traditionalism" lacked the overview, sense of history and intellectual vigor of Thayer's West Point, it was a diluted, pragmatic approximation of the higher level of military-science thinking of the earlier period. To be exact, the "traditionalists" erred in over-

emphasizing Napoleon's battles and Clausewitz, over Carnot and Scharnhorst.

The error infecting even many of the best among modern West Point graduates is a loss of connection to the notion of a republican military policy, the substitution of the notion of efficient service of a poorly-defined sense of United States' "state interest"—thus tolerating the crucial flaw of both Napoleon and Clausewitz.

What has been forgotten to that extent is the principle of Machiavelli: a modern republic committed to principles of scientific and technological progress has a potentially decisive strategic advantage. If the beneficial influence on citizens caused by an environment of technological progress is employed as the basis for developing the whole of that citizenry as a well-equipped, well-trained military force in depth, dimensions of warfare are opened up which give such a state a decisive, qualitative, advantage over the forces of any well-matched adversary.

The problem on which Machiavelli focused attention was the reasons the republican forces of Italy had been defeated by the mercenary Spanish and other armies of the Italian black nobility and Hapsburgs. Machiavelli used the case of the military policy of the Roman republic to illustrate the relatively timeless quality of the principles involved.

More than a century later, the New Model Army of Cromwell, based on Machiavellian military principles, became the unbeatable force, allied to Mazarin, which crushed the power of the Hapsburgs in 1653.

The point on which Napoleon failed, where Carnot succeeded, is Napoleon's excessive emphasis on the military side of service to mere state interest. In the longer sweep of warfare, in the developments which bring developed in-depth capabilities into play, the military potentials of forces are developed on the foundation of the cultivated republican potentials of those persons.

1. The individual soldier-citizen must have a developed advantage in cognitive powers.

2. The individual soldier-citizen must have a developed sense of the sensuous reality of "theoretical" knowledge—he should be an acting physicist, not a "pure ivory tower mathematician."

3. The individual soldier-citizen must define his or her life as the meaningful mediation of the continuing development of society toward higher levels of knowledge and practice.

For these reasons, the best military training is that which is based on the training of young engineers of a nation which is itself an ongoing experience of technological progress.

The Costs of UMT

Except for the purely military aspects of the program, universal military training should cost the nation nothing in net. The establishment of the qualifications of a junior engineer in some field of applications as a standard requirement for citizenship means a qualitative upgrading of the nation's

labor force. Provided these improved talents are employed in high-technology, capital-intensive productive occupations, the gains in productivity will be very large relative to the costs of the engineering training.

Those are the only kinds of jobs our nation will be able to offer over a significant period ahead. The establishment of a new, gold-based monetary system, to replace the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, means an explosion in high technology capital-goods exports from the United States. It is that export activity which will attract lower-borrowing-cost credit, and should receive favored tax-treatment. That is where the jobs of the future will be. It is that economic growth which will define the qualifications required of the labor force.

It ought to be clear that this program requires immediate improvements in the policies and practices of our primary and secondary schools. Again, these should not be seen as caused only by requirements of universal military training. These are corrections which we must make in any case.

Most of the present "liberal arts" programs should be eliminated or replaced by competent substitutes. The history being taught in our public schools and universities is chiefly modeled on the precedents of such fakery as Turner and the treasonous Beard. Should tax-payers pay to have their children filled up with lies concerning the history of their own nation? Anthropology, sociology, psychology as currently taught are treasonous disasters, chiefly frauds. Should we pay to have our children brainwashed by such rubbish? The introduction of the "new math" during the 1960s has crippled the mind of many a student. On this point I make some extended comment here.

In my informed estimation, the basic approach to the public educational curriculum should be as follows:

At about five or six, if not earlier, a child should be introduced to the well-tempered system of canonical, contrapuntal polyphony. Knowledge of this fact is as old, at least, as Plato's Athens, has been stressed by the great al-Farrabi, and was the guiding approach of such creators of modern European music as John Bull, Sweelinck, Buxtehude, Bach, Mozart and Beethoven. It is rigorously demonstrated that so-called music not based on those principles is not music in any meaningful sense. It is also demonstrated that a child can learn to compose well-tempered canonical polyphony at an early age, and that this shared accomplishment in learning music provides one of the most universal kinds of stimulus to fostering the creative mental potentialities of the child.

The teaching of science should be grounded in the early

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primary grades, laying the emphasis on geometric, rather than arithmetic-algebraic thinking about physical processes. The primary-school child should not be subjected to *Quod Erat Demonstrandum*; the child should be introduced to geometry from the standpoint of locus and construction. A geometric existence is defined by the way in which it is generated, not by an algebraic determination of its logical “properties.” Do not confuse the child’s mind; help the child to master the principles of locus of generation in a manner analogous to the mastery of canonical well-tempered polyphony.

The child’s introduction to physics should be based on that sort of teaching of geometry. The child should discover the equivalence of “locus of action” to locus of generation of geometric entities. The child can then comprehend solutions of algebraic descriptions of physical actions as a problem in locus of generation. Once the child has mastered the geometric notions underlying the calculus through the equivalents of basic conics and their derivatives, the child is ready to be confronted with combined paths of actions which are incommensurable with a single-ply “manifold.” Without encountering the obfuscation which usually surrounds the teaching of

the calculus and physics, the child masters the notion of invariance as a geometric principle of interconnected spaces of physical action.

Proceeding in this way, there is no doubt that sixteen-year old children could achieve a comprehension of the theory of functions of a multiply-connected manifold superior to that now found among science PhDs generally.

The related problem is this. Algebra, as presently taught, has embedded axiomatic assumptions which are in direct violation of the characteristic principles of physical action in the universe. It happens that the algebraic formulations developed to describe physical processes are pragmatically sound within limits of application. The problem to be avoided arises whenever the child is implored to explain physics from the standpoint of the axiomatics of such algebras. There are correct explanations of the apparent coherence among groups of physical-algebraic expressions, but the connection is not determined by algebraical logical-axiomatic considerations. By exaggerating the case for algebras, the teacher and textbook mystify the subject, reducing crucial features of physics to arbitrariness and superstition. As Monge and Riemann have rightly shown, when the proper geometric approach to physics is employed, such arbitrariness, confusion and mystification vanish.

A similar problem arises in misguided instruction in geometry. The axioms and postulates should be de-emphasized, and presented as of only descriptive authority, not as ontological principles. They are conveniences, nothing more. The child learns geometry from the standpoint of generating constructions according to the notion of locus. The notion of equivalence of the generating aspect of locus to the characteristic principle of physical action is the point of comprehension at which the child begins to master an overview of physical geometry.

Not so incidentally, this approach to pedagogy is consistent with the emergence of Riemannian physics as the only fruitful guide to contemporary advanced scientific work. We ought to be preparing students for the kinds of scientific methodology the society will be using, not the Maxwellian physics now overdue to be discarded. Once a child understands the import of Bernhard Riemann’s 1854 paper *On the Hypotheses Which Underlie Geometry*, and not before, that child is prepared to enter the process of becoming a modern working physicist.

It comes full circle. The kinds of new weapons systems needed to neutralize an incoming ICBM in the stratosphere are available for development only through the methodological view of physical geometries we have favored here.

The citizen builds the nuclear energy plant. Whenever some crazed anti-technology madman from the Dark Ages attempts to besiege the plant, the citizen becomes what he or she is also trained to be, the citizen-soldier who picks up weapons, and deploys as an organized force to eliminate the “environmentalist” menace to civilization.

EIR’s Record on the Army Corps of Engineers

EIR has a long record of promoting the American System tradition of the Army Corps of Engineers. For further reading, we suggest:

“Military Policy of the LaRouche Administration,” a Presidential Campaign Paper issued Aug. 15, 1979.

“How the Government and Army Built America’s Railroads,” *EIR*, July 17, 1998.

“LaRouche’s Famous Webcast of Oct. 22, 2003,” a pamphlet by the LaRouche in 2004 Presidential campaign.

“Build Up the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,” *EIR*, July 9, 2004. This feature includes testimony to Congress in favor of the May 2004 Army Corps proposal for infrastructure project construction; an interview with a 16-year veteran of the Army Corps, Jeff Stamper; and a brief history of the Army Corps.

“The Army Corps of Engineers Tradition: A Crucial National Science Resource,” *EIR*, Sept. 9, 2005.

“We’ve Had 40 Years of Total Disregard for the Future—and We’re Paying for It,” *EIR*, Sept. 20, 2005, an interview with Michael Parker, who served as Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works (chief of the Army Corps of Engineers), from October 2001 to March 2002.

Globalization Killing Auto, Industry: 'Let's End This Crap!' says LaRouche

by Paul Gallagher

The drive by the Lyndon LaRouche Political Action Committee (LPAC) to pass Congressional legislation to save the American auto industry from shutdown, is Congress' chance to stop the globalization wrecking ball before it completely destroys the United States' remaining industrial power. LaRouche put his movement on "war-room" mobilization May 1, with a report that more than 65 major auto-sector plants, with over 75 million square feet of machine-tool capacity, were being shut down this year and next.

"What is needed, therefore, is the creation of a Federal Public Corporation, by Act of Congress. This action should adopt the elements of the automotive industry which are being discarded by the automobile corporations, and which fit the characteristics which I have identified," LaRouche wrote in his May 2 message to "economists, legislators, and labor."

The objective of the mobilization: to activate constituency demand and push Congress into an intervention to "retool" the 50% or more unutilized capacity of the auto industry for production of new national infrastructure, particularly high-speed rail corridors and new electricity grids centered on nuclear power.

"They're outsourcing this nation to death," LaRouche said on May 9, referring to the bankrupt international financial circles and banks controlling the biggest industrial corporations. "Globalization is destroying us. We're losing all of our machine-tool capabilities and ability to produce industrial infrastructure. Let auto be dismantled, and the United States becomes a Third World economic country. Let's end this crap!"

Unless LaRouche's action is taken—and leads to new monetary reforms fostering Federal production credits and clamping down on speculation—a global financial crash will strike by October at the latest. Speculative *hyperinflation*, centered on the wildly expanding bubble in the world's primary commodities markets this year—shows where the "Greenspan era" of financial bubbles is going to end, and fast.

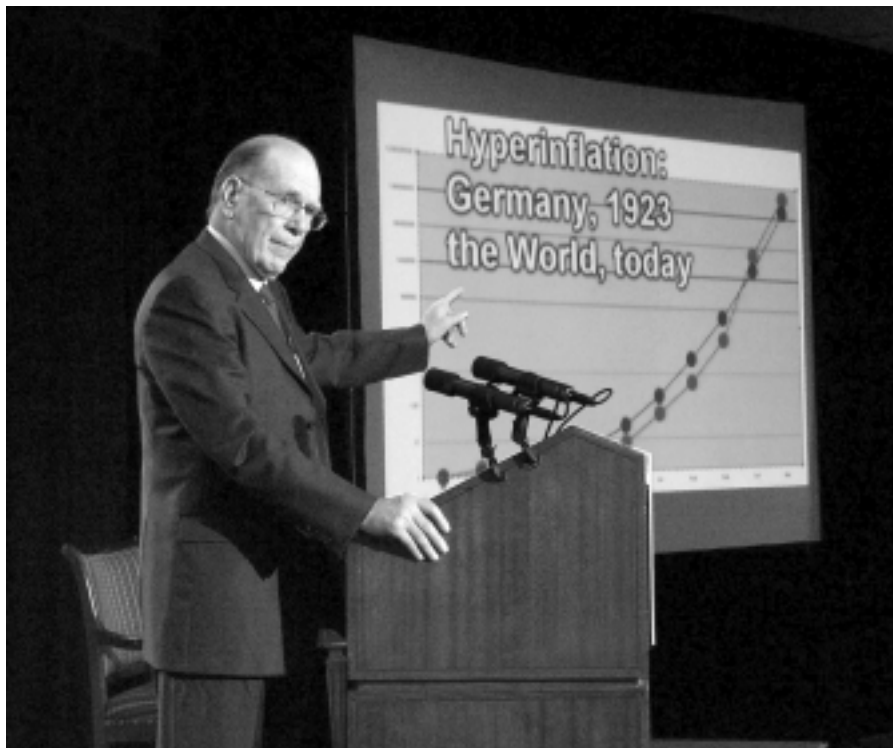
The Emergency Actions

LaRouche's bold outline to lawmakers and unionists, "Emergency Legislation, Now!" is on the desks in Congress and being seriously considered already by half a dozen Con-

gressmen. On May 9 and 10, the Vermont and Rhode Island Houses of Representatives weighed in with memorials to Congress asking for the "retooling" legislation, joining Alabama, and a number of city councils in hard-hit auto areas, which had already done so. A DVD documentary, "Auto and World Economic Recovery," produced by LPAC, on how to produce new infrastructure with unutilized auto-plant capacity, is being watched and circulated in Democratic organizations, city councils, unions, and on Capitol Hill.

Some Members of Congress see the protection and retooling of the half-utilized, shrinking auto industry, as LaRouche does, as the core of a package of urgently necessary legislation to rescue the U.S. industrial economy, and the General Welfare of its population. This includes, for example, an increase and reform of the armed forces' structure around a much larger and more capable Army Corps of Engineers for "nation-building at home"; legislation funding specific parts of a new national infrastructure like high-speed rail and new river-navigation systems; national Medicare-modelled universal health insurance legislation sponsored by Rep. John Conyers of Michigan; and bankruptcy reform legislation to block corporations from blatant "globalization by bankruptcy" swindles.

Globalization by bankruptcy is the exemplary crime of Delphi Corporation, whose Rothschild Bank-linked "new management" has taken the lead in provoking the current extreme crisis of globalization in auto. Delphi's pirate CEO Steve Miller fraudulently declared Delphi "bankrupt in the United States only," and is shutting down or selling off 80% of its U.S. capacity, while at the same time making profits from its much larger, outsourced global operations, which are "not bankrupt." Another of Delphi management's lunatic arguments in the bankruptcy court in New York, is that the judge should void all of its unions' contracts, except for their no-strike clauses, which should stay in effect! Not only the United Auto Workers' and Electrical Workers' attorneys opposed Delphi's crazed demands, but so also did the attorneys for Delphi stockholders, bondholders, and major customers—all charging that Delphi was dead set on provoking a national strike in the auto sector. The first two weeks of May saw Delphi management engaging in provocations in many



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. addresses a Washington webcast on April 27, 2006, warning of the hyperinflationary bubble that could lead to a global crash by the end of September. He has placed his political movement on an emergency mobilization, to secure a policy breakthrough in the U.S. automotive sector.

of its plants—union representatives were being fired or suspended on the slightest pretext—with the obvious intention of infuriating their workforce and provoking local, wildcat strikes which the unions were trying to avoid.

A corporation acting to scrap all its machine tools and the workers who can make them, or send them off to its low-wage workforces abroad, is destroying the United States, its economy and national security. Greed, and obscene belief in globalization, makes such corporations' managements insane; hanging out in the world's low-wage districts all the time gives them the clap, which rots out their brains.

The Machine-Tool Principle

Many interviews with unionists and engineers in auto facilities around the country, by *EIR* news service staff, make clear those employees' conviction that the underutilized auto industry, with its extraordinary density of machine tools, "can build anything," and is capable of retooling rapidly on specific plants for railroad stock, for lock-and-dam construction, for elements of power plants, and so forth. But these machine tools are being put in storage, transported to outsourced auto production in Mexico or China, and even auctioned off cheap on websites, as the highly-skilled machine-tool workforce is losing its employment.

The shutdowns will cost 75,000 skilled industrial jobs directly; and through immediate radiating effects on smaller supply plants and machine-tool shops, 300,000 more. What is about to be shut represents, in automobile-industry terms, the capacity to build 2.5 million or more cars and light trucks a year. But in terms of urgent national economic investment, it represents a unique industrial capability to build the United States "a new national infrastructure" of transportation, power, and more.

And this is not the full measure of unutilized, "lost" capacity which could be restored. Since about 1985, five jobs have disappeared for every one which remains in a typical auto parts or supply plant; and two jobs have gone for every one that remains in a typical assembly or engine plant.

The tool-and-die centers of the auto sector are its centers of industrial creativity—"new-build" as some are called—where the machines and forms used by the rest of the industry are designed and built.

They are already razor-thin lines of

skills and capacity, in grave danger of disappearing entirely, outsourced to Asia.

Typical tool-and-die and metal shops are losing 50% or more of their workers. General Motors has five tool-and-die centers: the Mansfield Metal Center in Ohio; the Marion Metal Center in Indiana; Flint Tool and Die, Pontiac Metal Center, and Grand Rapids Metal Center, all in Michigan. Three of the five are being idled. Their employment—which makes possible the work of all 100,000 GM production employees nationwide—is falling this year from about 1,600 to just 1,275 workers now, and likely to 750 tool-and-die workers by July.

The clear threat now exists, that this creative core of the whole industry will completely disappear in the near term, with tooling completely outsourced to (typically) India, China, and Korea, and to small U.S. machine shops which often have to partner by computer with Indian or Chinese corporate operations. The loss to U.S. national industrial capabilities would be immense, all out of proportion to the numbers of employees involved. This is doubly dangerous because nearly the same degree of loss of machine tooling and product control by outsourcing, is occurring in the U.S. aerospace sector, the other remaining American fount of machine-tool capability, which has shrunk even faster than auto.

To Return the World to Industrial Growth, Restore the American System in the U.S.

Lyndon LaRouche and the LaRouche Youth Movement, along with Helga Zepp-LaRouche and EIR's Paul Gallagher, held a conference call on May 5, to map out the campaign to save the U.S. auto industry (see last week's issue). Below are continued excerpts from the dialogue between LaRouche and the LYM, which followed his opening statement, and Gallagher's report on the shutdown of the machine-tool and manufacturing capabilities in the U.S. auto sector.

Role of the Army Corps of Engineers

Q: Hey Lyn, this is Miles in D.C. I have a meeting today with a military LA [legislative aide]. I was just curious, if you could develop a little about where you foresee the Army Corps of Engineers playing a role in this process.

LaRouche: Oh sure! I've said, we've got to go back to 18 divisions. Largely, you would take what we did before, as was done in the carryover from the 1920s discussion of this in the United States into the 1930s, which was a production-oriented strategic discussion. Eisenhower was a key factor of this in the middle of the 1930s, as was MacArthur. So, the reason we were able to do what we did in the United States, in the 1930s, was because we already had a cadre, which was

centered around a certain section of the military, and the Corps of Engineers in particular, which knew exactly, and had a strategic conception of what to do under these circumstances. And that's what happened.

What we have now, is we have this crazy thing that happened with Katrina, with the New Orleans, etc., crisis of this past year. And you see that there was no Corps of Engineers' function of the traditional type, in the situation. That Homeland Defense taking over FEMA, which had been a competent operation under President Clinton, was now totally incompetent! And FEMA was rendered incompetent by Homeland Security. Now, they're trying to cut down FEMA for the sake of Homeland Security; you should shut down Homeland Security for the sake of FEMA!

But more important is, the basic FEMA capability is actually grafted onto the military Corps of Engineers. And it's the Corps of the Engineers that's been cut back. Therefore, what I would do, is to go to an 18-division strength, which was the 1989-1990 strength. That is to say, we don't have to activate for purposes of war as such. But we need the other function of the military, the military corps of engineers function. And in case of a war, or similar problem, it is generally the military



Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

"We don't have to activate for purposes of war as such," said LaRouche. But we need "the military corps of engineers function" to build infrastructure, to deal "with crises that require fast mobilization." This 1935 photo shows a project being carried out by the Army Corps of Engineers to build a dam on the Mississippi, near Gulkinberg, Iowa.



Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

"You find, when you process people through a Corps of Engineers training, as we did in a sense with the CCCs during the 1930s, they come out of that experience as a transformed and upgraded labor force." Shown here is a Civilian Conservation Corps construction project in California, in 1933.

corps of engineers, which is the core of any logistical capability for fighting anything that has to be fought. But at the other times, in its normal function, it has a peacetime function of building infrastructure and things like that, and dealing with crises that require fast mobilization, and prepared mobilization.

So, I would simply take it, and since we have a lot of unemployed youth in the United States who have virtually very poor education, and very poor prospects in life; who tend to come from areas which are drug-afflicted: Our national interest is to draw these youth away from these areas of pollution of their life, and to get them for a couple of years into an area where they change their lifestyle, and come out of that with some kind of perspective on a useful role of the rest of their life. And you find, when you process people through a corps of engineers training, as we did in a sense with the CCCs during the 1930s, they come out of that experience as a transformed and upgraded labor force. They go out of military service and so forth, into the civilian economy in a normal way. And you have both benefits: You have a constant cycling of people into this kind of process, which gives you an in-depth reserve capability for organizing, if you have to, and at the same time you're doing a useful job.

And therefore, what I would simply say, at this point, is rebuild the strength potential of the U.S. military to the 18-division level. And take most of the increment, probably about 10 divisions, most of that increment would essentially be

trained, and have its capability located within the functions of the Corps of Engineers.

Greenspan's 'Wall of Money' Scam

Q: Hello Lyn, this Joel from Detroit. I've come up from organizing with a question, that you actually had laid down, but I just haven't understood it. In the webcast, actually, you referenced this "wall of money" policy that Greenspan came up with, to try to bail out the banks. And the way it works, as you explained, is that they were taking these bundled mortgages and using that as a way to get money from the Federal Reserve. A few questions have arisen from my organizing, on the question of how does a bank really function? I've looked at Hamilton's *On the National Bank*, and he explains it very well, but he's still in the context of a gold reserve, which makes a lot of sense. And in Chapter 7 of your book, *So, You Wish To Learn All About*

Economics?, you also talk about it.

Two questions come up from this: First, how does a tangible necessity of uttering money—like we utter money, but is the tangible aspect of it in the physical production? And what if that doesn't work very well?

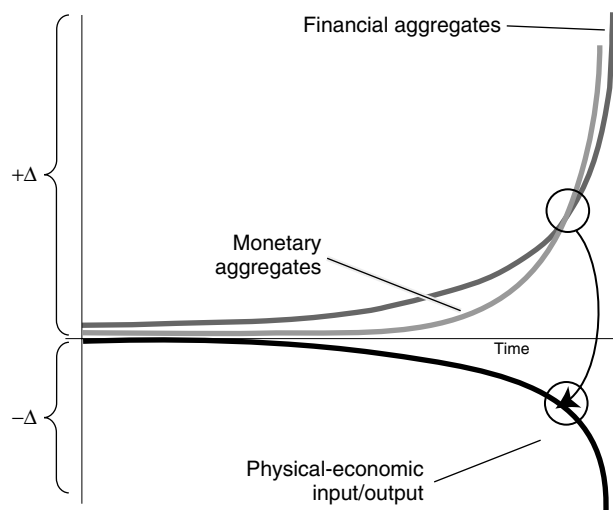
LaRouche: No, in Europe it is not physical production, in the European system. Because it's private, and it's parasitical. Whereas the American System, which we're not operating fully under, it's a hybrid. But in this case, don't worry about trying to argue against the theory, because most of the theory that's taught in universities and elsewhere, and in popular utterances is absolutely nonsense.

What happened in 1987, was the banks were drained of money, because they had taken a hit, in a 1929-style stock market crash, which had been building up. It didn't just "happen" on that day, it had been building up over the period. So, the Federal Reserve comes in, and buys, in a sense—using Fannie Mae—has Fannie Mae buy mortgages from the banks. Now, the banks get money from this, but how do they get money? Because the Federal Reserve provides Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac with the money to buy the mortgages, and then Fannie Mae pays the banks. So, now the banks have been replenished with money. At the same time, Greenspan and company go to these banks, and now involve them in a financial derivatives-driven speculative gambling operation.

These things now also create assets, like stock market assets, stock price assets, that kind of thing, all kinds of

FIGURE 1

The Collapse Reaches a Critical Point Of Instability



"Now you have the absolutely impossible situation: an increase in the financial assets, through speculation," and the Federal Reserve has to generate a greater amount of monetary aggregates to cover the speculative assets. This is the crossover point, as shown here in LaRouche's "triple curve."

assets—price increment assets and all kinds of things. Now, the Federal Reserve does the same thing, it prints money, which it issues as credit to those people who have appreciated monetary-value assets.

Of course, the whole thing is fictitious; while the economy has been, since 1977 in particular, has been collapsing, downward, per capita and per square kilometer, the amount of money in circulation the amount of financial assets in circulation has increased, and the amount of money in circulation, from M3 and related ways, has been increasing up to a point, at a slower rate, than the increase in financial assets. Now suddenly, you get a period where the financial asset generation is less and less efficient. So now, therefore, the amount of money which the Federal Reserve has to generate to cover the nominal financial assets, is greater than the amount of financial value increased.

So now, you have the absolutely impossible situation, a general *physical* collapse in the economy, per capita and per square kilometer; an increase in the financial assets through speculation, supported by an increase in money, as through the M3 mechanism of the Federal Reserve System; and then, more and more, the money supply is being increased electronically and otherwise by monetary obligations to support financial growth, at actually a net rate which is faster than the growth of the financial growth. That's where I did this thing about the crossover (see **Figure 1**).

So, you look at this thing in this way, as I describe it, and it's perfectly comprehensible. If you go the other way, and try to talk about the theory of money, a theory of gold, a theory of finances, you go into a sea of confusion, because you don't have the parameters which define the process. You're trying to interpret the process from things, rather than interpret the things from the standpoint of the process. That's where the confusion rises.

How Do You Keep Private Banks in Line?

Q: Thank you. The second question was, I just wanted to understand from Hamilton's point of view, the bank operates very much from the principle of the General Welfare. It says the progress is in the whole. But, how do you dictate or tell a private bank to stay in those parameters? Or how do you legislate those parameters?

LaRouche: Well, it's called, taxes, tariffs, tax rates. Tariffs, that sort of thing. And since you print the money, and they're not allowed to have any other money, you establish national banking which is to regulate the flow of money, which is the government's money. The government prints it, it's the government's money. It's the government obligation, as a debt by the government; it's also a government asset.

So therefore, the government exerts the control over the flow of money, through tariffs and trade regulations, and taxes, and through the regulation of the national banking system, of the Federal side of the national banking system; and lets the state side float within the framework defined by a national monetary system.

Again, don't try to get from the details to the whole; go from the whole to the detail. The principle is, that sacred provision of the Constitution—not of the General Welfare, which is the higher expression of this—but the implementation part, is that the monopoly on the utterance of currency belongs to the Federal government; but the amount of uttering done by the Federal government is defined by a vote of the Congress, by the consent of the Congress.

So therefore, you have a national system, on the utterance of money, unlike any of the European systems. Now, you have to say, since you've given this power to the Federal government, how do you *use* that power, in order to regulate the system and to try to deal with correcting dysfunctions which tend to arise in the system? And that's how it's done.

Don't try to go from the part to the whole; go from the whole to the part. Don't go from a mechanistic approach, which is what most commentators do. Go rather, to the dynamic approach, which starts from the whole, and then defines how the whole determines the way the parts interact dynamically.

How To Create More Capital for Investment

Q: Howdy Lyn. In your recent paper—this is Dan Sturman, here in D.C.—you mentioned something called "progressive repayments," something I haven't seen before. You

put it in the context of circulating more financial capital for investment in the economy as a whole. Could you go through what “progressive repayments” are in this sense?

LaRouche: Well, the point is, you take a loan out for 30 years, and you either get monthly or annual payments on that loan, huh? Usually they’re monthly. Or, they’re paid, actually, annually or quarterly, but they’re calculated on a monthly basis. The best system is a simple interest rate. A compound interest rate is more problematic. But that’s all there is to it. A progressive repayment is simply, you incur an obligation, and you have postponed repayment of the obligation. If you take a loan out for 30 years, you are postponing repayment of what you borrowed over a 30-year period. And the amount that you have to repay is progressive, by monthly increments and so forth.

Q: And then those payments can be used to recirculate into—?

LaRouche: Well, for example, what happens with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or with the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau in Germany? Abs, of course, was the German genius behind this operation—Hermann Abs, who was then head of the Deutsche Bank or what became the Deutsche Bank again. And what they did was, they created the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau: They would issue loans to entrepreneurs, in particular, for production. Now the entrepreneur would start to produce, aided by this loan. Now the entrepreneur had an obligation to repay the loan; or not repay the loan, to deposit the proceeds of his operation in a bank. The money going into this bank, now is capital in the bank. It represents the basis for lending money, by the bank. And therefore, you had not only the initial loan of money to the economy through the Kreditanstalt, but the Kreditanstalt itself, through its mechanism with the banking system, was actually generating bank capital which could now, with the consent of the Kreditanstalt, issue a still-larger amount of credit, based on the manifest growth in the real economy.

In other words, you invest in a firm. The firm begins to grow in its total activity. It is depositing money in a bank, based on the growth of its income. This growth of its income as a depositor in that bank, it’s transacting its account through that bank, now means that the system now has a greater flow of money through the banking system involved. This greater flow of money through the banking system, enables the banking system *itself* to create credit for expanded investment. And that’s what happened in the case of the RFC, under Roosevelt. And that’s what they imitated in a sense, in a German form, through the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau in Germany.

Germany had the most efficient use of Marshall Fund and other credit, of any nation by far. The British were the worst. The French were laggard. But Germany had, under this regime, the highest rate of improvement in its productive output, its standard of income and all these sorts of things, of any nation, because of the way the Kreditanstalt functioned,

which was simply using a very obvious principle in a clear way.

Infrastructure Loans Increase The Debtor’s Ability To Pay

Q: This is Merv in Detroit. It’s a similar sort of question, but about amortizing the debt. Because the thing that comes up with Felix Rohatyn, and any proposal that just proposes to build infrastructure—the problem that comes up, is in the payment of the debt, it doesn’t seem like there’s any basis. They’re just saying “building infrastructure” and there’s no idea of actually increasing the productivity of the economy.

LaRouche: That’s right.

Q: It’s not just investing in the infrastructure per se, but it’s infrastructure which is going to be applied so that the capitalization of the debt comes from the increase of the productive powers.

LaRouche: First of all, look at the book *The Economic Hit Men*, remember?

Q: Yes. And also what you wrote in *Earth’s Next Fifty Years*.

LaRouche: Okay, fine. So, Rohatyn is an economic hit man. Now, what did the economic hit men do? They organized loans for projects in developing countries and bankrupted the countries, and then took over the countries—as the case in Ecuador, for example. And George Shultz, who is the backer of this administration, the key figure in this administration’s creation, was a key man in this thing, as identified in the book, and as we know to be the case.

So, Rohatyn has no intention of doing any good for society.

What you do, when you issue loans in infrastructure, first of all, you are concerned with building the economy. And you issue loans on the basis of building the economy; you build it on the assumption of *increasing the debtor’s ability to pay*. You set the conditions, which conform to the increase of the debtor’s ability to repay. But if you do it otherwise, if you don’t take that into account, and just go ahead and make loans, you come in like a village loan shark: Some family’s short of money that week, and the loan shark comes in, and he gets control of the debtor who can not meet the repayments rate demanded by the loan shark, and the loan shark charges penalties on top of that, increases the debt, and you become permanently a prisoner of the loan shark. He’s an economic hit man.

Rohatyn is essentially a gangster, a thug, a neighborhood loan shark gangster, who does the same kind of thing on a larger scale. And because it’s done on a larger scale, he has greater respectability, than the poor thug in the local community. It’s the same thing.

When you are creating credit, and creating debt, you are responsible to think through the consequences of what you’re doing: that your purpose should not be to create debt, or to

make money by lending. Your purpose should be to use the mechanisms of credit as a way of increasing the wealth of the economy, per capita and per square kilometer. Which means that you have to have a strong investment in increasing the productive powers of labor, which means you're going to a more and more capital-intensive form of production; you're building up a higher ratio of infrastructure which supports the ability to have production. And so, people like Rohatyn are nothing but thugs. And only people who have *no* understanding whatsoever of economy, would ever let Rohatyn touch anything of their policymaking!

You have politicians, leading politicians, members of Congress and so forth, who have no understanding of how an economy works: Rohatyn comes in and says, "I can provide you without any trouble, having to fight the government, I can provide you with all the credit you need from my friends and so forth, and we can provide you with everything that you need! You don't need to go to government! You don't need to make legislation! You can keep within the system, within the free enterprise system. We'll take care of you—you can have all the infrastructure you want." You won't get it, but they'll promise it! Promises are cheap. Delivery is more expensive.

And so, people who have no understanding of economics, and there are many of them, in the Congress for example, in the Senate for example, who have no understanding of economics, and therefore, they go for Rohatyn out of their own ignorance of economics. And you have people in economics, like the wolf, waiting for Goldilocks. And the wolf, Rohatyn, is waiting for the Goldilocks of the Senate, to eat them. And they believe, because they don't know any better, because they're ignorant of economics, they believe this stuff.

Infrastructure Increases Productivity

Q: This is Vickie from D.C. I was reading *On the National Bank*, yesterday, and he mentions how, I guess when they were trying to make the First National Bank, that they were looking at the bank in Philadelphia, and there were all these requirements to make it into a National Bank. And I was wondering what would be required to make a National Bank, and how would the Federal Reserve be able to do that? And the other question I have, is, why is it 50% [of new investment] for infrastructure, why was that specific number chosen?

LaRouche: Because that's about what it requires. If you don't have about that amount, it's not going to work.

People don't recognize the economic significance of infrastructure for production. For example, let's take the question of a rail system, as opposed to a highway system. Now how many jobs do people have, and how many hours a day do they spend commuting among these jobs? When you don't have, for example, a high-speed rail system, or you don't have urban areas developed in a rational way so that people don't have to travel three or four hours a day to commute to and from work.



"About half of the total new investment in the U.S. economy should go into infrastructure," said LaRouche, to make the economy more productive. People spend hours per day commuting because of suburban sprawl; the over-concentration of what industry exists, in a small area; and the lack of rapid transit.

For example, I saw this in New England, you had people commuting to work in the Greater Boston area, and they would commute from New Hampshire or from southern Maine. Now, this in those days, was about an hour or so trip, more than an hour trip, down the main trunks. So a person is going to work at say, 6 o'clock, or 8 o'clock shift in the morning, trying to get there by 7 or something, or 7 o'clock shift opening, and what time do they leave home? What time do they get back, coming through some traffic problems on the way back? Maybe they're leaving about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, leaving work or the plant to travel back, and they get back home at 4:30 or 5 o'clock, maybe later. So, all these things which are not usually taken into account adequately, are part of the cost of production. They're paid for out of the lives and hides of the people involved, but they're that.

So therefore, you can improve the efficiency of infrastructure by cheap power; by better organization of plant location and residences; by, instead of having production over-concentrated in a small area, distributed over a larger area, so that you have greater efficiency in terms of the lives of the people who work there. You have better distribution of power, you have better maintenance of water. All of these things, which are not in themselves, part of the investment in production, will determine variably the productivity of labor in that area, the real productivity.

So therefore, the ratio generally now, is about half of the total new investment in the U.S. economy should go into

infrastructure, as opposed to into industry and agriculture. Because, if you decrease the ratio on infrastructure, you will have a less productive economy per capita, in terms of production, than you will if you maintain infrastructure, at, say, 50%. That's the reason.

It's an approximation, but it's based on an understanding that infrastructure is part of the cost of production. Infrastructure is distinct in the sense that it's not owned, generally, by an individual entrepreneurship, a corporate entrepreneurship, but it's owned by the state or a regulated institution of the state. And therefore, since it's publicly controlled rather than privately controlled, some people think it's not productive. That's because they're stupid, they don't understand production. Production depends upon infrastructure. And the ratio, in today's economy, about 50% of the incurred *necessary* cost of production, has to be in infrastructure.

Q: This is Josh in Boston. In our initiating of this process of reorganizing the monetary system, which we're going to cause in our current work, I want to know what kind of substantial changes in our relationship to this kind of reorganization will we need—what might happen in that? And something I don't understand, what are you going to do, what's your role, that no one currently in the world has the competence presently to do in this kind of reorganization? What kind of role are you going to play, and what kind of supporting role—?

LaRouche: To answer questions like this [laughs]—it's exactly it!

Q: Am I going to do some work?

LaRouche: That's right! You got to do some work. You don't object to that, do you?

Q: I have no problem with that.

LaRouche: Right, exactly. The harder I drive you, or put you into situations where you are driven to solve problems, the more you're going to accomplish and the stronger and better you're going to be.

Q: Okay, that's a good answer. Thanks

Why We Need a Space Program

Q: Hey Lyn, this is Jessica in Berlin. I have a question on this machine-tool idea, also around the space program. I'm wondering if you could go into that. Because in the '80s, you had this "Woman on Mars" video and all these kinds of programs. Is there something particular you think about the idea of a space program, man on the Moon, or Mars, that could be part of this project?

LaRouche: I'll just give one example which came up: You take the chemistry which has been discovered on Mars, by these little tiny rovers, relaying their experiences out there on Mars, back to Earth. And we find that, just as you find that the chemistry of living processes is different than the

chemistry of non-living processes, as Pasteur for example demonstrated this, you find that on Mars, even within what is ostensibly the inorganic area, you find chemistries which we don't know about on Earth. That is, the same essentially primary materials, seem to have a different chemistry, because of the different conditions. That's typical of the problem we have.

You see, people have been thinking about Earth as a self-contained reality, and we go out and explore other planets, to see what *their* reality is. Well! That's not the case! That's the mechanistic view of the Solar System. In point of fact, as Kepler already showed in his work, the Solar System is a product of the Sun's evolution, which is still ongoing. And every part of the Solar System is manifesting a set of laws which is unified. The Solar System is not an additive collection of different kinds of things; the Solar System is a process which generates things which look different, and in a sense are different.

Now, if we want to understand where we live on Earth, we have to first of all recognize that we, living on Earth, in part of a Solar System—our weather is not determined by the Earth, our weather is also determined by the Solar System, the rate of radiation from the Sun on the Earth. That is, the temperature of the Earth is regulated more by pulsations on the Sun than anything else. The idea of global warming and so forth, is absolute absurdity! Yes, the planet does get colder and warmer, but there's no such thing as global warming. If you would increase the amount of carbon dioxide production, you'd cool the planet! Because if you increase the production of carbon dioxide, in concentration, you'll increase plant growth! In the oceans as well as in the land. And you would actually have a higher rate of cooling, for example, because grasses and other plants of that type absorb 1 to 2% of the Solar radiation, and transform it from heat into living processes. Up to 10% of the Solar radiation will be captured by trees, and give you more trees, in place of an increase in temperature. So, the usual stuff is all nonsense.

So, what is important to us, is to explore the Solar System, to recognize that the conditions on Earth, are a reflection of the conditions in the Solar System as a process, including the Sun. And therefore our exploration of the Solar System, to find out things about the Solar System we would not recognize on Earth, but which affect us on Earth, is extremely important. That's the driver.

Also, there's a higher purpose in this: Mankind is not supposed to reach a level of perfection at which perfection stops. Mankind is supposed to improve itself constantly, and that is by scientific and technological progress, among other things, and therefore we do things, because, as some people said, "It's there." You go to Mars, as you went to the Moon. You go to the Moon, why? What's your motivation? Well, the motivation is, we've got to go there. Why? "Because it's there!" Then you say, "We've got to go to Mars." Why have we got to go to Mars? "Because it's there!"



Wieck Media

Visteon's Ypsilanti manufacturing center—presently up for sale, with its workforce shrinking—in Ypsilanti, Mich., is one of the many plants the United States will lose if Congress does not intervene with an FDR-style mobilization. In addition to infrastructure projects, plants such as this one could build material for space projects. Plants from the auto sector played a critical role during the Apollo Moon project.

And that is the healthiest part of the human mentality, which says, we do something we think we ought to be able to do, because it's there to be done. And when we look at it and we find out what it is, we always find out that doing that was a good idea with many benefits. So we trust a principle: We go to do good things, master knowledge of the universe, because it's there to be mastered.

Why a Fixed-Exchange-Rate System?

Q: It's Alicia from Boston. My question, I know you've mentioned many times that we need to go back to the Bretton Woods system, and having a fixed, as opposed to floating-exchange-rate system. I'm wondering if you could elaborate on that more. Like what are the implications that having a fixed exchange rate would have on the nations outside of America?

LaRouche: Well, for example, let's take a certain section of industry which can support, shall we say, a 3% borrowing rate on capital for that industry: What happens if the value of that currency fluctuates on the world market, and you go above, say, to a 4% or 5% rate, what's the effect on the industry? You collapse it. If you have inflation in relative currency values, you are going to have a disaster, as we have had, in

terms of production and standard of living. Therefore, what we do, instead of saying, "Let us let the currency rate float, and let it tell us what a good rate is," I said, "No, none of that bunk! We can't live with that." Therefore we'll create a fixed-exchange-rate system, and we'll manage the system according to maintaining a fixed exchange rate, in terms of practice.

In other words, instead of saying, "Why don't you let it float?" Because that would be a stupid idea. And you say, "Now the problem is, forget this idea of a floating exchange rate. Fixed exchange rate is what we require. How do we manage it?" And that's the way you go at it.

Canada: The Common Interests of the Americas

Q: In Montreal, we're going to be down for a week of action, in Ontario. The question I have is concerning what you said about the United States. I agree that the thing has to start there, but . . . I was just thinking if you could elaborate on our role as Canadians—

LaRouche: Well, first of all Canada is very closely related economically to the United States, as you know. Going into Ontario, particularly, it's very obvious there. You have a different thing in the prairie states in Canada, and also on the coastal states (and also some other parts I could talk about!). But all right, we know that the Canadian economy depends on the United States in two ways. (It also has an English connection of course, the Commonwealth connection.) But it depends on the United States in two ways. First of all, a primary connection, is that much of the industry, the agriculture and manufacturing of Canada, is related to the U.S. economy. It's contingent upon it. The auto industry is a very clear example of that problem. Also, Canada and the United States have a general relationship to the development of North and South America as a whole. So therefore, our well-being, both in Canada and the United States, and mutually, depends upon this hemisphere. So you have a natural characteristic relationship, such as the Americas actually should be a group of related nation-states, each sovereign but related, who have immediate, close cooperative relations on a great number of questions of internal interaction.

Eurasia, for example, is now emerging as a continental system, or has the potential. We've had a division between

Europe and Asia, divided in various ways, as between Russia, which is sort of a Eurasian country, as opposed to a European *or* Asian country. Then you have China, India, and so forth. But now in the process of industrial and agricultural development of Asia, we have a system in which there's a certain tendency for integration of Eurasia as one continental system, of cooperation among several sovereign nation-states. So, that kind of thing.

Africa is another problem. It has two aspects, the northern aspect, north of the Sahara, and south of the Sahara. This is also a large-scale system.

So, the Americas is a system, not in the sense of being isolated from the rest of the world, but it's a system which has much tighter integration interaction than it does with places outside the Americas, or that should be the normal case.

So therefore, when you're dealing with Canada, from the standpoint that we're talking about, it's less the local issues in Canada as such, which are significant; but rather, those issues where there is a common interest, and a common concern, or should be a common concern. And therefore, when you're approaching these things, as a matter of discussing what our policy is in the United States, or in Canada, discussing the interaction of the two countries and their interdependence, is what the thing is. For example, what we're doing with the auto industry in the United States can also be stated in very many ways, through corporate interconnections and otherwise, with the auto industry and related industries in Canada.

So, going into Ontario, you're going to come up straight against that. And so that, I think is the way to focus: is to take what we are doing in the States, and present that as a case of interest between the two countries, and within this hemisphere. That's a very good starting point, to get the conversation going.

Gallagher: Also, four of the biggest plants that are being closed are in Ontario, that are immediately on this list of what's now 64 plants that are in the process of being shut down. Four big ones are right in the Windsor area, and on the Ontario side, close to Buffalo, are being shut down now. . . .

How Would We Manage Raw Materials?

Q: I know you've touched on this before, but I'm not really clear on how, under a new system, would raw materials be managed? Do you think that nations, either the government or companies that are of that nation, should control the raw materials of the nation? And if that's so, then how would you actually establish treaties to ensure that nations that don't have the materials they need to develop would be able to get ahold of those materials?

LaRouche: You said the magic word: "treaty." What we're going to have to move to, first of all, so we can regulate prices of raw materials by cracking down on some of these financial entities. Because, they're rotten and they have many

points of legal vulnerability. They have Enron-type susceptibilities. They're pretty much pirates and thieves, and pirates and thieves are engaged in what is already criminal or should be defined as criminal. So that will take care of some of the problems.

But in general, "treaty" is the key. A major section of production of the world as a whole, is going to depend upon a quarter-century to a half-century life-cycle of long-term investments, in infrastructure and in industry; and in agriculture, also. So therefore, you're going to have trade relations among countries which have, shall we say, "excess" raw materials supplies, such as Russia, which has a large excess of potential raw materials, if they develop to do so. Petroleum resources and natural gas are not the limits of Russia's resources. There are much richer resources which are available there. But they have to be developed.

Now you have countries like China, India, and so forth, which have a relative shortage, relative to population growth of these materials. We have at the same time, large-scale commitments, implicitly, on line for production by Europe, including Russia, for the needs of China, and other countries in Asia. Now the way to handle this thing is to go into a period of quarter-century to half-century long-term treaty agreements, which bundle a number of these requirements, trading requirements, together, at low-rate loans, like 1% to 2%. So now these long-term treaty agreements in the form of loan agreements, cover the contracts to supply certain raw materials and develop them at certain prices. And it is in the common interest to do so, because we don't want inflationary measures to disrupt our agreements. We want progress. So therefore, what we'll tend to get into is long-term treaty agreements among nations, which cover the regulation of the assured price regulation of primary materials.

And this is where the nuclear and fusion power comes in: It's only with the aid of nuclear fission, to a lesser degree, and in the longer term by thermonuclear fusion, that we can rationalize the utilization of the combined richer and relatively poorer quality of primary mineral resources of the planet. We're going to have to do more and more to manage the planet, in terms of its ecological characteristics.

So therefore, the price of raw materials, is not going to be a price of something dug out as something "there" from the soil. It's going to more and more a process of replenishing and maintaining the flow of supplies which are becoming increasingly more costly by present standards of production, whose costs will be reduced in relative terms, relative to total income, by more and more application of very high-density sources of power.

So these things are all interrelated, but the secret here, is, we must enter into a world system, which is based on long-term treaty agreements among nations, among groups of nations. And it's under these kinds of agreements that we can stabilize a set of common interests, in maintaining stable prices for supplies of raw materials.

PRESIDENT PUTIN IN ANNUAL MESSAGE

Russia Will Survive and Be A Weighty Factor in the World

by Rachel Douglas

Russian President Vladimir Putin's 2006 State of the Federation message, delivered to the Federation Council on May 10, underscored the folly of trying to treat Russia as a misbehaving state or merely a source of "energy security," as Dick Cheney and others have recently done. Putin communicated tremendous determination to enhance Russia's status as a great power, moving in the direction of an economic policy shift in a way that won statements of hope from even some of his fiercest critics within Russia.

The three main areas of Putin's address—the demographic crisis, national defense, and an array of economic policy measures—were familiar to his audience from previous years' messages. In his very first State of the Federation message, in 2000, Putin identified the demographic crisis as the gravest national security problem for Russia. In 2004, he vowed to combat poverty, overcome the population decline, and upgrade Russia's infrastructure. Last year, Putin attacked the consequences of the economic collapse of Russia during the 1990s, targetting the bloated and ineffective bureaucracy, as well as "mass poverty," as the main problems Russia must deal with. All of these themes he developed further in the May 10, 2006 address, but with a sharper focus and hints of further changes to come.

Economist Sergei Glazyev, who as a leader of the Rodina (Homeland) movement has been extremely critical of Kremlin policies during the past two years, today issued an assessment of Putin's latest message, beginning this way: "Today's Presidential message essentially means a fundamental review of the social and economic policies, carried out hitherto. In effect, the head of state has recognized the programmatic demands, repeatedly put forward by the na-

tional-patriotic forces. We have spoken a lot about support for children and families, promoting scientific and technological progress, shifting the economy to an innovational pathway of development, the need to shift to use of the ruble in international transactions, and the modernization of the Armed Forces. Practically all of these opposition proposals have now been declared key directions of national economic policy. I am very glad about this."

Another pro-technology commentator observed, "This is the first time the tasks have been posed in the right way." Glazyev went on to ask if the current government would measure up to implementing the goals outlined by Putin. He noted that the government has failed to adopt the proposal from Academy of Sciences and related political circles, for a Development Budget and a fully-funded Development Bank. Putin said nothing about the now more than \$60 billion Stabilization Fund, the oil-export windfall that monetarist dogmas will not allow to be invested inside Russia, not even for long-term, non-inflationary infrastructure projects. (The Russian government is on record as intending to invest the Stabilization Fund in foreign government bonds and global stock markets.)

Nonetheless, it was noteworthy that Putin did *not* repeat the kind of presentation he made in the opening remarks of his year-end 2005 press briefing, in which he pointed to the Stabilization Fund, to Russia's budget surplus, to the early repayment of foreign debts, and to the build-up of foreign currency reserves as tokens of economic success, in and of themselves. This time, Putin insisted starkly that if Russia does not reverse the demographic collapse, nothing else matters. This time, he spelled out the needed policies—down to the ruble amounts of monthly cash supplements that families



Presidential Press and Information Office

President Putin reviews Russian troops before the parade on May 9, celebrating the Allied victory over Nazism. Far from the militaristic rant the U.S. media tried to convey, Putin's speech to the Federation Council called for rebuilding Russia, citing Franklin Roosevelt's policies in depression-wracked America as a model.

should be granted upon the birth of a second or third child.

According to reports from Moscow, Putin twice put back the delivery of this speech because he was dissatisfied with the drafts prepared for him by aides. Sources indicate that Economics Minister German Gref came in for special Presidential wrath, along with several Kremlin staffers. In the interim, two senior Russian figures, former Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov and writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn, published stark assessments of Russia's possible loss of territory and disintegration, due to population shrinkage.

Primakov wrote in the issue of *Biznes zhurnal*, "Among the multitude of other negative factors, the most serious danger for Russia arises, if you will, from the emerging demographic situation." Primakov, who currently heads the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said that Russia's labor shortages are already obvious to everybody. But, he went on, if an array of measures—such as tax incentives for resettlement—is not adopted, the depopulation of Russia's Far East and Eastern Siberia could lead to the loss of those areas altogether. Such measures must be integral to any program for a "national idea," such as has been debated in recent years, wrote Primakov.

[Aleksandr] Solzhenitsyn, a survivor of the Stalin-era prison camps, late-Soviet-era blacklisting, and a host of other troubles, took up the same subject in a May 5 interview with *Moscow News*. Answering questions from noted journalist Vitali Treyakov, Solzhenitsyn said, "Indeed, 'saving the nation'—numerically, physically, and morally—is the utmost task for the state. . . . All measures to raise living standards—housing, diet, health care, education, morality, etc.—are in effect designed to save the nation. This is an overriding prior-

ity." Putin quoted Solzhenitsyn in his speech.

Right at the outset, Putin invoked Franklin Roosevelt on the need for the government to step on the toes of selfish financial operators, in the name of the general welfare. The allusion to America's struggle out of the Great Depression is essential in two respects. First, FDR and the New Deal have been a reference point for opponents of the neo-liberal looting that drove Russia into deep depression in the 1990s, ever since the late Prof. Taras Muranivsky—reflecting his collaboration with Lyndon LaRouche—published an article in the early 1990s, titled "A New Deal for Russia," in which he ripped apart the notion that there were only two choices for post-Soviet Russia: the old command economy or radical deregulation of everything. Second, the Russian government has evidently been given instructions on FDR-style schedules for getting things done. At the May 11 session of the cabinet, Prime Minister Mikhail Fradkov ordered federal ministers to draft and submit to the Ministry for Economic Development and Trade, within three days, proposals for implementation of the Presidential message. Within 10 days, this Ministry must give the government an integrated plan for their implementation.

The United States figured twice in Putin's speech: once, as a potential adversary that has chosen a "fortress" mentality, and then in a list of "other countries" with which Russia has important relations—along with China, India, Asia as a whole, South America and Africa. The Russian President said that relations with close neighbors were Russia's top foreign policy priority, and devoted one whole paragraph to Europe. The tense global situation, however, was the implicit subject of his lengthy discussion of Russian military requirements.

Putin's Speech

Here are substantial excerpts from President Vladimir V. Putin's Annual Address to the Federal Council on May 10. Translation by www.kremlin.ru. Subheads have been added.

The addresses of the last years have set out our main socioeconomic policy priorities for the coming decade. Our efforts today focus precisely on the areas that directly determine the quality of life for our citizens. We are carrying out national projects in the areas of health care, education, agriculture, and housing construction. As you know, the problems in these areas have accumulated not just over a period of years but over entire decades. These are very sensitive issues for people's lives. We have had to build up considerable strength and resources in order to finally be able to address these problems and focus our efforts on resolving them. . . .

We have concentrated over these last years on ironing out the imbalances that had arisen in our system of state organization and in the social sphere.

Now, as we plan the continued development of our state and political system, we must also take into account the current situation in society. In this respect, I note what has become a characteristic feature of our country's political life, namely, low levels of public trust in some of the institutions of state power and in big business. The reasons for this situation are understandable.

The changes of the early 1990s were a time of great hopes for millions of people, but neither the authorities nor business fulfilled these hopes. Moreover, some members of these groups pursued their own personal enrichment in a way such as had never been seen before in our country's history, at the expense of the majority of our citizens and in disregard for the norms of law and morality.

"In the working out of a great national program which seeks the primary good of the greater number, it is true that the toes of some people are being stepped on and are going to be stepped on. But these toes belong to the comparative few who seek to retain or to gain position or riches or both by some short cut which is harmful to the greater good."

These are fine words and it is a pity that it was not I who thought them up. It was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the President of the United States of America, in 1934. These words were spoken as the country was emerging from the Great Depression. Many countries have faced similar problems, just as we do today, and many have found worthy ways to overcome them.

At the foundation of these solutions was a clear understanding that the state's authority should not be based on

excessive permissiveness, but on the ability to pass just and fair laws and firmly ensure their enforcement.

We will continue, of course, to work on raising the prestige of the civil service, and we will continue to support Russian business. But be it a businessman with a billion-dollar fortune or a civil servant of any rank, they all must know that the state will not turn a blind eye to their doings if they attempt to gain illegal profit out of creating special relations with each other.

I make this point now because, despite all the efforts we have made, we have still not yet managed to remove one of the greatest obstacles facing our development, that of corruption. It is my view that social responsibility must lie at the foundation of the work of civil servants and business, and they must understand that the source of Russia's well-being and prosperity is the people of this country. . . .

We have spoken on many occasions of the need to achieve high economic growth as an absolute priority for our country. The annual address for 2003 set for the first time the goal of doubling gross domestic product within a decade. The calculation is not hard to make: to achieve this goal, our economy needs to grow at a rate of just over seven percent a year.

On the surface we look to be keeping to our objectives and have had average economic growth of around seven percent for the past three years, but I want to stress that if we do not address certain issues, do not improve our basic macroeconomic indicators, do not ensure the necessary level of economic freedom, do not create equal conditions for competition, and do not strengthen property rights, we will be unlikely to achieve our stated economic goals within the set deadline.

We have already begun taking concrete steps to change the structure of our economy and, as we have discussed a great deal, to give it a more innovative quality. I think that the government is moving in the right direction in this regard, but I would like to make the following points.

First, state investment is necessary, of course, but it is not the only means of achieving our objectives. Second, it is not the volume of investment that is important so much as an ability to choose the right priorities, while at the same time ensuring that we continue following the responsible economic policy we set five years ago.

After a long period during which we ran a budget deficit and faced sharp fluctuations of the ruble's exchange rate, the situation today is changing dramatically. We must maintain this financial stability that has been achieved as one of the basic conditions for increasing people's trust in the state and for encouraging entrepreneurs to invest money in business development.

Today's situation allows us to make a calmer and more sober assessment of the threats that Russia encounters as part of the world system, threats that represent a danger for our internal development and for our country's international interests.

We can make a more detailed examination of our place in the world economy. In a context of intensive competition, scientific and technological advantages are the defining factors for a country's economic development. Unfortunately, a large part of the technological equipment used by Russian industry today lags not just years but decades behind the most advanced technology the world can offer. Even allowing for the climate conditions in Russia, our energy use is many times less efficient than that of our direct competitors.

Yes, we know that this is the legacy of the way our economy and our industry developed during the Soviet period, but it is not enough just to know. We have to take concrete steps to change the situation. We must take serious measures to encourage investment in production, infrastructure, and innovative development while at the same time maintaining the financial stability we have achieved. Russia must realize its full potential in high-tech sectors such as modern energy technology, transport, communications, and space and aircraft building. Our country must become a major exporter of intellectual services.

Of course, we hope for increased entrepreneurial initiative in all sectors of the economy, and we will ensure all the necessary conditions for this to happen. But a real leap forward in the areas that I just mentioned, all areas in which our country has traditionally been strong, gives us the opportunity to use them as an engine for growth. This is a real opportunity to change the structure of our entire economy, and to establish for ourselves a worthy place in the international division of labor.

We already feel confident in the mining and extraction sector. Our companies in this sector are very competitive. Gazprom, for example, has just become the third biggest company in the world in terms of capitalization, while at the same time maintaining quite low tariffs for Russian consumers. This result did not just come about all on its own, but is the result of carefully planned action by the state.

But we cannot pat ourselves on the back and stop here. We need to put in place the conditions for more rapid technological modernization in the energy sector. We need to develop modern refining and processing facilities, build up our transport capacity and develop new and promising markets. And in doing all of this, we need to ensure both our own internal development needs and fulfill all of our obligations to our traditional partners.

We must also take steps to develop nuclear energy, a nuclear energy sector based on safe, new generation reactors. We need to consolidate Russia's position on the world markets for nuclear energy sector technology and equipment, and make full use here of our knowledge, experience, advanced technology, and of course, international cooperation. Restructuring in the nuclear energy industry itself also aims at enabling us to achieve these goals. We must, of course, also focus work on promising new directions in energy—hydrogen and thermonuclear energy.

We must also take action to make our energy consumption radically more efficient. This demand is not just a whim for a country rich in energy resources, but is an issue for our competitiveness in the context of integration into the world economy. It is an issue of the environmental security and quality of life for our people. I believe that only in this way can we ensure that Russia maintains a leading and stable position on energy markets in the long term. And in this way, Russia will be able to play a positive part in forming a common European energy strategy.

Our country has an advantageous geographical location, and we must make use of this factor to realize our potential in the very promising area of modern transport and communications. The key decision in this respect is comprehensive and interlinked development of all types of transport and communications. . . .

The reorganization of important sectors, such as aircraft and ship building, has been dragging on for an unjustifiably long time. The government must take rapid steps to finally complete work on establishing holdings in these sectors.

It is also extremely important for us to make the right choices in our development priorities for the space industry. We must not forget that the development of outer space is Russia's protective shield, gives us the possibility of detecting global natural cataclysms at an early stage and is a testing ground for new materials and technologies. These and other objectives all require considerable investment to modernize facilities producing equipment for the space industry, and to develop the infrastructure on the ground.

Russia has the potential to become one of the leaders in the field of nanotechnology. This sector represents one of the most promising directions for energy conservation and for developing new elements, medical technology, and robotics. I believe we must take rapid steps to draw up and adopt an effective program in this field.

I hope, too, that the implementation of the government's and the Russian Academy of Sciences' joint plans to modernize the science sector will be more than a formality, and will bring genuine results and provide our country's economy with promising new scientific developments.

Overall, what we need today is an innovative environment that will get new knowledge flowing. To do this, we need to create the necessary infrastructure: technology incubators, technology parks, venture funds, and investment funds. We are already doing this. We need to establish favorable tax conditions for financing innovative activities.

I believe, too, that the state should also facilitate the purchase of modern technology abroad. In this respect we have also taken some steps, first of all, of course, in order to modernize priority branches of industry. In this respect, I ask you to analyze the possibilities for channelling resources into the capital of the financial institutions involved in leasing, lending, and providing insurance for these types of contracts.

The WTO and the Ruble

Russia today needs unhindered access for its goods on international markets. We consider this an issue of more rational participation in the international division of labor and a question of making full use of the benefits offered by integration into the world economy. It is precisely for this reason that we are continuing our negotiations on accession to the World Trade Organization, based only on conditions that fully take into consideration Russia's economic interests. It is clear today that our economy is already more open than the economies of many of the members of this esteemed organization. The negotiations on Russia's accession to the WTO must not become a bargaining chip on issues that have nothing to do with this organization's activities.

In my address for 2003, I set the goal of making the ruble convertible. An outline of the steps to take was set out, and I must say that these steps are being taken. I propose today that we speed up the removal of the remaining restrictions and complete this work by July 1 of this year. But making the ruble genuinely convertible depends in great part on its attractiveness as an instrument for settlements and savings. In this respect, we still have a great deal of work to do. In particular, the ruble must become a more universal means for carrying out international settlements, and should gradually expand its zone of influence.

To this end, we need to organize markets on Russian territory for trading oil, gas, and other goods—markets that carry out their transactions in rubles. Our goods are traded on world markets, but why are they not traded here in Russia? The government should speed up work on settling these issues.

As I said before, our growing economic possibilities have enabled us to allocate additional money to the social sphere—investment in our people's prosperity and in Russia's future.

[Putin then reported progress on the four National Project areas of affordable housing, agriculture, education, and health care.]

Demographics: The Most Important

And now for the most important matter. What is most important for our country? The Defense Ministry knows what is most important. Indeed, what I want to talk about is love, women, and children. I want to talk about the family, about the most acute problem facing our country today—the demographic problem.

The economic and social development issues our country faces today are closely interlinked to one simple question: Who we are doing this all for? You know that our country's population is declining by an average of almost 700,000 people a year. We have raised this issue on many occasions but have for the most part done very little to address it. Resolving this problem requires us to take the following steps.

First, we need to lower the death rate. Second, we need an effective migration policy. And third, we need to increase the birth rate.

The government just recently adopted a program for improving road safety. . . .

We are taking measures to prevent the import and production of bootleg alcohol. The national health-care project is rightly focussing on the detection, prevention, and treatment of cardiovascular disease, and of other illnesses that are high causes of death among our population.

Regarding migration policy, our priority remains to attract our compatriots from abroad. In this regard we need to encourage skilled migration to our country, encourage educated and law-abiding people to come to Russia. People coming to our country must treat our culture and national traditions with respect.

But no amount of migration will resolve our demographic problems, if we do not also put in place the conditions and incentives for encouraging the birth rate to rise here in our own country. We cannot resolve this problem unless we adopt effective support program for mothers, children, and families. Even the small increase in the birth rate and the drop in infant mortality we have seen of late are not so much the result of concerted effort in this area as of the general improvement in the country's socio-economic outlook. It is good to see this improvement, but it is not enough.

The work we have carried out on social projects over these last years has laid a good base, including for resolving the demographic problem, but it is still inadmissibly insufficient, and you know why. The situation in this area is critical.

Distinguished members of the Federal Council, you will soon begin work on the budget for 2007, the year of elections to the State Duma. Understandably, the budget adoption process will be determined in large part by your desire to do as much as you can for your voters. But if we really want to do something useful and necessary for our citizens, I propose that you lay aside political ambitions, and don't disperse resources, and that we concentrate on resolving the most vital problems the country faces, one of which is the demographic problem, or, as Solzhenitsyn put it, the issue of "conserving the people" in the broad sense. All the more so as there is a public consensus that we must first of all address this key problem affecting our country.

I am sure that if you do this, you will reap the gratitude of millions of mothers, young families, and all the people of our country.

What am I talking about specifically? I propose a program to encourage childbirth. In particular, I propose measures to support young families, and support women who decide to give birth and raise children. Our aim should be at the least to encourage families to have a second child. What stops young families, women, from making such a decision today, especially when we're talking of having a second or third child? The answers are well known. They include low incomes, inadequate housing conditions, doubts as to their own ability to ensure the child a decent level of health care and education, and—let's be honest—sometimes doubts as to whether they

will even be able to feed the child.

Women planning to have a child face the choice of either giving birth and losing their jobs, or not giving birth. This is a very difficult choice. The program to encourage childbirth should include a whole series of administrative, financial, and social support measures for young families. All of these measures are equally important but nothing will bring results unless the necessary material support is provided.

What should we be doing today? I think that we need to significantly increase the childcare benefits for children under the age of one-and-a-half. Last year we increased this benefit from 500 rubles to 700 rubles. I know that many deputies actively supported this decision. I propose that we increase the childcare benefit for the first child from 700 rubles to 1,500 rubles a month, and that we increase the benefit for the second child to 3,000 rubles a month. Women who had jobs but then take maternity leave and child-care leave until [the child] is one-and-a-half, should receive from the state not less than 40 percent of their previous wage. . . .

We also need to work together with the regions to develop a program providing financial incentives for placing orphans and children whose parents are unable to care for them in family care. We currently have some 200,000 children living in children's homes and orphanages. In reality the number of orphans is far higher, but around 200,000 of them are in children's homes. It seems to me that foreigners are adopting more of our children than we ourselves are. I propose that we double the benefit paid to guardians or foster parents of children, and make it at least 4,000 rubles a month. I also propose considerably increasing the wage paid to foster parents from 1,000-1,500 rubles a month to 2,500 rubles a month. And we should also increase the one-off payment made to families taking in children, regardless of the form chosen for placing the child with a family, to 8,000 rubles, that is, equal to the one-off payment made for giving birth to a child.

I instruct the government to work together with the regions to create a mechanism that will make it possible to reduce the number of children in institutions. We likewise need to take care of the health of future mothers and newborn babies, and bring down the infant mortality and disability rates. . . .

Of course, carrying out all of these plans will require a lot of work and an immense amount of money. I ask you to work out the obligations the state would increasingly bear in this case over the years, and give the program a timeframe of at least ten years at the end of which the state can decide on future action depending on the economic and demographic situation in the country. Finally, the money needed to begin implementing these measures should be allocated in the budget for next year. . . .

Concluding on this subject, I note that we cannot resolve the problem of the low birth rate without changing the attitudes within our society to families and family values. Academician Likhachev once wrote that "love for one's homeland,

for one's country, starts with love for one's family." We need to restore these time-honored values of love, and care for family and home.

While concentrating on raising the birth rate and supporting young families, we must also not forget about the older generation. These are people who have devoted their entire lives to their country, who labored for their country and who, if necessary, rose to its defense. We must do all that we can to ensure them a decent life. As you know, we have raised pensions on a number of occasions over recent years, and ahead of the planned timeframe. Next year we will again raise pensions by almost 20 percent overall. . . .

Security Threats

In order to calmly and confidently resolve all the issues I have mentioned, issues of peaceful life, we need convincing responses to the national security threats that we face. The world is changing rapidly and a large number of new problems have arisen, problems that our country has found itself facing. . . .

The terrorist threat remains very real. Local conflicts remain a fertile breeding ground for terrorists, a source of their arms, and a field upon which they can test their strength in practice. These conflicts often arise on ethnic grounds, often with inter-religious conflict thrown in, which is artificially fomented and manipulated by extremists of all shades. I know that there are those out there who would like to see Russia become so mired in these problems that it will not be able to resolve its own problems and achieve full development.

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction also represents a serious danger. If these weapons were to fall into the hands of terrorists, and they pursue this aim, the consequences would be simply disastrous. I stress that we unambiguously support strengthening the non-proliferation regime, without any exceptions, on the basis of international law. We know that strong-arm methods rarely achieve the desired result, and that their consequences can even be more terrible than the original threat. . . .

The arms race has entered a new spiral today with the achievement of new levels of technology that raise the danger of the emergence of a whole arsenal of so-called destabilizing weapons. There are still no clear guarantees that weapons, including nuclear weapons, will not be deployed in outer space. There is the potential threat of the creation and proliferation of small capacity nuclear charges. Furthermore, the media and expert circles are already discussing plans to use intercontinental ballistic missiles to carry non-nuclear warheads. The launch of such a missile could provoke an inappropriate response from one of the nuclear powers, could provoke a full-scale counterattack using strategic nuclear forces.

And meanwhile far from everyone in the world has abandoned the old bloc mentality and the prejudices inherited from the era of global confrontation, despite the great

changes that have taken place. . . . Finally, we need to make very clear that the key responsibility for countering all of these threats and ensuring global security will lie with the world's leading powers, the countries that possess nuclear weapons and powerful levers of military and political influence. This is why the issue of modernizing Russia's Armed Forces is extremely important today, and is of such concern to Russian society. . . . Today I want to look more closely at the current state of the Russian Armed Forces and their development prospects.

These days we are honoring our veterans and congratulating them on Victory Day. One of the biggest lessons of World War II is the importance of maintaining the combat readiness of the armed forces. I point out that our defense spending as a share of GDP is comparable or slightly less than in the other nuclear powers, France or Britain, for example. In terms of absolute figures, and we all know that in the end it is absolute figures that count, our defense spending is half that of the countries I mentioned, and bears no comparison at all with the defense spending figures in the United States. Their defense budget in absolute figures is almost 25 times larger than Russia's. This is what in defense is referred to as "their home—their fortress." And good for them, I say. Well done!

But this means that we also need to build our home and make it strong and well protected. We see, after all, what is going on in the world. The wolf knows whom to eat, as the

saying goes. It knows whom to eat and is not about to listen to anyone, it seems.

How quickly all the pathos of the need to fight for human rights and democracy is laid aside, the moment the need to realize one's own interests comes to the fore. In the name of one's own interests, everything is possible, it turns out, and there are no limits. But though we realize the full seriousness of this problem, we must not repeat the mistakes of the Soviet Union, the mistakes of the Cold War era, neither in politics nor in defense strategy. We must not resolve our defense issues at the expense of economic and social development. This is a dead end road that ultimately leaves a country's reserves exhausted. There is no future in it.

Of course, the question arises whether we can reliably ensure our security in a situation of such disparity with the other leading powers. Of course we can, and I will say how now. I propose that we look at this issue in more detail. . . .

We have created a modern structure for the armed forces, and the different units are now receiving modern, new arms and equipment, arms and equipment that will form the basis of our defense through to 2020. This year saw the start of mass defense equipment procurement for the Defense Ministry's needs.

Naval shipbuilding has gotten under way again and we are now building new vessels of practically all types. The Russian Navy will soon commission two new nuclear submarines carrying strategic weapons. They will be equipped with the new Bulava missile system, which together with the Topol-M system will form the backbone of our strategic deterrent force. I emphasize that these are the first nuclear submarines to be completed in modern Russia. We had not built a single vessel of this type since 1990.

Five Strategic Missile regiments have already received silo-based Topol-M missiles, and one of our missile divisions will also receive the mobile version of the Topol-M system this year.

Another important indicator over recent years is that intensive combat and operational training is being conducted among the troops. Dozens of field exercises and long-distance sea voyages have been organized. One just finished today. The result of these changes has been to boost combat spirit and improve the morale of soldiers and officers. . . .

Over the next five years we will have to significantly increase the number of modern long-range aircraft, submarines, and launch systems in our strategic nuclear forces. Work is already under way today on creating unique high-precision weapons systems and maneuverable combat units that will have an unpredictable flight trajectory for the potential opponent. Along with the means for overcoming anti-missile defenses that we already have, these new types of arms will enable us to maintain what is definitely one of the most important guarantees of lasting peace, namely, the strategic balance of forces.

We must take into account the plans and development

GENOCIDE RUSSIA AND THE NEW WORLD ORDER

Russia in the 1990s: "The rate of annual population loss has been more than double the rate of loss during the period of Stalinist repression and mass famine in the first half of the 1930s . . . There has been nothing like this in the thousand-year history of Russia."



—Sergei Glazyev

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vectors of other countries' armed forces, and we must keep ourselves informed on promising developments, but we should not go after quantity and simply throw our money to the wind. Our responses must be based on intellectual superiority. They will be asymmetrical, not as costly, but they will unquestionably make our nuclear triad more reliable and effective.

Modern Russia needs an army that has every possibility for making an adequate response to all the modern threats we face. We need armed forces able to simultaneously fight in global, regional and—if necessary—also in several local conflicts. We need armed forces that guarantee Russia's security and territorial integrity, no matter what the scenario. . . .

The armed forces units stationed in Chechnya are all manned by contract servicemen. As of January 1, 2007, the Interior Ministry troops in Chechnya will also all be contract servicemen. In other words, we will no longer use conscript servicemen at all in anti-terrorist operations.

By 2011, our general purpose forces should include around 600 permanently combat-ready units. A much larger number of such units will be created in fighter plane units and military aviation, in the air defense forces, communications, radio-electronic reconnaissance, and electronic warfare units. If need be, we will be able to quickly put into place mobile and self-sufficient units in any potentially dangerous area. Professionally trained units and permanently combat-ready units will form the backbone of these forces. . . .

A huge number of young men of conscript age today suffer from chronic diseases and have problems with drinking, smoking, and sometimes drugs as well. I think that in our schools we need not just to educate our young people but also see to their physical and patriotic development. We need to restore the system of pre-conscription military training and help develop military sports. The government should adopt the appropriate program in this area. . . .

Reflecting on the basic principles on which the Russian state should be built, the well-known Russian thinker Ivan Ilyin said that the calling of soldier is a high and honorable title and that the soldier "represents the national unity of the people, the will of the Russian state, strength, and honor." We must always be ready to repel potential aggression from outside and to counter international terrorist attack. We must be able to respond to attempts from any quarters to put foreign policy pressure on Russia, including with the aim of strengthening one's own position at our expense.

We also need to make clear that the stronger our armed forces are, the less the temptation for anyone to put such pressure on us, no matter under what pretext this is done.

Foreign Policy

Russia's modern foreign policy is based on the principles of pragmatism, predictability, and the supremacy of international law. I would like to say a few words today about the state of relations and prospects for cooperation with our main

partners, and above all, about relations with our nearest neighbors, with the countries of the CIS. The debate on the very need for and future of the Commonwealth of Independent States still continues to this day and we all have an interest in working on reform of the CIS.

I repeat that our relations with our closest neighbors were and remain a most important part of the Russian Federation's foreign policy.

I would like to say a few words briefly about our cooperation with our other partners.

Our biggest partner is the European Union. Our ongoing dialogue with the EU creates favorable conditions for mutually beneficial economic ties and for developing scientific, cultural, educational, and other exchanges. Our joint work on implementing the concept of the common spaces is an important part of the development of Europe as a whole.

Of great importance for us and for the entire international system, are our relations with the United States of America, with the People's Republic of China, with India, and also with the fast-growing countries of the Asia-Pacific Region, Latin America, and Africa. We are willing to take new steps to expand the areas and framework of our cooperation with these countries, increase cooperation in ensuring global and regional security, develop mutual trade and investment, and expand cultural and educational ties.

I wish to stress that at this time of globalization when a new international architecture is in the process of formation, the role of the United Nations Organization has taken on new importance. This is the most representative and universal international forum, and it remains the backbone of the modern world order. It is clear that the foundations of this global organization were laid during an entirely different era and that reform is indisputably necessary. . . .

In conclusion I would like to say once more that today's address, like previous addresses, sets out the basic directions of our domestic and foreign policy for the coming decades. They are designed for the long term, and are not dictated by fluctuations of the moment. Previous addresses have focused on construction of our political system, improving the state power system and local self-government, have examined in detail the modernization of our social sphere and have set new economic goals.

Today, I have set out our vision of what place we want to hold in the international division of labor and the new architecture of international relations. I have also examined in detail what we can do to resolve the complex demographic problem we face, and to develop our armed forces. The steps proposed are very concrete. Russia has immense development opportunities, and huge potential that we need to put to full use in order to better the lives of our people.

Without question, we realize the full scale of the work at hand. I am sure that we will be up to the task.

Thank you for your attention.

Blair As Captain Of the Titanic

by Dean Andromidas

In a few short weeks, British Prime Minister Tony Blair has gone from leader of "New Labor," preparing for an unprecedented fourth term for the Labor Party, to captain of the *Titanic*: There are calls from all quarters for Blair to step down or face the same fate as former Tory Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who was unceremoniously thrown out of office by her own party in 1990. It is a bitter irony that Blair should suffer the same fate as Thatcher, because for almost a decade he has modelled the policies of "New Labor" on those of the neo-liberal and radical free-market policies of Thatcher.

Commenting on Blair's troubles, Lyndon LaRouche said that there is a "mood change" among British elites, and dumping Blair is an attempt to find an exit strategy from the complications in the United States, where the Bush Administration is beginning to disintegrate while the governments of France, Italy, and Germany are following closely behind.

Blair and Bush are neck-and-neck in the lowest approval ratings ever. While Bush's ratings stand at 31%, Blair's are now at 26%, making him the most hated Labor Prime Minister in the history of the party.

The good ship Blair began to sink last March. In fact, on March 10, the press was filled with obituaries for former British Defense Secretary John Profumo, whose affair with a 19-year-old call girl, Christine Keeler, more than 40 years ago helped bring down the government of Conservative Prime Minister Harold Macmillan. In the subsequent weeks, many Profumo-level scandals hit Blair's government. First there was the "cash for honors" criminal investigation of Labor Party donors who were nominated for knighthoods or seats in the House of Lords, in return for secret multi-million-dollar donations for the re-election of Tony Blair's Labor Party last year. Then there was the revelation that Blair's wife, Cherie, charged the Labor Party treasury more than £7,000 for her hair stylist during the election campaign.

But these scandals were only the overture to "Black Wednesday," April 26, when Blair suffered a "triple whammy." First, Britons opened their morning papers to find that the British Prison Service released almost 1,000 foreign prisoners, including murderers, rapists, and other dangerous criminals who should have been deported, igniting calls for the resignation of Home Secretary, a staunch Blairite, Charles Clarke.

Then, a few hours later, the *Daily Mirror* revealed that Blair loyalist, Deputy Prime Minister John Prescott, 67, who

has been married for 45 years, was having an affair with his secretary. The tabloid press had a field day running compromising pictures and steamy excerpts from the secretary's secret diaries, turning one of Blair's closest and most powerful allies into a laughingstock. On that same day, Health Secretary Patricia Hewitt could not complete a televised presentation of Blair's reform of the National Health System because she was booed by hundreds of nurses present at the conference, who forced her to leave the podium.

A few days later, on May 4, Blair suffered a major defeat in local elections for city council. Labor came in third with 26%, while the Liberal Democrats had 27%, and the Conservatives 40%. Of the 4,360 council seats up for election, Labor lost 306 and relinquished control of 18 towns it had held, to the benefit of the Tories, who gained 350 seats. Even the tiny neo-fascist British National Party took 11 council seats from the Labor Party, doubling the number of its councilors.

Rearranging the Deck Chairs

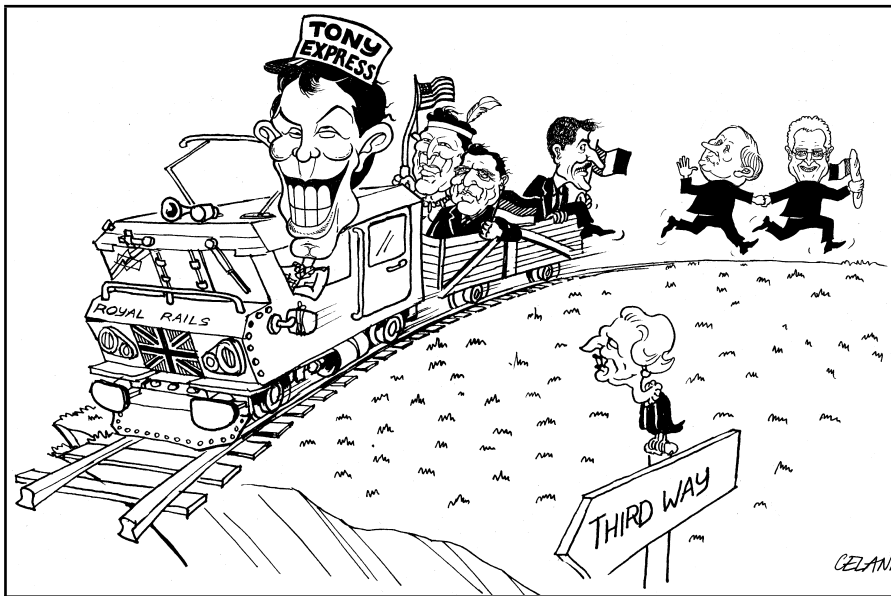
Within hours of the election results, Prime Minister Blair announced a wide-ranging cabinet reshuffle, but this appeased no one. The next day's headlines included the *Daily Telegraph's* "Nightmare on Downing Street" and *The Times's* "Blair Turns Butcher Over Poll Carnage."

As expected, Blair dumped Home Secretary Charles Clarke, who returned to the back-benches. The sex-scandal-ridden Deputy Prime Minister Prescott was removed from his departmental portfolio, but he was able to keep the title of Deputy Prime Minister, an outcome which fueled outrage that he would keep his £135,000 salary and his two rent-free official residences.

The unexpected dumping of Foreign Secretary Jack Straw and his replacement by Blair loyalist Margaret Beckett, led to widespread speculation in the press that that Straw was sacked under orders from the Bush Administration, because he had recently described U.S. contingency plans for a tactical nuclear strike against Iran as "completely nuts." After hounding by the press on the issue, Blair for once had to choose between defending the insanity of the Bush-Cheney policy and saving his own neck. Choosing the latter, and looking nervous and haggard, he told a packed press conference that Straw was not fired over Iran policy, and said that a nuclear strike on Iran "would be absolutely absurd."

But the storm continued. Within hours, the press revealed that Health Secretary Jane Kennedy resigned her post in protest of Blair's reforms of the National Health Service. And former leader of the Commons, Geoff Hoon, came close to resigning after he discovered that he in fact had been demoted, because his new position as Minister for European Affairs was a non-cabinet post.

With every passing day, Blair's crisis has worsened, reopening the chasm between New Labor and Old Labor, and between Blair and his would-be successor, Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown. Under the headline "Plotters



EIRNS/Claudio Celani

Tony Blair's neo-liberal express train to failure, rushes past ousted Tory Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, with other "Third Way" losers (like former Vice President Al Gore) on board.

Move To Oust Blair" the Guardian revealed that there were calls from "Old Labor" and "New Labor" party factions for Blair to set a date for his early retirement. Seventy-five Labor back-benchers were reported to have signed a letter calling for Blair to agree to a transition, or face a formal challenge.

But despite his meeting with Labor back-benchers to assure them that he would give his successor, Brown, "ample time" to "bed down" and prepare for the next elections, Blair refused to set a date for his early retirement.

Commenting on the fact that Blair appears to have aged ten years through all this, a senior British intelligence source told *EIR* that it is clear that Blair is on the way out, adding drily, "It could not have happened to a nicer man."

One of the key issues in the crisis, the source said, is the failure of Blair's and "New Labor's" policy of privatization. The idea that the "private sector could deliver better public services" has failed miserably, and has hit the public hard. The problem is that no alternative policy has been put forward. Gordon Brown, Blair's would-be successor, is almost as "New Labor" as Blair himself. Furthermore, the party does not have the intellectual capacity to come up with a new policy, let alone a new leader who could win in the next elections. Blair will not change his own neo-liberal economic policy and neo-conservative foreign policy, thus allowing the Conservative Party to campaign on its own turf. Blair will lose the election rather than change his policy, the source said.

The Tories, under the leadership of David Cameron, have little to offer except the fact that they are not the Labor Party.

Will the British Dump Bush?

In a May 11 commentary entitled "MacBlair, a Walking Shadow," *The Times* columnist Anatole Kaletsky hints that the British elites now think it is time to distance themselves from the Bush Administration. "Everyone agrees that Mr. Blair's career will end in failure," Kaletsky says, and he predicts that Blair's end will come in the form of revenge from those whom he betrayed in his "disastrous cabinet reshuffle," especially former Foreign Secretary Jack Straw. Questioning whether Blair's wife, Cherie, was responsible for the disastrous cabinet reshuffle, Kaletsky writes, "was the Prime Minister driven to this murderous madness by the vaulting ambition and paranoid nocturnal ravings of Lady MacBlair?"

Pointing to the possibility that Straw could hold the key to Blair's

ultimate downfall, Kaletsky writes, "Mr. Straw is the only man who knows the full truth about the preparations for war in Iraq, about the contingency planning for striking Iran and, above all, about the Blair-Bush relationship. If he were to reveal what he knows, Mr. Blair's career would be over in a moment. I am not suggesting that Mr. Straw would do this as an act of petty personal vengeance, but rather as a principled service to the security of the nation. . . . The possible catalysts for such an outburst by Mr. Straw are easy to imagine; a hint of military action against Iran . . . maybe just a sabre rattling speech from the Pentagon or the White House, overzealously endorsed by Mr. Blair."

Offering advice to Blair's likely successor, Gordon Brown, Kaletsky writes that the best way to consolidate his power and avoid electoral defeat in the next general election would be to break with the policy of Blair that the British public hates the most, "Mr. Blair's relationship with the Bush administration and his policy in Iraq."

Another example of the British elites distancing themselves from the Bush Administration was an unprecedented speech by British Attorney General Lord Goldsmith, denouncing Dick Cheney's torture center at Guantanamo Bay. Speaking at an international conference sponsored by the Royal United Services Institute, Goldsmith said: "The existence of Guantanamo Bay remains unacceptable. It is time, in my view, that it should close. . . . I believe it would help to remove what has become a symbol to many—right or wrong—of injustice. The historic tradition of the United States as a beacon of freedom, liberty and of justice deserves the removal of this symbol."

Iranian President Ahmadinejad's 'Letter-Bomb' Boxes-In Bush

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

"It's a letter-bomb," quipped Lyndon LaRouche, in reference to the unprecedented letter, sent by Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad to President George W. Bush, on May 8. The 18-page letter, delivered to the White House through the Swiss Embassy, which has served as a liaison since diplomatic relations were severed in 1979, aimed at forcing the question of direct talks between Tehran and Washington. Given Bush's psychological profile, it was clear that he would reject the offer out of hand, thus discrediting himself totally in the eyes of the international community. It was, in short, a set-up. LaRouche mooted that the Iranian initiative may have been supported by, or coordinated with other forces, perhaps in Russia, Germany, or the like.

Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice heaped discredit on herself as well, when she said in interviews on May 10, that the letter had been rejected before it had even been read! "We've gotten the letter," she said. "We've not had a chance to do our own translation, and of course we'll do that, but an initial reading of the letter would suggest that there is nothing in it that addresses the major issues between the United States and the rest of the world and Iran on the one hand. So, no concrete issues on the nuclear side or on any of the other issues that we face. It's very philosophical, I would say. But again, I think we want to take a harder look at it, look at the actual translation and get a better sense of what's there. But that's the initial reading."

Bush was reportedly "briefed" on the letter. A cartoon in the *International Herald Tribune* on May 10 summed up the matter. Bush, facing an envoy with the letter, is seen hammering his fist on his desk, and saying: "Make my position clear to Iran. I have *never* and will *never* read an 18-page letter!"

Although some cynics and interested parties, like the *Wall Street Journal*, dismissed the letter as a ploy, serious political forces worldwide spoke out, urging Washington to respond to the initiative, by conducting direct talks. Simon Jenkins, in a *Guardian* op-ed, argued that both Britain and the United States need Iran's cooperation, especially in Iraq, and, "so, if he writes a letter inviting talks, it's a good idea to reply. If it's a bluff," he concluded, "It's a bluff worth calling." Inside the United States, leading figures, including Senators John McCain (R-Ariz.) and Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), called for direct talks. Lugar suggested that Iran join an energy dialogue with the United States, China, India, and other countries. Re-

publican Sen. Chuck Hagel (Neb.), former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, former National Security Advisor Sandy Berger, and Dennis Ross—a rabidly pro-Israeli former Middle East negotiator—have put heavy pressure on the Administration to give up its obstinance, and open up to talks. Judith Kipper, director of the Middle East Forum for the Council on Foreign Relations, said that, "Iran has, privately and publicly, awkwardly, made many gestures to try and get our attention, and this was obviously an important one."

What Ahmadinejad Said

Ahmadinejad framed his communication to Bush in the context of their shared commitment to the values of the three great monotheistic religions, Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. The Iranian President presented "contradictions" between professed respect of these values, and concrete political actions. How, for example, can one proclaim respect for human rights and "work towards the establishment of a unified international community," while at the same time destroying a country (Iraq), killing hundreds of thousands of people, putting young troops in harm's way, and so forth? How can Christian values be reconciled with practices at Guantanamo Bay and secret prisons abroad? Ahmadinejad presented a defense of the right of all nations to the fruits of science and technology, for their own development.

Among the political evils he lists, are the Anglo-American coup d'état against Iran in 1953, and support for Iraq against Iran in the eight-year war (1980-88). Quite striking is Ahmadinejad's reference to the events of Sept. 11, 2001, the first such open questioning, by a head of state, of what really was behind the terrorist attacks. (See *Documentation*.)

One important point of psychological pressure, at a time of sinking approval rates for Bush, is the Iranian President's assertion that "those in power have a specific time in office, and do not rule indefinitely, but their names will be recorded in history and will be constantly judged in the immediate and distant futures. The people will scrutinize our Presidencies. Did we manage to bring peace, security, and prosperity for the people, or insecurity and unemployment? Did we intend to establish justice, or just support special interest groups, and by forcing many people to live in poverty and hardship, make a few people rich and powerful—thus trading the approval of the people and the Almighty with theirs?"

In his concluding section, Ahmadinejad stresses the im-

portance of divine judgment on what political leaders do or do not do, and invites Bush to “return to the teachings of prophets, to monotheism and justice, to preserve human dignity and obedience to the Almighty and His prophets.”

Following upon this letter, Hassan Rowhani, former head of the Supreme National Security Council of Iran, (and thus, chief negotiator), and currently representative of Ayatollah Khamenei on the Iranian National Security Council, sent a letter to *Time* magazine with an eight-point program for solving the nuclear dispute through negotiations (see box). The plan provides concrete proposals for solving all outstanding issues, between the International Atomic Energy Agency and Iran, and between the United States and Iran.

Ahmadinejad has made an extraordinary gesture, extending a hand to the Bush Administration, if it were seriously interested in settling the issues under dispute. Condi Rice said the letter had “no concrete issues on the nuclear side.” Rowhani, a highly authoritative, experienced figure, has spelled out the concrete issues that Tehran is ready to address. Now, the ball is in Bush’s court.

Documentation

Ahmadinejad to Bush

Here are excerpts from President Ahmadinejad’s May 8 letter to President Bush.

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful, Mr. George Bush, President of the United States of America:

For some time now I have been thinking, how one can justify the undeniable contradictions that exist in the international arena—which are being constantly debated, especially in political forums and amongst university students. Many questions remain unanswered. These have prompted me to discuss some of the contradictions and questions, in the hopes that it might bring about an opportunity to redress them.

Can one be a follower of Jesus Christ (PBUH*), the great Messenger of God, feel obliged to respect human rights, present liberalism as a civilization model, announce one’s opposition to the proliferation of nuclear weapons and WMDs, make “War on Terror” his slogan, and finally, work towards the establishment of a unified international community—a community which Christ and the virtuous of the Earth will one day govern—but at the same time, have countries attacked; the lives, reputations, and possessions of people destroyed and on the slight chance of the . . . [apprehension] of criminals in a village, city, or convoy for example, the entire village, city, or convey set ablaze?

*Peace Be Unto Him—ed.



www.khamenei.ir

Ayatollah Khamenei (left), Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. Ahmadinejad’s letter to President Bush, the first direct contact between the two governments since 1979, placed Bush in the position of discrediting himself before world opinion, by flatly rejecting the overture.

Or because of the possibility of the existence of WMDs in one country, it is occupied, around one hundred thousand people killed, its water sources, agriculture, and industry destroyed, close to 180,000 foreign troops put on the ground, sanctity of private homes of citizens broken, and the country pushed back perhaps fifty years. At what price? Hundreds of billions of dollars spent from the treasury of one country and certain other countries and tens of thousands of young men and women—as occupation troops—put in harm’s way, taken away from family and loved ones, their hands stained with the blood of others, subjected to so much psychological pressure that every day some commit suicide and those returning home suffer depression, become sickly, and grapple with all sorts of ailments; while some are killed and their bodies handed to their families.

On the pretext of the existence of WMDs, this great tragedy came to engulf both the peoples of the occupied and the occupying country. Later it was revealed that no WMDs existed to begin with. Of course Saddam was a murderous dictator. But the war was not waged to topple him; the announced goal of the war was to find and destroy weapons of mass destruction. He was toppled along the way towards another goal; nevertheless the people of the region are happy about it. I point out that throughout the many years of the war on Iran, Saddam was supported by the West.

Mr. President, you might know that I am a teacher. My students ask me, how can these actions be reconciled with the values outlined at the beginning of this letter and duty to the tradition of Jesus Christ (PBUH), the Messenger of peace and forgiveness? . . .

Young people, university students, and ordinary people have many questions about the phenomenon of Israel. I am sure you are familiar with some of them. Throughout history many countries have been occupied, but I think the establishment of a new country with a new people, is a new phenomenon that is exclusive to our times. Students are saying that

Rowhani Proposes Talks With U.S.A.

Hassan Rowhani, representative of Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Khamenei on the Supreme National Security Council, former National Security Council head, and negotiator in nuclear matters, issued a “personal” proposal for negotiating a solution to the conflict over Iran’s nuclear program. The proposal, sent to *Time* magazine, has the following points:

“Iran would make an active contribution, provided that other countries with similar sensitive fuel cycle programs also do the same, to fixing the loopholes in the non-proliferation system and to developing a technically credible international control regime.

“Iran would consider ratifying the Additional Protocol, which provides for intrusive and snap inspections.

“Iran would address the question of preventing breakout from the NPT [Non-Proliferation Treaty].

“Iran would agree to negotiate with the IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency] and states concerned about

the scope and timing of its industrial-scale uranium enrichment.

“Iran would accept an IAEA verifiable cap on enrichment limit of reactor grade uranium.

“Iran would accept an IAEA verifiable cap on the production of UF₆—uranium hexafluoride, which is used for enrichment—during the period of negotiation for the scope and timing of its industrial scale enrichment.

“Iran and the IAEA would agree on terms of the continuous presence of inspectors in Iran to verify credibly that no diversion takes place in Iran.

“Iran’s readiness to welcome other countries to partner with Iran in a consortium provides additional assurance about the peaceful nature of Iran’s nuclear program. It is not Iran’s intention to disregard Security Council decisions. The way out is for the Security Council to mandate the IAEA to address this issue and establish a negotiating process for a fixed period to formulate a credible plan taking into account the suggestions I made in my personal capacity.

“Iran is prepared to work with the IAEA and all states concerned about promoting confidence in its fuel cycle program. But Iran cannot be expected to give in to United States’ bullying and non-proliferation double standards.”

sixty years ago, such a country did not exist. They show old documents and globes and say, try as we might, we have not been able to find a country named Israel. I tell them to study the history of World War I and II.

One of my students told me that during World War II, which more than tens of millions of people perished in, news about the war was quickly disseminated by the warring parties. Each touted their victories and the most recent battlefield defeat of the other party. After the war, they claimed that six million Jews had been killed. Six million people that were surely related to at least two million families.

Again let us assume that these events are true. Does that logically translate into the establishment of the state of Israel in the Middle East or support for such a state? How can this phenomenon be rationalized or explained? . . . [continues on the behavior of Israel]

Mr. President, As you are well aware, I live amongst the people and am in constant contact with them—many people from around the Middle East manage to contact me as well. They do not have faith in these dubious policies either. There is evidence that the people of the region are becoming increasingly angry with such policies.

It is not my intention to pose too many questions, but I need to refer to other points as well. Why is it that any technological and scientific achievement reached in the Middle East regions is translated into and portrayed as a threat to

the Zionist regime? Is not scientific R&D one of the basic rights of nations? You are familiar with history. Aside from the Middle Ages, in what other point in history has scientific and technical progress been a crime? Can the possibility of scientific achievements being utilized for military purposes be reason enough to oppose science and technology altogether? If such a supposition is true, then all scientific disciplines, including physics, chemistry, mathematics, medicine, engineering, etc., must be opposed.

Lies were told in the Iraqi matter. What was the result? I have no doubt that telling lies is reprehensible in any culture, and you do not like to be lied to. . . .

The brave and faithful people of Iran too have many questions and grievances, including: the coup d’état of 1953 and the subsequent toppling of the legal government of the day, opposition to the Islamic Revolution, transformation of an Embassy into a headquarters supporting the activities of those opposing the Islamic Republic (many thousands of pages of documents corroborate this claim), support for Saddam in the war waged against Iran, the shooting down of the Iranian passenger plane, freezing the assets of the Iranian nation, increasing threats, anger and displeasure vis-à-vis the scientific and nuclear progress of the Iranian nation (just when all Iranians are jubilant and collaborating in their country’s progress), and many other grievances that I will not refer to in this letter.

Mr. President, September 11 was a horrendous incident. The killing of innocents is deplorable and appalling in any part of the world. Our government immediately declared its disgust with the perpetrators and offered its condolences to the bereaved and expressed its sympathies. All governments have a duty to protect the lives, property, and good standing of their citizens. Reportedly your government employs extensive security, protection, and intelligence systems—and even hunts its opponents abroad.

September 11 was not a simple operation. Could it be planned and executed without coordination with intelligence and security services—or their extensive infiltration? Of course this is just an educated guess. . . .

The main pretext for an attack on Iraq was the existence of WMDs. This was repeated incessantly—for the public to, finally, believe—and the ground set for an attack on Iraq. Will the truth not be lost in a contrived and deceptive climate? Again, if the truth is allowed to be lost, how can that be reconciled with the earlier mentioned values? Is the truth known to the Almighty lost as well? . . .

What has been said, are some of the grievances of the people around the world, in our region and in your country. But my main contention—which I am hoping you will agree to some of it—is: Those in power have specific time in office, and do not rule indefinitely, but their names will be recorded in history and will be constantly judged in the immediate and distant futures. The people will scrutinize our Presidencies. Did we manage to bring peace, security and prosperity for the people or insecurity and unemployment? Did we intend to establish justice, or just supported especial interest groups, and by forcing many people to live in poverty and hardship, made a few people rich and powerful—thus trading the approval of the people and the Almighty with theirs? Did we defend the rights of the underprivileged or ignore them? Did we defend the rights of all people around the world or impose wars on them, interfere illegally in their affairs, establish hellish prisons and incarcerate some of them? Did we bring the world peace and security or raise the specter of intimidation and threats? . . .

Mr. President, it is not my intention to distress anyone. If prophet Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Ishmael, Joseph, or Jesus Christ (PBUH) were with us today, how would they have judged such behavior? Will we be given a role to play in the promised world, where justice will become universal and Jesus Christ (PBUH) will be present? Will they even accept us? My basic question is this: Is there no better way to interact with the rest of the world? Today there are hundreds of millions of Christians, hundreds of millions of Muslims, and millions of people who follow the teachings of Moses (PBUH). All divine religions share and respect one word and that is “monotheism” or belief in a single God and no other in the world. The holy Koran stresses this common word and calls on followers of divine religions and says: [3.64] “Say: O followers of the Book! Come to an equitable proposition

between us and you that we shall not serve any but Allah and [that] we shall not associate aught. With Him and [that] some of us shall not take others for lords besides Allah, but if they turn back, then say: Bear witness that we are Muslims.” (The Family of Imran).

Mr. President, According to divine verses, we have all been called upon to worship one God and follow the teachings of divine prophets. “To worship a God which is above all powers in the world and can do all He pleases.” “The Lord which knows that which is hidden and visible, the past and the future, knows what goes on in the hearts of His servants and records their deeds.”. . .

I have been told that Your Excellency follows the teachings of Jesus (PBUH), and believes in the divine promise of the rule of the righteous on Earth. We also believe that Jesus Christ (PBUH) was one of the great prophets of the Almighty. He has been repeatedly praised in the Koran. Jesus (PBUH) has been quoted in the Koran as well [19,36]. And surely Allah is my Lord and your Lord, therefore serves Him; this is the right path, *Marium*. . . .

Divine prophets have promised: The day will come when all humans will congregate before the court of the Almighty, so that their deeds are examined. The good will be directed towards Heaven and evildoers will meet divine retribution. I trust both of us believe in such a day, but it will not be easy to calculate the actions of rulers, because we must be answerable to our nations and all others whose lives have been directly or indirectly affected by our actions. All prophets speak of peace and tranquility for man—based on monotheism, justice, and respect for human dignity. Do you not think that if all of us come to believe in and abide by these principles—that is, monotheism, worship of God, justice, respect for the dignity of man, belief in the Last Day—we can overcome the present problems of the world—that are the result of disobedience to the Almighty and the teachings of prophets—and improve our performance? Do you not think that belief in these principles promotes and guarantees peace, friendship, and justice? Do you not think that the aforementioned written or unwritten principles are universally respected? Will you not accept this invitation? That is, a genuine return to the teachings of prophets, to monotheism and justice, to preserve human dignity and obedience to the Almighty and His prophets?

Mr. President, history tells us that repressive and cruel governments do not survive. God has entrusted the fate of man to them. The Almighty has not left the universe and humanity to their own devices. . . .

Mr. President, whether we like it or not, the world is gravitating towards faith in the Almighty, and justice and the will of God will prevail over all things.

Vasalam Ala Man Ataba'al hoda Mahmood Ahmadi-Najad

President of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Will de Gaulle's Republic Survive the 'Most Stupid Right Wing in the World?'

by Christine Bierre

As the world monetary system stands on the verge of implosion, confronting world leaders with a choice much like that of the 1930s, between fascism and war or republicanism, the French state is being rocked by one of the biggest scandals ever. A brutal power struggle, threatening to destroy the remains of de Gaulle's Fifth Republic, has broken out in recent weeks, within the right wing which is now in power. The fight between Interior Minister Nicolas Sarkozy and Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin erupted around the so-called "Clearstream affair," referring to a Luxembourg-based financial clearing house.

In France, the first attacks against this company date back to a book published in 2001 by a *Libération* journalist, Denis Robert, which accused the company of being involved in dirty-money laundering. Later on, in 2003 and 2004, computer listings were circulated in France, containing the names of people who presumably held bank accounts at Clearstream, including the names of top-level French political and business-world personalities.

In 2004, a supposedly "anonymous informant," a "crow" as such cowards are called in France, sent the same computer lists to Judge Renaud van Ruymbeke, who was already checking the information contained in those papers. Among the politicians, the most prominent names accused in those listings were Nicolas Sarkozy; two former Socialist Ministers, Dominique Strauss Kahn and Jean Pierre Chévènement; Patrick Ollier (husband of current Defense Minister Michèle Alliot Marie), and arch-liberal Alain Madelin.

After an investigation which lagged until December 2005, Judge van Ruymbeke concluded that the accusations were totally fraudulent. But, from the end of 2003 to the end of 2004, when a first discrete investigation carried out by the DST (national secret service) concluded that the listings were fraudulent, to the time of Judge van Ruymbeke's own conclusions, the circulation of these lists in media and in political circles, amounted to a major smear job against those accused.

This entire affair has now become a terrifying tool in the hands of Nicolas Sarkozy in his bid for power. Furious that he discovered the existence of those listings only after the DST investigation had cleared him, and not having been previously informed by his political "allies," Sarkozy decided to counterpunch. In January of this year, he opened up a juridical investigation to find out who had concocted the fraudulent

listings, and how they had been circulated among the political elites for several years.

This new investigation, carried out by judges Jean-Marie d'Huy and Henri Pons, has now revealed that the primary suspect for being the "crow" is one Jean Louis Gergorin, the vice president of the European Aeronautic Defense and Space Company, EADS, the conglomerate which produces the Airbus, who is also a close friend of Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin! Gergorin was first a high-level official at France's Foreign Affairs Ministry, and later joined the top French missile producer MATRA, then headed by Jean Luc Lagardère, where he maintained close contacts with the intelligence services. He was later redeployed by Lagardère to EADS, all the while remaining very close to de Villepin and the Chirac Presidency.

The investigation by Judges d'Huy and Pons received considerable assistance from Gen. Philippe Rondot, a senior intelligence officer who closely collaborated with the Chirac Presidency, and was advisor to Michèle Alliot-Marie until they had a falling-out last December, leading to his break with the administration. In a deposition to the judges, extracts of which were published by the leading French daily *Le Monde*, Rondot said he was asked by de Villepin, then Foreign Affairs Minister, to come to a meeting in January 2004, at which Gergorin was present, to discuss the implication of the Clearstream affair for certain political personalities. According to those extracts, which only *Le Monde* has seen in their totality, Rondot told the judges that de Villepin claimed he was acting with the knowledge of Chirac.

Rondot's statements indicate that it was Gergorin, viewed as a "brilliant" personality but also as a confirmed paranoid plotter, who was the primary instigator in this operation. He involved General Rondot and his friend, de Villepin, at a time in which Sarkozy's brutal attacks against Chirac had provoked the Chiraquians to launch a widespread effort to block Sarkozy. It has now been documented that computer specialist Imad Lahoud, hired by Gergorin, was the source of the fraudulent computer lists; that Gergorin met Rondot twice at the end of 2003, to get him to investigate those lists; that he was present and in command when Rondot was called to a meeting by de Villepin in January 2004. And, as the all-news station LCI revealed May 11, it was he who secretly met Judge van Ruymbeke in April 2004, and "negotiated" the different messages from the "crow" with the Judge!



EIRNA/Vereycken

With dreams of grandeur, Nicolas "Sarkoleon" Sarkozy, hoping to attain the leadership of France, is part of a brutal power struggle which threatens to destroy what remains of de Gaulle's Fifth Republic.

Patriots Against Allies of The Anglo-American Neo-Conservatives?

The struggle between President Jacques Chirac and Nicolas Sarkozy goes back many years, but took on a new and virulent form, during and after France's veto of George W. Bush's Iraq war, when Sarkozy became the rallying point for those who were favorable to the war, and to an alliance with the Anglo-American neo-conservatives. Since then, Sarkozy, with the full support of Tony Blair and the American administration, has openly led an opposition to Chirac from inside the government, severely weakening the Presidency. Two severe electoral defeats in 2004, the rejection by the French population of the European Constitutional Treaty in May 2005, and last November's suburban riots by the poor, weakened Chirac's position further in his own conservative camp, to the advantage of Sarkozy, who in 2004 had taken over the presidency of Chirac's party, the UMP, under the nose of the French President and his entourage.

Despite Chirac's lack of coherent policy, the evident corruption, and his terrible economic policies, many concerned Frenchmen, irrespective of party lines, still saw Nicolas Sarkozy, who internationally, and nationally, had endorsed the policies of a Gingrich-like revolutionary extreme right, as being a greater evil for the country. In recent months Sarkozy

has been trying to compete with the anti-immigration ravings of racist Jean Marie Le Pen, in hopes of capturing the extreme right-wing vote. His call for law and order in the poor suburbs, and his pronouncements that he would "clean up" the suburbs of its "human trash," were the elements which lit the fire leading to last November's riots. Sarkozy is also leading the camp of so-called "ultra-liberal reforms" in France, promising to bankers internationally that he will bring an end to the dirigist French Colbertist model, hated by the financial elites.

However, the reorientation of French policies by Jacques Chirac, after the Iraq war, have blurred such factional alignments. After the veto against the Iraq war in November 2003, France had a choice: pursue the struggle against the neo-conservatives by allying with those in China, Russia, Western Europe, and the United States, who were working against the fascist policies of those forces; or try to adapt and look for compromises with those forces.

Unfortunately, especially in the aftermath of Bush's reelection, the second path was chosen, and alliances were sought, using channels such as those of George H.W. Bush, a longtime "friend" of Jacques Chirac, to put together the alliance. Efforts to mend the trans-Atlantic relationship were undertaken at Chirac's initiative, leading to the setting up of an area of "limited collaboration" on policies involving Iran, the Middle East, and the Israeli/Palestinian question. As David Ignatius revealed in an article in the *Washington Post* on Nov. 16, 2004, a special collaboration was established between Maurice Gourdault Montagne, special diplomatic advisor of Jacques Chirac, and Condoleezza Rice; they have been meeting twice a month to coordinate their policies in those areas.

Ignatius also highlights the role played by Jean Louis Gergorin in this reformed alliance. While the first meeting between Gourdault Montagne and Rice was occurring in Washington, he reports, Franco-American personalities were meeting in Paris as part of the same effort. "The meeting was organized by Jean Louis Gergorin" of EADS and "by the CSIS [U.S. Center for Strategic and International Studies]. On the American side, one found personalities such as Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Robert Blackwill".

Thus, in the recent months, the French government became, along with the British, one of the main instruments of an Anglo-American policy aimed ostensibly at pressuring Iran to abandon its nuclear program, but, in reality, using this as a pretext to go to war against Iran. While France has been largely playing its own game in this alliance, promoting its own interests in the Near East, and in Lebanon in particular, and having announced that it would not participate in any military venture, the collaboration with the war camp internationally has led the Chirac camp to lose the support it had with the majority of the French population.

The Agony of a Regime

If Nicolas Sarkozy can hold the French nation hostage as he has in the recent period, it is because we are in the last throws of the regime, an agony which was set in motion back

in 1981, when François Mitterrand became President, leading to two disastrous governmental alliances between Socialists and Chiracians. Jacques Chirac replaced him, while keeping the same disastrous policies.

The adoption by Chirac, like Mitterrand, if not necessarily for the same reasons, of the Maastricht Treaty policies, which led to the loss of sovereignty of all European nations to an independent and supranational European Central Bank, has provoked a deep economic crisis in the country, which is what the French population is revolting against. The neo-liberal policies of financial deregulation adopted during those years, and the subsequent privatization of the large French public sector, have allowed a French financial oligarchy to wage war against the interests of the population as a whole. These policies, like those of the banking sector in the 1930s, include: imposing high levels of unemployment and cuts in the minimum wage, and in social security and retirement payments; and the weakening of labor.

The submission of the nation's policies to looting financier interests, has prevented the Chirac government from adopting any Grand Design for the nation. Unable to mobilize the nation around a mission, all governments since 1981, have relied more and more on Fouché style, police-state methods, such as the ones revealed by the Clearstream affair, to remain in power. A recently published book *Place Beauvau, The Hidden Face of the Police*, reveals that, since 1981, no one can expect to become President of France unless he has first been named to the Interior Ministry. The 145,000 employees of that mammoth ministry then collect all the dubious information which will be used to destabilize potential adversaries!

The "Clearstream affair," is not new. Every single Presidential campaign since then has been preceded and determined by some of the dirtiest scandals the police have been able to dig up, if not invent. The book reveals the extensive networks in the police, controlled by the Socialists, the Sarkozyists, and the Chiracians; the incestuous relations between the police and the media; and how the media, via the Interior Ministry, publicizes the attacks between different political factions!

At this point, there is no hope that a real republican leader of the stature of a Charles de Gaulle, will emerge from within the ranks of that system, to carry out the deep reforms necessary to reestablish the full vigor of the Fifth Republic. All of them took part in the dismantling of the Republic; none of them objected to the takeover of the nation by financier interests. Jacques Cheminade, then a young, high-level civil servant with a brilliant career in front of him, preferred to quit his job in the 1980s in order to organize an opposition movement to this corruption, in collaboration with Lyndon LaRouche's efforts in the same direction in the United States, rather than condone what he knew would be disastrous policies. Jacques Cheminade, who has declared his candidacy for the French Presidency in 2007, is therefore the key to any attempt to reestablish the Fifth Republic.

Cheney's Ploy To Grab Central Asian Energy

by Ramtanu Maitra

Speaking before the U.S. House of Representatives International Relations Committee on April 26, Assistant Secretary of State for South and Central Asian Affairs Richard Boucher unravelled a dubious plan for Washington to gain control over Central Asian energy distribution. The plan called for the United States to develop an energy grid to integrate energy-rich Central Asia with energy-starved South Asia.

It is certain that if any attempt is made to implement it, however, the plan is destined to fail, just as the plan led by Vice President Dick Cheney and the neo-conservatives had earlier failed in Iraq. It is well established now that Americans were made to believe that gaining control over Iraq was a "cakewalk," that it would be a matter of months before Saddam Hussein would be gone, and Iraq's oil would be feeding American automobiles; it was only later that Americans came to understand the truth. The newfangled plan touted by Assistant Secretary Boucher will fail from the beginning, because the South Asian nations—both India and Pakistan—have no intention of making their future economic development dependent on energy resources supplied by the United States.

To begin with, both India and Pakistan have developed a capability for commercial nuclear power generation and would like to depend more and more on nuclear power in the future. India has already developed the full nuclear fuel cycle, and it manufactures its own reactors. It is now in the market to import reactors from Russia, France, and the United States. Pakistan, on the other hand, is in the process of ordering new reactors from China. In addition, it has been proven many times over to the South Asian nations that the United States is not a reliable partner, and there are many other nations in the region that are considered by both India and Pakistan as reliable suppliers of oil and gas.

Nonetheless, the grandiose plan laid out by Boucher, "to advance regional economic development and integration," suggests that Washington have a strategic dialogue with the countries of the region, including the most unstable, Afghanistan. Boucher said: "In partnership with multilateral development banks and other donors—we want to help build new links among the countries of the broader region and connect them more closely to the rest of the world. One of our leading objectives is to fund a greatly expanded Afghan power grid, with connections to energy sources in Central



Vice President Dick Cheney and Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev in Astana, Kazakhstan on May 5. The Cheneyacs are offering to use Central Asia energy sources to supply energy-poor South Asia, but India and Pakistan aren't buying the U.S. plan.

Asia. It's a winning solution for both sides, providing much-needed energy to Afghanistan and serving as a major source of future revenue for countries like Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan."

Energy Integration or Geopolitics?

The Bush Administration's plan, as Boucher pointed out, includes new energy routes that will ensure that the next generation of South and Central Asian entrepreneurs have access to the resources they need to prosper.

"We want to give South Asians access to the vast and rapidly growing energy resources in Central Asia, whether they are oil and gas in Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, thermal power in Uzbekistan, or hydropower in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. This vision is within our grasp. Within the next few years, we expect to see private investment lead to the establishment of a 500-kilovolt power line transmitting much-needed electricity from Central Asia across Afghanistan to Pakistan and India."

Prior to Boucher's testimony, a number of U.S. officials and policy makers had laid out an almost identical plan. For instance, Daniel Fried, Assistant Secretary for European and Eurasian Affairs, pointed out that the trade links of the ancient Silk Road need to be revitalized to provide Central Asia with greater access to the global economy, through both South Asia and Europe. In his statement before the Subcommittee on the Middle East and Central Asia of the House International Relations Committee on Oct. 27, 2005, Fried said that to advance these goals, the United States is "hard at work with our partners in Afghanistan and Tajikistan to build the roads and bridges essential to revitalizing regional and global trade.

... In addition, we are exploring hydropower as a potential major source of revenue for Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, and a possible catalyst for economic growth in Afghanistan."

The recently issued "National Security Strategy—2006" expressed as much interest about the U.S. presence in Central Asia, but had somewhat of a slightly different formulation. It said: "Central Asia is an enduring priority for our foreign policy. The five countries of Central Asia are distinct from one another and our relations with each, while important, will differ. In the region as a whole, the elements of our larger strategy meet, and we must pursue those elements simultaneously: promoting effective democracies and the expansion of free-market reforms, diversifying global sources of energy, and enhancing security and winning the War on Terror."

U.S. Energy Secretary Sam Bodman was recently in Astana, Kazakhstan, where he said Kazakhstan should lead the effort to develop the energy sector infrastructure and set up additional transit routes for energy resources. Although he talked exclusively on that occasion about energy resources, it is worth noting that high-level U.S. officials have begun to give an impression that Washington has embarked on a new policy in Central Asia.

Challenging Russia and China

Addressing the U.S. House International Relations Committee on April 26, the same committee that Assistant Secretary Boucher addressed, Drew W. Luten III, Acting Assistant Administrator for Europe and Eurasia, U.S. Agency for International Development, pointed out, in no uncertain terms, that Central Asia is where the Russian, Chinese, Iranian, and South Asian nations' energy interests meet. He said that Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan all boast substantial petroleum reserves. Turkmenistan is the second-largest natural gas producing country in the former Soviet Union. Kazakhstan has large oil and gas reserves. Its giant, offshore Caspian Kashgan field is one of the most important petroleum finds in 30 years.

"The United States, as a significant energy importer, has a vital interest in ensuring that efficient export outlets are developed and that Central Asia emerges as an important source of energy in the years ahead, not just for the United States but for the world market," said Luten.

There is a saying that when something sounds too good to be true, it usually is. Washington's expressed concern about Central Asian energy development for the integration of Cen-

tral Asia is such a case. In reality, what Luten conveyed to the U.S. lawmakers is that the resource-grabbing Bush Administration wants to ensure that the Central Asian energy sources come under Washington's control for a "good cause."

Two years ago, in April 2004, Winston Lord, the co-chairman of the International Rescue Committee and a former U.S. Ambassador to China, said China, especially, is emerging as a strong actor in Central Asia. Speaking at the New York-based Asia Society, he said: "There's no question that both India and China have strong energy needs, and as their economies grow they are consuming more and more energy. And Central Asia being where it is, physically, is obviously an attractive area for both countries. So it's a potential source. I know that China's working very hard in this, but I'm not familiar with what India is doing in that region, to be honest. It is a potential source of [possible] cooperation, a multinational project, or could be a competition, but I just don't know about what India is up to."

Bones of Contention

Similar views were expressed also by Commander Alan Lee Boyer, U.S. Navy, in an article in the *Naval War College Review*, Winter 2006. He said Central Asia's strategic importance is based on three factors: location, human rights, and energy. "The first factor, location, is important because of who lies upon the borders. The second factor, human rights, is a major U.S. national interest and an objective of the George W. Bush administration's foreign policy. The last factor, energy, is important not because Central Asian oil will free the West from dependence on OPEC oil but because of its impact on corruption and other indicators of state failure."

By putting forward the plan before the U.S. lawmakers, the Bush Administration has made clear that it would like to muscle into Central Asia. But Washington tends to ignore the fact that the nations in that region have become increasingly wary of Washington's interests. There are many bones of contention with Washington. At this point, the thorniest relationship is with the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), a regional security body whose members include China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The SCO was formed in the mid-1990s, largely to resolve border and disarmament disputes between China and Russia. The group has since gained in prominence, tackling issues of trade, counterterrorism, and drug trafficking. Some experts cite a convergence of interests among members in recent years, including the perceived threat posed by U.S. forces in the region. Increasingly, the SCO is being used by Russia and China as a vehicle to assert their influence in the region, says Gen. William E. Odom, a senior fellow at the Hudson Institute.

Last year, the SCO had stated that the U.S. bases in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan were not meant to be permanent and were only installed to assist the U.S.-led war in Afghanistan, which SCO members say has ended. Washington was not

only miffed, but flummoxed. Although a Pentagon spokesman hinted on July 15, 2005 that the bases were not "critical" to the U.S. mission in Afghanistan, the United States has generally said it will pull its forces from the region only after Afghanistan is "stabilized," and has not set a specific timeline.

The Bush Administration has come to realize that Russia views the U.S. presence in the post-Soviet region, including the eastward expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, with increasing suspicion, after uprisings in Ukraine, Georgia, and Kyrgyzstan unseated leaders loyal to the Kremlin. Many in Moscow argue that these so-called "color revolutions" were the work of U.S.-funded non-governmental organizations.

Experts also say that Beijing sees the U.S. military presence along its western border as part of Washington's strategy to contain China. Energy is another major Chinese concern, especially securing access to oil and natural gas from the Caspian basin, located roughly 1,500 miles to the west.

Economic Isolation of Iran

In essence, beyond throwing a challenge to the SCO, the Boucher statement has other intents. For instance, U.S. relations with Iran have deteriorated to the verge of ensuing an armed conflict. For years, both Pakistan and India were getting closer to Iran, to get its energy resources in large quantities. Reports indicate that China is getting ready to sign a \$100 billion energy contract with Iran. If that happens, the Bush Administration will find itself in a very difficult situation vis-à-vis Iran. One of the reasons that Cheney and company have floated the grandiose Central Asian energy plan to integrate Central Asia with South Asia, is to isolate Iran and prevent it from supplying its oil and gas to the Indian subcontinent.

Washington hopes that this proposal will meet with some support in New Delhi and Islamabad. Both India and Pakistan are energy-starved, and they find the Iran-U.S. conflict could be a major roadblock to their securing oil and gas from Iran. On the other hand, Washington hopes that if the United States could come up with a plan to ensure both India and Pakistan a supply of oil, gas, and electricity from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, such a plan would be widely welcomed in the Indian subcontinent. However, none of that hoped for support has surfaced.

At this point, some in Washington are upbeat on its friendly relations with India and gloat that the United States has improved its relations with India, while simultaneously strengthening its strategic relationship with Pakistan. The Cheneyacs have come to believe that the South Asian reliance on the United States for energy will be an effective counterpoint to the increasing influence of China and Russia in the region. And what Dick Cheney denies in this context, is that both China and Russia are world powers located in the region. Neither India, nor Pakistan, under any foreseeable circumstances, would do anything to allow the United States to undermine Russia or China in the region.

International Intelligence

Hospitals Become Morgues In Funds-Deprived Palestine

Palestinian hospitals are running out of medicine and supplies, and patients are dying, because of the funding cut-off to the Hamas government demanded by the Bush regime.

Although humanitarian funds are supposed to be available, banks won't transfer the funds, for fear of being accused of violating the ban on funding terrorist organizations.

Even a World Bank memo reports the situation is getting worse than it had earlier calculated. The Bank had originally predicted that by the end of 2006, poverty in Palestine would have reached 67%, by the Bank's standards, and unemployment 50%. But, the recent memo obtained by Reuters states, "We now consider these figures underestimates." The memo was circulated ahead of the May 9 meeting of the Quartet—the United States, the European Union, Russia, and the United Nations—to negotiate a Palestinian-Israeli peace.

The memo further states: "A continuation of the crisis threatens to undermine Palestinian institutions and cause severe damage to structures that donors have been building since 1993. The institutional decay will likely also have a negative impact on security, which in turn would make it difficult for government, the private sector, and providers of humanitarian assistance to operate properly." The memo says the World Bank already has a fund called the Emergency Services Support Project, which could be used to extend aid that would bypass the P.N.A.; but the United States refuses even this.

President Clinton Signs New Bretton Woods Banner

In a brief visit to Copenhagen on May 11, former President Bill Clinton signed a banner unfurled by LaRouche organizers: "Welcome Clinton. Support LaRouche's New Bretton Woods."

One of the LaRouche organizers in the crowd of well-wishers reminded Copenhagen television station DR1 that President Clinton and his Secretary of the Treasury Robert Rubin in 1998 had called for creating a "new financial architecture," because of the speculation destroying the world financial system. Lyndon LaRouche has been calling for establishing a New Bretton Woods financial system to create a stable credit system, which can issue credit to revive the world's productive economy, and build modern infrastructure.

After signing the banner with a smile, Clinton moved on, armed with a packet of literature, including the May 5 *EIR*, a leaflet on hyperinflation, and a copy of LaRouche's book *Earth's Next Fifty Years*.

The former President was in Copenhagen to speak to employees and selected customers of the Icelandic financial group Baugur.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Cites LaRouche Webcast

The leading German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, which has for decades been an implacable enemy of Lyndon and Helga LaRouche, ran an advertisement on May 5 that actually presented some truth about what the LaRouches have to say. The ad was placed by the publishing company Finanzbuchverlag, promoting the third edition of its book *The Greenspan Dossier*, by Roland Leuschel and Claus Vogt. It quotes economist Lyndon LaRouche from his April 27 webcast: "This nation and the world are now facing, in the weeks and months ahead, the greatest crisis in modern history; a greater crisis than World War Two. . . . The present financial system has reached its end."

The ad appeared on page nine, covering a third of a page, in the political section of the daily.

Roland Leuschel, the co-author of the book, is acquainted with LaRouche's assessment of the systemic economic-financial crisis, and his proposals on what to do about it. Several years ago, Leuschel coined the term

"salami crash," describing a crash coming in stages, one after another. Leuschel, now a private consultant and author, is a retired top banker of Banque Bruxelles Lambert.

As LaRouche noted after the ad appeared, certain institutions are being driven by the "reality principle," because they realize that things are going to blow out as a result of hyperinflation. There is a revolution in process, a revolt against Doom, he said.

India Says 'No' to Changes In Nuclear Deal With U.S.

A spokesman for India's Ministry of External Affairs on May 5 repudiated any idea of changes in the agreement on nuclear power reached with the United States: "The Government of India's position remains that our commitments are those that are outlined in the joint statement of July 18, 2005," the day visiting Indian Premier Manmohan Singh signed an agreement with President Bush in Washington. The official said this in response to a question from the press about a statement made by U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice.

Secretary Rice had told an Indian parliamentary delegation, visiting Washington recently, that India must be prepared to accept "amendments" to the agreement.

Although the aforesaid "amendments" were not spelled out by either side, Secretary Rice had told the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee, during her testimony last month, that one of the key conditions of the deal is that India has agreed to an unconditional abandonment of nuclear tests in future. New Delhi responded to that statement immediately, saying India had never made such a commitment to the United States as part of the nuclear agreement.

The U.S.-Indian deal included lifting all high-technology bans on India imposed by the United States since 1974, and allowing India to receive low-enriched uranium for nuclear reactors. There is enormous opposition to the agreement within the U.S. Congress, among other reasons, because India has not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

The So-Called 'Enlightenment'

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

In his Joseph Cardinal Bernardin Jerusalem Lecture of May 10, 2004, the now recently deceased Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg had wrestled, like others before him, with the often-debated issue of the role of the so-called "Eighteenth-Century Enlightenment" in the effort to free European Jewry from victimization by that anti-Semitism whose influence had been spread widely among Catholic and other nominally Christian varieties of doctrine.¹

But for the difficulties, including health problems, which had impeded our resuming what we had intended should become our direct, continuing discussions on sundry relevant matters, the Rabbi and I would have come directly to a richer exploration of what had been our differing assessment of the subject of the role of the "Enlightenment" in that May 2004 address.

On this occasion, I would recall my memory of him and that address now with his own words memorializing Cardinal Bernardin then:

*"Standing here and weeping within myself that he is no longer with us in the flesh, I permit myself the hope that I shall have the privilege someday of continuing these discussions in a better world."*²

Therefore, I commemorate his significant role in our recent history, by choosing to supplement his remarks on the subject of his Cardinal Bernardin Lecture with a statement

of my relevant knowledge of the subject of the nominally Christian strains of anti-Semitism which have had a significant, and continuing contributing role in the Nazis' and related crimes against modern Jewry.

In my view of that subject, there is, among Christians, as among Jews, and also others, a persistent, widespread misestimation of the significance of that Enlightenment which was, in fact, a continuing, deadly adversary of the Classical humanist current which Moses Mendelssohn, for one, represented with such extraordinary amount and depth of creative power. The view that the Enlightenment might be credited with giving the European Jews political rights, rather than the efforts of the friends and admirers of that powerful enemy of the Enlightenment, Moses Mendelssohn, is, still today, a continuing obstacle to reaching a practically efficient general understanding of the roots and continuing menace of anti-Semitism.

The issue is not whether or not giving credit to the Enlightenment might be an exaggeration. The issue, in fact is, that it was the morally degraded conception of human nature proffered by Sir Francis Bacon, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Descartes, Antonio Conti, Voltaire, de Moivre, Euler, Lagrange, and their circles—Hobbes and Locke most emphatically—which have continued to fertilize the ground from which the rise of Nineteenth-Century and later epidemics of anti-Semitism spring like weeds.

The death of outstanding leaders, first, the late Nahum Goldmann, decades ago, recently, of our mutual friend Maxim Ghilan, and, now, the death of Rabbi Hertzberg himself, has left me with no option but to continue what had been our intended discussion in the manner I do here. For this sad occasion, I have chosen the discussion of my long-standing views on the roots of contemporary expressions of Western

1. Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, *Christian-Jewish Relations in the Enlightenment Period*, Joseph Cardinal Bernardin Jerusalem Lecture; Chicago, Ill. May 10, 2004.

2. Ibid. p. 17



Courtesy of Arthur Hertzberg

Rabbi Hertzberg (1921-2006) and his wife, Phyllis.

*Of Hertzberg's many books and essays, the one that enraged intellectuals most was his 1968 *The French Enlightenment and the Jews*, which located the roots of modern anti-Semitism in the Enlightenment, and in the racist and pagan views of Voltaire. This book caused such a furor, that it was not published in French until last year.*

anti-Semitism in modern Liberal sophistry.

To narrow this present discussion in the relevant way, I begin here by affirming, simply, that I concur, in effect, with Rabbi Hertzberg's appropriate, accurate, and highly relevant emphasis, in that lecture, on the role which Pope John XXIII and his Second Vatican Council contributed in the work of cleansing the Catholic Church of what I knew then, and still today, as the forms of the still widespread anti-Semitism among some nominal American Catholics, and also among most evangelical Protestants, including those among my own family circles, which I had known, and, also, bitterly hated in my childhood and adolescence. Nor could our discussion be permitted to overlook the ugly irony, that among wild-eyed Protestant "fundamentalists," there are many professedly fanatical "friends of Israel" still today, who interpret the Bible as demanding the purging of those Jews who would refuse to convert after the "Second Coming." This latter pattern has continued, among a large ration of such Americans, even when the reverberating sound of the horrors perpetrated by the Synarchists' Adolf Hitler is ringing in our ears still today.

On these points, I had concurred, or tended to concur, with many Jews from among my own and Rabbi Hertzberg's generation on exactly the foregoing points. However, I would add a word of caution, that those who suitably represent my own generation, had a far more accurate insight into this subject-matter than I have met among representatives of younger generations, still today. I begin, therefore, by referencing European anti-Semitism as it has persisted among such circles as those radical right-wing, frequently pro-fascist, nominal Catholics of Europe and the Americas who continue to defame Pope John XXIII on this matter, to the present day.

However, I focus here on the aspect of the matter which the Rabbi's May 2004 lecture did not encompass.

Factually, contrary to pro-Enlightenment mythology, the Eighteenth-Century campaign on behalf of the political rights of Jews in continental Europe, was centered in the same forces in North America and Europe which had been mustered for the 1763-1789 struggle for the cause of what became the U.S.A. As the researches of a network among my close Jewish and other associates has led in demonstrating, it was the European circles associated with the defense and promotion of the genius of Johann Sebastian Bach, especially the German-speaking circles of Germany and Austria associated with the circles of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Ludwig van Beethoven, who typify the more creditable influences. The roster of the supporters of this cause, includes such notables as Graf Wilhelm von Schaumburg-Lippe, the admirer and friend of Moses Mendelssohn, who relied upon Mendelssohn for designing the educational program which prepared the career of the great Scharnhorst.³ These were part of the same international network featuring figures such as the Benjamin Franklin associate, the Abraham Kästner who sponsored Moses Mendelssohn's friend and collaborator Gotthold Lessing, and a notable leading educator of Carl F. Gauss. It was the same forces arrayed in support of the 1763-1789 fight of the Americans for freedom from the tyranny of the emerging British Empire, who were the political core of the forces leading the fight to establish political rights for continental Jewry during that same interval of time.

However, that said, to clear the air on the particular point, here: consider the point on which I have disagreed with many among those sympathetic persons of my own and other generations, who have shared some significant part of that view of the matter with me. I reject, for example, the popularized view of the allegedly specifically Christian origins of anti-Semitism. So, for example, I reject that absurd and cruel hoax, of arguing that it was the Jews of the time, rather than the guilty Pontius Pilate, who is to be blamed for a Crucifixion which only the Roman Emperor had the authority to prescribe. However, my subject here, is to clarify why I also reject the widespread praise for the so-called Eighteenth-Century "Enlightenment" as a source of curative opposition to anti-Semitism. It is the systemic roots of the actually despicable role of the Enlightenment in this respect, which I would have wished to have had the opportunity to review at leisure with Rabbi Hertzberg.

The argument which I am obliged to make here, goes to the heart of the most crucial issues of the history of civilization, not only globally extended European civilization, but today's adopted legacies of known civilizations in general. I begin the relevant argument by making two crucial, converg-

3. See Steven Meyer, "Moses Mendelssohn and the Bach Tradition," and David Shavin, "Philosophical Vignettes from the Political Life of Moses Mendelssohn," both in *Fidelio*, Summer 1999.



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Joseph Cardinal Bernardin in 1986. Hertzberg said of Bernardin in a 2004 lecture that what moved the Cardinal and also Pope John XXIII was “the love of humanity, the sense that we were all God’s children, and He could not have put us on earth without leaving something to His children, to all of them, of His love and His grace.”

ing points. First, I treat the principled implications of European anti-Semitism from the standpoint of European history as such. After that, I treat that historical issue theologically and scientifically.

1. The Issue Considered Historically

What is recognizable as the anti-Semitism which erupted in waves during periods of medieval and modern history, was an epidemic disease which had its specific, ancient origins in the emergence and legacy of the Roman Empire. A sustainable, factual definition of this aspect of the history of “European civilization,” begins within what is commonly identified as ancient Greece. To situate that specific feature of history, it is indispensable to look back to the ancient Greece known to the great Thales, and trace the evolution of the relevant features of the history of European civilization, up to the present day.

Any competent treatment of this history must proceed as the crafting of a strategic outlook on the threats and their cures which past history has crafted for our practical attention today. Notably, a brilliant, but, admittedly, often erring founder of what is called “General Semantics,”⁴ wrote, usefully, that human nature’s distinction from that of the beasts, is defined by stating usefully, that man, unlike the beasts, is “a time-binding” species. Unless we trace the uninterrupted roots of today’s culture over several thousands of years before the present time, we must chide ourselves, as the relevant

4. Alfred Korzybski, *Science and Society, an Introduction to Non-Aristotelean Systems and General Semantics* (1933).



EIRNS/Bill Salisbury

Maxim Ghilan (left) and Lyndon LaRouche in 2004. Ghilan, who died last year, dedicated his life to the fight for peace between Palestinians and Israelis. He was supported in his efforts by Nahum Goldmann, the longtime leader of the World Jewish Congress, and Rabbi Hertzberg, Goldmann’s successor.

ancient Egyptians chided Classical Greeks such as Solon and Plato, that we are careening more or less blindly through life’s experience, like purblind children wandering in what they imagine to be a mechanistic maze of collected, respectively isolated personal experiences.⁵

To know the reality into which your existence has been deposited, you must choose sides respecting matters situated within no less than long spans of history, even very long spans. You must trace the history of those ideas which have the impact of principle, ideas which, so viewed, have a quality of universality which either corresponds to scientific truth, or expresses a contrary heritage. The ordering principle of actual history is the strategic conflict of principles, rather than a sophist’s kind of notion of an experience of percussive, mechanistic form of interaction among particular sets of contemporary men and women.

Therefore, on this account, still today, the origins of the positive features of European civilization are to be traced chiefly from nothing less than a current in ancient Egypt which is associated with the exemplary cases of Thales, Solon of Athens, the Pythagoreans, Socrates, and Plato. In this, the maritime culture of the Cyrenaicans played a special, known, continuing role, from the time from about 700 B.C. onwards, through the time of Cyrenaican representative of the Platonic Academy, Eratosthenes, and Eratosthenes’ correspondent Archimedes.

From about that time, the enemy of what may be fairly described as Classical Greek culture of this strain, as also

5. Plato, *Timaeus*.

enemies of Egypt's other, Etruscan allies, had been certain relatively powerful forces from nearby Asia, notably Mesopotamia and Tyre. The most significant of those latter, hostile Asian influences, was that transmitted by the Delphi cult of the Pythian Apollo, and by the latter's offshoot, the Delphic cult of that Rome which perpetrated the attempted cultural genocide of the Etruscans.

The notable internal enemy of Classical Greece's culture, was the influence of the same sophistry lately adopted as that contemptibly trivial, but widely promoted pro-fascism of modern Professor Leo Strauss of Chicago University. Strauss' attempt was in the same tradition of sophistry rampant among that pack of scoundrels known as the post-World War II's Congress for Cultural Freedom (CCF) and the latter's offshoots and other associates. CCF embodied, and typified a modern form of the sophistry which had led the Athens of Pericles into that continuing pattern of criminal actions which subsequently brought about Athens' self-destruction. It is a modern echo of that specific form of sophistry, as merely typified by the influence of the so-called "Frankfurt School" of such cronies as Martin Heidegger, Theodor Adorno, and Hannah Arendt, the latter a circle whose influence has greatly corrupted and has now seemingly doomed much of the post-war Europe and the Americas. It was this legacy of sophistry which produced the monstrous moral decadence associated with the CCF and its associates.

The 'Baby Boomer' Complex

So, at this moment, what has been known as modern European civilization, has been brought by such sophistry, to a point near the brink of its probable self-destruction of not only European, but global civilization. The rise of the phenomenon of the so-called "68ers" from among the ranks of the relatively privileged university student youth and others, set off what has been described as a "cultural-paradigm-shift"—a cultural-paradigm *downshift*, in fact.⁶ The notable consequence of the rise of that increasingly influential category among the "68ers," produced the hateful abandonment of the legacy of the role of U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt, in not only lifting his own nation out of the great economic depression bequeathed by the "flapper era" of the Coolidge and Hoover administrations, but also preparing and unleashing the margin of forces led by that President Roosevelt, without which the Nazi juggernaut would not have been defeated.

Unfortunately, beginning the moment of President Roosevelt's death, there was an accelerating effort, over decades, to reverse that process of economic recovery from combined world economic depression and general war, which had occurred under Roosevelt's leadership. Since the romp of the

68ers, increasing chunks of the world economy have been dumped into a process of moral and economic decadence, a corruption typified by what have become known as "post-industrial society," wild-eyed dogmas of "free trade," and the lunacy of globalization. These phenomena, aggravated by the presently soaring global, 1923-style hyperinflationary spiral in primary commodities, are the principal markers of the departure from decades of successful progress in the general welfare of these trans-Atlantic regions, into the soaring hyperbolic panic of oncoming super-inflationary ruin today.

These changes associated with the rising influence of those "68ers," are the echoes of the self-inflicted doom of Athens which sophistry produced from the time of Pericles, through and beyond the folly of Thrasymachus. The ability to decide not to plunge into that tragic cultural paradigm-shift of the "68ers," existed; the will to accept that clearly visible alternative was simply rejected, rejected because of the influence of a kind of mental sickness, sophistry, which had impelled the ancient Athenians then, into a cultural mass-suicide suggesting the doom of the legendary lemmings. That latter impulse has been the continuing characteristic of the "68er" elements now dominating the institutions of global statecraft and corporate management. The Enron case is paradigmatic for the threatened fate of contemporary corporate management generally. That lemming-like lurch toward self-destruction, was called "democracy" in ancient Greece; the word "democracy" is used with exactly the same pathetic meaning, and similar consequences, out of the mouths of U.S. President George W. Bush and Vice-President Cheney today.

The proximate origin of those ruinous recent developments in the instances of today's U.S.A. and western and central Europe, can be traced, as a trend, to approximately the time of the birth of the babies born during the interval from the 1945 close of World War II, until the U.S.'s deep recession of 1957. This began during the Presidency of the Harry Truman, who willfully ruined and reversed as much of President Franklin Roosevelt's post-war intentions as the traffic of the time would bear. This was expressed after Truman's departure, as a decade of the rise of the reorganizations of culture typified by the 1950s "White Collar" and "Organization Man" cults, whose effects culminated in the 1957 recession.

From reflection on the patterns of mass behavior which are the key to identifying the mechanisms as actual tragedies, or those presented by Shakespeare and Friedrich Schiller, we should have recognized that real tragedies are created, not by individuals, but by entire societies, or a very large component of the relevant society's population. Cultures usually function as the map which guides the mind and shapes the passions of the individual within the grip of that culture.

Shakespeare's *Hamlet* is the tragedy inherent in the culture, in a time when everything is morally rotten in that Denmark. It is not Hamlet who fails; it is that culture, like the failed culture of Macbeth and Lear, or the real-life culture of Caesar's Rome. It is the puppet-master, called culture, who

6. This stratum is typified by the children of suburban and comparable households reared in the age of "Dr. Spock," and associated with the 1950s culture described as the "white collar" and "organization man" phenomena of that decade.



EIRNS

Today's government and institutional leaders, as they looked in the early 1970s. LaRouche writes: "The rise of the phenomenon of the so-called '68ers' from among the ranks of the relatively privileged university student youth and others, set off what has been described as a 'cultural-paradigm-shift'—a cultural-paradigm downshift in fact. The notable consequence of the rise of that increasingly influential category among the '68ers,' produced the hateful abandonment of the legacy of the role of U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt. . . ."

operates the strings which shape the will of the figure on stage. Schiller's *Wallenstein* trilogy, placed on the cultural stage presented as "Wallenstein's Camp," typifies a case in which a relevant leader knows that it is the oath to his wicked employer, the guilty Habsburgs, which he has taken, which is the expression of the evil he must repudiate; but, unlike Cardinal Mazarin, can not find the needed way out of that darkness. Tragedy is a fruit of the failure of the relevant individuals to find the way to reject the relevant, pathological imperative which would otherwise control that individual's response to events or circumstances.

So, ancient Classical Athens had been destroyed, through the corruption of the culture of a generation of youth, a corruption systemically induced during the decades preceding Athens' fateful plunge into the beginnings of the Peloponnesian War. The spread of sophistry through the corruption of the youth of that period of Greek history, was echoed in the influence of a Congress for Cultural Freedom whose perversion in the name of "democracy" and "freedom" typifies the system of sophistry used to poison the culture of the 1945-1968 interval. Then, in 1968, with the threat to draft the privileged youth of the time into military service in Indo-China, the folly of the U.S.A.'s needless plunge into an official war in Indo-China, lapped the beaches of academic lotus-land; then, the decades-long corruption of the U.S.A. and Europe's culture exploded as the rage-fit called the "68ers." It was the culture

of those "68ers" which is the national tragedy of the U.S. today, as also of Europe.

It was the corruption of the youth in influential families, which led Athens into the moral decadence of its compulsive, repeated plunges into the quicksand of the Peloponnesian War. It was the corruption by the sophistry which was typified by the Congress for Cultural Freedom, which was expressed as the modern sophistry in which the now young-adult, middle-class, white-collar families' youth had been thus indoctrinated, virtually from birth. This indoctrination took the form of hatred against the entire section of the society's farmers, industrial operatives, and physical scientists. It is that specific generation's fit of rage against anything which was not irrational, which was the essence of the cultural traits of the typical "68er." That induced, anarchoid rage was exploited by the witting, to introduce the sweeping elimination of every policy expressed by President Franklin Roosevelt's leading of the U.S. out of the preceding depression, to save the world

from what would have been, without his role, the global triumph of Hitler and everything that Hitler's policies portended.

The case of the rise of Adolf Hitler to power, parallels the way in which the takeover of a would-be democratic, Weimar republic by the "68er"-like sophistry of the 1920s and early 1930s, caused the leading relevant circles in Germany, most notably among the military, to blind themselves to the consequences of permitting a confused President Hindenburg to install an Adolf Hitler of known proclivities and intentions into the post of Chancellor, and, then, in the immediate aftermath of Hermann Göring's orchestration of the burning of the Reichstag, permitting Chancellor Hitler to adopt dictatorial personal powers.

There was nothing of continuing significance for today, respecting the role of the Hitler regime, which was not clearly foreseeable prior to the point in February 1933 at which Carl Schmitt's doctrine of "the unitary executive" was used to give Hitler the dictatorial powers he retained, personally, to the moment of his death. There is very little in the terrible catastrophe coming down upon the planet during this current year, which could not have been foreseen and prevented, had the self-indulgent sophistry of a currently leading generation in power within the institutions of mass culture, been compelled to change their induced cultural traits in relevant ways.

A more or less exact parallel has been posed, and that

vividly, by a similar direction of drift of the U.S.A. under the Bush-Cheney Presidency. We should have been forewarned, had we engaged in a competent study of the lessons of experience of the outcome of “democracy” in Pericles’ Athens. We should have studied, and recognized the long-ranging implications, over thousands of years to date, of the outcome of the roots of imperialism in ancient Mesopotamia of Babylon and its consequences. We should have recognized the link of the pairing of ancient sophistry and imperialism to the kindred, prevalent global follies of the trans-Atlantic trends of today.

The key to success in our study of the presently persisting challenge of European anti-Semitism, and its implications for today, is to pose the question: what in the culture of modern European civilization, could have, and should have been identified as the implicitly foreseeable causes of the horror we have seen, and are at the threshold of experiencing, on a global scale, once again? The case of the role of anti-Semitism in modern European experience, is a most relevant point of reference for addressing and, hopefully, mastering the relevant lessons of a long skein of the history of European civilization.

The fruits of anti-Semitism harvested under Hitler, and the effects of that still today, are not a Jewish problem; they are one of the expressions of the characteristic sickness of the trans-Atlantic culture of that and present times. Reaction against anti-Semitism would never cure such a problem. Anti-Semitism is a product of the legacy of the Latin culture of the ancient imperial Rome, which attempted to exterminate Christianity by genocidal methods. Nothing less than uprooting that cultural legacy of Augustus, Tiberius, Nero, and Diocletian, from within the generality of the cultural legacy of ancient Rome, which John XXIII moved to do, would cure our culture of that awful disease.

To uproot that diseased element in our culture today, it is the spores of the Enlightenment which must be eradicated.

The Legacy of Empire

The typical expression of that ancient conflict within this region of Eurasia in which ancient Greece was situated, was the anti-Classical influence of the Mesopotamian model of empire. This is typified by the scheme for creating a two-part empire, based on the Mesopotamian *oligarchical principle*, which proposed a “world empire” of two parts divided, East-West, by, approximately, such functionally significant landmarks as the Euphrates and Halys rivers. Alexander the Great, the personal enemy of Aristotle and an associate of the Platonic Athens Academy, prevented the realization of that imperial plan for an extended Persian Empire. However, the Delphic cult of ancient Rome, after its victory in the Second Punic War, and after its crushing of Archimedes’ Syracuse, was on the way to building the oligarchical system of empire of the general type which Philip of Macedon and his Persian ally had intended.

Later, the self-ruined Empire of the city of Rome itself was divided, by Diocletian and his followers, as the oligarchical

faction of Aristotle et al. had intended, prior to its temporary defeat of the Mesopotamian Empire by an Alexander the Great advised by the Platonic Academy of Athens.

It had been in the setting of the launching of the Roman Empire, in the time of the first Roman Emperor, the Octavian (Augustus) who had come to power, against Antony and Cleopatra, through his alliance with his capricious priests of Mithra, that the birth of Jesus occurred. The crucifixion of Jesus occurred on order of the personal representative of Capri’s Emperor Tiberius. The persecution of the Christians persisted, from the reign of Nero into the period of the reign of the Emperor Diocletian who was the patron of the later Emperor Constantine. Diocletian gave up the mass-murder of Christians, as what he deemed to be no longer a politically profitable practice of the Empire. At the same time, Diocletian, squatting in the Balkans, also arranged for the division of the Empire into two parts, a two-part empire which, in principle, if not exactly the same geographically, echoed the intent of Philip of Macedon and the Persians in a new drawing of the originally intended map for a proposed “world empire” of the same oligarchical system presently intended by today’s authors of the imperialist dogma of “globalization”

From the standpoint of the authentic “Whore of Babylon” of the Apostle John’s dream, the “Whore,” as the enemy of the Jewish rebels against Augustus’ and Tiberius’ tyranny, was nothing different than the Roman Empire of Augustus, Tiberius, Nero, et al.

The specific, strategic distinction of Christianity, from its Apostolic beginnings, is that Christianity first appeared on the stage of history as part of the generality of the continuing Jewish resistance against the Roman Empire of that time. What distinguished Christianity politically from other Jewish opposition to the evil of the Roman tyranny, was that, whereas Tiberius’s Pontius Pilate had perpetrated the imperial judicial murder of Jesus Christ whom the Romans then perceived as a Jew, the Apostolic missions of Peter, John, and the Classical Greek scholar Paul showed Christianity to be what it was on a larger scale, as, historically, an efficiently direct, systemic threat to that literal “Whore of Babylon,” otherwise to be recognized as imperial Rome. So, the imperial crucifixion of Jesus, was followed by the imperial crucifixions of Peter, Paul, et al., which were continued from that time, until the reforms under Diocletian and Constantine.

This significance of Apostolic Christianity was demonstrated efficiently during the lifetimes of the Apostles, Peter, Paul, and John, and, by implication, by comparisons with the work of Peter’s associate, the anti-Aristotelean Rabbi Philo of Alexandria.

In this circumstance, as shown by the quarrel which erupted around the negotiation of the Nicean Creed, the Roman Emperor Constantine used his imperial function as Pontifex Maximus of all the Empire’s subjugated, and tolerated religions, to attempt to assimilate the Christian church itself into the imperial Pantheon of the Roman Empire, a matter

which was clarified by legacy of St. Augustine, and by the later work of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa and others, in the course of the preparations for, and proceedings of the mid-Fifteenth-Century, great ecumenical Council of Florence.

The Florence Council exposed the fraud of “The Donation of Constantine,” and thus, for a moment, unified the principal churches of both the East and the West, and briefly outlawed the pagan imperial system of two empires, which Constantine, the heir of Diocletian, had imposed. This reform continued until Venice’s role in arranging that Ottoman conquest of Constantinople, which intentionally wrecked the ecumenical agreement reached during the 1439 Florence Council.

In the intervening centuries, *medieval systemic anti-Semitism* had come to the surface within European culture. This can be traced from about 1,100 years ago, as a characteristic of the Venetian oligarchy’s Charlemagne-hating, anti-Semitic and Muslim-hating alliance with the Norman chivalry. It had emerged as a characteristic feature of the medieval *ultramontanism* (sometimes called “integrist” today) which emerged in the struggle of the Venetian outgrowth of the Roman Empire against the mutual alliance of Charlemagne with the Jews and the Baghdad Caliphate.

Modern Anti-Semitism

Modern anti-Semitism was launched by the Venetian forces seeking to destroy the work of the great ecumenical Council of Florence. This launching of modern anti-Semitism occurred in the form of the A.D. 1480-1492 rise of the Spanish Inquisition under Tomás de Torquemada. This was the same Torquemada whom the Martinist freemasonic leader Count Joseph de Maistre prescribed as the role-model for the design of de Maistre’s protégé Napoleon Bonaparte. De Maistre’s Napoleon Bonaparte, was, in turn, the financier-controlled Synarchist International’s model for Adolf Hitler.

A study of the debate to which Rabbi Hertzberg’s lecture refers, over the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte’s Jewish policy, points categorically to the issue of the Enlightenment. *The proper question to be asked on this account, is not what Napoleon might appear to have been against, but what he, as the intended replica of the role of Torquemada, portended for the future history of Europe. Napoleon was, to make the relevant distinction precisely, thus, the carrier of the seeds of modern anti-Semitism, as if in his cultural genes, a disease to be transmitted from Torquemada to Napoleon’s own spiritual descendant, Adolf Hitler.*

The Napoleonic imperial system, as a relatively long-ranging strategic model in modern European history, was reflected in the work of the school of Romantic law, as developed by the accomplices G.W.F. Hegel and Karl Marx’s Berlin law professor F.C. v. Savigny. It was from the school of Romantic law, that the doctrine expressed by the Nazi “Crown Jurist” Carl Schmitt was deployed to create a dictatorship cast in the image of Hitler’s predecessor, the Emperor Napoleon. Hegel’s writings, in his dual roles as a Prussian state philoso-



Library of Congress

The Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte.

“Napoleon was the carrier of the seeds of modern anti-Semitism, as if in his cultural genes, a disease to be transmitted from Torquemada to Napoleon’s own spiritual descendant, Adolf Hitler,” LaRouche writes.

pher and a corresponding confidant of Prince Metternich, are the model to be read for insight into the way in which the cultural roots of Nazism were inserted into Germany. The influence of the Jacobins and Napoleon on the ideology of both Hegel and Savigny, is relevant in tracing the roots of Hitler from the seeds of Napoleon’s France.

Torquemada was thus, the author of both Napoleon Bonaparte and Adolf Hitler. However, the guilt for Nazism and what it represented, was not Hitler’s alone. Those, from among circles of the British monarchy and elsewhere, who had intended to support Hitler’s drive eastward, had been made fully aware of, and, by no later than 1938, some even in 1940, were also willing to be complicit in Hitler’s ongoing actions in this matter of genocide against Jewry. This included many of the relevant U.S. and British notables allied, in support of Hitler, within the circles of the Bank of England’s Montagu Norman.

But for the role of U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt, the Nazi extermination of the Jews would have become virtually complete world-wide. Anti-Semitism was not the primary strategic purpose of Nazism, but it was the fuel through which the Nazis’ Satanic passions were stoked; to entice a nation to acquire Satanic passions, the tyrant must criminalize the nation’s people, as Count Joseph de Maistre bred that doctrine of Torquemada’s practice into Napoleon Bonaparte, and as the circles of Vice-President Cheney et al. have sought to criminalize the U.S. population in the case of a crusade of fascist-like “regime change” in Southwest Asia and beyond. To make a nation a criminal, you must intend, consciously, to induce it to share in committing an awesome crime, as the war policies of the George Pratt Shultz’s Bush-Cheney-Rumsfeld team, based on a habit of lies as wicked as Hitler’s, typify a similar attempt at criminalization of not only the U.S. military, but the U.S.A. and other nations in Eurasia today.



National Archives

Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini in Munich, Germany, ca. 1940. Mussolini was a tool of the Italian (Venetian) “black nobility,” which for centuries was motivated by its efforts to exterminate the work of the Renaissance.

The Napoleon legacy’s implications for Jewry are seen more readily through considering the case of the rise, reign, and fall of Benito Mussolini.

Mussolini was a tool of the relevant circles of the Italian, which is to say Venetian, “black nobility.” However, the design used by the descendants of the medieval Lombard League’s predatory families, came from France’s Synarchist movement, and was implemented by London-linked assets in the Capodistria tradition, such as Venice’s Volpi di Misurata, through British cooperation with French Synarchists in this matter. As was typical of the Synarchist network’s Alexander Helphand (“Parvus”), the famous promoter of the Synarchist dogma of “permanent war, permanent revolution,” the socialist and fascist components of the Synarchist conspirators were as essentially interchangeable as the history of the British Empire’s Palmerston agent Giuseppe Mazzini and Mazzini’s control over the political careers of both Karl Marx and Bakunin would attest. So, as “right and left” are different brands of the same product, the association of the Synarchist asset Vladimir Ze’ev Jabotinsky, who attempted, from Italy, if unsuccessfully, to woo Adolf Hitler’s embrace, must be compared with the subsequent murders of Italian Jews, in the end-phase of Mussolini’s career. This helps shed important light on deeper, implicitly hereditary characteristics of Napoleon Bonaparte’s Jewish policy.

The Spanish Inquisition itself had been an outgrowth, and continuation of the medieval, Venetian-Norman mobilization to exterminate the legacy of Charlemagne, as that legacy had been represented by Frederick II Hohenstaufen and Alfonso

Sabio of Spain. So, similarly, the Venetian financier oligarchy of the late Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries was motivated by its desperate efforts to exterminate the influence of the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance.

The Habsburgs, to whom medieval Venice had assigned a special strategic role in the aftermath of the extermination of the Hohenstaufen monarchy, were a crucial part of this attempt to destroy the work of the Renaissance, through that reign of religious warfare begun with the Spanish Inquisition of Torquemada et al. The ensuing spread of religious warfare in Europe was fostered by the strategic use of the exotic, “mafia-like” breeding practices of the Habsburg dynasty, to assimilate, and thus exterminate the Spanish legacy of Alfonso Sabio’s political heirs, the Trastamara dynasty. It was, more significantly, part of the Venetian oligarchy’s orchestration of the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the

attempted crushing of the Fifteenth-Century Golden Renaissance.

It was from this modern root that the modern European expressions of the anti-Semitism leading from Torquemada into Hitler, was spawned. It is that legacy embodied in the practices of Torquemada—the legacy of Diocletian, the medieval Crusaders, and the enemies of the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, which is continued as the anti-Semitism of the opponents of Vatican II today. Here lies the convergence of that anti-Semitism with Nazism. Nazism’s echoes in the Pinochet regime, were typical of the Synarchist currents of the Americas, the nominally Catholic, but more emphatically chivalric and otherwise pagan currents of death-squad and kindred fascism, still today. Here lies the curious connection of modern anti-Semitism to the campaign of hatred against the legacy of Pope John XXIII.

Imperialism and ‘Signing Statements’

The key to understanding the medieval and modern forms of anti-Semitism, is the trend of precedents corresponding to the same imperialism which has been the distinguishing characteristic of the Bush-Cheney Administration’s policy-shaping.

The characteristic social behavior of imperialist systems, is the view of the empire as a vast cattle ranch, in which the practice of such included methods of “population control,” as the continued existence, promotion, or culling, even intended extermination of masses of “different breeds” of human cattle, as by the present phase of operations under U.S. so-called

“health-care management,” is the characteristic of the imperial system generally, as it was of imperial Rome. Specifically, as I have emphasized above, this has been the characteristic of anti-Semitism to the present day, since no later than the founding of the Roman Empire by Octavian, later named Augustus, through negotiations with the priests of the cult of Mithra on the Isle of Capri. Those negotiations concluded a phase of a process of evolution of Roman policy, a policy which had been set into motion during the Second Punic War and the ensuing Roman conquest of Syracuse.

Within the bounds of statecraft, the relevant theological issues posed by anti-Semitism, are typified today by the role of the closely related, right-left currents of anarcho-syndicalism, and by the Synarchist International, which are, when combined, included characteristic aspects of the Bush-Cheney-Rumsfeld government of George P. Shultz’s protégés today.⁷

Typical of the Synarchist influence on both right and left anarcho-syndicalists, is the case of the influence of Alexander Helphand, a.k.a. “Parvus,” on the nominal Trotskyists’ notion of “permanent war, permanent revolution.” This legacy is illustrated still today, by the Trotskyist element among the neo-conservative “chickenhawks” associated with the pro-Synarchist Bush-Cheney Administration. The Federalist Society associated with the influences of the Nazi Crown Jurist Carl Schmitt and Schmitt’s one-time protégé Professor Leo Strauss, typifies these connections. The Federalist Society’s faithful copy of Carl Schmitt’s doctrine of the “unitary executive,” its notion of an actually dictatorial, supra-constitutional executive privilege, and the hundreds of intrinsically fraudulent, and implicitly Hitlerian “signing statements” of President George W. Bush, Jr., illustrate the point.

George Bush’s “signing statements” are not only in the direct line of the precedents set by the legal history of the Hitler regime. The so-called principle expressed as Bush’s sickly soul by that misconception of law, echoes the distinguishing characteristic of all systems of imperialism known to ancient, medieval, and modern history. The principle of law which separates imperialism from the nation-state of a sovereign people, is typified by the “signing statement” doctrine, the doctrine of “*Pontifex Maximus*,” under which the authority of secular law among nations is assigned to the

exclusive authority which is bestowed upon, usually, some loutish creature functioning as an emperor, the power to indulge himself in official capriciousness.

“Obey my capricious decree”—his morally perverse utterances, his sadistic pleasure in the virtual sexual perversion of uttering “signing statements,” is the avowed doctrine of “democracy and freedom” which President George W. Bush, Jr., has assigned to those whom he has designated as targets for his tyranny of imperial “regime change” throughout the world. In this respect, President Bush makes himself a clownish character, a Bozo, in an obscene parody of the class of Roman Emperors such as the Isle of Capri’s Octavian, Tiberius, Nero, and Diocletian, and also both the brutish imperial mass-murderers of the past, such as Torquemada and Adolf Hitler, or today, Donald Rumsfeld’s Cambone. In a relevant page from the history of modern Europe, the imperial principle is also known as “The Führer Principle,” as dictated by the same Carl Schmitt who launched the career of Professor Leo Strauss. This is the tradition of murderous tyranny expressed as the contemporary, radical right-wing Federalist Society. That, notably, is the same Federalist Society which prompted a fool, President George W. Bush, Jr., to babble such utterances, thus repudiating not only the law to which he was defiantly affixing his signature, but the U.S. Constitution itself.

The Federalist Society dogma, as expressed by President Bush’s infamous diarrhea of “signing statements,” does have a basis in a certain tradition of law, such the oligarchical cult-doctrine of *lèse majesté*. To wit:

All modern forms of actual imperialism, such as the imperial “Sun King” lunacies of France’s Louis XIV and the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, reflect the medieval anti-Charlemagne alliance of Norman chivalry with the Venetian financier oligarchy. All such cases are premised on the doctrine that the institutional figure functioning as the emperor, or a George W. Bush, Jr., is the only source of principles of law throughout the territory of that empire, and beyond. On this account, the “Führer Principle” of the Hitler regime and the “signing statements” of President George W. Bush, Jr., obviously differ much in content; but, they express differing varieties and habitats of a common species of imperialist legal dogma. This species of doctrines is that which fascist and kindred regimes treat as substitute for, and opposition to the foundations of “natural law.”

For example, in the U.S.A. itself, racists and other right-wing ideologues and hooligans often employ one or more among a trio of closely related sophistries.

- First, they often degrade the supreme law of our Federal Republic, the Preamble of the Federal Constitution, to the alleged status of only a prefatory utterance, and insist, by their piece of sophistry, that that Preamble expresses no binding principle of constitutional law.

7. The Synarchist organization was established during the late 1860s, as an offshoot of the Martinist freemasonic network of Count Joseph de Maistre et al. which had crafted the evolution of what became the French Revolution and Napoleonic dynasty of 1763-1815. The key elements to be considered in study of this phenomenon is the equivalence of Synarchism to anarcho-syndicalism’s doctrine of “permanent warfare, permanent revolution.” Alexander Parvus, a.k.a. “Parvus,” is a vividly typical representative of this bankers-controlled operation within and beyond continental Europe. The Synarchist International associated with the aftermath of the post-World War I Versailles conference, was the architect of the foisting of sundry fascist regimes in Europe during the 1922-1945 interval. The Synarchist backers of the Nazis survived the post-war cleansing of much of the Nazi apparatus itself, and are an active factor in shaping of the campaign for elimination of the institution of the sovereign nation-state today.

- Second, they reject the very idea of constitutional law, by describing the entirety of the Constitution as a “contract,” rather than an expression of a coherent code of principle, and then use that approach to interpret some particular part of the Declaration of Independence or Constitution as if the rest of the document did not exist.
- Thirdly, they ignore, defiantly, the fact that the existence of modern nation-states of all of the people, expresses a notion known to Classical Greece and to the Christian Apostles as the principle of *agapē*, which is also the same principle, with the same meaning supplied in Plato’s *Republic*, which is the notion of “common good” and “general welfare” in modern European civilization’s definition of a form of state known as a *commonwealth*, such as those of France’s Louis XI, and England’s Henry VII.

In other words, like the notorious Associate Justice Antonin Scalia, they do not use the term “law” in its sense of the meaning of “universal physical principles.” True constitutional law is not created by, but, rather, *discovered* by man, as Kepler discovered universal gravitation, Fermat the principle of universal quickest action, and Leibniz the infinitesimal calculus and its catenary-cued expression as the principle of physical least action. Principles of valid constitutional law are expressions of what has been *discovered* to be universal physical principles of the universe, not mere generalizations on some currently common sentiment among some people. The principle of *agapē* (universal common good) is such a principle of constitutional law. In Biblical language, this notion is traced, by clear implication, back to the functional definition of man and woman in *Genesis* 1.

For example, in European history an ecumenical accommodation among Christian, Jew, and Muslim, as in pre-Torquemada Spain, or in Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa’s *De Pace Fidei*, is the fruit of a *discovered* universal principle which binds all people in common, respecting the purpose to be assigned to all societies and religious bodies. This represents the attempted representation of the discoverable universal principle of law which must commonly govern the nations and the people within them. There can be no just law which does not submit to this implicitly divine imperative.

The notion of law expressed by Cusa’s *De Pace Fidei* reflects, dynamically, its necessary congruence with other discoverable constitutional forms of universal physical laws of society. First among these, is the principle of *agapē*, which underlies the principle of *De Pace Fidei*. However, there is a deeper, also discoverable universal principle, to which I shall turn attention in the following chapter of this memorial: the nature of the individual human being as a creative being in the sense in which only the Creator of the universe shares that “property.” Lawful relations among and within societies are subject to the proof that those constitutions are not in conflict

with the discoverable, specific nature of both the human individual and of the consequently principled character of relations among individuals in society.

In contrast to imperialism, there is the Fifteenth-Century emergence of the modern sovereign nation-state, out of the rubble of the fascistic, anti-Semitic Thirteenth-Century Holy League, the Holy League which led into the League’s self-destruction in the Fourteenth-Century New Dark Age collapse of the Lombard League.⁸

That New Dark Age had thus led to the circumstances used as occasion for establishing a new form of society, one based upon those general-welfare-premised notions of natural law which were derived from the Platonic and Christian principle of *agapē* on which the U.S. Federal Republic was founded. That principle of the general welfare (*agapē*), which is the supreme principle of U.S. Federal constitutional law embodied in the Preamble of the U.S. Federal Constitution, also expresses the principle on which civilization’s liberation from the bestial systems of Mesopotamian and Romantic empire and European feudalism has depended.⁹

Imperialism: The Strategic Issue

The difference between a civilized nation and an empire, may be located in the fact that the empire is premised on two constitutional provisions. First, an empire is expressed in the form of its rule over a mass of subject people, by an oligarchy which treats the under-classes as either virtual cattle to be culled for herding, or wild beasts to be hunted down at the oligarchy’s pleasure. The role of the Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, and British slave-traders, who launched the system of African slavery dumped on the shores of their American colonies, such as the U.S.A., into the latter part of the Nineteenth Century, is exemplary. Serfdom is another form. Second, such a system of rule by an oligarchy becomes an empire, when the power controlling the oligarchy itself is subjugated to the same kind of power which would-be “Emperor Bozo,” our own President George W. Bush, Jr., claims in his “signing statements.”

For example, the medieval system of oligarchy was composed of power-sharing between two oligarchies. The first

8. A leading authority in international law, the late Friedrich A. Freiherr von der Heydte, (*Die Geburtsstunde des souveränen Staates*, 1950) concludes his study of the emergence of the modern sovereign states at an earlier point in European history. That means, essentially, the point of the work of Dante Alighieri’s *De Monarchia*. That dating is valid, in and of itself, in light of later studies of the Fifteenth-Century European Renaissance. However, I prefer to subsume the argument of Professor von der Heydte’s scholarship within the scope of the exemplary writings of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, such as Cusa’s *Concordantia Catholica* and *De Docta Ignorantia*.

9. The need for such a change had been expressed in principle by Dante Alighieri’s *De Monarchia*, as the argument of Professor von der Heydte presents the relevant evidence. However, the Fifteenth-Century founding of the first actual modern nation-states was the effect of the combination of the arguments of Nicholas of Cusa’s *Concordantia Catholica* and *Docta Ignorantia*.



National Archives

The Nazi boycott of Jewish merchants, April 1, 1933. The placard reads, "Germans, defend yourselves, do not buy from Jews." "From the beginning of the Roman Empire, to the present-day Federalist Society later established by the followers of Nazi 'Crown Jurist' Carl Schmitt, religious genocide such as that against such targets of Christians, Jews, and Moslems, has been an implied characteristic of all imperialisms and related systems which follow the imperial model of ancient Mesopotamia and the Roman Empire."

was the Venetian financier oligarchy. The second was the Norman chivalry. With the triumph of the imperial Holy League over the heirs of Frederick II, the Norman house of Anjou temporarily took over the conquered regions, but it was replaced by the financier oligarchy's appointment of the house of Habsburg as successors to Anjou in Sicily, and, in the corruption and ruin of Spain through dynastic marriage. It was the Habsburgs who played this leading role in the use of state power for promoting the persecution of the Jews, and in the promotion of the waves of religious warfare over the 1492-1648 interval.

So, from the beginning of the Roman Empire, to the present-day Federalist Society later established by the followers of Nazi "Crown Jurist" Carl Schmitt, religious genocide such as that against such targets as Christians, Jews, and Moslems, has been an implied characteristic of all imperialisms and

related systems which follow the imperial model of ancient Mesopotamia and the Roman Empire.

The aim of a virtual extermination of the specified "infidel" has been the frequent characteristic belief and practice of those powers which deny the nature of the existence of man and woman which is supplied in the first chapter of *Genesis*: man and woman made equally in the likeness of the Creator of the universe, and assigned the mission of developing that universe in a manner like that of the work of the Creator Himself.

Those who engage in religious persecution akin to that of ancient Rome against the Christians, or the Venetian-steered Norman chivalry's murderous practices against Jewish and Muslim targets, represent a likeness of what the British Arab Bureau's present-day Bernard Lewis does in his parody of the medieval Crusader. There is no difference under natural law, excepting the choice of victim, between Hitler's intention to extinguish the Jewish population from Europe, and the mass-murder against Islam demanded by creatures such as British imperialist ideologue Bernard Lewis and his American follower Samuel P. Huntington today. The basis of a doctrine of global conflict against an ethnic or religious body, is to propose a modern crusade like that of the evil medieval Crusades: the embodiment of a legacy of evil under natural law; they are an abomination. However, all forms of imperialism are expressions of exactly that same abomination against natural law.

It is not the persons gripped by such imperialist beliefs who are evil; it is that cause which they perversely serve, which is evil. It is "principalities and powers," not human individuals, which are evil. The person, being human, is not evil; but he may be nonetheless dedicated to serve evil, and so becomes an agent of evil. The notion of "an agent of evil" defines a person, or persons to be described as "evil," or, as in a case like Hitler, "Satanic." It is the notion of empire, and of the imperial law reflected in a pathetic President George W. Bush's perverted "signing statements," which are among today's most commonplace expressions of that embodiment of "evil."

This brings us to the threshold of the promised treatment of the relevant issues of religious belief.

2. What Is The Human Soul?

I must now point to a certain theological implication of the issue posed by the anti-Semitism of the ancient Roman Empire and, also, both its medieval expressions under the *ultramontanists* of the time of the Crusades, and the indicated types of its modern successors. *Thus, the point has been reached here, following my remark made immediately above, when the question has become: what is the proper use of the term "evil"?*

Within this present framework, I refer to the same argu-

ment of scientific principle which I have emphasized in various locations, in referring to the implications of the work of Russia's V.I. Vernadsky. As the Pythagoreans taught, as in the case of Argytas' exemplary solution for the construction of the doubling of the cube, that Platonic quality of individual human creativity which, in Classical art as in physical science, sets mankind apart, uniquely, from all lower forms of life, is a quality named *dynamis* in the ancient Greek of the Pythagoreans and Plato. This is met in various such locations such as Plato's *Theaetetus*. This is a term revived by Leibniz, against René Descartes and Descartes' Newtonian followers, as the anti-empiricist notion of the physical principle of *dynamics*. This notion of *dynamics* is reflected in the catenary-cued, Leibniz-Bernoulli universal principle of least action; and is recognized by Vernadsky in his emphasis on the non-mechanical, dynamic characteristics of the interrelationship between living and non-living processes.

In the work of Leibniz, for example, as in the discoveries of Kepler, a universal physical principle, such as Kepler's discovery of universal gravitation, or Fermat's discovery of, quickest action, or Leibniz's uniquely original discovery of an infinitesimal calculus of universal physical least action, is a universal object: *it exists everywhere*. This notion of "everywhere" defines what Albert Einstein described famously as a universe which is *finite and unbounded*, which could be better described as *finite and self-bounded*, as the limits of universal principles define the finiteness, the self-boundedness of a universe which is defined in terms of the universal principles which our civilization has been able to discover and demonstrate empirically so far.

Such ideas of universal principle, having no extension which is less than the universe, are not discrete objects within the universe; but they exist, efficiently, nonetheless. The principle of the uniquely constructive doubling of the cube, defines an efficient quality of *object of the mind*, but, while physically efficient, is *not an object of the senses*.¹⁰

However, as I have argued the point in earlier locations, Einstein's "finite and unbounded," if taken literally, is not a fully correct statement of his implied intention. Examination of the discovery of valid universal physical principles, as dating since the practice of the Pythagoreans, demonstrates that the universe is bounded by its universal physical principles, such as those cited instances from the work of Kepler, Fermat, and Leibniz. Man, being human, as *Genesis* 1 insists on this, has those specific qualities of creative mental powers which no beast commands. As we discover universal physical

principles, our willful application of those discovered principles changes our practice upon the universe, a practice which we must assume that the Creator intended us to do. Since we are, therefore, instruments of the Creator's willful intentions, the universe in which human individuals are an active factor of willful change in efficient universal principle, is *finite and self-bounded*.

Indeed, as Philo of Alexandria denounced Aristotle and the Aristoteleans on this account, the Creator did not render Himself impotent by creating a universe. His free Will persisted, as does the will of persons who act in service of the true image of that Creator. Else, had the Creator made himself as impotent as Aristotle implies, to whom should anyone who believes Aristotle's sophistry pray—to what alternative to the Deity, might they, perhaps, actually pray? As Rabbi Hertzberg once said to me: *The Messiah will come when He decides to do so*.

The Significance of Vernadsky

For the purposes of review of the subject-matter at hand here and now, the most crucial significance of the work of Russian Academician V.I. Vernadsky, is expressed in his formulation of the concept of *biogeochemistry*, a formulation which led him, in turn, to his adoption of the view that the *Biosphere* and *Nousphere* are subjects of the methods of Riemannian mathematical-physical method.¹¹

According to the strictly reductionist doctrines respecting sense-perception, it is thus implicitly presumed, wrongly, that living processes are derivatives of non-living processes, and that human beings would be, therefore, essentially of the same nature as the animals slaughtered as pests, or to gain these skins as materials for ladies' garments, or as food. Incidentally, but, then, perhaps not so incidentally, the Enlightenment's reductionist view is in violent opposition to *Genesis* 1, in which the non-living, the living, and human, are, in respect to principle, respectively unique states of existence, which interact within the universe as a whole, but are, ontologically, functionally distinct categories, such that the living is superior to the non-living, and the human is superior, ontologically and functionally, to all other living things.

The functional distinction of the human individual belongs to a different phase-space within our universe than that of the beasts. This difference is defined by that principle of creativity associated with power for discovery of universal physical principles which is unique to the human individual. I explain this, briefly, as follows.

Such statements of universal principle as the Mosaic *Genesis* 1 taken into account, consider Vernadsky's development of the respective *dynamic* categories of inanimate, living, and human cognitive processes, as he distinguishes the merely physical, from the *Biosphere (the living)*, and the *Biosphere*

10. This is key for understanding the common folly, in terming roots in the complex domain as "imaginary," of D'Alembert, de Moivre, Euler, Lagrange et al., and the continuation of that folly by Laplace, Cauchy, and their followers. What is actually imaginary, as Carl Gauss showed in his 1799 doctoral dissertation, is that it is the sense-perception which is imaginary, but is nonetheless a real object in the physical domain. The crucial point to be made, therefore, is that Kepler and Leibniz had a correct view of this matter, as did the ancient Pythagoreans and Plato.

11. Cf. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "On the Noëtic Principle: Vernadsky & Dirichlet's Principle," *EIR*, June 3, 2005.

from the *Nousphere* (the cognitive). So, *Genesis* 1, like Vernadsky, defines a universe composed of three distinct phase-spaces, the non-living, the living, and the cognitive, each and all subsumed by a universal Creator.

Although the anti-reductionist concept, that only life generates life, had been forcefully established earlier, it was Vernadsky's elaboration of his definition of the Biosphere which supplied us the first conclusive physical-scientific proof of this principle.

Briefly, as in my published work explicitly dedicated to this subject, Vernadsky's argument can be summarized as follows.¹²

Living processes select and transform matter from their environment. However, in the process, the material taken in, is transformed in ways which do not occur in non-living forms; there is a different set of laws of chemistry in living processes, than in non-living. Thus, the principle of living processes is not found among non-living processes, even when the functions of the same primitive chemical elements are considered. Hence, only life produces life from among the elementary materials of the abiotic domain. There is no other way in which living processes come into being and develop as living processes.

Vernadsky emphasizes that these living processes are specifically *dynamic* (i.e., Leibnizian), not mechanistic (i.e., neither Cartesian nor Newtonian). To this end, Leibniz identified his introduction of the term "dynamic" to modern science as corresponding to the Classical Greek denotation of *dynamis*, from the central, anti-Euclidean physical geometry of the ancient Pythagoreans and Plato.

The absolute distinction of the dynamics of such living processes from what is possible within the domain of the non-living, signifies that life represents the act of a universal physical principle in the same sense that Kepler's uniquely original discovery of universal gravitation represents the type of a universal physical principle. Hence, only a *principle of life* could produce living processes.

The added, crucial significance of Vernadsky's discovery of this proof of a universal principle of life, the *Biosphere*, not existent in non-life, is that it provides the key to a subsequent discovery, the discovery of another, independent, universal physical principle: the discovery of what Vernadsky named the *Nousphere*.

The distinction of the human species from all others, is that whereas primitive mankind's populations could not have exceeded several millions living individuals, wherever human types might have lived under the conditions of our planet during the recent two millions years, there are now more than six billions living human beings. This difference, I identify for the purposes of the science of physical economy, as a *rate of rate of increase of the relative human population-density*



Vladimir Ivanovich Vernadsky (1863-1945). "*Genesis* 1, like Vernadsky, defines a universe composed of three distinct phase-spaces, the non-living, the living, and the cognitive, each and all subsumed by a universal Creator." Vernadsky provided the first conclusive physical-scientific proof of the principle that only life generates life.

per capita and per square kilometer. Without the cumulative effect of mankind's discovery and use of universal physical principles by sovereign individual minds, humans would be stumbling about like poor apes, with brief life-expectancies, and conditions of life like those of the mere beasts.

This form of willful increase of the potential relative population-density, produces an effect which is not possible in any other living species. Therefore, while human beings are living beings, in the sense of the characteristics which distinguish the Biosphere from non-living processes, the principle of life as such does not contain the principle which generates the indicated long wave of *universally principled* increase of the potential relative population-density of human populations. This additional principle, a principle unique to mankind, is manifestly a universal power of human beings generally; indeed, there is no ascertainable "branch" of the human family which does not exhibit a comparable degree of potential creativity among the totality of members of an identified variety of human genetic characteristics.

It is a crucial quality of relevant fact, that Vernadsky's proof of some crucial points bearing on this point, situates these considerations within the scope of the studies of the ratio of accumulated fossils to a pre-biotic phase of the Earth's geological existence. As the composition of the planet has shifted over time, the portion of the planet attributable to fossil deposits, including the present atmosphere and water, is increasing, relative to the abiotic core. So, also, the fossils uniquely attributable to the impact of changes induced through human creative innovation, are increasing relative both to the abiotic mass, and to the relics produced by the Biosphere's own processes.

So, Vernadsky proceeded from geology, through geochemistry, into biogeochemistry, and, thence, to the domain of the *Nousphere*.

For a better appreciation of his accomplishments on this

12. Ibid. See also, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., *Earth's Next Fifty Years* (LaRouche PAC, 2005).

account, look at what we know of the Solar System's development today, when that subject is considered in the light of the original discoveries by Johannes Kepler.

The original, young, solitary, fast-spinning Sun generated the higher components of the Mendeleyev table of elements and isotopes through thermonuclear fusion. The most significant part of the birth and development of the Sun's children, its companions of the Solar System, occurred, probably through polarized thermonuclear fusion, induced within a virtual disk of plasma near the Sun. The products of this fusion were distributed in a fashion suggesting something like a modern petroleum refinery, producing the material spun off from the Sun itself into the orbital pathways as estimated by Kepler. Because of the Keplerian characteristics of the orbits, as Carl Gauss concluded, the mass of plasma deposited along an orbital pathway was condensed into a set of planet and moons. All the while these processes themselves were interacting with the Sun and among themselves.

So, today, we have the general notion of a *dynamically developing* Solar System, rather than a simply fixed one, and also an image of the universe as a whole as also a process of development, rather than a fixed, mechanical-like arrangement of parts.

When we consider the known universe's evident dynamics from the vantage-point of a Vernadskyian view of the three-phased "history" of Planet Earth, we come to interesting reflections on what was plausibly the prophet Moses' authorship of the first chapter of *Genesis*. (Moses: thus the Egyptian name for a prototype of one among "the children of Creation.")

The crucial significance of the referenced aspects of the work of Vernadsky, depends upon the way he defines the evidence proving the existence of categorical divisions in the body of physical evidence of science: divisions defined, respectively, by the nature of the separation of living processes from non-living, and cognitive processes from the category of animal-like aspects of human behavior.

This set of experimental-scientific distinctions, provides us with the basis for a rigorous scientific definition of spirituality, spirituality as expressed by those creative mental processes typified by a true discovery of an efficient universal physical, or comparable, principle.

The Nousphere's Anti-Euclidean Principle

How then, shall we define creativity as the ontological substance of the individual identity. This means creativity in the sense of Heraclitus' celebrated aphorism: *nothing is permanent, but change*, as Heraclitus' conception was reflected in Plato's *Parmenides* dialogue.

The scientific definition of "creation" in Classical culture, does, in fact, have an Egyptian origin, in what we must identify, from a modern outlook on past history, as the explicitly anti-Euclidean geometry of the Pythagoreans and Plato. That geometry, which is essentially a physical geometry—a *geom-*

etry of physical practice, rather than a merely formal one, is associated with the method called *Sphaerics*. This a method which is reflected in the known work of Thales, encountered in a celebrated fragment from Heraclitus, from the work of the Pythagoreans, and from the dialogues and known letters of Plato. This, together with its spiritual implications, is a key requirement for effective qualities of critical appreciation of the concept of the Nousphere introduced by Vernadsky.

The outcome of that approach to the subject of the meaning of Vernadsky's argument for defining the term *creativity* in science and Classical artistic composition, is an improved insight into the notion of an *anti-Euclidean* geometry as identified by Carl F. Gauss's teacher Abraham Kästner. This discovery is implicit in the work of Gauss; made explicit for physical science generally by Bernhard Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation; and, developed further in Riemann's later work, beyond his treatment of Abelian functions, into the generalization of a physical hypergeometry.

Here, we are limiting our treatment of the issue of an anti-Euclidean geometry, to subject matter which is essential to that clearer view of the needed approach of government to the subject of religion. This is a notion which we must develop to expose bigotry as not only ridiculous, but ultimately a source of implicitly criminal intentions. The point to be emphasized, is that *actual creativity*, as something excluded from forms of reductionist argument such as Euclidean geometry, or, worse, the Enlightenment's modern European empiricism, is the essential subject-matter within whose provinces we should recognize both the true nature of the human individual's identity, and authentic religious belief in the efficient existence of the Creator. This creativity, as typified in practice by the original discoveries of Johannes Kepler, Leibniz, Gauss, and Riemann, is that quality of the individual human mind, which acts above the level of the individual person's animal-like existence, a quality which unites the essential nature of the human personality with the nature of the universal, living Creator. It is a quality of the mind whose expression the living human organism appropriately supports, but which exists in a phase-spatial domain above the level of merely living organisms.

To that purpose, the concept of creativity itself must be correctly understood as such.

The work of the Pythagoreans, Socrates, Plato, and the non-Aristotelean leaders of the Platonic Academy after Plato, is premised, as already stated above, on the method traced by Classical Greece to Egyptian sources. This method defies absolutely any abstract geometry akin to a Euclidean set of definitions, axioms, and postulates. This method relies, instead, on physical constructions using the sphere and its constructible derivatives, such as Leibniz's catenary function, as the core of the work of that method. Pythagoras' own discovery of the physically demonstrable musical principle of the *comma*, is an example of this method.

The doubling of the square by purely geometric action,



EIRNS/Sylvia Spaniolo

LaRouche Youth members Jonathan Stuart (left) and Jason Ross experiment with a catenary. "The point to be emphasized," LaRouche writes, "is that actual creativity, as something excluded from forms of reductionist argument, such as Euclidean geometry, or worse, the Enlightenment's modern European empiricism, is the essential subject-matter within whose provinces we should recognize both the true nature of the human individual's identity, and authentic religious belief in the efficient existence of the Creator."

the similar doubling of the cube, as by Archytas, and the construction of the series of Platonic solids, are elementary expressions of that method. The method persists explicitly in that form of practice among the leading figures of the Academy through the lifetime of Eratosthenes, and was revived, most notably, by Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa as the method of *de docta ignorantia* on which the principal scientific accomplishments of Luca Pacioli, Leonardo da Vinci, and Johannes Kepler depended explicitly, and the accomplishments of Fermat, Leibniz, Gauss, and Riemann implicitly.

However, about a half-century after the death of Plato, a curious figure, identified by the name of Euclid, produced a piece of sophistry which catalogued the discoveries in geometry made long prior to Euclid's own time. This collection, referenced today as *Euclid's Elements*, was an exercise which attempted to explain away the principal actual original discoveries in geometry, by the sophistry of purporting to explain each discovery according to a certain set of definitions, axioms, and postulates.

While the founder of modern European science, Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, in his scientific writings, such as his famous *De Docta Ignorantia*, founded the modern European physical science of Leonardo da Vinci, Kepler, Fermat, Leibniz, and others, after the work of Kepler, we find no comprehensive statement on the problematic features of the fundamental, systemic assumptions of Euclidean geometry until the work of one of Gauss' two principal teachers, Abraham Kästner, who openly proclaimed, not a "non-Euclidean" geometry

such as those of Lobatchevsky and Janos Bolyai later, but an *anti-Euclidean geometry* of the characteristics of *Sphaerics*, known to Gauss, but openly stated and developed, later, in the work of Riemann.

The perverse method of *Euclid's Elements* starts with what his dupes are expected to regard as "self-evident" definitions of point, line, surface, and solid. Thus, as Kästner recognized, Euclid's geometry is premised, at the root, on the implicit flat-Earth world-outlook of the local Babylonian real-estate agent. Indeed, that was exactly the silly sophistry one encountered in a typical secondary education's geometry class. The empiricism of Paolo Sarpi and such among his followers as Sir Francis Bacon, Thomas Hobbes, René Descartes, John Locke, Bernhard Mandeville, François Quesnay, David Hume, Adam Smith, and D'Alembert, de Moivre, Euler, Lagrange, Laplace, Cauchy, Clausius, Grassman, Kelvin, Helmholtz, Maxwell, and the modern

logical positivists, is derived from the same logic of the swindling Babylonian real-estate agent expressed in Euclid's axiomatics.¹³

The Pythagoreans, for example, took the approach opposite to what Euclid would put forth after them, a Pythagorean method characteristically consistent with astronomy and transoceanic celestial navigation. Everything observed was to be mapped within what might be assumed to be an elementarily spherical universe. There, the fun begins. In the presence of a discovery of a universal physical principle, it is apparent violations of what might be assumed to be a simply spherical action, which were interesting. The doubling of the square, the doubling of the cube, and the construction of a system of Platonic solids, are singularities which are situated within the system of *Sphaerics*, but are expressed as undeniable paradoxes of the system. To these true paradoxes, the Pythagoreans and their like assigned the value of *ontological existence*. This latter notion, which is reflected in the work of Kepler, Fermat, and Leibniz, is the proper basis for a true physical science.

It is the generation of such *necessary singularities* which defines the meaning of creativity as a *revolutionary* action by the individual human mind. This is the meaning of the use of the term *dynamis* in the Greek of the Pythagoreans and Plato. This same meaning appears as Leibniz's concept of intrinsi-

13. Babylonian signifies a view opposite to that of the celebrated Baghdad Caliphate and Persia's ibn Sina.

cally non-linear (i.e., transcendental) *dynamics*, as opposed to linear mechanics, in his exposure of the incompetence of the methods employed by René Descartes.

It is the state of mind expressed by such discoveries of experimentally validatable anomalies, such discoveries of universal physical principle, or a kindred discovery expressed as a work of art, which is the only characteristically human behavior of a truly normal human individual, and of his, or her society.

Creativity is not to be regarded as the ability to repair society's existing predispositions. Creativity's purpose is to upset a conventional way of life, through the discovery of new universal principles, all to the purpose of making society better, and individual human life more meaningful. Creativity's function is as a driver of revolutionary changes in society's practice which make mankind more powerfully able to exist and to develop. Morally healthy men and women go to the Moon because it is there, as President John Kennedy said; *we go there not because the attempt is easy; we go there because success is hard*. The natural disposition of the person enjoying a healthy self-development is like that: we hazard the upward reach into a better future for mankind, because we have seen that the challenge is there.

That Evil Olympian Zeus

Euclid and Descartes are illustrations of the fact that reductionism is not merely wrong; it is implicitly evil in its effects on society. That point is illustrated by Aeschylus' *Prometheus Trilogy*.

The charge which the Olympian Zeus makes against Prometheus there, is that Prometheus has given knowledge of the use of the power of fire to mortal men and women. The reigning strata of oligarchical society rules over the masses of the human population, as over cattle. Should the cattle discover that they are *practically human*, they would soon cease to be human cattle. So, in the capture of African slaves by the Spanish, Portuguese, and others, the aged were "debrided" as useful for slave work, while the strong men were to be eliminated—all in the same fashion that mankind herded wild cattle, and culled the herd to eliminate the dangerous wild bulls, and any of those tending to be troublesome.

This has been the characteristic of imperialist and proto-imperialist systems known to European civilization since the rise of the Babylonian model of oligarchical society in ancient Mesopotamia. This was, for example, the medieval feudal system. This was the system from which creation of the institution of the sovereign nation-state, according to the conception of Nicholas of Cusa's *Concordantia Catholica*, produced the first modern commonwealths in Louis XI's France and Henry VII's England. This was what Torquemada and the Habsburgs conspired to destroy as the potential for Spain.

This oligarchical policy was extended into modern Europe in a slightly modified reform by the new party of Venice, led by Paolo Sarpi. Sarpi launched the scheme for defending

the financial-oligarchical interests of the Venetian financier-oligarchy by developing neo-Venetian oligarchical systems in nations such as the Netherlands and England. Since the decline of the military state power of Venice, late during the Seventeenth Century, and the use of the neo-Venetian oligarchies emerging in the Netherlands and England to lure France's Louis XIV into foolish, wasting wars, the new guise of the Venetian oligarchical tradition has been the imperial Anglo-Dutch Liberal system based on the schemes of Paolo Sarpi.

Sarpi's significance, relative to the old Venice of the earliest part of the Sixteenth Century, is that Sarpi was disposed to tolerate generalized technological change, as the work of his personal lackey, Galileo Galilei, attests: but only as long as the most essential part of technological progress, scientific creativity, were generally suppressed, or limited to a handful of a trusted system of religious and secular priesthoods. You can have scientific progress, but only by permission of the reigning gods of Olympus. Sarpi's first important target for that policy was Johannes Kepler. Sarpi used his house-lackey, Galileo Galilei, and also Fludd, to produce a fraudulent, bowdlerized caricature of Kepler's discoveries.¹⁴ Despite the vigorous development of science, after 1648, centered in the France of Cardinal Mazarin and Jean Baptiste Colbert, the death of England's Queen Anne brought the triumph of the brutish William of Orange's monstrously corrupt liberalism (as of Walpole, et al.), into a reigning position in a Europe increasingly dominated by the rising imperial power centered in the political controller of the British East India Company, Lord Shelburne and his crew of scoundrels.¹⁵

Science lurched through a relative dark age during the middle of the Eighteenth Century, to be awakened by the interacting effects of the spread of the Classical renaissance from the Germany of Gotthold Lessing and Moses Mendelssohn, and the powerful influence, until July 14, 1789, of the impact of the American Revolution and its Constitution. The French wars, especially with the emergence of former Jacobin Captain of artillery, Napoleon Bonaparte, as the pestilence of Europe, set Europe as a whole into a relative cultural decline until the victory of President Abraham Lincoln's U.S.A. over the attacks which Lord Palmerston's London had unleashed upon it. The Lincoln victory sparked a surge of physical economic and related social progress in much of continental Europe, as in Bismarck's Germany.

The point thus to be emphasized respecting spiritual matters, is that with some exceptions, the history of European culture since the 1492 expulsion of the Jews from Spain, has not succeeded, until recent decades, in reversing the progress of modern civilization, but it has severely crippled that prog-

14. The tendency of so-called "peer review committees" to operate as a modern Babylonian priest-caste, expresses the Sarpi tradition.

15. See H. Graham Lowry, *How the Nation Was Won: America's Untold Story* (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1988).

ress during most generations. The good periods have been the exceptional periods, which, fortunately, have had, until recent decades, a resonant, beneficial impact on an otherwise crippled cultural and economic progress in civilization generally.

The case with taught mathematics is typical of this tragic feature of modern culture to date. The taught mathematics, as if at the blackboard, is a reductionist scheme which permits no place for the explicit development of a conception of a discoverable fundamental physical principle of the universe. "How to" is tolerated in the classroom during better times, but with the onset of post-industrial ideologies, numbers count objects, but do not impart an actual sense of a lawful process. Sensual effects, supplant the fruitful impact of discovered principles. Those permitted to be actually creative are either virtually destroyed, or treated as "freaks of nature." (Some of whom retreat into the protective camouflage of actually becoming freaks.)

Thus, in such circumstances, especially since the top-down effect of the sophistry of the Congress for Cultural Freedom on the Baby Boomer generation, and the 1968 turn toward a post-industrial utopianism, the creative powers of the mind have fewer and fewer places in the life and social relations of nearly all levels of the population.

The consequences of this 68er phenomenon are seen in the patterns of marriage in the generation of the 68ers and beyond. Actual love has, at most, a fragile, relatively short-lived effect on marriage and family life otherwise. True love, as distinguished from the rutting practices of the baboons and rhesus monkeys, springs from the aspect of human nature which is closest to creative scientific discovery. Without a commitment to the sense of the creative powers of the mind, the sexual and other morals of the individual converge on the impulses of the legendary travelling salesman, or of the farmer's daughter whom he services. At the same time, social relations generally, parallel, and intersect the defects in the intellectual-emotional integument of marriage or like relations.

The habit of *agapic* love toward mankind can not flourish for long under the influence of the kind of intellectual decadence which is typical of the morals, tastes, apparel, entertainments, and mating practices which have run amok during recent decades.

When we consider human relations, creativity signifies both physical discovery and progress in principles of cooperation, two categories of practice which differ in the manner in which they are expressed, but employ the same faculties of the individual human mind. This quality, the power of discovery, rediscovery, and use of a discovered universal principle, lies within the individual personality. Discovery never occurs as a joint action, but only as a sovereign individual action.

Take as examples, some elementary cases from the ancient work of the Pythagoreans and Plato. First, consider the construction of doubling the square, and then the famous Delian problem, the construction of the doubling of the cube.

The objective is to reenact the discovery of the solution, accomplishing each challenge by an act of discovering the required construction, without arithmetic/algebraic means, by means of constructive geometry alone, without being supplied definitions, axioms, and postulates.

The implications of the challenge represented by the second case were brought into modern European geometry by, first, the attempted determination of cubic roots (by the Sixteenth-Century Cardano et al., and the way the same problem was posed in the course of the Eighteenth-Century attempts by the reductionists D'Alembert, de Moivre, Euler, Lagrange, et al., to solve the challenge, as clearly posed in a crucial way by cubic and biquadratic cases, of constructing a general theorem of algebra. All of these failed. Similarly, during the first half of the following century, Laplace's colleague Cauchy failed to replicate the infinitesimal calculus of Leibniz, covering his nakedness with the empiricist's fig-leaf of approximation. The kernel of the solution was provided by Carl F. Gauss in his 1799 doctoral dissertation, and the general problem implied for physics was solved by Bernard Riemann's successive work in defining modern physical geometry in such exemplary works as his 1854 habilitation dissertation, his work on Abelian functions, and in hypergeometry.

Replicating an extant construction by the methods of connecting the dots, is not the actual discovery of any relevant universal principle.

For example, in customary forms of reductionist mathematics, the method employed is either explicitly traceable to Euclid's geometry, or a synonym for it, as this is illustrated by the case of the methods associated with René Descartes, and the work of the Newtonian system derived, under the urging of Paris-based Abbé Antonio Conti, from the quasi-Euclidean system of Descartes. These and related, reductionist methods are derived from some generalization of the method of reduction/induction associated, typically, with the precedent of *Euclid's Elements*.

An actual discovery of a solution goes entirely outside any existing deductive/inductive system. So, the solutions developed, successively, by Gauss and Riemann for the problems of function which the Eighteenth-Century and Nineteenth-Century reductionists failed to conquer, are examples of true creativity, which, in those cases, occurs in a mode which can be traced to the manner in which Archytas solved the problem of defining a systematic method for constructing a doubling of the cube, a problem whose solution lies outside the assumptions associated with the notion of constructing a unit-cube. The determination of the Platonic Solids by Theaetetus et al., is an extension of the same method used by Archytas, on a qualitatively higher level. Deduction and induction are intrinsically *not* creative methods.

To state that point in its more general features: Human creativity is a form of action upon the universe, which does not exist within the domain of either the non-living processes or the Biosphere. It corresponds, ontologically, to a power



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François Marie Arouet de Voltaire (1694-1778) is a symbol of the Enlightenment in 18th-Century France, during which time science was in a relative dark age and sophism ruled. Rabbi Hertzberg's 1968 book singled out the paganism of Voltaire and compared Voltaire's views of the Jews to the attitude of the Romans toward their slaves.

which exists outside the boundaries of the Biosphere as such. It is a power which exists only in the domain of the existence of the Creator, and that aspect of the living human individual which is made in the image of the Creator *in that respect*. Creativity is what makes the developing fetus human (as the childhood of surviving six-month premature births proves this point). *That fetus is a human individual in the theological sense of that term within the realm of natural law!*

Competent education of human beings must therefore be defined as a method which provokes the discovery of experimental, crucial, and successful solutions for which no deductive-inductive solution is available. That is the simplest functional definition of creativity. That mental behavior typifies the essential difference between the successful student (or, teacher) and a baboon. The corollary is, that that divine power exists as potential within virtually every newborn human individual.

The discovery of the use of fire for the benefit of mankind, is the expression of such a divine spark within the mortal victim of the Olympian Zeus' satanic-like tyranny. The soci-

ety which suppresses the realization of this quality of creative experience in some, or all of its subordinated population, is behaving in a satanic manner, by suppressing the development of that specific quality in the individual which is specifically human. Zero-technological-growth cultures are intrinsically evil; it is not the person who is evil, but the culture which opposes the thrust of scientific and Classical-culture modes of creative progress.

This is the crucial issue of Aeschylus' *Prometheus Trilogy*. Zeus was evil. Zeus was also, as Aeschylus clearly understood, a Sophist.

Thus, my summary condemnation of the corruption known as Euclidean geometry and related kinds of reductionist systems, as here, is the key to exposing and removing that specific kind of pathetic ignorance in which religious persecution is often rooted.

Man, being such a creature, is therefore inherently good, unless he delivers himself to doing the work of evil. Our nature is, as Cotton Mather and Benjamin Franklin emphasized this constitutional principle, *to do good*, to improve the universe and the conditions of life in which man acts for the good. Creativity, as I have identified it here, is the power to express the good.

These actions have two qualitative expressions: action on the abiotic and living domain, and action upon a social process. The power of creative discovery, is common to both modes of creativity. In one case, we have the emergence of a new quality of living species, and a better dynamic composition of the existing panoply of living forms of plant and animal life. Generation of new species is the creativity which we meet in that domain. Creativity in the human individual, has the effect of elevating the biological species of man to become a superior species of human nature.

In both applications, they represent a power which is absent in the biological domain generally, a power unique to the individual human mind. So, the products of individual discovery outlive the discoverer biologically, as attested by the role of inherited discoveries of universal physical principles over the course of many successive generations. The beast can learn, but does not change in characteristics from one generation to the next. The transmissions of discoveries of universal principle by the individual, may thus outlive the relevant human biological individual over many generations to come, or forever.

It is thus two interdependent distinctions of the member of the human species which we must consider, if we are to understand who and what we human beings are, if we are to continue to be, long after our bodies have died. What we contribute as discoveries, and the improvement in the quality of the human individual through the realization of the practice of those discoveries over successive generations, is what we are forever in the final accounting of humanity as a whole.

This distinction expressed by the living individual is what we know with certainty as the efficient, ontologically distinct

existence of the individual human soul. If we are wise, we locate our individual self-interest primarily in consideration of that fact. If we accomplish that much, we will not tolerate the existence of an oligarchical system.

3. Mendelssohn Attacked The Enlightenment

Some, but not all among the most crucial achievements of the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance were regained by the role of Cardinal Mazarin and others in the crafting of the great agreement of the 1648 Peace of Westphalia. In this process, Habsburg Spain was justly ruined by its own doing; but, a new form of the Venetian system of financier oligarchy was emerging around the neo-Venetian financier oligarchy of the Netherlands and England. For a few decades after the work of Cardinal Mazarin's feat, France, led by Jean Baptiste Colbert, produced the greatest rate of scientific accomplishments since the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance. Then, this came to be largely ruined by the folly of France's "Sun King," Louis XIV, who allowed himself to be led into the ruinous trap which had been crafted, by Anglo-Dutch Liberal, neo-Venetian financier oligarchy.

With the control of the newly created throne of Great Britain, under the monstrous William of Orange's dupe, George I, by the beginning of 1763, the Anglo-Dutch Liberal financier-oligarchy, around the British East India Company, became the leading, oppressive imperial power on the planet. The combination of the spread of this moral and intellectual corruption, as typified by Descartes, in France, and the circles of Sir Francis Bacon, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, et al., in England, constituted the core of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal, neo-Venetian financier oligarchical system of Europe.

The intellectual core of this Anglo-Dutch Liberal pestilence and its parallel expression within France, was provided by the influence of Venice's Paolo Sarpi. Sarpi produced a system of sophistry, which now came to be known as empiricism or liberalism, based on the model of a medieval obscurantist named William of Ockham. Sir Francis Bacon and the notorious Thomas Hobbes were directly products of the work of Sarpi and Sarpi's house-lackey, Galileo Galilei. The result was a parody of that ancient Sophistry, spread in Athens, which had prompted the Athens of Pericles to lead itself into the kind of wars which drowned the U.S. in 1960s Indo-China, and has ruined the U.S. in Southwest Asia.

This epidemic of sophistry after the style of Paolo Sarpi became known as "The Enlightenment."

During the course of the reign of England's Queen Anne, all of Europe was confronted by a kind of cultural maelstrom, the conflict between the Liberals associated with the legacy of the brutish William of Orange, and a coalition of forces which happened to be centered around the figure of Gottfried

Leibniz. Had matters proceeded in a certain way, Leibniz would have become the Prime Minister of England. The mortality of some key figures dictated otherwise. Queen Anne was ruined, Leibniz was banned from England, and England plunged into a Hell of disgusting, Liberally practiced habits, while Jonathan Swift, a leading political figure of Leibniz's time in London, was left to leave marks for the benefit of happier generations to emerge decades later.¹⁶

From about the time of the death of Leibniz, in 1716, until the latter half of the century, the science and culture of England rotted out, Liberally. The low point in cultural trends in Europe was reached in that Paris Treaty of 1763, which won the virtual powers of a leading world empire for the Lord Shelburne's British East India Company. The resulting, immediate effort of London to crush the freedoms and economic progress of the English colonies in North America sparked the preparations for the American Revolution, a revolution which for a while, sparked a wave of optimism in Europe.¹⁷

In the midst of these developments, the figures of Gotthold Lessing, the protégé of Benjamin Franklin's ally Abraham Kästner, and Lessing's friend and collaborator, a poor but brilliant Jew from Dessau, known today as Moses Mendelssohn, led in changing the course of history in their time.¹⁸ This collaboration, with its connections to Benjamin Franklin in North America, became the focal point for the resistance against the moral and intellectual corruption represented by the so-called Enlightenment.

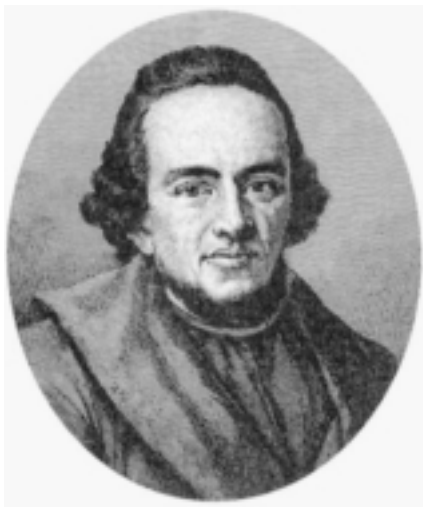
Cusa and Modern European Culture

As I have recounted this experience on numerous occasions, during the course of the 1980s, during one of my visits to Florence, my wife and I were seated in a pleasant, elevated place, looking across the River Arno toward the city of Florence beyond and below. Looking so across the Arno, I found myself gripped with a recollection of the time Boccaccio was seated in approximately the same location I now occupied. Since the mid-Fourteenth-Century New Dark Age has been a pivotal feature of my attention as a practicing economist, the scenes of Florence amid the wave of the Black Death were vivid in my imagination as I sat there looking across the river. I thought of the *Decameron*, thinking of Boccaccio's mind, as he had looked at the macabre scene on the streets of Florence below. He had filled the air with the stories which told us what

16. Lowry, op. cit.

17. During the course of the Eighteenth Century, the physical economy, literacy, and average income in the emerging United States soared above that in England.

18. The high point of Mendelssohn's work was his 1773 *Phaedon* (as in the 2000 French edition), on the subject of the immortality of the soul. This work, which was a crucial part of the founding of the late Eighteenth Century insurgency of the German Classical opposition to Liberalism, was Mendelssohn's treatment of Plato's *Phaedo*.



Moses Mendelssohn, Abraham Gotthelf Kästner, and Gotthold Lessing led in changing the course of history in their time. Their collaboration, "with its connections to Benjamin Franklin in North America, became the focal point for the resistance against the moral and intellectual corruption represented by the so-called Enlightenment."

the culture of a Florence had been, to bring upon itself the punishment enacted on the streets there, across the river, below. I thought of our present times, and knew that a similar outcome awaited us, if our increasingly decadent culture were not reformed.

As I consider the affected diffidence with which the influentials of our civilization today regard the oncoming darkness of the *Erinyes'* flight, I have no doubt of the importance of the subject-matter which I now bring to the present memorial.

Chiefly as a result of the combined impact of the Mongol assault from the East and the ruin left by the wars financed by Lombard predator financiers, such as the House of Bardi, during the financial breakdown-crisis which followed the Bardi-induced bankruptcy of the King of England, the number of counted parishes of western and central Europe collapsed by an estimated one-half, and the population generally collapsed by a net one-third. Hordes of maddened religious fanatics, the Flagellants, roamed like a predatory swarm of rats across the landscape. I think of what might become of us and our world as a whole today, unless we learn the lesson of Boccaccio's view of Florence then.

So, today, the world is threatened by a kindred holocaust during some part of the immediate months and more ahead. The current rate of price-inflation in primary commodities is itself currently increasing at a rate of weekly and monthly increase comparable to the rates of hyperinflation in Germany during the second half of 1923. Should the U.S.A. collapse, for example, which is very likely to occur soon under any prolongation of the present George W. Bush Presidency, the immediate result would be a global chain-reaction of deep collapse from which no part of the planet would escape. The present international monetary-financial system would disintegrate, and, without a radical change in policies of the type

I have proposed, society would simply plunge into a rapid disintegration of economic and political institutions. At presently probable rates, under currently recent trends in shaping of pro-globalization policies, the collapse would not be likely to "level off" until global population-levels had been driven down to significantly less than a billion living souls.

This crisis is not "objectively" inevitable. The crisis is being caused by changes in popular opinions and habits in the Americas and Europe, changes which have accumulated over the 1968-2006 interval. The danger comes not so much from the existing economic and related conditions, as the stubbornness with which the population, especially the section of the population born between, approximately, 1945-1957, refuses, like fabled lemmings, to change its relevant, acquired habits and opinions.

In my experience in consulting, and studies of comparable cases, I saw few cases of bankruptcies, in what had been established firms with a past history of good products, which was not a self-inflicted ruin. The relevant elements of management insisted that the factor in its own management behavior which caused the problem, were the one aspect of the enterprise's policies and habitual practice which must not be changed. That kind of stubbornness which has been inherent in U.S. trends since the immediate aftermath of Yuri Andropov's pathetic rejection of President Ronald Reagan's proffer of a negotiation of the SDI exit from "mutual and assured destruction" through "revenge weapons," has moved U.S. and world policy in a habituated direction which, if continued, would assure the doom of global civilization during the relatively short term now immediately ahead.¹⁹

19. Few of the commentators, in Russia or the U.S.A., for example, have considered the effects of Andropov's surly and irrational rejection of even

Look at the role of Cusa in modern history within those considerations taken as background for our discussion at this juncture.

Cusa made four crucial policy-innovations:

- In his *Concordantia Catholica*, Cusa set forth a proposal within the bounds of Christian theology, for the establishment of a system of respectively sovereign nation-states based upon the principle of *agapē*.
- In his *De Docta Ignorantia*, Cusa defined the principles of modern experimental physical science, which is the second of the three leading principles on which all of the successes of globally extended modern European civilization has depended.
- In his *De Pace Fidei*, Cusa set forth an ecumenical principle, which was immediately a reflection on the attempt to establish a reunification of the Christian Church, but also a policy for dealing with the conflicts among Christianity, Judaism, and Islam, which had become characteristic of the immediately preceding period of *ultramontane* imperialism. Cusa extended that beyond the implications of those three general forms of religious bodies.
- In his proposal for voyages of transoceanic exploration as the counter to the effects of the fall of Constantinople, Cusa was directly responsible for Christopher Columbus' and other crucial voyages of trans-Atlantic exploration.

These three proposals are the basis in natural law for the institution of relations within and among the sovereign nation-states of today. Those ecumenical proposals, and their outcome thus far, represent a crucial lesson in statecraft for today.

The crucial point here, as Cusa focussed on this within his *De Docta Ignorantia*, is that the order of human society must be determined in accord with the specific differences between the nature of the human individual and the lower forms of life.

For example, the proposal for a new Tower of Babel, called "globalization," is contrary to the fact that the human individual is no mere animal. If it were your desire to have a world order in which virtually all men and women are beasts to one another, then, proceed with the form of empire called "globalization," indeed. However, if you know that there is a

discussion of President Reagan's proffer on both President Reagan's Administration and on the fate of 1980s Russia. The influence of the "hard-line" factions within both the Republican and Democratic parties of that time, was triumphant. Although President Reagan never abandoned the policy himself, the outcome which the former Soviet Union suffered at its end was virtually predetermined by the stubbornness of both Andropov and Gorbachov. Such are the consequences of refusal to make a change in the route being currently travelled, when the opportunity is presented, as I have presented it to the relevant parties in the present crisis-situation.

difference between man and beast, you will oppose globalization with all necessary means.

The language-culture is the medium of irony used to develop those new principled conceptions, and related insights on which civilized life depends. Creativity thrives in what is, or most nearly approximates the Classical standard in art and science. It is possible to replicate the experience of a discovery of principle within another language-culture, but the experience in one's own language-culture is usually indispensable for becoming capable of recognizing the comparable discovery within the terms of a different language-culture. This is perhaps not so essential in a culture which does not wish to progress, or which prefers that the local proverbial lower classes will not become too intelligent for their masters' liking.

The issue here, is the principle otherwise identified by the Classical Greek use of the term *dynamis*. The significance of the point of distinction is best illustrated by the inherent cognitive failures associated with *Euclid's Elements* and modern empiricist and positivist forms of use of language-cultures. The issue is of the expressed form of a difference between the mere formal-mathematical description of a discovery of a universal physical principle, and the form of mental action by means of which such a discovery is actually generated as the knowledge of the individual person. It is the principle of irony, as typified by the comprehension of Archytas' discovery of the purely physical-geometric construction of the doubling of the cube, which should be required for the mental health and fruitfulness of a society. It is the function of that quality of irony, typified by Archytas' construction, the quality of *dynamis* as a distinct mental object, which is the issue, as Cusa's discovery of the solution for Archimedes' mistaken view of the quadrature of the circle illustrates this point.

This notion of irony is the characteristic of all truly Classical forms of scientific and artistic culture, and therefore of a Classical development of language-culture.

That is the issue implied in the *Prometheus Bound* of Aeschylus. Mankind's customary enemy from within, is that Olympian Zeus. It is the suppression of what we should recognize as the role of Classical irony of the quality which the concept of *dynamis* implies, which is crucial. Is language, including song, used to express a rigorous intent to communicate ideas of the quality of *dynamis*? The question identifies the essential issue of the use of mathematics, the composition and performance of music, and all other modes of the composition and performance of language. What needs most to be translated from one language to another, is not the words, but those ironies which are comparable to the notion of *dynamis*.

That Trio!

The immediate key for locating the origins of the German Eighteenth-Century Classic, from Lessing and Mendelssohn, through Friedrich Schiller and Beethoven is to be found in the



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"Globalization" is the new Tower of Babel, LaRouche says. "If it were your desire to have a world order in which virtually all men and women are beasts to one another, then, proceed with the form of empire called 'globalization,' indeed. However, if you know that there is a difference between man and beast, you will oppose globalization with all necessary means." Here, the Tower of Babel, in a painting by Pieter Breugel.

interrelationship among Abraham Kästner, Gotthold Lessing, and Moses Mendelssohn. They among other accomplishments salvaged Shakespeare from the destroyed English-language usage of the time, to prompt a reborn, authentic Shakespeare, and to produce the Classical renaissance in the drama, poetry, and music of the late Eighteenth Century and beyond. The adopted mission of the associate of Benjamin Franklin, Kästner, as the defender of the legacy of Leibniz and Johann Sebastian Bach against the Eighteenth-Century Enlightenment of Rameau, Hume, and, implicitly, also Kant, is the pivot on which to focus attention to the most efficient approach to the appropriate result.

For our purposes, if a single work were to be singled out as underlying the spirit of this birth of the German Classic of the late Eighteenth Century, it would be Mendelssohn's treatment of the immortality of the human soul, *Phaedon*. During the entire period following, through the deaths of Schiller's friend and collaborator Wilhelm von Humboldt, the Platonic standpoint in the Classical Greek was the foundation of the German Classic and its international influence.

In related terms of reference, it was the Martinist freemasons' and Lord Shelburne's orchestration of the French Revolution, continued as the enduring effects of the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte, which undermined the German Classic, from the time of the London-orchestrated events of July 1789, through the 1815 sessions of the Congress of Vienna. G.W.F.,

Hegel emerged as the leading agent of Prince Metternich and others in the effort to crush the German Classical movement from the time of Bonaparte's victory at Jena-Auerstadt, on. That dates the birth of what became the Twentieth-Century rise of fascism in Germany; the 1890 dumping of Bismarck by Wilhelm II dates the unleashing of what became World War I, and the ensuing rise of fascism there.

So, the necessary fight against great evil continues still today.

The question has been posed by German Jewish survivors of their experience of the Hitler regime and its aftermath: "Did we do something wrong in trying to be Germans?" That tormenting note of doubt hangs like a cloud in and around some Jewish circles' recollection of the achievements of Moses Mendelssohn. That doubt must be dispelled if the Jewish legacy within civilization as a whole is to be made whole again.

However, a partial answer to such questions is supplied by the study of the cultural degenerates among the ranks of Jews, such as Adorno and Arendt, who, like Ze'ev Jabotinsky, were inclined, in a certain time, toward association with Hitler or Nazis such as Martin Heidegger, until they were warned that such association with Hitler was not an available career opportunity. It is such cases, such as the circles of Adorno and Arendt, whose pro-dionysian countercultural inclinations of hatred against the German Classical culture of Kästner, Lessing, and Mendelssohn, which have demonstrated the worth of their part in the role of the corruption and virtual destruction of modern European civilization. When their influence is weighed against the vast contribution to Germany in particular, and civilization in general, that was made by those Jews in Germany, and elsewhere, who were able to make their contribution through the leadership provided by Moses Mendelssohn, there can be no reasonable doubt that Mendelssohn's policy was the right one.

Personal success in a corrupted society does not necessarily speak well of the one who enjoys success in such a setting. It is our immortality, after all, which is the vital self-interest of any truly intelligent mortal person.

Being good is never a mistake. A horrible death of a good person, does not deprive that person of a triumphant immortality. It is those among us who live, and are enabled, who are responsible to ensure the triumph of our martyrs.

Cheney's New Cold War Drive Flops in Kazakhstan

by Jeffrey Steinberg

What if you launched a new Cold War and nobody came? That pretty much sums up Vice President Dick Cheney's week-long trip to the Baltic states and Central Asia in early May. At every stop, Cheney delivered a string of personal, provocative attacks against Russian President Vladimir Putin, charging that Russia had reverted back to its totalitarian Soviet-era roots, and was using its vast energy reserves to blackmail its neighbors, along with Western Europe and the United States. Cheney all but labelled the Moscow-Tehran collaboration as the "new axis of evil."

Cheney's tough-guy rhetoric, however, largely fell on deaf ears. Perhaps it was the Veep's own plunging approval ratings back at home—last clocked at 18% and shrinking. Perhaps it was Cheney's own reputation for pushing totalitarian measures, like prisoner renditions, torture interrogations, and spying on American citizens at home. If there is a dyed-in-the-wool totalitarian in the house, his name is Dick.

As one senior U.S. spook put it: "You can't separate the message from the messenger, and Dick Cheney has no credibility anywhere around the world. Bush wasn't about to deliver this kind of tough-language message. Condi Rice is busy working with her Russian counterpart, in trying to salvage talks with Iran over their nuclear program. The only alternative to Cheney would have been Rumsfeld, and that would have been even more disastrous. There is not exactly a deep bench of talent in the Bush Administration these days."

To make matters even worse for Cheney, the day he landed back in Washington, Bush chastized him publicly for saying nasty things about his "friend" Vladimir. Bush actually offered a mini-civics lesson: You don't conduct diplomacy by making personal attacks on heads of state. Asked about Cheney's conduct, in an interview with Germany's ARD TV on May 7, Bush replied, "If I stand up and constantly criticize Putin publicly, he's not going to be interested in listening to

what I have to say, and neither would I. When somebody feels like they can lecture to me publicly . . . I may not be interested in listening to them."

While Cheney's Baltic and Central Asian trip was one long string of diplomatic missteps and failed efforts to lure Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan into an anti-Moscow energy alliance with Ukraine and Georgia, Lyndon LaRouche warned that Cheney's clear intention to trigger a new Cold War chill with Moscow does represent a danger.

"President Bush is out of control," LaRouche said on May 11. "If Cheney is removed from office, that problem can be handled. But with Cheney running loose, stripped of much of his power, committing one blunder after another, but getting more and more desperate—that is a dangerous combination." LaRouche's solution: Dump Cheney from office now!

Stay Tuned for Rovegate

Adding to the climate of desperation around 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. is the anticipation of new action by Special Counsel Patrick Fitzgerald. As this issue of *EIR* goes to press, there is widespread expectation that senior White House political advisor Karl Rove is about to be indicted for his role in the Valerie Plame Wilson leak. Cheney's former chief of staff and top national security aide, Lewis "Scooter" Libby, is awaiting trial in early 2007 on perjury and obstruction of justice charges, stemming from the Wilson leak and the White House cover-up that followed.

Last month, Rove made one more appearance before Fitzgerald's Federal grand jury, and sources close to the case report that Special Council Fitzgerald grilled him on the contents of 250 pages of White House and Office of the Vice President e-mails that were first "discovered" in February. The sources say that a bill of indictment against Rove has already been drafted, and his final grand jury

appearance was to determine whether additional charges would be included.

A senior U.S. intelligence official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that a Rove indictment would devastate the Bush-Cheney White House. It would be universally read as an institutional repudiation of the entire Bush-Cheney Presidency. What is less clear, according to the source, is what impact a Rove indictment would have on Cheney's efforts to hold on to his job.

On the one hand, a Rove indictment would mean that a second trial of a top White House official would take place, centered on Cheney's role in the Plame Wilson leak. On the other hand, sources say that Rove is part of a growing White House faction that is convinced that Cheney must be forced to quit—for the good of the President and the good of the Republican Party. The GOP leadership is terrified that the November midterm elections will be a political massacre, the equivalent of the 1994 Gingrich Revolution that swept the Democrats out of the Congressional leadership for a decade. Cheney has become the poster boy for all the failed policies that threaten the GOP with political extinction; dumping the Vice now is seen by a growing chorus of party insiders as the long-overdue first step to salvaging the midterm elections and preparing for 2008.

All of these Byzantine White House maneuverings occur, as LaRouche repeatedly has observed, against the backdrop of a global financial and economic disaster—which throws off all political calculators and calendars, and could be the factor that sinks both Bush and Cheney.

New Rumbblings on Iran Attack

One tempting option for Cheney and Rumsfeld would be to launch the long-mooted air strikes against Iran's alleged nuclear weapons research sites. On May 12, Col. Sam Gardiner (USAF-ret.) warned that the combination of covert U.S.-backed irregular warfare operations on the ground in Iran and movements of U.S. aircraft carrier groups in the Persian Gulf region suggest the possibility of U.S. military action in June. "I would expect two or three aircraft carriers would be moved into the area. . . . I would expect the B-2s, the main firepower asset, to be flown on missions directly from the United States. I would expect B-52s to be flown in air strikes from the U.K. and Diego Garcia. Finally, a large number of cruise missiles would be fired from the carrier support ships."

Gardiner told *TheRawStory's* Larisa Alexandrovna that the initial bombing campaign could be conducted over a one-to three-day period. "Most of the strikes would be at night. The Iranian nuclear facilities will be targeted; more important however, a major effort would focus on Iran's capability to retaliate. The U.S. will target missile facilities, air bases, and naval assets. After the initial effort," he concluded, "there will be a pause during which time the Iranians will be told that if they retaliate, the air strikes would continue."

A well-placed Arab source has told *EIR* that Iranian asymmetric warfare assets, such as the Hezbollah in Lebanon,



would be dealt with by direct military strikes as well—by Israel. According to the source, Israel would be given the green light to launch massive ground and air strikes into southern Lebanon, and could launch additional strikes against Syrian targets, were Damascus to take any steps to defend Hezbollah.

EIR also continues to receive confirmation that the Rumsfeld Pentagon is conducting illegal covert operations on the ground inside Iran today, and that this has the full backing of Cheney. Although there are differences of opinion over the size and scope of the operations, U.S. intelligence sources have confirmed that there are American-backed teams inside border regions of Iran near Pakistan, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Azerbaijan. These teams have been conducting sabotage and ambush operations, as well as reconnaissance. The Mujahideen e-Khalq (MEK), an Iranian exile group formerly backed by Saddam Hussein and still on the U.S. State Department's list of international terrorist organizations, has been an active component of the covert actions backed by Cheney and Rumsfeld. There are even reports that recent activities by the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) inside Iran are being backed by the Bush-Cheney Administration.

If the circle of close advisors to President Bush thinks that these shenanigans in Iran could divert attention away from Bush's fast-sinking Presidency, they are dead wrong. For President Bush, the only pathway to political survival is to dump Cheney now. It will certainly make his friend Vladimir Putin more optimistic about their July summit get-together.

Lakesha Rogers' Campaign Revives The Democrats' Hopes in Texas

by Harley Schlanger

On the first leg of her tour of the state of Texas last week, LaRouche Youth Movement leader Lakesha Rogers injected some youthful vigor into the state's near-moribund Democratic Party. In discussions with labor leaders at the state AFL-CIO convention the week of May 1 in Irving, she brought to life her campaign slogan, "Out of the Bushes and Into the Future," elaborating how Lyndon LaRouche's emergency legislation to save the auto sector would not only reverse the collapse of the U.S. economy, but produce a Democratic landslide at the polls this November.

Rogers is a candidate for Chairman of the Texas Democratic Party, one of four running for the position, which will be voted on by delegates to the state convention in Fort Worth, June 8-9. Rogers provoked quite a stir when she announced her candidacy, declaring that she would not be running against the other candidates, but rather, her campaign would be dedicated to reviving the tradition of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt within the party.

"Through my campaigning," she said, "I am opening the party to younger voters. We have seen, in the LYM, that young people will act, when the call to action is based on profound ideas, such as those presented by Lyndon LaRouche. Virtually every young person I meet knows they have no future, under present circumstances. But, if challenged, many will respond—and I am challenging them to take an active role in shaping their own future, through mastering principles of physical science, as they apply to economics."

She added that organizing to retool the auto sector, by reintroducing the principles of the American System of political-economy—as FDR did, to get the United States out of the Coolidge-Hoover Depression—offers an immediate, concrete task for those who otherwise belong to a no-future generation heading into a New Dark Age.

How Texas Fell Into the Bushes

The response from delegates at the AFL-CIO convention, and from labor leaders in Tyler, where Rogers and a team of LYM organizers stopped on May 11, indicates that it is not

only young people who are hungry for a change. The LaRouche Youth engaged in extensive discussions with unionists; many agreed to contact elected officials in support of LaRouche's emergency auto legislation (see *EIR*, May 12), as they acknowledged that the economy is worsening rapidly, and that the Bush-Cheney Administration is committed to policies which threaten further collapse in the living standards of those in the lower 80% of family-income brackets.

Labor has been on the decline in Texas for two decades, battered by the combined effects of the takeover of the state by right-wing Republicans, and the overall decline of the state's physical economy. The loss of manufacturing jobs has been accelerated by so-called free-trade policies, through NAFTA and globalization, which are also devastating family farms and ranches in the state.

In the period after World War II, these constituencies, as well as the African-American and Hispanic populations, were well represented by New Deal Democrats, who acted to protect them from free-trade ideologues tied to Wall Street. A perfect example of this was Sen. Ralph Yarborough, who defeated George H.W. Bush in the Senate campaign in 1964. Yarborough, who exposed Bush as a Connecticut Yankee working for Wall Street, not Main Street, was a champion of the working man, a strong proponent of FDR-style regulation of the economy, and one of the few Southern Democrats to vote for the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Yarborough was defeated in 1970 in the primary election by a Democrat, Lloyd Bentsen, who represented the "conservative" side of the party. The bitter campaign between Yarborough and Bentsen in 1970 was a harbinger of the future course the Democrats in Texas would take. Some "New Dealers" remained, such as former Speaker of the House Jim Wright, who fought to defend the Texas Savings and Loans and commercial banks from the onslaught of Wall Street, following the deregulation of banking, and who was ultimately driven out of the Congress by a dirty campaign of vilification led by Newt Gingrich; and Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez, who warned, repeatedly, of the damage being done by Sen. Phil Gramm, and his wife, Wendy "Enron"



EIRNS/Debra Jambor

Kesha Rogers, seen here at her campaign headquarters in Houston, is bringing new life to the Texas Democratic Party, by showing how LaRouche's policies can produce a Democratic landslide in November.

Gramm, with their successful efforts to deregulate futures' trading.

The current, pending implosion of the financial system, triggered by the unregulated trading of all varieties of derivatives, and the popping of the housing bubble, is largely due to the successful efforts of Gramm, Gingrich, and their Wall Street allies to defeat the FDR Democrats, such as Wright and Gonzalez.

But the Gramms and Gingriches could have never succeeded in undermining the FDR tradition among Texas Democrats without the internal subversion of so-called conservative, or "pragmatic" Democrats, such as Bentsen. Some loyal Texas Democrats may take offense at this charge against Bentsen, who is still viewed as a good, true-blue partisan. However, Bentsen was among the leaders in the party who pushed for free trade, siding with the "New Democrats" of the Democratic Leadership Council (DLC), in bringing the Clinton Administration into active support of NAFTA and deregulation. There were few voices raised in Texas, outside of those of the LaRouche Democrats, against this Wall Street takeover of the party in the 1980s and '90s.

The failure by Democrats, until now, to respond to LaRouche's leadership, and instead, to go along with Wall Street, by offering what many characterize as "Bush-lite" candidates, has turned Texas into a Republican bastion. Every single statewide office today is held by a Republican,

while Bush-Cheney apologists, Kay Bailey Hutchison and John Cornyn, hold the two Senate seats, and the leading voice from Texas in the House of Representatives—until, mercifully, just recently—was the master of corrupt politics, Tom DeLay.

What the Rogers Campaign Can Do

Unfortunately, there are still leading Texas Democrats who argue that there is no alternative to the post-industrial, free-trade policies that are plunging our nation into a new economic depression. Chris Bell, the Democratic nominee for Governor, has continued, thus far, to pronounce his adherence to this disastrous ideological nonsense, adding only that he would do more to lessen the pain caused by the dislocations.

As a result, he has been unable to inspire more than a blip in the polls. Despite the continued incompetence of incumbent Republican Gov. Rick Perry, Bell is far behind Perry in the polls, running neck-and-neck with two independent candidates, Controller (and Republican) Carole Keeton Strayhorn and libertarian entertainer Kinky Friedman, each of them at less than 20%.

This is why Lakesha Rogers' candidacy for Democratic State Chair, and the overall deployment nationally of the LYM, is so critical. To win in Texas, Democrats must bring back into the fold those constituencies who have left the party; they must also activate the millions of voters who, out of demoralization, no longer bother going to the polls to cast their ballots. In 2002, only 29% of those potentially eligible to vote in Texas did so. In the 2006 primaries, less than 15% of registered voters cast ballots, despite the obvious disintegration of the nation taking place under the Bush-Cheney regime!

This seeming complacency is only partly due to the successful efforts of Karl Rove and his team of dirty tricksters to suppress the vote, whether "legally" or illegally. It is also the result of the role of top Wall Street operatives such as Felix Rohatyn and his DLC in stifling opposition within the Democratic Party, so that voters see no way out of the devastation wrought by the post-industrial, free-trade policies of the last 25 years.

The Rogers campaign, centered on the fight for LaRouche's FDR-style emergency legislation to save the auto sector, and to put the collapsing financial system through bankruptcy reorganization, represents a clear alternative. By the time delegates arrive in Fort Worth for the state convention, many of them will have become aware that such an option exists for the Texas Democratic Party.

For the first time in a generation, there will be an opportunity for a geological shift in national politics to come out of Texas, to spearhead nationally the fight for a revival of the best tradition in the Democratic Party. This is an opportunity which Texas Democrats must seize.

A New Approach to Immigration Policy

This interchange occurred at a private discussion between Lyndon LaRouche and a number of constituency leaders after LaRouche's April 27 webcast.

Q: In the last Presidential election, a lot of states enacted the gay rights marriage act, and even though in Michigan, we have a state law saying that same-sex couples cannot get married, there's still a push to see it in our Constitution. This year we have a gubernatorial race, and the constitutional push is affirmative action, and they're talking about banning affirmative action, which I understand they've done in California. And I see it as a political ploy. But Michigan is very divisive. With a Republican majority in the House and the Legislature, they actually enact laws that exempt Detroit, because it's 88% African-American. Revenue-sharing is one. If you receive so much in revenue already, you're not going to get this kick increase, and Detroit's the only one affected, I was reading in today's paper.

But what effect would this affirmative action constitutional proposal have? I have heard that it's not just getting away with preferences in job selection, or colleges, etc., it could also affect, like WIC programs [Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children], and counselling for women, or whatever—it's not gender specific, it's not race-specific, it's just says all affirmative action, entirely.

LaRouche: The problem is that this has been a game, which has developed especially since the 1960s. It's a game to destroy politics, both sides. There should be no position either way. There are things which deserve affirmative action, period. Because they're human interest, general welfare cases, and they should be supported on their merits. But not on the basis of single-issuism, but on the basis of justice, the basis of right care.

But what's happened is, you see it in politics, is people use this, as they use games with religion, in order to manipulate the population. Without that you wouldn't have Bush as a President.

So, therefore, you say, "Cut it out."

Let's take a concrete case now, which is what they're not dealing with. Let's take the case of the immigration bill, which is a real abomination. Because the point is that the United States shut down Mexico's economy in 1982, and worsened it ever since. Therefore, there are no jobs in Mexico. There's not the chance of living of the existing population in Mexico.

On the other side, north of the Mexican border, there are many people who are hungry to get Chicano labor, or other cheap labor. You wouldn't have a housing boom unless you had people who didn't know how to put a nail in something, working in construction. Because they work cheap. They may not get the nails in, but they work cheap.

So, but this is an integral part of the process.

So now, what happens is, certain gameplayers play games, including drug games across borders, and we have a major problem which involves the Mexican population, and the U.S. population. The persons of Hispanic American descent, are the largest single designated minority group in the United States. This is only counting the legal ones. If you count the illegals, it's maybe 15-20 million more. So, therefore, what are you going to do? Are you going to shut down the border, and let them scream? Is that a solution?

It's not a solution. But the politicians who are trying to appeal to something, all play this game.

Two things: First of all, as I dealt with President [José] López Portillo of Mexico on this thing back in '81-82, on this specific question, what you do is you document everybody. It's an open documentation. And the person who is documented, thereby by virtue of documentation, has access to a Mexican consular official, so that whatever his problem is, whoever he wants to talk to, he can talk to a Mexican consular official.

The United States government through the State Department, and the internal functions, deals government to government, with this problem.

The Core Issue Is Economic

Now, our objective should be what? Our objective should be to attack the problem at its core. The core is, northern Mexico is not developing. If the jobs were in northern Mexico, many of these people would not be taking risks to get across the border with drug runners! The drug runners will help them across the border. And the drug runners include corrupt people, officials, in government agencies. And this is a very dangerous operation. I know something about it. It's extremely dangerous.

You have former U.S. Special Forces-trained people, who are running a section in Nuevo Leon, near the border, which used to be an area which was enjoyed by women who went to shop from Texas, to get certain goodies. And this area has been taken over by these Mexican Special Forces-trained—they were trained at Fort Bragg. They left the Army, and are running a little empire, like a Colombian-style empire, where they are running a drug organization, they're buying up politicians, killing police chiefs they don't like, and so forth, all this kind of stuff, and that is a base for this cross-border operation. It's an intelligence operation!

So, therefore, the obvious interest of the United States is to neutralize the problem, by helping Mexico to develop northern Mexico. If we develop northern Mexico, people who



Slums along the border of Texas and Mexico. The “immigration problem” would be solved, if the United States helped Mexico to develop the industry and agriculture of northern Mexico, keeping jobs at home, and workers with their families.

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are frightened people, are not going to go running with drug runners across borders, getting killed and drowned, getting across the borders. They’re going to stay with their families. If they come to the United States, they’ll be happy to come in a legal way. But the basic thing is, what happens is, whole villages, whole areas in northern Mexico, depend upon remittances from Mexicans who are living in the United States, often as illegals. And they’re working at starvation wages, under starvation conditions here.

So, if we don’t address the reality of the cross-border relationship, you’re not doing anything! You’re masturbating, with legislation. One is trying to prove, “I’ve got a tough bill, but it’s fair. I kill people fairly, not unfairly! I shoot them down fairly, not unfairly. I let them turn themselves in, and then I throw them back across the border!”

Look, we created this system, and I know it. Because, in 1982, I was involved in a fight on this thing. . . . Under the Reagan Administration, Kissinger and company were running an operation, to shut down Mexico’s economy, and grab Mexico’s oil. And this resulted in the destruction of what was a viable Mexican economy, which was then in a growth mode. Since López Portillo left office, Mexico has been going downhill, step by step, every inch. Therefore, you have a growing population, which is starving, living under miserable conditions, and fleeing across the border to steal a job in the United States, where somebody is willing to hire them. It’s an escape. And they hope they’ll have enough money to send something home for remittances to their starving family back in Mexico.

A Program for the Future

So, our interest is to have an international program, of the United States and Mexico, to develop both sides of the border,

because economic development is the first basis for security in this area.

And look, Mexico has oil. Mexico’s oil industry would take about six or seven years to bring it back to 1982 level. Now, Mexican oil has not got a great future as a fuel, because we need nuclear power. But therefore, if you develop the nuclear industry in Mexico, for power and water and energy and so forth, . . . now you can use petroleum partly as a fuel. You can use it also as a petrochemical base, for various kinds of production, which means that now you can have a healthier economy.

And we need water on both sides of the border. We’ve got the Ogallala aquifer, which is collapsing, one of the big problems of the United States. We’re losing whole parts of the United States because of groundwater loss. And why not develop both sides of the border, in cooperation between the two government? That’s your best thing. If there’s no reason to go running back and forth across the border, but simply wander back and visit relatives and friends, back and forth, what’s the problem? And that’s the only way to do it.

Do two things: Regularize the thing. If we do what they’ve never done—give the undocumented Mexican a document, which allows him to have access to a Mexican consular official for anything relevant. Negotiate status, government to government, through the appropriate institutions. Orient for a long-term solution, which is developing both sides of the border, economically. And we need that. We also know how to do it.

But they won’t do that! They want to go on with some of these crazy things. And some of the people who do it are fairly intelligent people, but it shows the disease is spreading, that they get into that wingding.

Budget Remains Stalled in the House

House Majority Leader John Boehner (R-Ohio) cancelled plans to bring the Fiscal 2007 budget resolution to the floor on May 11, because he still does not have the votes to pass it. "We're continuing to talk with our members to have a budget resolution," he told reporters. "When you've got 232 members of the family, trying to come to an agreement on a responsible budget that holds the line on spending is very difficult." The fracture lines remain between the conservatives, who want to hold the line at \$873 billion in discretionary spending, and moderates who want to add about \$7 billion to health and education spending, as was done in the Senate.

The objections of House Appropriations Committee Chairman Jerry Lewis (R-Calif.) appear to have been satisfied. Lewis had been concerned about a provision that would have required the Appropriations Committee to get permission from the Budget Committee to increased non-defense emergency spending above \$4.3 billion, though just how Lewis was mollified is not clear.

Senate Defies Bush On War Supplemental

On May 4, the Senate performed the legislative equivalent of President Bush's "bring'em on" challenge to the Iraqi insurgents, by ignoring a White House veto threat against the Fiscal 2006 emergency supplemental appropriations bill. President Bush's original request was for \$94 billion to cover the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, and for continuing Hurricane Katrina recovery efforts. The Senate added billions of dollars more to the bill, including \$8 billion above what Bush had asked for for hurricane recovery, \$3.9

billion for agriculture disaster assistance, \$2.6 billion for pandemic flu preparations, and about \$2.5 billion for port and border security.

Robert Byrd (W.Va.), the ranking Democrat on the Senate Appropriations Committee, responded to Bush's veto threat by saying, "Have at it, Mr. President." He noted that there is nothing written in stone that requires the Congress to pass a bill containing only provisions that the President asks for. He further noted that President Bush's request included no money for border security, coal mine safety, disaster assistance for farmers, or flu vaccine, and the request for Katrina victims "is inadequate and leaves critical gaps in housing and education."

The Senate, Byrd said, "recognized the weaknesses of the President's request in these areas and judiciously added funds." He called on the Congress to send to Bush "a bill that meets the needs of this country."

The Senate apparently agreed with Byrd to let Bush "have at it," as the bill passed by a 77 to 21 vote. Only Republicans voted against the bill, and 35 Republican Senators subsequently signed a letter vowing to support a veto, should Bush issue one. Even before that happens, though, the Senate action faces opposition from the House. House Speaker Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.) said in a statement, "As it's currently drafted, the Senate's \$109 billion emergency spending bill is dead on arrival in the House," a position which was also endorsed by Majority Leader John Boehner (R-Ohio).

House Passes 'Sham' Ethics Reform

The House passed a lobbying reform bill on May 3, which House Rules Committee Chairman David Dreier

(R-Calif.) described as "common-sense action." Dreier began the floor debate boasting about how the House Republicans started the year by banning former members of Congress who are registered lobbyists, from the House floor and the House gym. He told the House that the bill it was considering would "enhance transparency and accountability in Congress through increased disclosure and tighter rules." One of those tighter rules is a temporary ban on travel by members of Congress paid for by private groups, until the House Ethics Committee can examine the issue.

Democrats focussed their opposition on what was not in the bill, which they described as "sham" ethics reform. Rep. Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.) said that "it does nothing to fix the battered and broken political process of this Congress." There are numerous practices that have become commonplace in the House that the bill does not address, including forcing the House to vote on a conference report before anyone has had a chance to read it; holding votes open until the GOP leadership gets the result it desires; locking Democrats out of conference committee meetings; allowing lobbyists to write legislation behind closed doors; and numerous others.

"This bill really represents an effort for some to have it both ways, holding on to the financial benefits and perks they receive from lobbyists and other special interests while claiming they have dealt with the lobbying ethics problems in Congress," said Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.).

Nonetheless, the vote on the bill was close, 217 to 213, and the Democratic substitute failed on a 213 to 217 vote. Sixteen Republicans crossed the aisle to vote for the Democratic substitute, and 20 voted against passage. Eight Democrats also crossed party

lines, to vote for the GOP bill, an action for which they were later scolded by House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.).

Senate Committee Holds Hearing on Line-Item Veto

President Bush's proposed line-item veto received its first hearing in front of the Senate Budget Committee on May 2. The proposal is considerably modified from that passed by Congress in 1996, in an attempt to get over the constitutional objections which led the Supreme Court to strike it down two years later. Committee Chairman Judd Gregg (R-N.H.) described it as "a proposal where basically the Executive branch . . . says to the Legislative branch, 'Here are some spending items. Take another look at them and see whether or not you want to go forward with them.' " He called it an "excellent idea" that provides another avenue to look at government spending.

Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.), who led the opposition to the line-item veto in 1996, testified against Bush's proposal. He called it "an offensive slap at the Congress" which "embodies the reckless disregard for the fundamental and sacred constitutional principle of three separate and equal branches of government."

The bill as drafted, he said, "would allow the President to roll over the procedures outlined in the presentment clause of Article I, Section 7, and effectively cancel individual items in legislation by impounding such items indefinitely. Without exercising a veto, the President could effect the repeal of a law passed by Congress, and then resist subsequent efforts by the Congress to ensure that law is carried into effect."

Byrd then went through a detailed description of how the proposal transfers power and authority that constitutionally belongs to the Congress—the power of the purse—over to the President. "The power of the purse is the preeminent power in the Congressional arsenal," he said. "It guards against an all-powerful king, an all powerful Executive."

Dems Hold Hearing On Energy Manipulation

On May 8, the Senate Democratic Policy Committee held a hearing on gasoline prices and energy trading. Committee Chairman Sen. Byron Dorgan (D-N.D.) noted the similarities between the present situation and Enron, whose former CEO, Ken Lay, has been on trial in Houston on charges of fraud and conspiracy related to the collapse of his former employer. Dorgan noted that price fixing and price manipulation were included among the criminal charges against many of Enron's former officials.

Senate Minority Leader Harry Reid (D-Nev.) put the blame squarely on the Administration. "Its failed energy policy, its failed foreign policy, its failure to quickly reconstruct New Orleans and the surrounding energy infrastructure there and in Iraq, and the Administration's wildly misplaced budget and enforcement priorities have left America unprepared and with an unresponsive government," he charged.

The witnesses included Illinois Attorney General Lisa Madigan, utility regulators from the West Coast, a trader, a think-tanker, and others. Their testimony demonstrated how unregulated speculation in the commodities markets is responsible for the catastrophic rise in energy prices,

"contrary to common media reports" that place the blame on supply and demand.

Madigan testified that, upon receiving warnings from the natural gas supply companies in her state, she got together with attorneys general in Iowa, Missouri, and Wisconsin to investigate the reasons for the expected price hikes. They found that there is a complete lack of transparency in the primarily unregulated financial markets for natural gas, and that the regulations that do exist are far less than for less-essential commodities. "The reality is that approximately 80% of natural gas trading is done on the unregulated over-the-counter markets," she said, and that these markets are the major factor "in setting the price of natural gas."

Hagel Says U.S. Should Engage Iran

Sen. Chuck Hagel (R-Neb.) authored an op-ed in the May 8 *Financial Times*, in which he argued that "the U.S. should engage Iran directly with an agenda open to all areas of agreement and disagreement." He continued: "The lone world superpower must not act precipitately. The U.S., in partnership with our allies, should work towards a package of issues for discussion with Iran. A military option is not a long-term solution to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons. Attacking Iran and destroying its nuclear facilities would not destroy Iran's ability and knowledge to come back at nuclear capability again and again. A U.S. military strike in Iran would make Iran's determination that much stronger. A military option would also inflame the Middle East and the global Muslim population, crippling U.S. security, economic and strategic interests worldwide."

Argentina: Infrastructure for General Welfare, Not Profit

by Cynthia R. Rush

On April 27, when Argentine President Néstor Kirchner announced bidding on the *Plan Circunvalar*—a project to build a major railroad complex around the inland port city of Rosario—he also unexpectedly announced that bidding would soon begin on construction of a high-speed train connecting Rosario with the capital of Buenos Aires. At an anticipated cost of between \$600 and \$800 million, and a target completion date of 2009, the TAVE, as it is called, would be the first such “bullet train” in Ibero-America, and a crucial element in the Kirchner government’s National Railroad Modernization and Recovery Plan. The plan also includes a second rail line, although not a high-speed one, connecting Rosario to the city of Córdoba.

Kirchner’s announcement generated considerable excitement, and official bidding on the project was opened just a few days later on May 8. Most striking about his April 27 remarks was not the fact of the project itself, but the principle he identified that stands behind it. “Anywhere in the world you go, you can see that railroads are fundamental,” he said, “but their profitability isn’t financial.” Rather, “uniting the country through a modern, high-speed railroad is fundamental for the citizenry. . . . The country must be united by the infrastructure it needs!”

The *Plan Circunvalar*, that will facilitate overland cargo transport into Rosario’s port and rail terminals, is an example of a project that is “strategic” in nature, Kirchner said. It is “a policy of State” with the potential to transform this vital port city into “the São Paulo of Argentina,” (a reference to Brazil’s industrial center) for the benefit of the entire nation and its people. This is not just a local project, he underscored. “Rosario is Argentina.”

Build for the General Welfare

For international financial centers, the Argentine President’s public assertion that infrastructure must be built as

part of a national project to integrate the country, promote economic development, and benefit the population, could not have come at a worse time. Just a few days later, on May 1, Bolivian President Evo Morales announced the nationalization of his nation’s oil and gas industry, setting off a wave of nationalist ferment across Ibero-America around the issue of sovereign control over natural resources and against the globalization and privatization policies imposed on these nations for decades.

The impoverished and relatively powerless Bolivia, by itself, doesn’t worry the financial predators. But as the global monetary crisis escalates daily, they *do* fear that the conceptual leadership Kirchner is providing to the informal “Presidents’ Club” of Ibero-American heads of state, could push the region in an entirely different and very non-linear direction. Exemplary was Kirchner’s pivotal role at the May 3 summit in Puerto Iguazú (Argentina) of Evo Morales, Venezuela’s Hugo Chávez, and Brazil’s Lula da Silva, in which the four leaders forged a strategy to stymie financier attempts to use the Bolivian nationalization to destabilize the whole region.

Taken in combination with the LaRouche movement’s offensive in the United States to force the Congress to reverse 30 years of globalization policies, and enact legislation modelled on Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s wartime mobilization to lift the United States out of the Depression, Kirchner’s leadership poses an ever greater threat to financial oligarchs’ interests.

Their panic that recent events are more than just a momentary upsurge was evident in the London *Financial Times*’s May 3 reference to a wave of “resource nationalism” internationally, which in the case of Ibero-America, it admitted, came in “response to failure to develop economically” and the “persistence of widespread poverty.” The financial daily desperately insisted that what Evo Morales did in Bolivia could not be compared to Mexican President Lázaro Cárde-



Infrastructure development is on the agenda in Ibero-America. Here, the summit of the Presidents of (from left) Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, and Venezuela, in Puerto Iguazú, Argentina, May 4, 2006.

nas's 1938 oil nationalization, which caused "poor countries everywhere to rejoice," but rather "history repeating itself as farce."

Energy Is a Human Right

Or so they hope. But the history of 20th Century Ibero-America, during which several governments founded state-sector companies to take control of oil and other natural resources, does not offer synarchist banking circles much comfort. Argentine Army Gen. Enrique Mosconi founded Ibero-America's first state oil company, YPF, in 1922 and then travelled around the continent encouraging other governments to do the same. The founding of Mexico's Petróleos Mexicanos, Brazil's Petrobras, Bolivia's YPFB, Colombia's Ecopetrol, and Uruguay's ANCAP followed in rapid succession, and Venezuela's PDVSA came somewhat later in 1976.

Mosconi became known as the "Mattei of Latin America," a reference to the founder to Italy's state oil company, ENI, Enrico Mattei. In a 1927 radio address, Mosconi observed that "the Argentine Republic is similar to that of other Latin American nations which are fighting to consolidate their economies and their moral and material progress. . . . [In this endeavor], oil plays and will play a vital role in the future, because it is the indispensable tool to promote and protect the growth and development of national industry, and thus continue the evolutionary process of our people, who, in the full expansion of their creative powers, have arrived at a positive well-being and consolidated their nationalism." Oil must be protected from "all influences which are not eminently nationalist; it is the base upon which future industrial organization will be built."

It's no wonder that *The New York Times* reported with great relief on June 28, 1993 that then-President Carlos

Menem's privatization of the profitable and productive YPF a short time earlier was a huge blow to the concept of state energy companies, which "historically . . . have been considered the crown jewels of any Latin American government . . . the patrimony of its history and the ultimate financial refuge from the pressures of international bankers and other foreign interests that threaten national security."

But now, Bolivia's oil nationalization has injected greater force to the paradigm shift that was already under way against the International Monetary Fund's free-market insanity, threatening to undo the privatization policies of the past 20 years. In Argentina, the demand that the Kirchner government re-nationalize YPF, now in the hands of the Spanish oil giant Repsol and known as Repsol-YPF, has intensified since May 1. On May 5, leaders of the Movement for the Recovery of a Directed National Energy Policy, MORENO, met with Kirchner and urged him to make a "revolution like Evo Morales," by reversing the deregulation and privatization policies of the 1990s, and reestablishing the model of state control over energy resources that Argentina pioneered.

Energy is not a "commodity," as the free market dictates, MORENO's leaders asserted, but a "human right and social asset." It is time to dump the "market system" once and for all, the group urged, and tell the foreign oil multinationals that their illegal, predatory practices, carried out under cover of "juridical security," will no longer be tolerated. According to a Bolivian military source, Evo Morales's deployment of 6,000 Army engineers to protect oil installations after the nationalization was motivated by a determination to hold companies like Repsol to account for their plundering, ensuring that executives wouldn't abscond with company books that the government intends to audit.

The Second Forum of Latin American and Caribbean

Energy Workers, held May 2-4 in Mexico City, also vociferously repudiated foreign looting. Hosted by Mexico's Electricity Workers' Union (SME), the conference emphasized that participants were not limiting their actions only to energy issues, "but to all the changes now taking place in Latin America." Demanding the right "to participate in the elaboration and implementation of national and regional energy plans," the conference's final document asserted that Ibero-America's energy workers have a special responsibility, given the strategic nature of energy resources, and agreed to create a mechanism through which to coordinate their actions continentally. José Rigane, the head of Argentina's Energy Workers' Federation (Fetera), who helped draft the document, warned that energy workers "are going to fight for state sovereignty, with the idea of taking back our national patrimony and preventing any privatization plans."

Time To Go Nuclear

Given the price of oil and growing uncertainty over other fuel supplies, it is lawful that Ibero-American governments are also actively pursuing nuclear energy as a viable energy source. Nuclear energy was, in fact, the topic of one of the workshops held at the Mexico City conference.

Brazil and Argentina, both pioneers in the field, are already moving aggressively in this area, and the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) has launched a campaign to pull Mexico into the nuclear energy arena as well, despite President Vicente Fox's commitment to free trade. On June 15, the LYM will host simultaneous conferences in Mexico City and Buenos Aires, spearheading the continental offensive on the call to exchange oil for nuclear technology.

On May 5 in Brazil, Science and Technology Minister Sergio Resende inaugurated the government's industrial-scale uranium enrichment plant, describing it as Brazil's first step towards nuclear self-sufficiency. The investment in uranium enrichment will pay for itself in ten years, Resende told the press, "but the significance for our country's sovereignty is much greater." If the international nuclear situation were to worsen, he explained, "and there were to be a pact among countries not to supply uranium to others, we would become dependent." Brazil recognizes the need for a diverse energy base, he concluded, and pointed to the urgency of completing the long-mothballed Angra 3 nuclear plant.

Similarly, Néstor Kirchner has committed his government to completing the Atucha II nuclear plant, whose construction was halted 15 years ago. But he is also reversing the insane austerity policies of the 1980s and 1990s, which gutted the country's scientific capabilities and forced tens of thousands of scientists to leave the country to seek jobs abroad. In an April 28 press conference, Education Minister Daniel Filmus announced increased funding for scientists' salaries and for scholarships at the National Council of Scientific and Technological research (CONICET) in order to significantly expand the number of researchers and doctoral candidates.

Retool Auto Sector To Build Passenger Rail

by Mary Jane Freeman

Tired of sitting in traffic jams and paying too much for gas? Fed up with budget crises and outsourcing of America's industry? Then, adopt Lyndon LaRouche's May 2 call to enact "Emergency Legislation, Now!" to put Americans back to work building a modern national rail system for passengers and freight.

From New York, through Pennsylvania into the Midwest heartland of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin, the blueprints exist to build, within five to ten years, an east-of-the-Mississippi-River integrated network of high-speed passenger rail routes, traveling up to 124 mph, which would have as a byproduct improved freight rail capacity. Likewise, Oregon and Washington state have similar plans to traverse their states up to the Canadian border. California has the only truly high-speed "ready-to-go" project, in which trains would travel at 200-300 mph from southern to northern California, but Governor Schwarzenegger and a number of legislators aim to kill it this year.

A retooled auto sector, saved by such an act of Congress, could be mobilized for these railroad rebuilding projects, and thereby also accelerate the construction timetables, and upgrade the plans for true high-speed rail routes. Yet, in fact, none of these projects will be built if Congress fails to do two things: First, enact LaRouche's emergency legislation to save the auto industry by retooling it, and secondly, enact legislation to rebuild a national rail network for both passenger and freight rail to specifically include multi-year dedicated, 80/20 Federal/state funding. U.S. Senators Trent Lott (R-Miss.) and Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) have a bill pending, S. 1516, which would do this. Each of the states above, and many others, have spent millions of state funds to study the potential for building out their rail network, but without Federal funding, and soon, these projects risk being shelved.

Public Support Grows, but No Federal Funding

Rail advocates in Michigan and Ohio report that public support for high-speed rail (HSR) plans is growing due to the high cost of oil/gasoline and to traffic congestion. As gas prices exceeded \$2.00 per gallon, rail ridership grew 12.1% statewide in Michigan, from 2004 to 2005 (see **Figure 1**), with the Bluewater line up 18.3% (Port Huron-Chicago). In 2005, Amtrak, nationwide, set a new record with 25.4 million riders.

Michigan is the only place in the nation outside the Northeast Corridor where trains operate at speeds over 90 mph. That is, on a 45-mile stretch between Kalamazoo and Niles, passenger trains go 95 mph, and approval for 110 mph is expected by the Fall. In Ohio, support for HSR has grown as people see its benefits: job creation, relief of traffic congestion, and enhanced economic development.

Preliminary economic impact studies of the Ohio plan show that this \$3.32 billion, ten-year project would create 6,600 construction jobs, 6,000 indirect jobs, and 1,500 permanent rail operating jobs, resulting in increased household incomes and tax revenue base. But with the uncertainty of Federal funds, and the economic downturns in these states' revenues due to the heavy manufacturing job loss, projects are either on hold or scaled back.

Despite public interest, Congress remains behind. An Ohio rail advocate said, "You've got 26 states that are working independently on passenger rail plans, for high-speed development plans in high-speed rail corridors, and that is where the Lott-Lautenberg bill would do the most good. And we can't get the members of Congress, especially in the House, off the dime to talk about passenger rail development. . . ."

Congressional obstruction comes from fiscal conservatives who follow the privatization schemes of George Shultz on the Republican side and Felix Rohatyn on the Democratic side. The Amtrak funding "debate" arises because Amtrak's authorization expired in 2002 under the Gingrich-McCain-Weyrich 1997 Amtrak Reform and Accountability Act, which incorporated a reform/privatization goal. As a result, every year, debate on Amtrak appropriations becomes a forum for the "reform" agenda, rather than for setting a national mission for rail.

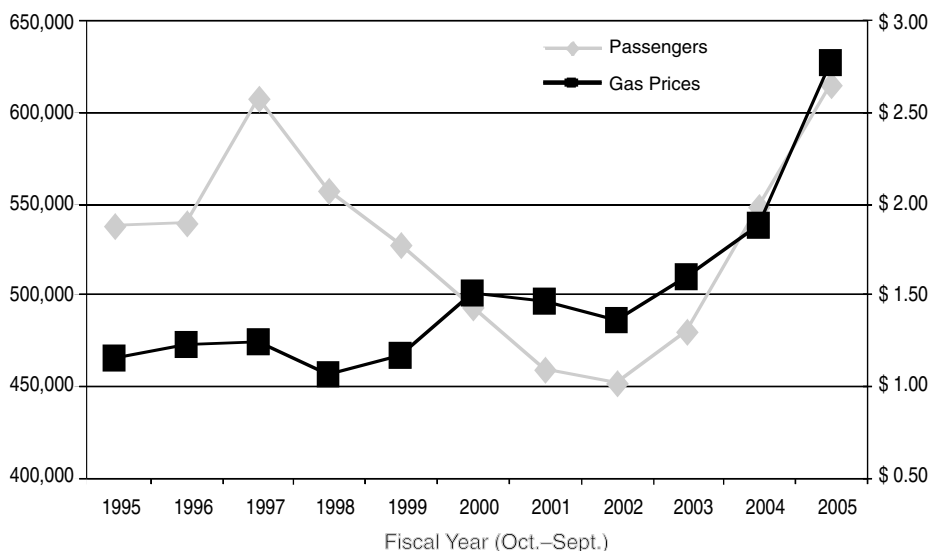
LaRouche, speaking at a webcast a year ago on April 7, 2005—at the first signs of Wall Street and City of London bankers' intentions to bankrupt the U.S. auto industry, starting with auto parts maker Delphi, then followed by General Motors—proposed, as an alternative, an FDR-style retooling for auto: "You want to produce a railway system? Let's save Amtrak. Let's go beyond Amtrak. Let's get the funding back for Amtrak—now, what do we want to do with Amtrak? Just keep it happy? No! We have to rebuild the transportation system of the United States. That means fast-rail in local areas. . . . We have to do it. How are we going to do it? Where are you going to get the locomotives? Where are you going to

FIGURE 1

Ridership and Gasoline Prices Michigan Rail Ridership Takes Off as Gasoline Price Rises

(Annual Passengers)

(Regular Gasoline Prices)



Source: Michigan Department of Transportation; EIR.

get the steel? . . . Who can produce locomotives? The General Motors technology people can produce locomotives."

The Bush Administration's FY 2007 Amtrak budget proposal is \$900 million (a bankruptcy level); Amtrak is requesting \$1.598 billion with a \$275 million tack on for "strategic investment options"—a total of \$1.87 billion; and the Department of Transportation Inspector General states \$1.45 billion is required to just keep Amtrak running; i.e., no capital improvements or margin for unanticipated financial shortfalls.

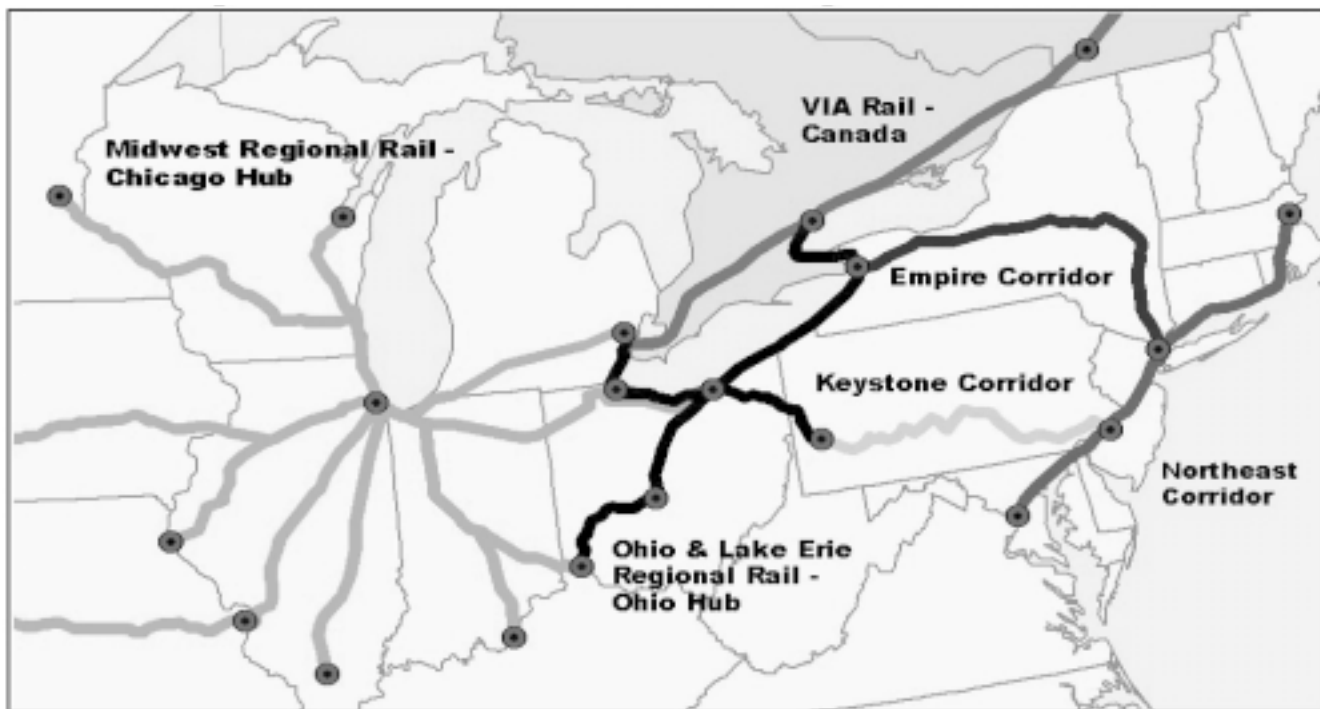
To judo this rigged funding debate, Senators Lott and Lautenberg on July 27, 2005, introduced the Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act of 2005, S. 1516. The Lott-Lautenberg bill, which is pending in this session of the 109th Congress, would reauthorize Amtrak, over ten years, with annual dedicated funding of \$1.9 billion; and set up a Federal/State 80/20 funding match for the many states' HSR projects which languish for want of funds. Last year in the House, H.R. 1630, a more limited Amtrak reauthorization bill with no state funding component, was introduced, as was a high-speed rail bill, H.R. 1631; but both bills stalled out.

As of now, there is no companion bill in the House to S. 1516. Lott and Lautenberg intend to get a full Senate vote on S. 1516 this session. If they succeed, a House bill will be needed, or this critical initiative fails.

From the Atlantic to the Mississippi

As you can see from the map, **Figure 2**, five U.S. rail corridors and one Canadian corridor link up nearly half the United States, from the Atlantic Ocean into the Midwest

FIGURE 2

Regional Rail Corridors From the Atlantic to the Mississippi

Source: Ohio Department of Transportation.

heartland. Each of these U.S. corridors has detailed plans not only to bring their networks up to a state of good repair, but to expand and improve tracks, grade crossings, and signal technologies so that trains can increase their speeds up to 124 mph—the highest speed allowed with current track and technology configurations.

Were these five U.S. corridors linked together, they would serve over 140 million people, or about half the U.S. population. Such linkage would also result in creating economies of scale, particularly if the auto industry nationwide were coordinated to produce the components for this rail network. Regional ridership and revenues would grow while reducing overall system operating costs.

The 431-mile Empire Corridor (New York City to Buffalo) high-speed rail project lay dormant until State Senate Majority leader John Bruno set up a New York State High-Speed Rail Task Force to revive it in Spring 2005. By January 4, 2006 its Action Plan was issued with short-term improvement plans, and a long-term plan to include “a new, high-speed, fixed-guideway route between New York City and Buffalo/Niagara Falls” which could include “maglev technology.”

The Midwest Regional Rail-“Chicago Hub,” and the Ohio & Lake Erie Regional Rail-“Ohio Hub” plans connect to the Empire and Keystone corridors, and the Northeast Corridor (NEC). Bill S. 1516 also provides funding to bring the NEC

to a state of good repair, rectifying what Lautenberg said is a key Amtrak problem, “spending so much time fixing worn-out things, lots of time on repair . . . to make up for past neglect.”

The Midwest Regional Rail System uses 3,000 miles of existing rail rights-of-way to connect rural, small urban, and major metropolitan areas using Chicago as its hub. Millions of dollars have been spent by MWRRS states upgrading sections of their existing rail. Using a multi-modal plan, the regional system expects to service 90% of its nine-state region’s population. Wisconsin’s Milwaukee-Madison corridor plans for 110 mph are done, while its Milwaukee-Chicago route ridership grew by 14.6% in the first half of 2005, showing the viability of the initiative.

Ohio’s plan has four corridors encompassing 860 miles which will service 22 million people in four states and southern Ontario, Canada, and connect 11 major cities. Recently, Ohio Hub got so much increased public interest for the project that they have proposed adding two more corridors: Pittsburgh-Columbus to Chicago, and Columbus-Toledo to Detroit.

Illinois has invested \$200 million over ten years, to upgrade the Chicago-St. Louis corridor. A 120-mile segment has had all grade crossings and safety upgrades made, and a next-generation Positive Train Control system is being tested to ready the corridor for 110 mph trips. Sadly, due to uncer-

A plan to

Fly California

*...without ever
leaving the ground.*

Sacramento
San Francisco
San Jose
San Diego
Los Angeles
Anaheim
San Bernardino
San Diego

High-Speed Rail

tainty of Federal funds, the high-speed project languishes, even though, due to public demand for rail, the legislature on May 4 doubled state funding to \$24.3 million, to secure four more daily trains to the state's Amtrak routes.

California's High-Speed Rail Authority (CaHSR), set up in 1996 thanks to then-State Senator, now Judge Quentin L. Kopp, who chaired the Senate Transportation Committee from 1987 to 1998, studied feasibility and costs of potential rail corridors through the state. CaHSR issued a business plan in 2000 which led to the 2002 Safe, Reliable High-Speed Passenger Train Bond Act for the 21st Century (S.B.1856), signed into law by former Gov. Gray Davis.

But ever since the recall of Governor Davis, and the imposition of George Shultz-controlled free-trader Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger, "Fly California" has been under threat of termination. The Act required voter approval, in the November 2004 general election, of \$9.95 billion in General Obligation bonds for rail development. But it was pulled from the ballot by Schwarzenegger and a few legislators under the ruse of the state's "fiscal crisis." The bond initiative was postponed from 2004 to 2006.

Whether CaHSR will survive is in question again. Desperate to regain a bit of standing in the polls, the governor unveiled a bogus and grossly inadequate \$37 billion “infrastructure” bond package in January, which was voted up in

TABLE 1
**California High Speed Rail Comparative Travel Times
By Auto, Air, High-Speed Train**

City Pairs (Downtown to Downtown)	Auto (No Project Alternative)	Air (No Project Alternative)		High-Speed Train (Alternative Optimal Express Times)	
	Total	Line Haul*	Total	Line Haul*	Total
Los Angeles to San Francisco	7:57	1:20	3:32	2:35	3:30
Los Angeles to Fresno	4:30	1:05	3:02	1:22	2:33
Los Angeles to San Diego	2:49	0:48	3:00	1:13	2:16
Los Angeles to San Jose	6:50	1:00	3:14	2:06	3:02

Source: California High-Speed Rail Authority and the Federal Rail Administration; *EIR*.

Rebuild the Nation's Economy Now; We Can't Wait Until Bush Is Gone

Lyndon LaRouche was interviewed by radio host Scott Leffler, of PWLV 1340 AM, in Lockport, New York, where Delphi is closing one of its auto parts supply plants. Here are excerpts from the interview.

Leffler: Today the local union, Local 686 at Delphi is voting to authorize a strike against the Delphi Corp. because they feel as though they're being mistreated. The white-collar employees are being rewarded, while the blue-collar union folk are being told that they're going to have their salaries cut, and the union is none too happy about that. . . . You've recommended emergency legislation. . . .

LaRouche: Well, if you come from a generation that knew the 1930s and the immediate wartime period, you recall how we got out of the Depression, out of the Hoover Depression as we called it then. Under Hoover from 1929 on, the U.S. economy had collapsed by one-half. So Roosevelt came in with a mess on his hands in March of 1933. . . . While we had a lot of people who were pretty much demoralized and had lost skills during the course of the '29-'33 period, we managed to get them back in shape. And by the time the war rolled around for us, we were the greatest economy the world had ever known. . . .

About a week before Roosevelt was actually inaugurated, Adolf Hitler had acquired dictatorial powers in Germany, which he retained until 1945, when he killed himself. So that, at that time we knew, not exactly what the war was going to be like, but we knew we were headed for war. . . . A plan had been developed in the 1920s, knowing about these possibilities, and connecting it to developing our economy on the idea that our economy would enable us, if developed, to deal with a threat from abroad. . . .

So when we went for a recovery, we went for recovery with the recognition that we were going to be going into a war—not that we wanted to be, but we knew one was going to be thrust down our throat. . . .

So what happened is you had key people, like Eisenhower, MacArthur, and so forth, who were in the spectrum here. They weren't part of Harry Hopkins' program directly, but you had people like Lucius Clay, for example, who was part of it. So we developed a combination of an orientation for building up a capacity to deal with the threat of a war, that is, an agro-

industrial capacity, and to get our population in shape for rapid technological progress, which made us, in fact, by the time we had entered the war, with programs such as those of Walter Reuther, the most powerful economy the world had ever known. And we showed it very quickly.

Now, the improvement was occurring then. What happened during the 1930s, is we built labor force, and we built infrastructure. We built the machine-tool capacity to do this job. And when we went to war, we were ready to "click." And we created the greatest economy the world had ever seen!

And in terms of the immediate period, in 1945, we, as the most powerful economy on this planet, created the circumstances for the recovery of a shattered Europe, and began to build up other parts of the world. So that, despite all the mistakes that were made at various points during the post-war period, we had set a standard. . . .

We're in a situation, where we have to mobilize again, as we did then. We have people who are being destroyed—look, for example: The automobile industry, together with some fragments of the aircraft industry, is the machine-tool capability of the United States. If we lose that, if the management and the stock-owners of Delphi, Visteon, Ford, General Motors, have their way, as now, we're not going to have a U.S. economy any more. Because they're going to shut this thing down.

Leffler: You had recommended, on this show, a couple months ago, that the auto industry should look at working on infrastructure. . . .

LaRouche: Well, look at Lockport: You have idle millions of square feet of industry, industrial potential there. If you bring back the density of hundreds of machine-tool designers, that you had there at one time, what you can build—remember, because Lockport is on the water system: Now, we're talking about things that have to go on water. Lockport is a place to build things that have to go on water, like assemblies for river systems, this sort of thing. Railroads. Lockport can build aircraft systems, they have that capability. It's built there, you have some of the labor force that can do it. . . .

We're going to lose about two-thirds, presently, of our auto industry. That's what the game is. *But:* The issue is not trying to reverse that, because we are producing more automobiles than we should in a sense. . . .

So therefore, we have to take that capacity, those skilled workers, and those communities which have this productive capacity, we've got to protect them, by putting them through a special kind of protective organization which will go back into private business later: But right now, the government has to step in, provide the credit, get this thing working. We need power stations. We need to go into developing new fuels, which have to be high-density fuels.

Leffler: Americans, by and large, have been opposed to nuclear power. Do you think that that can change?

LaRouche: Oh sure. . . . We've got a system which is largely dependent directly, or indirectly, on the combustion of either coal, which has become pretty inefficient because of the neglect of the coal system, and petroleum. If you're going to run automobiles, and heat homes, and have air conditioning, and other things of that sort, you're going to have to have a new source of power that we can afford. And that is going to be largely, over the coming period, it's going to be nuclear power. . . .

Take one other problem—now you don't have that problem up there, as such, but you have it in most of the country: We're using fossil water as water supply. Take the Ogallala Aquifer, which covers a big part of the western states. It's going down! We're using up water that was stuck there a long time ago, much of it left by glaciers melting. We're drawing it down, the land is subsiding. Now, we're going to have to make water. To make water means desalination. To make water economically, on a mass scale, requires nuclear power.

So, we're going to be going in the direction where the basic power will be nuclear power, as we phase into it more and more. We must, within 25 years, a generation from now, be sure that we're in thermonuclear fusion, which will give us a greater capacity. We're going to have to rebuild our water systems, that is, the transportation water systems, and the freshwater systems. We're going to have to rebuild our railway system, because it doesn't function the way it's working now. We need a railway system.

We're about to run out of power stations! We're about to run out of water! We're about to run out of mass transportation. Since 1971, we have neglected the maintenance of infrastructure. . . . And now, that infrastructure that we didn't maintain, or didn't renew, is now about to collapse. We're drafting a bill for the Congress, and we're pushing for support for it. . . . Our intention . . . is to have the Federal government use, as Roosevelt did, the power of creating credit in our particular system of government, which no other part of the world has. And to take over this section of productive capacity, in these plants, like Lockport, bring them back up to strength. Because what they can produce is really not in excess of what we need. We need the infrastructure! Put people to work *in* the infrastructure, which will stimulate the private sector's commercial goods. You can not, working in McDonald's or similar kinds of jobs, cheap jobs, make an income-

tax revenue-base for local communities!

Leffler: . . . How do we convince people that they need government to do more? I mean, currently, the Congress that we've got right now has surpassed *laissez faire*, and I believe their official policy is, "Don't ask, don't tell." Let business do whatever they want to do to the people, and pretend as though it didn't happen! How do you convince the people to convince their elected officials, that we need government to get involved in our economy?

LaRouche: Go around the country, go in these areas, talk to the mayors, talk to the party leaders in local areas, talk to people who are on the local level: They want this! They see what's happening. They're important enough in their area to have an overview of what's happening to the people in that area—the mayors, the city governments, all this kind of thing. They know what they're going through. And they're saying, "Washington is crazy! Washington is not paying attention."

So we have a proposal on this, which has been picked up by the Vermont legislature, by Alabama, and others. It's in process.

So you find in a certain layer of the population, the trade union leaders, mayors, local party officials throughout the country, and we're canvassing them all and working with them all. They want it!

So what we say, is, "Okay, we can save the system." Then, on top of it, what we have in our favor (which is not exactly a nice thing to have in your favor), we have a rate of hyperinflation in the U.S. economy, this year, which is the same rate of hyperinflation that hit Weimar Germany in the second half of 1923. Now, that means that if we continue the present policies, we're not going to have a depression: We're going to have a blowout of the entire economy, a general collapse, like that that hit Germany in the end of 1923. It's coming on. This is not a petroleum supply-demand issue, on petroleum: This is a part of the price of gold, of the price of industrial metals. . . .

Leffler: Right. Gold is what? Gold is over \$700 now, right?

LaRouche: That's right. And it's headed to over—

Leffler: And silver is \$13 an ounce?

LaRouche: Yep. But what happens now, is the *rate* of the inflation is increasing, as the *rate* of inflation was increasing in Weimar Germany. It's not a constant rate of inflation. What you're dealing with is an *accelerating* rate of inflation.

Therefore, if we were to continue at the present rate, the U.S. economy would go into a collapse phase about September of this year. So my point is, the government has to intervene. If we intervene in our government, in our situation, we will get cooperation from other parts of the world. Maybe the Bush Administration is not the right instrument for that—but, I think the Bush Administration can be changed, very soon—*not wait for two more years.*

So we have the possibility of saving ourselves. And the United States is the nation, which has, in our traditions and our legacy, the ability to deal with these problems. So, what we're doing is to say: Let the Federal government adopt responsibility for keeping these plants functioning; accept the fact that they're not going to be producing automobiles. Take the section that is *not* going to be producing automobiles, and use it for other things, with a heavy emphasis on restoring the machine-tool-design capability. Build systems for locks and dams for the river system; build power plants; build railway systems; build other basic economic infrastructure that's needed in the states, the communities and so forth, and the nation as a whole.

In addition to the labor force, build up six divisions, of military Corps of Engineers divisions: Because, if you're going to build these things, like assemblies for locks on rivers and things like that that you're acquainted with in Lockport, you're going to have to have the labor to install them.

Leffler: Sure.

LaRouche: We've got a lot of people who are in useless employment, as make-work employment in one degree or another; you've got young people who have no future before them. Why not absorb them in a military Corps of Engineers training and work program, which means that when they go through their service in this kind of operation, or stay on as engineers, they will have the skills and the ability to maintain for themselves and for others the standard of living which we think is decent for Americans?

Leffler: I am with you. What happens after we get this infrastructure in place? What happens to those employees? Do they move on to other jobs? Are there more infrastructure things that need to be done thereafter?

LaRouche: What we need is a science-technology-driver program to change the character of life for the better. Look at our health-care situation, look at local communities, look at infrastructure: We have been operating for over 30 years *below breakeven level* on the basic needs. Now, what I'm talking about here, with this number of people and these number of

industries, we're talking about enough, with help, *barely to maintain* the necessary infrastructure that we have *not* been maintaining over the recent 30 years. . . . We should have mass transportation. Now, we have three elements of mass transportation which are important: One, we have to reorganize the relationship between air transport and ground transport, which means largely it's rail, air, and also we're going to have to introduce magnetic levitation, which means 300-mile-an-hour magnetic levitation lines.

Leffler: Right.

LaRouche: Where you don't have that, you can use the friction rail, but modern types. . . . We're going to have to go to high technology that we're not using now. The United States and Western Europe, and Europe in general, will have to become leaders in this. . . . We're trying to have a clean, safe environment; we're trying to have a higher standard of living; we want progress in health care. We want people to live longer and to live better. So therefore, that means we're going to be spending more effort on those kinds of things. Therefore, to do that, we must increase per-capita physical productivity: That means science and technology.

Leffler: I have one big question for you, before we do wrap things up, Lyn. You've said repeatedly, that the U.S. has the best economy in the world. Is that still true?

LaRouche: We can have it again. What we have, is the best Constitution in the world, if we use it. Despite the fact it's being abused now. Our Constitution gives us the best, as Roosevelt showed: When we use our Constitution as a structure for determining the way our economy works, as Roosevelt did in pulling us back out of the mess we were in in 1933—when we do that, we have the greatest potential in terms of our system, for rapid improvement in economic performance. In a generation, within 25 years, we could become again, the greatest economy in the world.

Leffler: One thing we need to do, to do that, though, is to get politicians to get their collective heads out of the sand, or wherever they might be buried.

LaRouche: Give them their courage. I'm kicking them, but I'm kicking them in a loving way. I know they're goofing up, but we're pushing, and we're getting results. By our method of mass organizing, we're out there, especially with these young guys, we're out there organizing. And we find, despite all the problems, despite all the resistance, all the objections, the American people are waking up. And when they see young people coming along, in their early 20s, and they think, "These are the guys who are going to be around 50 years from now," and they see these young guys moving for this, they're saying, "We see our future moving now! These young men and women are our future. And they're moving: Therefore, this nation has a future, and we have something to live for."

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An Urgent Need for Engineers

If Germany were to commission even one nuclear power plant, it would have to hire foreign engineers to build it.

Twenty years of green anti-technology propaganda have ravaged the industrial base of Germany, wiping out the skilled engineering workforce that is vital to a modern economy. Will today's young adults, ages 18 to 25, reverse the no-future prospects handed to them by their parents' generation?

Radical ecologism has spread throughout Europe, but has taken its worst toll, it seems, in Germany. Natural sciences, mechanical engineering, and technological optimism have become "exotic" topics. The grandchildren of the green Baby Boomers and Tweeners still mostly believe that the only technology that is "in" are computers, MP3 players, and cellphones, whereas nuclear power and physics are "out."

The German association of engineers, VDI, recently had a shocking experience. Contacting 113 schools in the southern Hesse region for a contest, under the theme "I like technology," the VDI received positive responses from only seven schools. Only 30 students submitted their experiments or technical demonstrations to the competition.

Even those young Germans who revolt against the technophobia of their parents, may find themselves thinking twice about enrolling in science or engineering at the university, because many branches of industry, especially the nuclear power and chemical industry sectors, have been driven out of business in Germany by the green movement, leaving slim job prospects in these fields. Young Germans who want to become engineers

will find it difficult even to find a university at which to enroll. This past semester, for example, 436 youngsters applied to the technical University of Darmstadt, but only 80 were accepted, because of a lack of professors and funding.

Yet nationwide, the VDI points to an acute shortage of 18,000 engineers, of which 16,000 are machine-building engineers whom industry, mostly small and medium-sized *Mittelstand* firms, urgently require. The VDI is now thinking of launching campaigns at schools to get more youngsters interested in technology, and has begun sending around "science trucks" to stir up excitement. But the situation will not improve significantly without much more vigorous action than that, on a national level. The political elites are mostly Baby Boomers and Tweeners, with a background in the service sector and environmentalism. The fact that Chancellor Angela Merkel is a trained physicist, is an anomaly. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, national chairwoman of the LaRouche movement's BüSo party, has written an open letter, urging Merkel to bring her talents as a physicist to bear in transforming the economic and political landscape of Germany.

The worst devastation which the ecologists have caused, is in the nuclear power sector. Already in 1995, Prof. Kurt Kugeler, a close collaborator of Prof. Rudolf Schulten, the inventor of the high-temperature-reactor technology at the Nuclear Research Center in Jülich, warned that within ten years, radical ecologism would

force Germany to begin hiring nuclear engineers from abroad, just to keep its existing nuclear power plants going. That is where we are today: There is an acute deficit of 1,700 nuclear engineers required just to operate the 17 power plants that remain, until the scheduled final shutdown of Germany's nuclear power sector by the year 2021.

The exit from nuclear technology accelerated after Kugeler's warning, when the "red-green" government of the Social Democrats and the Greens took power in Germany in 1998. In 2000, that government and the power industry signed an agreement for the final exit from nuclear power technology after another 20 years. Accordingly, all government funding from 2000 on for nuclear physics in the universities was reassigned to the training of "experts" in the phasing-out of the technology! Had there not been some private industry funding at some universities, it would not have been possible for any young German to be trained as a nuclear engineer, an expert in the construction of power plants. There are some now, but 1,700 fewer than are needed, even for current needs.

But the world needs massive investment in high-technology infrastructure-building, including maglev, high-speed rail, and nuclear power. Were there any concrete plan in Germany to build just one new nuclear power plant, more than those 1,700 engineers would be needed. A leader at the German Physical Society once told this author that if Germany wanted to build just one new nuclear power plant, it would have to hire engineers from France or South Africa. There at least, in South African exile, the type of reactor designed by Germany's Professor Schulten has survived the ecologist witchhunt in Germany, and is thriving in the technology of the Pebble Bed Modular Reactor (PBMR).

Editorial

Do What Henry Hopkins Did!

In early May of 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed his old New York collaborator Harry Hopkins as the head of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Within less than one hour, Hopkins had set up shop, and begun pouring out \$5 million in relief to desperate families all over the country. But that was nothing compared to what Hopkins did in November of that year, when starvation was threatening over 10 million people in a brutal Winter. Authorized by FDR to set up the Civil Works Administration, Hopkins put 800,000 people to work in ten days, 2 million on the job in a month, and ultimately 4.2 million people into jobs building schools, roads, bridges, sewers, and other infrastructure—much of which is still in use in the United States today! Under FDR's leadership, he saved millions of lives, and the nation. And we built the capability to save the world from fascism in World War II.

In putting forward his Emergency Legislation plan for saving the machine-tool capacity of the U.S. auto industry, Lyndon LaRouche has identified the task as being a clear parallel with what Hopkins did in 1933. In other words, LaRouche emphasized, we cannot afford to dither around: We have to "cut the crap," and get the job done now.

There is one clear difficulty with this plan, of course. *We don't have a President of the United States who is competent to take such decision action.* In fact, George W. Bush is completely non-functional. But we cannot afford to wait until he is removed from office—which clearly has to occur after the Vice President is pushed out of the way. Action must be taken in Congress *now* in order to build momentum behind the emergency legislation required to save both the manpower and physical capability which is required to rebuild our economy, and eventually, the rest of the world as well.

The image of the Harry Hopkins program, which pushes all bureaucratic obstacles to the side, and addresses the direct needs for both productive employment, and for reconstructing collapsing national infrastructure, has immediately struck a chord with trade unionists, in particular, all around the country. While a pamphlet is still under preparation which will present

the LaRouche Emergency Legislation, and the necessary backup, the LaRouche Youth Movement is already carrying out an aggressive outreach campaign in Congress, state capitols, and labor union halls, initiating the discussion on what needs to be done. Interestingly, the group which is most receptive to this plan of action is the layer typified by the county chairmen of the Democratic Party, which has been totally frustrated by the lack of action by Congress on the economic crisis, and which is the least reluctant to recognize the dimensions of the economic collapse.

Ultimately, in facing the need to carry out an emergency program to save the core productive capacity of the United States workforce and industry, we face the same problem which Roosevelt did: fear. Congressmen, trade unionists, and others are all terrified about recognizing the actual extent of the social and economic crisis we face. They don't want to admit the reality of the bankruptcy of the world financial system. They don't want to take on the mantra that "globalization is inevitable," which has taken over every major institution in U.S. politics.

But the fight to ram through LaRouche's Emergency Legislation to save and retool the auto plant capacity, in producing for the vital infrastructure needs of the nation, cannot be postponed any further. LaRouche has insisted that the drive for this legislation be undertaken not as propaganda, or education, but as a serious mobilization to *win*. If we sit back and wait for the crisis to get worse, and try to mobilize forces for action after that time, much of this capability will already have been dismantled! And the forces who must be brought into the fight will very likely have been crushed.

Keep in mind the image of Harry Hopkins and FDR. Here were two very unorthodox people, aware of their constitutional powers, but otherwise simply determined to find the means to prevent the United States and its population from being destroyed. They knew it depended upon *them* to ram through the solution. As LaRouche describes it in his discussion with his youth movement in this issue, it is that sense of responsibility which we have to mobilize, and impart, today.