

LaRouche study reveals 'history as science'

by EIR Staff

The publisher of *Fidelio*, the quarterly magazine of the Schiller Institute, has announced that its Fall 1993 issue, to be released Aug. 15, includes a major theoretical article by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., entitled "History as Science: America 2000."

It was also announced that the Schiller Institute's autumn conference, scheduled for Labor Day weekend (Sept. 4-6) in the Washington, D.C. area, will center on the themes which LaRouche develops in this essay.

According to political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche, if America is to survive to the year 2000, we must reverse now the habits of policy-shaping which public opinion has adopted during the recent quarter-century. But such a reversal can only be accomplished by a people who understand history *as science*.

On July 30, LaRouche's warnings were echoed by a leading Moscow daily, *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*, which stated that the United States might disintegrate by early in the next century.

The essay was written by LaRouche during the first six months of 1993. It is printed in *Fidelio* with extensive footnotes.

Collapse like Soviet system

LaRouche writes in *Fidelio*, "The year 2000 is less than two U.S. Presidential terms away, about the same distance as from the 1981 inauguration of Ronald Reagan to the sudden, 1989 collapse of the Soviet military alliance. Today, on the hind side of the Soviet collapse, the pace of global change is more rapid than during the Reagan years; the crisis is deepening, the pace is accelerating. If present trends are considered, we must ask whether the 1989-1991 collapse of the Soviet system might not be echoed by a late 1990s collapse of our United States?"

"The blow which struck Moscow during 1989-1991, is not the kind of blow which can be successfully avoided at the last moment. That Moscow collapse was already building up as early as the 1983-1985 interval, as this writer then reported repeatedly to the U.S. government officials and others with whom he was collaborating closely at that time. The last opportunity to prevent a catastrophe of the sort which brought down Mikhail Gorbachov's regime is lost perhaps a decade

or so before the decisive crisis breaks into the open. So, the 1904 establishment of the Franco-British *Entente Cordiale* made inevitable the 1914 outbreak of World War I.

"That is the approximate situation of our United States today. Either we reverse, now, those presently accepted habits of policy-shaping which public opinion has adopted during the recent quarter-century, or, during the ten-year period ahead, the U.S.A. as we know it will proceed to disintegrate in a way which parallels the 1989-1991 collapse of the Soviet system.

"Such a death of our republic is no longer some mere possibility; if currently accepted policy-shaping trends are not reversed radically, such a catastrophe is probable. Probable, but not inevitable. If the peoples of several selected, leading nations were to adopt certain remedial policy-initiatives now, the happy alternative to catastrophe were virtually certain. In that latter case, a full-scale economic recovery, and correlated tendencies toward political stability, could dominate our planet's affairs by near the close of this century. Putting those alternatives into a common focus: The danger is, that at this present moment of writing, the adoption of such needed, radical changes in policy does not appear likely."

The cultural determinants

"What are the means for bringing about such an early and rapid reversal of decades-old trends in public opinion? That question, posed in these terms, should point us to a subject-matter best described as *the science of history*. Pagan Rome rotted into moral self-extinction when the fans of the sports arena became the political parties of government, just as the sterile fanaticism of televised mass-spectator sports rots out the political morality of U.S. public opinion today. Such specific, culturally determining factors are among the leading topics of today's urgently needed, applied science of history.

"Unfortunately, the study of a recognizable subject called 'history,' is virtually outlawed by the 'politically correct' classroom of today. Yet, even had history not been expelled so, the history textbooks supplied during the 1920s through the 1960s were tendentiously misleading concoctions, typified by Charles Beard, Arnold Toynbee, or Carroll Quigley's *Tragedy and Hope*. From such sources, or such lower extremes as Francis Fukuyama's banal exercise in Lockean utopianism, his *End of History*, very little of use is to be learned for dealing with today's real history. The onrushing catastrophe of the 1990s requires that we define quickly, and accurately the most essential principles of a useable alternative, an applicable science of history."

LaRouche's essay centers on two cases: the story of modern civilization which was first institutionalized with the Council of Florence around 550 years ago; and the battle for Chinese civilization between the Confucian tradition and its enemies, the Taoist-Legalist current.