

might be compared, most generously, to the model of copper-headed, war-losing General George McClellan? I propose that there is one way in which we Democrats might cope with the issue of my age. There is a one possible way in which a qualified candidate, other than myself, might be found, recruited to campaign for the office, and chosen to serve.

At the moment, no qualified other candidate, is officially committed to running. Vice-President Gore, the current pretender, is both mentally and morally unsuited for that office, and intrinsically unelectable, a person deservedly despised by many of the Democratic Party's core constituencies. The Democratic Party would nominate Gore, only if it wished to be certain of losing the election to some Republican Bush baby. A good and electable Democratic candidate, other than myself, might be selected and prepared for the nomination, if certain steps were taken soon enough, beginning about now. In the meantime, I must serve as the uniquely qualified candidate in the running, at least until suitable alternatives become available.

In this opening section of this report, I turn now to identifying the steps by which suitable other candidates must be selected, recruited, developed, and adopted.

1.1 What a good President must be

We, of the Democratic Party, and the citizens generally, have come again to a time when, according to our current Constitution, we must select a new President. To understand what the special qualifications of a good U.S. President must be, especially under conditions of financial, economic, and strategic crisis at least as bad as those faced by President Franklin Roosevelt, the concerned and serious citizen must compare any present candidate for that office with the cases of the truly greatest of our past Presidents. Such a study should have been made by every adolescent in secondary school classes on the subject of American history. Unfortunately, not only have our public and university educational systems degenerated greatly during the recent thirty years; the formerly mandatory study of American history in all respectable secondary schools, has been long since dropped from a curriculum in which idle gossiping about newspaper clippings and television broadcasts is used, instead of thinking. Nonetheless, the facts are available, if you search them out.

The examples of what the category "President of the United States" ought to mean, form a short list. Those names are: George Washington, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Abraham Lincoln, William McKinley, Franklin Roosevelt, and, potentially, assassinated Presidents James Garfield and John F. Kennedy. Implicitly, we must add to that list, the chief founder of our nation's independence and constitutional Republic, Benjamin Franklin.

Excepting the cases of other Presidents who died rela-

tively soon after their inauguration, the other Presidents were variously either: 1) Flawed, because they were either greatly misguided in some crucial matters, or simply mediocre in intellect and the conduct of their office, or both. So, the otherwise gifted Thomas Jefferson and James Madison were flawed as incumbent Presidents, as they, after the death of Benjamin Franklin, had fallen under foreign-controlled, alien influences, such as that of Albert Gallatin. 2) Other defective Presidents were outright scoundrels, as van Buren, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Calvin Coolidge, and George Bush have been.

It was the great Presidents of that short list, who, together with Franklin, and outstanding, President-like figures such as Alexander Hamilton and Speaker of the House Henry Clay, have supplied the intellectual life-blood which has kept the often abused institution of the Presidency alive, up to the present time. At this moment, we have reached the point that that institution itself might not only be destroyed, but obliterated by the currently ongoing, British-style parliamentary coup d'état against not only President Clinton, but against every crucial feature of our Declaration of Independence and Constitution.

A comparison of the leadership shown by the Presidents I have named on the short list, to the flaws, or general relative mediocrity, or worse, of the others of the second two categories, should suggest to us what the title, "President of the U.S.A.," ought to imply respecting the qualities required of such a person selected to hold that office.

From the writings and other activities of the Presidents on my favored short list, certain features of their world-outlook and methods of leadership are to be emphasized. First, they were all, as I am, adherents of a modern European, anti-oligarchical, republican tradition, commonly rooted, like Germany's Moses Mendelssohn, in both modern European civilization's revival of the Classical Greek tradition, and in those principles bearing upon statecraft adduced, most conspicuously, from the common view of each man and woman as made in the image of the Creator, as that ecumenical view of individual human nature and natural rights and duties, was emphasized by the prophet Moses and such Christian apostles as John and Paul.

The great Presidents' distinguishing principle of constitutional law and statecraft generally, was the need to define the sovereign nation-state republic as the most suitable organization of human existence. This was, for them, a form of state contrary to those pagan traditions of rule by landed aristocracy, financier oligarchy, or self-perpetuating state bureaucracy. The notions of arbitrary law intrinsically underlying those latter, traditionally pagan forms of extended Mediterranean and European society, degraded as much as ninety-five percent of the subject population to the political, economic, and social condition of virtual human cattle. For our greatest Presidents, the nature of man and woman, is

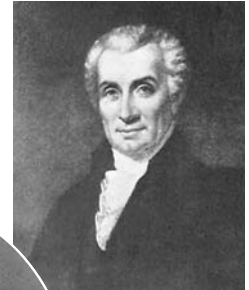
The 'short list' of good Presidents



Benjamin Franklin



George Washington



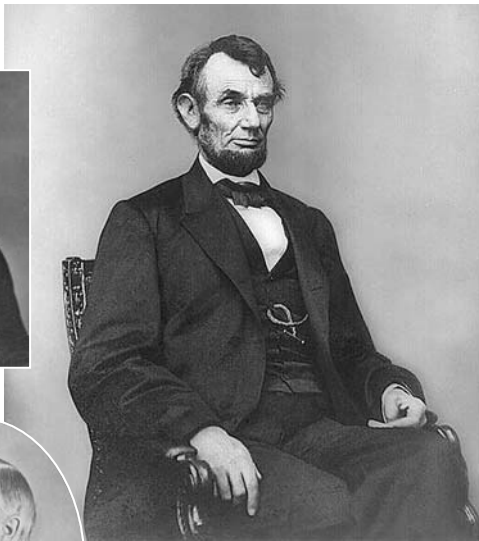
James Monroe



John Quincy Adams



James Garfield



Abraham Lincoln



Franklin D. Roosevelt



William McKinley

John F. Kennedy (right, with his brother Robert)



"The examples of what the category 'President of the United States' ought to mean, form a short list," writes Lyndon LaRouche. "Implicitly, we must add to that list, the chief founder of our nation's independence and constitutional Republic, Benjamin Franklin."

that each and all represent a person made in the image of the Creator.

This is the republican notion of rationally ascertainable natural law, a premise on which our founders based their moral and legal authority to launch the War of Independence, the war to establish our republic. It was this principle which prevailed, despite included temporary, and limited, concessions to the Lockean view, in establishing our Federal constitutional form of union as a republic. All other law and government must be subordinated, as soon as this is feasible, to such natural law. This body of natural law explicitly and implicitly outlaws all efforts to discriminate against any person, in any way, if that discrimination is practiced *on the grounds of explicitly stated or implied premises of biological distinctions* among national or religious origins, imputed racial origins, or presumed biological inferiority of so-called lower economic class. Such forms of discrimination, as law or simply as practice, are not only an obnoxious fraud in fact, but are a personal insult to the Creator, an insufferable moral abomination.

It was my notion of natural law which is reflected in Leibniz's scorn for Locke's implicit defense of slavery as a matter of "property right," and in Leibniz's own principle of the natural right of the person to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Leibniz's principle is the cornerstone of the 1776 Declaration of Independence. Similarly, Leibniz's same principle of natural law, and my own, is expressed as the overriding consideration of "general welfare," as set forth in the Preamble of our Federal Constitution, which is the foundation of all the true law which has been honorably practiced in our Federal republic.

Unlike those moral mediocrities, or worse, such as Teddy Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, which have occupied the office of President during much of the presently concluding century, the great Presidents on the short list typified those founders of our republic who understood that the roots of virtually all of the achievements of our nation, were the outgrowth of ideas brought to our shores from Europe, by the greatest thinkers of Europe, thinkers, such as Leibniz, ranging from those of ancient Classical Greece to the present.

Admittedly, to the present date, excepting relatively brief instances, such as President Charles de Gaulle's leadership of France's Fifth Republic, western Europe has never freed itself yet from the relics of rule of the state by parliamentary government or forms of outright oligarchical tyranny which are axiomatically kindred to parliamentary forms. Under parliamentary systems for example, oligarchies overrule elected governments. These are governments which the oligarchy-controlled state may overturn quickly, by means of some orchestrated parliamentary coup d'état, like that British-style parliamentary coup d'état which the financier oligarchy common to the British Commonwealth and its American accomplices, has orchestrated against President Clinton.

Nonetheless, there is relatively little we have achieved in the history of the U.S.A. to date, which was not given to us

from the greatest statesmen, poets, and scientists of Europe. The writings of these great Presidents, and other outstanding leaders, such as Massachusetts' Winthrops and Mathers, such as Pennsylvania's James Logan, New York's Robert Hunter, and Virginia's Alexander Spotswood, reflect that quality of cultivation of the minds of those leaders who did the most crucial work in creating, developing, and defending our republic.

For example, as Henry A. Kissinger, among other publicly confessed agents of British foreign office interest, has conceded, there was nothing consistent with the depraved mentality of a Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Adam Smith, or Jeremy Bentham, Prince Metternich, or Lord Castlereagh, in any of these great Presidents. The case of a Franklin Roosevelt, who rose from a crippling by poliomyelitis to become the greatest President of this century, typifies this cultivation in a special way. It was out of a kind of intellectual and political rebirth, of studies of our nation's cultural heritage, during and following some of the worst periods of that infection, that that future President Roosevelt arose out of his sick-bed.

In general, as Plato described this phenomenon in his *The Republic*, there are three principal types of personalities in society, not only in the general population, but among the ruling and other most influential strata as well. The past and future Presidents of the U.S. must also be assorted and judged so.

1. The lowest, morally and intellectually, is the type of personality associated with the teachings of Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill et al., or with the modern existentialists, such as Friedrich Nietzsche, Martin Buber, Martin Heidegger, Karl Jaspers, Hannah Arendt, Jean-Paul Sartre, et al. These are all part of a class of persons whose world-outlook is rooted in what is known by philosophers as either the "pleasure-pain," or "hedonistic" principle, persons motivated by what are sometimes called "The Seven Deadly Sins." This is what Plato identified as the lowest moral type, a type, like the sexually perverted Special Prosecutor and leading pornographer Kenneth Starr, bordering upon the condition which Jonathan Swift described as a Yahoo.
2. At the highest level, there are persons whose ideas and motives are located in what philosophers have identified as "the simultaneity of eternity." That is, for each and all of us, the meaning of our mortal lives, the meaning of true personal self-interest, is located in the beneficial relationship which we have to all past and future humanity, through both the valid ideas supplied to us by persons from mankind's past, and the importance of the valid ideas we bequeath to the future of mankind. Those of us who