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'Perfect Storm' Rising To Oust Dick Cheney
Congress Begins Debate on Changing Economic Course
Is NATO's Commitment to Afghan War Wearing Thin?

Pits of Superstition: The Dance of the Bio-Fools



EIR

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From the Managing Editor

Last week, we featured a blow-by-blow refutation of the currently expanding “biofuels” insanity. A week later, not only did President Bush endorse the campaign for ethanol and other bio-foolish “alternative” energy sources, in his State of the Union speech, but we find that almost nobody *really* believes that ethanol is a solution. The soaring price of corn tortillas in Mexico as a result of the diversion of international corn production to ethanol rather than food, which we reported, is now hitting the daily newspapers. Experts are being quoted saying what *EIR* has said all along: that this really is *not* a good idea!

Now, we bring you Lyndon LaRouche’s sequel, “The Dance of the Bio-Fools.” He describes it as “dedicated to a Rabelaisian spirit of frolic in exposing fools for the dangerous species which they actually represent in our terribly menacing present times. It is a very practical document, but also one intended for the progress, edification, amusement, and inspiration of truly sentient human beings.

“It is also an integral part of the effort to breathe the much-needed, added margin of functioning optimism into the Democratic Party and other forces which must be efficiently mobilized to break through to the needed victories on which saving civilization from a new dark age now, rather immediately, depends. . . .”

The document looks beyond the simple swindle of bio-fuel promotion, noting that “in its nastier, ostensibly more sophisticated expression, [it] has deeper, more ominous, moral implications for the existence of the human species generally. It is those latter implications which are addressed by me here. The key word for that deeper hoax, is ‘thermodynamics.’ ”

On that note, as LaRouche is wont to say, “Have fun!”

Elsewhere in this issue, we highlight the potential for a sea-change in Congress, as the impeachment of Dick Cheney and, if necessary, George Bush, is now “back on the table”; as committee hearings are gathering steam on crucial issues of the war, the violation of the Constitution by the Executive branch; and the economy. *EIR* is your source on the scene for exclusive reports.



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EIRNS/Chris Jadatz

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Corrections: In our Jan. 26 article, "British Crown Assaults Canadian Wheat Board in Grab for World Grain Control," it was stated that Canadian wheat exports are 50% of the world's annual total. That figure refers to 2004-05; the annual average is closer to 20%. In the same issue, in "Bio-Foolery Is Causing 'Food Shocks,'" among the list of products processed from corn, table sugar was referenced. The correct item is crystalline fructose, a dry product, either in a fine or granular form.

THE POPULAR PITS OF CURRENT SUPERSTITION

The Dance of the Bio-Fools

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

January 18, 2007

They met, and married, during a seance. She was the spectre. It was what he believed to be the low cost of feeding her, which he, despite her complaining ways, found most attractive.

In any way in which you may choose to calculate, only fraudulent arithmetic could have built a case in defense of the current promotion of what are currently called “bio-fuels.” Believers in the cult of “bio-fools,” have no one as much as themselves, against whom to complain for the inevitable outcome of continuing such a policy. This is already the leading fact of that situation, even before taking into account the assured, mass-murderously costly effects of continuing the repeated introduction of that policy: effects on the food supply, and, therefore, also, on the life-expectancy of human beings generally. I recommend the use of that term of opprobrium, “bio-fools,” or, “bio-fooled”; I do this not to be cruel, but, rather, because these are the kindest among the truthful euphemisms available.

The current fad of “bio-foolism,” is a sort of fraud which is inherent, to similar effect, in what some fellows might admire, as the allure of a prostitute carrying a probably fatal type of communicable disease. The risk should have been immediately obvious to anyone with even a modicum of scientific competence, had they not been compromised by what was for them the lure of a tempting opportunity. Consequently, among dupes of bio-foolery, there are probably relatively few adult human beings

who actually care much, at that moment, whether, or not, there is any sense in the concept of “bio-fuels.” Usually, among the motives met in support of this scheme, as among compulsive gamblers, there is chiefly the fanatical opportunist’s reckless, and also more or less demented, mere wish to believe.

For many among these culpable ones, the specific choice of motive is a sly, “I think I can gain a profit (or a vote in the next election, from this swindle).” For fanatics of that same general quality of degeneracy shared with today’s “neo-cons,” this offers yet another chance to bring the standard of popular belief and behavior of society, toward a level of species-morality lower than that of noble chlorophyll: in fact, to approximately the systemic cultural level of charcoal.

My associates are currently producing a more than adequate body of first-pass evidence, in exposing crucial aspects of that bio-fuel fraud which has also taken over the minds of relevant dupes within the Congress and some state legislatures.¹ In this present location, my own task is to add something of deeper relevance, going qualitatively beyond the necessary tasks which my associates are fulfilling. My duty in that, is to introduce the subject of a deep quality of heathen immorality, an immorality which the bio-fuel hoax reflects in the corrupted manner of the thinking which has

been induced by current cultural trends, among many dupes from among today’s world’s population generally.

It should be noted, that, in a relevant docket, the fraud of



EIRNS/Brian McAndrews

1. The monstrosly destructive effects of a general promotion of the use of so-called “bio-fuels” is documented in the published reports of my associates.



Pieter Brueghel the Elder's
"The Alchemist" (detail).

"bio-fuels" could also be classified under the heading of "mass murder." It is, in fact, a peculiar form of mass murder, that promoted by such means as inducing the intended victims to submit in the fashion of those individual members of a mob who have volunteered to assist in their own lynching, or guillotining.

1. The Hoax Called 'Thermodynamics'

There are two qualitatively distinct levels to the hoax called "bio-fuels." On the surface, the argument which is presented on behalf of "bio-fuel" promotion, is a simple swindle imposed upon the gaping-mouthed variety of credulous fellows among us. In its nastier, ostensibly more sophisticated expression, the "bio-fuel" swindle has deeper, more ominous, moral implications for the existence of the human species generally. It is those latter implications which are addressed by me here. The key word for that deeper hoax, is "thermodynamics."

The subject known as "thermodynamics" today, was officially brought into circulation, beginning 1850, by Lord Kelvin, Rudolf Clausius, and the mathematician Hermann Grassmann, among other authors of what was to become the hoax known as "The Second Law of Thermodynamics."² The pre-

2. An implicit, principled mathematical challenge to Rudolf Clausius's concoction, was delivered by Bernhard Riemann in his 1858 "Ein Beitrag zur Elektrodynamik," which was, in turn, challenged, on behalf of Clausius, by a Hermann Grassmann who was supported in this by the editor of *Riemanns Werke*, Heinrich Weber. Riemann's referenced work was premised on a line of development in electrodynamics (as this development was emphasized by

text on which this concoction was premised, initially, was a perverted reading of an excellent work by the Ecole Polytechnique-related French scientist Sadi N.F. Carnot, his 1824 "Reflections on the Motive Force of Power."³

Professor William Draper Harkin's follower, and my since-deceased collaborator in the Fusion Energy Foundation, Professor Robert Moon). Ironically, Riemann's approach to electrodynamics was launched by work in which he had participated with Heinrich Weber's brother, Wilhelm, with support of Carl F. Gauss. The issue here is one of method: the outcome of Leibniz's dynamics in the scientific method of Riemann, versus the reductionist (neo-Cartesian) method of Clausius, Grassmann, J.C. Maxwell, et al., and of the still more radically reductionist followers of Ernst Mach, such as Ludwig Boltzmann. This is the reductionist method in thermodynamics, that of treating a merely frequent effect as a mere mathematician's nominalist substitute for a physical principle; this latter ontological perversion is the root of a later, worse doctrine, that of such devotees of Bertrand Russell as Norbert Wiener and John von Neumann, that latter a doctrine far more radically incompetent than that of the authors of the so-called "Second Law." The fundamental methodological fallacy of Clausius' and Grassmann's argument, is illustrated by their ignorance of what should be studied by all modern students of physical science, as the crucial implications of Johannes Kepler's treatment of the subject of the *equant*, and, therefore, of the role of actual dynamics in Leibniz's uniquely original, anti-Cartesian development of the calculus of the Keplerian infinitesimal.

3. The famous scientific and military genius, officially France's "Organizer of Victory," Lazare Carnot (1753-1823), had been associated with Gaspard Monge's founding and development of the Ecole Polytechnique, then the world's leading scientific association, and, in that same capacity, had been associated with Germany's Alexander von Humboldt. Among the circles of the Ecole Polytechnique, was the Sadi Carnot (1796-1832), who crafted his own "Reflections." The Carnot family tradition was continued by Sadi M.F. Carnot. Notably, Carnot was the President of France who was assassinated in 1894. President Carnot's assassination was the second of a trio of events, beginning with the ouster of Germany's Chancellor Bismarck, and concluding with the Dreyfus case, which set into motion the launching, by Britain's Prince Edward Albert (later Edward VII), of what became the geopolitical scheme known as World War I.

Sadi N.F. Carnot (not to be confused with President Sadi M.F. Carnot) had presented a valuable conception; but, a quarter-century later, Clausius and Kelvin attached an ontologically fraudulent interpretation to that evidence. The hoax authored by Kelvin, Clausius, Grassmann, et al. became known as “thermodynamics.”⁴

To understand the nature, and the present-day effects, of the hoax of Clausius, Kelvin, Grassmann, et al., we must review the specific peculiarities and related conflicts within the history of European science, since that science’s roots in the work of such ancient Greek figures as Thales, Heracleitus, the Pythagoreans, and Plato.

The Historical Background

The most notable of the “genetically” European origins of Clausius’ and Kelvin’s pathological concoction, is the development of mechanistic methods, as by the ancient Greek Sophists, such as the celebrated Euclid of *Euclid’s Elements*.

Competent European science had been born, long before Euclid, within the bounds of development of astrophysics, and also astronavigation, by predecessors who included such as the designers of the Great Pyramids in ancient Egypt. The Egyptians’ relevant Greek followers, are typified by the Pythagoreans and the circles of Plato. The method of those Classical Greek scientists, had been known in those ancient times as *Sphaerics*. *Sphaerics* is also the basis for the method of Gottfried Leibniz, which Leibniz named “dynamics,” after the ancient Greek *dynamis*, in his refutation of the incompetent, mechanistic method of René Descartes.⁵ This was also the method of Bernhard Riemann, as expressed by Riemann’s famous 1854 habilitation dissertation, and in his later development of the concept of physical hypergeometries.⁶

In *Sphaerics*, there were no axiomatic or similar qualities of formal presumptions, none like those which were akin to the ontological presumptions which have become associated,

4. The attribution of entropy as a principle of nature, is the crux of the fraud which Clausius, Grassmann, Kelvin, Helmholtz, Maxwell, and the Machians attributed to what have been classed as thermodynamical processes. The introduction of a reductionist approach, in and of itself, embeds entropy implicitly in the conceptual system; making this explicit, as in the so-called “Second Law,” transforms an offense born of ignorance, into a matter of criminal intention. Heat is essentially an effect. In first approximation, the significance of “heat” lies in the relative “energy-flux-density” expressed as the quality of heat-action. For example, “heat” expressed as the action of chlorophyll, is of a higher order than the heat obtained by burning of fuels created through the action of chlorophyll. Hence, the fraud of “bio-fuelishness.”

5. Cf. in *Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz: Philosophical Papers and Letters*, Leroy Loemker, ed.: “Critical Thoughts on the General Part of the Principles of Descartes” (1692), pp. 383-412; and “Specimen Dynamicum,” pp. 435-452).

6. “Über die Hypothesen, welche der Geometrie zu Grunde liegen,” *Bernhard Riemanns Gesammelte Mathematische Werke*, H. Weber, ed. (New York: Dover Publications reprint edition, 1953), also (Vaduz, Liechtenstein: Sändig Reprint Verlag Hans R. Wohlend).

even in more modern times, with those fictional notions of aprioristic definitions, axioms, and postulates associated with Sophist follower Euclid’s tradition.

The ancient founders of what became the only valid current of European science, had looked up to the night-time skies, as the great navigators of Egypt and its predecessors had done. To them, the night-time sky was as if it were the interior of a great sphere, on which the stars seemed to have been painted, against which background those objects which the Greeks saw as “wanderers,” planets, moved.⁷

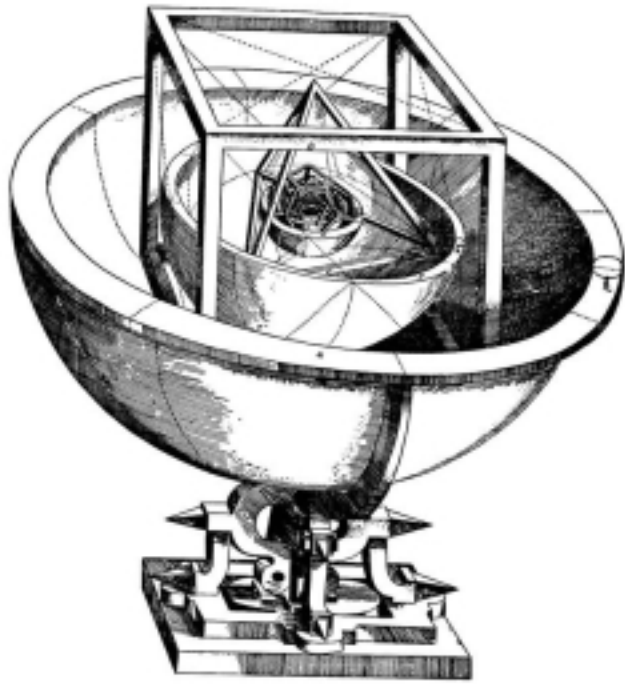
As Albert Einstein came to agree: to relive what the Egyptian and related founders of the method of *Sphaerics* had experienced, it were sufficient to work one’s way, with some time spent helpfully at even a modest telescope, through the pages of relevant writings, on astronomy, of Kepler, beginning his *Mysterium Cosmographicum*.

For competent such observers, such as the ancient Greek practitioners of *Sphaerics*, no *a priori* assumptions were to be tolerated. No line could be generated merely as an extension of a point. No surface could be generated merely as an implicitly deductive extension of a line. No solid could be generated merely as an implicitly deductive extension of a surface. *For each of those successive developments, some principled form of efficient physical action (dynamis) was required*, as the great Archytas and the other circles of Plato laid the foundations for all competent strains of development of physical science since that time.⁸

As the great Eratosthenes emphasized, from his own reflections circa 200 B.C., Archytas’ construction of the dou-

7. The long lapse of time preceding the general melting of the most recent period of general glaciation (as in Europe and North America, for example) presents us a very complex series of developments, including the fall of the levels of oceans to about four hundred feet below levels typical of the recent three to five thousands of years. The invasion of the freshwater lake by a wave of Atlantic-Mediterranean sea water, called the Black Sea, is fairly described as a “watershed” event of relevance for the movement of maritime civilizations into the estuaries of large rivers, and the subsequent, long process of upstream development of organized forms of civilizations moving upstream and inland. Retrospectively datable calendars, such as those referenced by Bal Gangadhar Tilak’s *Orion and Arctic Home in the Vedas*, show identifiable influence of ocean-travelling maritime cultures dating from as long as eight thousand years ago, and earlier. Notable, from the Second Millennium B.C. coastal sites along the Mediterranean, the most civilized cultures were maritime cultures, like those of Cyrenaica, which tended, in Europe itself, to be fortified against hostile inhabitants of the interior. We are still engaged in a long wave of development, from coastal regions and major riparian regions upstream, from domination by a maritime culture, toward the full development of a truly land-based culture.

8. The convenient desk-top reference on this general subject, is Selections Illustrating *The History of Greek Mathematics*, Ivor Thomas, trans., Vols. I and II (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1939-1980). This is to be contrasted with interesting, but problematic, Neoplatonic commentators, such as Pappus and Proclus. However, even Ivor Thomas’s work must be approached with at least as much caution as he repeatedly recommends to his readers. The only remedy for this predicament, is to repeat the reported discoveries *de novo*, oneself, such that the beliefs obtained are, in fact, truly your own.



Kepler's first-approximation view of the geometry of the planetary orbits, from the *Mysterium Cosmographicum*. Each Platonic solid is nested in a sphere, which defines the radius of the orbits. His later discovery of the ellipticity of the orbits resulted in a more complex conception, which he developed in *The Harmony of the World*.

bling of the cube, had provided the student the pivotal reliving of the original experience leading to a comprehension of the meaning of an efficiently *physical geometry*, as absolutely opposed to a merely formal geometry, such as those of *a priori*-ists such as the Sophist Euclid.⁹

The resurrection of science in post-medieval Europe, which occurred as the birth of a competent modern physical science, was implicit in the work of Brunelleschi, and was formally launched, as to specifications of principle, by relevant works of Nicholas of Cusa, beginning with his *De Docta Ignorantia*. Cusa is explicitly echoed by Johannes Kepler's founding of a systemically comprehensive physical science. The result of Kepler's and related initiatives, is presented implicitly, by Gottfried Leibniz's uniquely original discovery of the calculus of the infinitesimal, in following the intention of Kepler explicitly on this specific point. These events typify

9. This defines, implicitly, an anti-Euclidean geometry, as opposed to what is presented academically as a merely non-Euclidean geometry of the type associated with the work of Lobatchevsky and the younger Bolyai. Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation defines a modern, anti-Euclidean mode in physical geometry, leading, through the issues of Abelian functions, to those truly dynamic modes of physical (rather than merely formal) hypergeometries, on which a competent modern science of physical economy depends absolutely.

modern European science's revival and extension of the science of *Sphaerics* associated with the circles of Archytas and Plato.

The history of the modern science associated with its founding, occurs as by the work of the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance leaders such as Filippo Brunelleschi who used the catenary as a principle of construction, and by the founder of the general concept of modern science, Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa.

However, the birth of modern civilization, in Cusa's Fifteenth Century, was challenged, and remains so, still to the present day, by a revival of the relics of a medieval past, a neo-feudalist reaction against civilization typified by Grand Inquisitor Tomás de Torquemada. Rabid anti-Semite and Moslem-hater Torquemada's effort to return to the Dark Ages, like the same spirit expressed by Moslem-hater Samuel P. Huntington and others, today, marked the opening of a fresh interval of what had been a medieval quality of inquisitorial, neo-feudalist, mass-murderous terror, from 1492 through the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia.¹⁰

Following 1648, France, under the leadership of Cardinal Mazarin's protégé Jean-Baptiste Colbert, set the pace for a great eruption of scientific progress en masse. However, even then, the folly of Louis XIV's entrapment of France in the Dutch wars, opened the gates for the neo-Venetian rise of the Anglo-Dutch India companies to a position, from February 1763 onward, of global leader in imperial maritime power which was significantly threatened only by the rise of the U.S.A. This Anglo-Dutch Liberal system was an imperial form of specifically *geopolitical* financier power. That is the financier power expressed today as the drive to bring about the self-destruction of the U.S.A. through the complicity of the action of the warfare and economic-monetary-financial policies of today's pet goats of the ultra-decadent Bush-Cheney Administration.¹¹

From Kepler Through Riemann

Looking back toward the origins of modern science from today, it was Johannes Kepler, working explicitly from the

10. As the British Empire has used wars which it orchestrated among the nations of Europe, and elsewhere, in the past: to weaken the potential, continental forces of opposition to a global maritime imperialism, so, today's geopolitics, such as that of two "world wars" of the Twentieth Century, has evoked the specter of a menace attributed to a billion or more Moslems, just as the ancient Byzantine Empire, and its Venetian successor used anti-Semitism and Moslem-hating to maintain imperial power over the nations of continental Europe.

11. The Anglo-Dutch Liberal system was developed, under the influence of the New Venice party of Paolo Sarpi, in simulation of the precedent set by the medieval, *ultramontane* alliance of the slime-mold-like Venetian financier-oligarchy with its favorite armed instrument, the Norman chivalry. For strategic reasons, the late-Seventeenth-Century Venetian financier oligarchy developed its Anglo-Dutch cover as a financier-maritime power. Anglo-Dutch Liberalism is the result, to the present date. "Globalization" is the current name for imperialism in that Venetian and Anglo-Dutch Liberal tradition.

standpoint provided chiefly by Nicholas of Cusa, who laid the foundations of all competent strains within a body of universalizing practice known as modern physical science; we have the following:

This set of connections was identified in a most relevant fashion by the Albert Einstein of his own later years, who emphasized that the foundations of competent modern science are to be located in the work of Kepler, and the development of what Kepler had founded as expressed in the work of Bernhard Riemann.

Yet, as experiences of the late 1970s and the sweep of the 1980s, within the ranks of a leading scientific association, the Fusion Energy Foundation, attest, the great majority of even leading nuclear physicists and related professionals of that time, had either never possessed, or had lost some crucial elements of comprehension of these deeper historic foundations of modern European physical science!

Among the majority of these circles, there was more shallow gossip, than actual knowledge of those discoveries which had been made, originally, by Kepler. These were discoveries on which all competent modern physical science depends, still today. However, until the recent decade or so, there were virtually no available and competent English translations of those works, by Kepler, which still constitute the foundations of all competent future developments in modern mathematical physics. Worse, the modern science curriculum, for public schools and universities, had been crafted by the malice prevalent among a kind of "Babylonian priesthood" exerting top-down control over the standards of the accepted doctrine on which the careers of scientists and the like depended. Careers depended less on the evidence of the experimental laboratory, and more on the "Laputa-like," officially decreed dogma practiced at the blackboard.

A crude and superstition-ridden reductionism, traced as a matter of religious credulities, such as belief in the work of the black-magic specialist Isaac Newton, has often crippled even what were otherwise genuine accomplishments of most leading scientists of the Twentieth Century. Still today, a virtual "Babylonian priesthood" dominates the peer-review institutions, crippling science and its educational programs, now, in worse degree than during the time of the Fusion Energy Foundation's deliberations.¹²

Typically, actually scientific method, as teams of the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) have experienced this for themselves, is the crucial example, demonstrated by Jo-

12. A consideration of the papers from the chest of Isaac Newton, by John Maynard Keynes, gave the world an insight into the actual mind of a Sir Isaac Newton who was actually a kind of stuffed dummy, prefiguring Jeremy Bentham, used as a figurehead for the work of such more skillful hoaxsters as Galileo-follower Hooke who did the actual work officially attributed to a virtual "Mortimer Snerd," Member of Parliament Isaac "Open the Window" Newton. The "Newton project" was a scheme devised by a Venetian cleric resident in Paris, Antonio Conti, for inserting a thinly disguised version of French Cartesianism into London.



EIRNS/Jen Yuen

John Maynard Keynes, who opened Isaac Newton's secret chest of works on alchemy and magic, declared that "Newton was not the first of the Age of Reason. He was the last of the magicians, the last of the Babylonians and Sumerians. . . ." (lecture on "Newton, the Man," 1946).

hannes Kepler, of the problematic attempt to define Solar orbits in a manner congruent with the notion of an *equant*. All comprehensive notions of a competent modern physical science are implicitly embedded in the implications of the problematic nature of the assumption of the *equant*.¹³ It is this discovery by Kepler, which provided modern science with a rigorously defined notion of the ontologically efficient actuality of what is rightly considered a universal physical principle, such as gravitation. It was Kepler's recognition of the fallacy of the *equant* which, according to Kepler's account, prompted Kepler's conception of the infinitesimal reflection in the very small, by a universal principle in the very large. All competent modern science is premised on an apriorism-free notion of a universe defined by a process of development among a set of universal physical principles of the same, experimentally defined, ontological quality, in themselves, as Kepler's notion of universal gravitation.¹⁴

Thus we have the image, as Albert Einstein emphasized, of a universe which is finite but unbounded. This universe is characterized, in action, by universal principles which have been gathered, dynamically, under the sway of a subsuming universal principle of anti-entropic physical action.

13. E.g., Johannes Kepler, *The New Astronomy*, trans. by W.H. Donahue (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 1992). See also *Appendix* to this article, and animations at www.wlym.com/~animations/.

14. Thus, Einstein's notion of the universe as finite, but without external bounds.



The 1927 Solvay Conference. Einstein (fifth from the right on the first row) warned his fanatical empiricist opponents: God does not cast dice with the universe.

Look at Kepler's work on this account, as Albert Einstein came to define all competent modern science, as encompassed essentially by developments from Kepler through Bernhard Riemann.

Kepler's discovery of the functional principle governing the alignments of the Sun, Earth, and Mars, has been the actual birth of the practice of a competent modern physical science, and, therefore, also, of a science of physical economy. We treat the fraud of "bio-foolery" here from the standpoint of the implications already embedded in the way in which Kepler discovered the physical nature of universal physical principles in the paradoxical implications of attention to the matter of the *equant*.

2. Universal Physical Principles

As contemporary Americans should have learned from our nation's painful experience with the shock of those 1998 calamities caused by LTCM's greedy reliance on the Black-Scholes formula: as Albert Einstein warned the fanatics of the Solvay Conferences, the Creator does not cast dice with the universe.

It should not surprise any actually thinking person, that mankind's known experience has shown, that the concept of *universal physical principles* was developed as an outcome of what were called, properly, *astrophysics*: the outcome of the application of what were otherwise apparently merely astronomy, but nonetheless reflected the application to such matters of practice as transoceanic and related navigation. The Earth on which our species has been known to reside, is situated under the heavens. We are situated, thus, within the

apparent realm of a great spherical domain, our universe. That is the viewpoint from which the notion of universal physical principles was developed by the Egyptian and other predecessors of the Classical Greek civilization of Thales, Solon, the Pythagoreans, and Plato.

The crucial distinction here, is a practical one. Does that universe change in respect to its manifest principles? If so: what orders the changes?

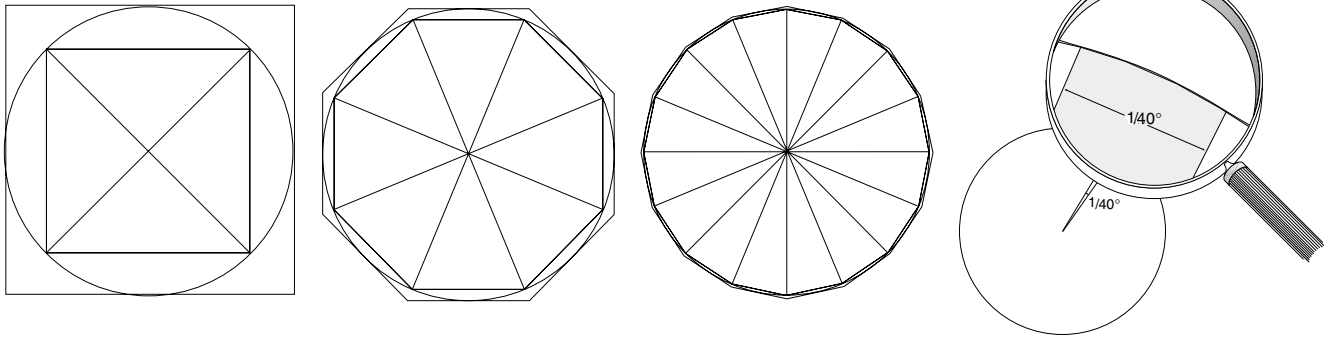
The empiricist dupes of the Isaac Newton cult, such as de Moivre, d'Alembert, Leonhard Euler, and Joseph Lagrange, argued, implicitly, but emphatically, that the universe is fixed, as all mechanistic-statistical systems are fixed: unchangeable in respect to principle. Carl F. Gauss, writing in his 1799 doctoral dissertation, not only disagreed with the empiricists, but virtually demolished their opinion scientifically. The universe, contrary to the empiricists and their like, is not entropic; it is essentially *dynamic* and therefore *anti-entropic*, and anti-Euclidean, in respect to its characteristic physical geometry.

A universal physical principle, is a law of the universe which bounds observable action within the perceived universe of events, but, which is, nonetheless, neither a discrete object of the senses, nor of the mechanistic-statistical form of kinematic interaction among moving parts. Such, for example, is the anti-mechanistic, dynamic nature of the principle of universal gravitation, as this was first discovered by Johannes Kepler.

This notion of a dynamic principle of gravitation, came to Kepler, emphatically, through the influence on him of the work of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa. For example, Cusa had reported, as in one among his written sermons, that he had discovered a fallacy in the argument of Archimedes on the subject of the circle (**Figure 1**). Rather than viewed as the convergence of a series of regular polygons on a circle as its

FIGURE 1

Quadrature of the Circle



Fidelio

Nicholas of Cusa showed that Archimedes' attempt at "quadrature of the circle"—to approximate the value of pi—was ontologically incompetent. The first three drawings show the process of estimating the area of a square approximately equal to that of a given circle, as the average area of two regular polygons. In the last drawing, although the inscribed polygon of 2^{16} sides may seem to closely approximate a circle in area, it actually contains a devastating paradox. There are slightly more than 182 angles of the inscribed polygon within each degree of circular arc.

implied limit, the well-ordered set of regular polygons must be seen as determined by a universal principle of least action, a set which may be expressed, under appropriate circumstances, in respect to its *ontological* contrast with the form of a primarily circular perimeter.¹⁵

To those of us who, like Cusa, Kepler, and Leibniz, have been made familiar with the work of Plato et al. within the practice of *Sphaerics*, as Theaetetus' discovery of the completion of the series of five regular Platonic solids typifies this knowledge, there is nothing terribly surprising in Cusa's announcement of the needed correction of Archimedes' argument on the subject of the circle. However, for such followers of Cusa as Luca Pacioli, Leonardo da Vinci, and Kepler, this rediscovery by Cusa was crucial. However, it was the attention to the significance of the set of five regular solids referenced in Plato's *Timaeus*, which was crucial for the discoveries by Kepler.¹⁶

15. Our present knowledge on this matter is to the credit of the work of the late Father Haubst of the Cusanus Gesellschaft. The referenced fact showed up in Haubst's attention to documentation of written sermons by Cusa. Helga Zepp-LaRouche's access to this crucial piece of information came through her decades-long association with Haubst, in connection with her studies of the work of Cusa and Friedrich Schiller. (Helga shares common Mosel origins and affinities with both Haubst and Cusa.) Otherwise, my own knowledge of Archimedes on the subjects of the circle and parabola, came through a pained working-through of relevant portions of a French edition of Archimedes' collected works.

16. The completed process of discovery of the uniqueness of what are named the five "Platonic Solids," was accomplished by a celebrated case of Socrates' pupil Theaetetus. The first phase was accomplished by the Pythagoreans in Syracuse; but, the complete argument is traced to the Theaetetus who was a celebrated mathematician of his time. The name "Platonic Solids" refers to the celebrity which this subject occupies within Plato's *Timaeus* dialogue. Actually, we must proceed further, as Kepler did, to the role of truncated Archimedean solids, to uncover some crucial features of the way in which the physical universe is organized in the small.

The valid form of modern conception of universal physical principles is traced, thus, essentially from Plato, especially from the *Timaeus*. That concept is also embedded, implicitly, in the publications of Cusa; however, the idea of a universal physical principle was established for modern times by those among Kepler's discoveries in the field which uniquely express the idea of a *universe*: the field called astronomy, or, better said, astrophysics.¹⁷ Kepler's uniquely original discovery of gravitation, first for the case of the Sun, Earth, and Mars, and, later, for the harmonic composition of the Solar system as he knew it, is the foundation of a competent modern physical science; this is a universal science rooted, rigorously, in the domain of what are sometimes termed either "unique" (as by Riemann) or, in the usage of some others, "crucial" physical experiments.

The issues of efficient universal principle, so posed for experimental approaches, lie within the domain of what are, respectively, the immeasurably small and large, alike. When confronted with such issues of universal physical principle and their practical implications, as in defining the experimental domain of physical economy, the mechanistic approaches inhering in the prejudices typified by a Euclidean or Cartesian geometry break down, and, thus, present such approaches as hopeless failures in the domain of relevant practice.

This prevailing conceptual failure in the informed view of most modern scientific method, still today, is no accident. The failure has been intentional, as I have detailed the history of this problem in locations published earlier. The point to be made on this account, is of such crucial significance for treating the subject at hand, that I must now restate the relevant argument afresh, in the present context, the

17. Cusa had already referenced the pre-Ptolemy Aristarchus of Samos' discovery that the planets orbit the Sun.

deeper, ostensibly thermodynamic implications of the current “bio-fuels” hoax.

Galileo’s Leanings

To understand, and, hopefully, cure, the most widespread corruption in taught science today, it is most useful that we take into account the role of a man who was a nasty, and also influential rogue for his time, Galileo Galilei. We must understand, thus, the rot which Galileo, such among his successors as René Descartes, and the largely fictive figure of Sir Isaac Newton, expressed in forms such as the already referenced Eighteenth-Century cases of de Moivre, d’Alembert, Euler, and Lagrange, and, also, Laplace, Augustin Cauchy, et al.

Galileo Galilei’s access to some of Johannes Kepler’s work-in-progress, had come through Kepler’s correspondence, on the subject of musical tuning, with Galileo’s father. Galileo, as an adult, was a hoaxster and a household lackey of the infamous founder of that New Venetian party, Paolo Sarpi, from which the Anglo-Dutch Liberalism of today invaded relevant parts of northern Europe, that during the span of the late Sixteenth, through early and late Seventeenth centuries. Sarpi himself played a key role in the English Cecil faction’s virtually sending a still very fertile William Shakespeare, into a proverbial “Coventry,” during his last years of his life. This was a consequence of installing Sir Francis Bacon as a power under King James I of England. Sarpi’s lackey, Galileo, personally trained Thomas Hobbes. Otherwise, Galileo paralleled the scurrilous role of Robert Fludd in the then-current campaign of attempted defamation of the work of Kepler. Galileo’s crude bowdlerization of the work of Kepler, played a key role in the fraudulent English claims attributed to the literary output of the cult of “true believers” built up around black magic-specialist Isaac Newton.¹⁸

18. The “Isaac Newton” hoax polluting science education still today, was actually of Venetian provenance. (Cf. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., “How Bertrand Russell Became an Evil Man,” *Fidelio*, Fall 1994.) The operation, which was pivoted on the figure of Gottfried Leibniz, from the latter quarter of the Seventeenth Century, to the close of the Eighteenth, was centered around a study which Leibniz was obliged to conduct on behalf of the feudal claims of that House of Hannover to which Leibniz was placed in service during the latter part of his life. All sorts of Venetian agents were deployed within Italy, into Germany, and into France, on this account; but, the one most notable for the case at hand, was a certain Abbé Antonio Conti, who was operating from Paris during most of his adult life, until his death in 1749. Conti became famous in Paris as a devout follower of René Descartes, and, later, during the first half of the Eighteenth Century, as the coordinator of a Europe-wide network of anti-Leibniz salons, featuring accomplices such as Voltaire, d’Alembert, Leonhard Euler, Maupertuis, Joseph Lagrange, et al., and also the London operation which produced the synthetic personality of “black magic” specialist Sir Isaac Newton. Conti’s crucial part in this dirty business, was his authorship of a scheme, based in Paris, to create a “synthetic Descartes” in England, a hoax which featured the Rev. Samuel Clarke (see Loemker, *op. cit.*, pp. 675-721). Since strong anti-France sentiments were prevalent in England at the relevant time (see H. Graham Lowry, *How the Nation Was Won* [Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1988]), a synthetic Descartes, Newton, was produced with assistance from actual English scientists such as Hooke, and with a relatively large reliance

Galileo’s own principal accomplishment, putting aside his sundry hoaxes in the name of science, was that of an advisor, on the subject of the reductionist mathematics of gambling, to inveterate gamblers with notable financial means. On that account, there is a line reaching from this side of Galileo’s enterprise, then, into the follies of the likes and dupes of LTCM’s Morton Scholes and Ben Bernanke today. In Galileo’s method, the lie is, that either God, or some rival of the Deity, plays dice with mankind’s fate. Indeed, there is a relevant, essential connection between this aspect of Galileo’s activities, and the pseudo-scientific apologies of such kindred liars and hoaxsters as Bernard Mandeville, François Quesnay, and plagiarist hoaxster Adam Smith, on the subject of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal view of monetary-financial processes. This specifically empiricist ideology, as merely typified by Galileo, Descartes, and their influence, pervades not only generally accepted monetary-financial thinking, but also the axiomatic assumptions underlying most taught formal scientific method still today.

Therefore, at this point, we must consider a highly relevant point, for today’s future, a point which I have, admittedly, addressed, rather frequently, in earlier publications: the systemic implications of the influence of Paolo Sarpi in the crafting of what has become modern Europe’s continuing experience with Anglo-Dutch Liberalism and its expression as a form of neo-medieval imperialism.

The essential elements of the relevant historical process leading into the emergence of Anglo-Dutch Liberalism, and the development of that Liberalism into the form which has dominated the world increasingly, during most decades, since London’s triumph over continental Europe at the February 1763 Peace of Paris, is, in summary, the following. Although I have elaborated this emergence of what is called “geopolitics” in a variety of earlier locations, it is necessary, for clarity on the subject at hand, to restate that history for its relevance at precisely this point in the present report.

‘The Oligarchical Model’

The history of today’s form of globally extended civilization since the downfall of Athens, that in its own folly of the Peloponnesian War, is, chiefly, a history of European imperialism. By “imperialism” we should mean, here, the triumph of what is called “the oligarchical model” over the republicanism associated with the historical memory of Solon of Athens.¹⁹ The most notable expressions of this “genetic” strain of imperialism which emerged in the aftermath of both Alexander the Great’s victory on the plains of Arbela, and the misfortune for mankind of his subsequent death, are the

on the intellectual legacy of hoaxster Galileo Galilei. The named targets of Carl F. Gauss’s 1799 doctoral dissertation were typical of the agents of the British “neo-Cartesians” manufactured under the auspices of the Conti network of salons.

19. See Friedrich Schiller’s Jena lecture on the opposing, republican versus oligarchical systems of Solon and Lycurgus.

Roman Empire, Byzantium, the medieval, *ultramontane* system of the Crusaders, and the emergence of the Anglo-Dutch Liberals' attempt, *as now*, to bring on a descendant of the *ultramontane*, Crusaders' system. We meet that effect of that history of imperialism today, in the City of London's geopolitical use of assets such as Vice-President Dick Cheney et al. "Globalization," as it is being advanced today, is a precise expression of the Anglo-Dutch Liberals' neo-Venetian form of intended global imperial rule. This is the key to the "geopolitical warfare" which is using the implicitly treasonous U.S. Bush-Cheney Administration and the international neo-conservative network, as its most immediate, principal, pro-"globalization" weapon of intended destruction of the U.S.A. today.

The key to understanding this present, Anglo-Dutch geopolitical threat to both the U.S.A. in particular, and civilization in general, is to be traced, by those who are competent in the history of specifically European culture, to the concept of the "Persian model," or, generically, the "oligarchical model," which had been put forward in the context of the rise of the power of Macedon in the aftermath of the Peloponnesian War. Formally, King Philip of Macedon, unlike his heir and leading political adversary, Alexander the Great, was a conspiring partner of the Persian Empire. The nasty scheme afoot involved Aristotle, an asset of King Philip's faction, who was also an agent, in fact, of the cult of Delphi, and personal enemy of Alexander the Great.

As it is known among scholars, Alexander had a great victory over the sundry allies of his father's scheme, but died, probably of a kind of poisoning, an act of either assassination, or massive calumny, to which uncomfortable figures among the oligarchy's more capable adversaries appear to be more or less prone up to the present day.²⁰

The relevant scheme, known during the span of King Philip and of the most effective Alexander the Great, as the project of Alexander's foes for creating a two-phase, Western and Eastern, world empire, was associated with the name of what was termed both "the Persian model," or, generically, "the oligarchical model." The Persian Empire was destroyed, but the model persisted: to the present day.²¹

20. To its fearful opponents, the oligarchy says, in a fashion all its own: "Be impotent, play the fool, and we may not torture and kill you, as an example to others, as we have murdered or otherwise ruined so many among our capable adversaries until now. You may enjoy being our nominal adversary, as long as you are a foolishly impotent one!"

21. It is relevant history, that Alexander was a Cyrenaican on his mother's side, and, as his strategically crucial visit to the temple of Ammon in Cyrenaica attests, of the persuasion shared among the followers of Plato through the death of the famous Cyrenaican product of the Athens Platonic Academy, Eratosthenes, later. Cyrenaica had become, even before Plato's time, a center of maritime culture, and of the navigational technology employed by Egypt for ocean-going flotillas of large wooden ships. From approximately the Seventh Century B.C., the Egyptian maritime culture, as typified by the role of Cyrenaica, was allied with the Etruscan and Ionian sea-going culture against the enemy forces centered upon Tyre. It was the Cyrenaican priest-

On the subject of efficient forms of real-life conspiracies in history: in the usual discussion of this set of historical facts, misleading emphasis is placed on the supposition of an actually existent, or merely presumed conspiracy created by persons which appear to be colliding within a Cartesian mechanistic-statistical manifold; whereas, in fact, the really important, efficient conspiracies in history, are defined by conflicting ideas of principle, as in the case of the organic difference between the tradition of the U.S. Declaration of Independence and Federal Constitution, on the one side, and, on the opposing side, the specifically Venetian-style oligarchical "constitution" prevalent among Anglo-Dutch Liberals. It is ideas, not simple plots, whose conflicts shape the potential for action, in which the main course of history lies.

The most common source of both foolish forms, and allegations of conspiracies, is a lack of epistemological competence in the crafting of the opinions so expressed.

This point, respecting the ontological characteristics of actual conspiracies within society, is specific to the distinction of the human being from the ape, and of society as a process, from lower species and groups of species generally. Conspiracy, as a functional expression of the role of principled ideas within history, is the most natural form of existence of and among human societies. A sane view of the role of conspiracy in society, partakes of the qualities of development of the adult human individual mind which are essential in the functioning of physical science and Classical artistic composition alike. The man, or woman who does not "believe in conspiracy theories," is therefore showing us a lack of his, or her capacity to function rationally within society.

Thus, the truth of the conspiracy associated with the developments of the century following the close of the Peloponnesian War, lies in those leading ideas associated, on the one side, with developments within the pro-oligarchical Delphi cult of the Pythian Apollo, and typified, on the opposing side, by Solon of Athens, and by Plato and his legacy.

The idea of the oligarchical principle of that time, is preserved for reference as the surviving portion of Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*. The Olympian Zeus of *Prometheus Bound* is the image of the tyrannical figure, like such creations of Carl Schmitt as Adolf Hitler's dictatorship, and also, the related theory of "the role of the executive" adopted in practice by the George W. Bush Presidency. That tradition, which is to be traced, inclusively, to the Olympian Zeus of Aeschylus' drama, threatens the mass of the human population with personal and general degradation to the condition of virtually brainless cattle of a Nazi Nuremberg Rally. The threat is expressed just as the Olympian Zeus banned the use of forms of power such as the use of fire (and of nuclear fission) from ordinary human use. It is the notion that the reigning, privi-

hood's rallying to the cause of Alexander which unleashed the series of developments, within Egypt and elsewhere, which led to the defeat of Tyre, and the subsequent doom of the Persian Empire.



EIRNS/Brian McAndrews

leged few, as in the system of Bernard Mandeville, must succeed, that the rest of society be relegated to a policy of “devil take the hindmost.”

This same pro-oligarchical dogma, is the prevalent existentialist doctrine, the doctrine of the 1933-1945 system in which Nazi existentialist Martin Heidegger played his part, at Freiburg, in his policy of banning actual ideas from the deliberations of society, as Theodor Adorno and Hannah Arendt did, in their fashion, in the post-war *The Authoritarian Personality*. The catch-phrase, “I don’t believe in conspiracy-theories,” has become the hallmark symptom of the brainwashed zombie walking in, dripping, arms stretched forward, from the waters of a “black lagoon.”

It is the power to develop and act upon ideas of the same type expressed as experimentally validated discoveries of universal physical principles, and Classical forms of ideas of artistic culture (as distinct from the humanoid simulation of the “cultures” of simians, and of rhesus monkeys in a cage), which distinguishes human beings, and their cultures, from the habituated dispositions of lower forms of life. Under the reign of the oligarchical principle, the mass of society’s humanity is divided, chiefly, between “tame cattle,” to be herded and culled in due course, and “wild cattle,” to be hunted down for sport of the sort currently pursued by the alliance of Blair, Bush, and Cheney, in the regions of Southwest Asia.

The internal distinction of globally extended European

civilization, as traced from the rise of ancient Classical Greece, is the presently continuing conflict between those who express that commitment in law common to Solon of Athens and our Federal Constitution’s Preamble, and, on the opposing side, those whose idea of society’s organization is based on the arbitrary supremacy of some medley of reigning oligarchical classes. Imperialism today is called “globalization,” an empire headquartered in the habitats of the Anglo-Dutch Liberals’ neo-Venetian financier-oligarchy.

Sarpi’s New Venice Strategy

From its earliest traces, as an influence of Asian culture on the emerging, ancient European civilization, “imperialism” was always a specific name for developments within a larger, inclusive category, as expressed as “globalization” today. Popular romantic sentiment attempts to define an empire as a product of an emperor, whereas, in real history, an emperor, as an institution, may, or may not be a feature of an empire. The *ultramontane* system of the Venetian financier-oligarchy and its Norman-chivalry appendage, is a case in point; so is the case of “globalization” today. The characteristic feature of an empire lies in the role of the relevant oligarchy, not the special institutions which that oligarchy may choose to

employ, or reject.

For example, in historic ancient Greece, the “empire” was an expression of the Delphi Apollo-cult.

A glance at the ruins of the site, still today, catches the indicative features. First, surrounding the temple itself, there are small structures, nominally representing the wealth of each of a set of Greek cities. These sites were, in effect, treasuries. Then, look to a nearby coast, whence the ships associated with the Delphi site’s financier interests conducted a form of commerce also reminiscent of the manner in which the Venetian financier-oligarchy of medieval Europe controlled the *ultramontane* imperial system’s maritime heart, including what had been a Delphic colony developed slightly upriver from the mouth of the Tiber, on a bastion centered in the Hills of Rome, a piece which had been carved out of the territory of Delphi’s western Mediterranean rival, the Etruscans.

For example, after the Roman Emperor Diocletian had prudently divided the decadent Roman Empire into respectively eastern and western components, thus parodying the oligarchical-model project from the time of Philip of Macedon, Diocletian’s protégé, the Emperor Constantine, attempted to capture the Christians as appendages of the Roman Imperial Pantheon (by claiming, as at Nicea, the authority of Pontifex Maximus, to appoint, and direct the bishops). The constant effort of the Byzantine Emperor, was to claim impe-



EIRNS/Guggenbuhl Archive

Temples at Delphi. The site's financier interests conducted a form of commerce similar to the later Venetian financier-oligarchy.

rial command, including exclusive power, denied to mere kings, to define the principles of law, using, thus, the attempted control over the Christian churches as the instrument of imperial rule: a system which ended only with the crisis of the Papacy during the course of the mid-Fourteenth-Century collapse of the *ultramontane* system into that century's so-called "New Dark Age."

For example: although the Venetian-ruled *ultramontane* system appointed the Habsburgs, after the ouster of the Anjou in Sicily, as successors to the destroyed remnant, the Hohenstaufen reign of Frederick II and his ill-fated heirs, of Charlemagne's system of Europe: the imperial system of Rome was never successfully restored in its Caesarian form after the rise of the medieval Venetian financier-oligarchy as a power superior to the shattered Byzantine system. Since the rise of Venice to a superior position over the Byzantium over which it triumphed, and looted and destroyed, the oligarchical system has been continued in the Venetian mode of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal system of financier tyranny. It is, thus, continued under the rubric of a post-nation-state system called "globalization" today.

However, there have been two successive models of Venice's dominant role as a financier-oligarchical imperium-in-fact: the reign, not of the emperor, but of the *stiletto*.

The first concluded with the reverberating aftermath of the collapse of the Lombard banking-house of Bardi; the first was reborn, in the sense of Bram Stoker's *Dracula*, with the Fall of Constantinople and rise of the modern institution of the Grand Inquisitor under Spain's Tomás de Torquemada; but, Torquemada's intent was expressed more cleverly, when it, itself, was reformed under the leadership of the "New Venice" party led by Paolo Sarpi.

Subsequently, Sarpi's New Venice underwent an adaptive metamorphosis, during the course of Europe's Seventeenth Century, emerging as an inside component of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal system of financier-oligarchical form of imperial role. In 1763, at the conclusion of the Anglo-Dutch Liberals' successful orchestration of what was called "The Seven Years War," the Anglo-Dutch Liberal system of London-centered financier-oligarchical power, became the new world empire, which has now lately expressed itself afresh, geopolitically, in the ruin its influence has made of our U.S.A., in the intended form of "globalization."

In the modern history of England, the ouster of King Richard III, had brought an echo of the commonwealth system of France's Louis XI into a suddenly modern England under Henry VII. This English commonwealth was undermined, from within, by the role of a Venetian party represented, at that time, by the Venetian marriage-counsellor, Zorzi (aka Giorgi), to King Henry VIII. However, a second takeover of the British monarchy occurred under King James I, at the direction of the New Venetian party's Paolo Sarpi.

Although Venice did much to ruin the efforts to found the new system of sovereign nation-states over the interval 1492-1648,²² the often massive setbacks to civilization under the influence of the Inquisition and Habsburgs had not been able to defeat the existence, and stubbornly progressive physical-economic and other development of the young, European nation-state system in either Europe, or among the colonies in the Americas. From the viewpoint of Paolo Sarpi, the theo-

22. From the launching of the pogrom against Jewry, by the Nazi-like Grand Inquisitor Tomás de Torquemada, in 1492, through the 1648 Peace of Westphalia.



Paolo Sarpi, the “Godfather” of Galileo, who directed the metamorphosis of Venetian power into Anglo-Dutch Liberalism. His aims were to maintain oligarchical control of science, while destroying the emerging nation-states.

logical-philosophical dogmas of the ancient Roman, Byzantine, and medieval systems had failed to show their ability to uproot that new system of building of sovereign nation-states which had been set into motion around the mid-Fifteenth-Century great ecumenical Council of Florence. For Sarpi, this meant that the Aristotle who had been resurrected by the Roman Empire was an incompetent instrument for meeting the challenge represented by the role of the emergent sovereign nation-state systems in the revival of Classical physical scientific and artistic thinking.

So, just as Paolo Sarpi went back to the systemic medieval irrationalism of William of Ockham, the British enemies of U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and their U.S. accomplices, turned, at the moment of Roosevelt’s death, to the radical irrationalism of the “Frankfurt School” and related existentialists.

These existentialist and related influences were adopted as instruments for crafting the cultural policies which have now, helped by the Baby Boomers, virtually destroyed science and art in the U.S.A. and Europe, replacing them with an attempted, systemic codification of rabidly Dionysian irra-

tionalism (what some among the inmates of the London Tavistock Clinic have adopted as the view of insanity as a form of freedom) of the followers of Voltaire, the Marquis de Sade, and, as the playwright emphasized, the brutish French lunatic (and agent of the British Foreign Office’s “secret committee,” Jeremy Bentham), Marat. These influences are rooted otherwise in the dogmas of Friedrich Nietzsche et al., as they were employed in imposing the U.S.-created Congress for Cultural Freedom upon war-torn post-1945 western and central Europe. The same kind of mass-brainwashing was done to the new generation of middle-class Americans born between, approximately, 1945 and 1956.

The precedent for these strategic policies of existentialists’ mass-insanity introduced to post-1945 middle-class Europeans and Americans, shared the same rooted, strategic intention as the Liberalism, which came to be termed “empiricism” among the followers of Paolo Sarpi’s “New Venice” policy.

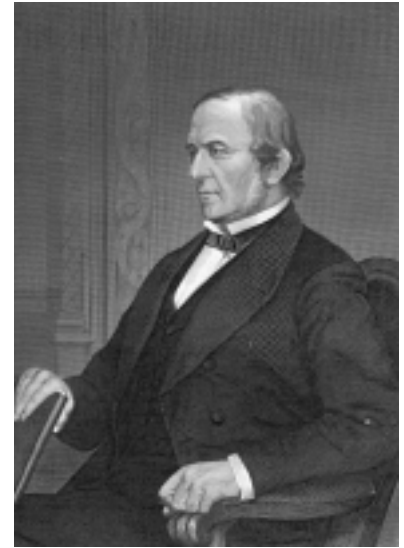
Intermezzo: The Real Brutish Empire

Paolo Sarpi’s victory brings our account into an intermezzo: look, from the late Sixteenth Century, into the relatively future domain of the post-1688 history of the rise and establishment of a British Empire, known otherwise as the Anglo-Dutch Liberal imperial system. To understand the present, we must first leap ahead to a vantage-point within the yet-to-be experienced future, and, from that vantage-point, look back to the present, to view the future as oncoming. The method required for such exercises in forecasting, is the abandonment of the standpoint of mechanistic-statistical forecasting from the present, by attention to those boundary-conditions, lying within the approaching future, which contain the available choices of outcome of the present. This is the method of long-range physical-economic forecasting required for competent capital budgets; and the same method which Kepler employed to discover gravitation; and, also, other matters of universal physical principle.

This is, thus, the specifically *dynamic* method of all competent scientific work, and of all competent forecasting in history.

The concept of “geopolitics” emerged under British Prince of Wales Edward Albert, in the run-up to what became known as “World War I.” The function attached to that terminology, came to be recognized in a reaction of the British Empire to the defeat of Lord Palmerston’s schemes against both the U.S.A. and President Benito Juárez’s Mexico. The U.S.A., under President Lincoln, had emerged, during the course of 1863-1865, as a continental power, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which could not be defeated by military means, but only by the kind of corruption which is characteristic, in the extreme, of the Bush-Cheney Administration of today.

The driving strategic issue, for Prince Edward Albert’s Britain, was the rapid spread, especially in the aftermath of



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Britain's Bertrand Russell (center) bemoaned the fact that, as a man who came of age when Benjamin Disraeli (left) and William Gladstone (right) "still confronted each other amid Victorian solidities," the British Empire seemed eternal, and he could never feel at home in a world dominated by America.

the 1876 U.S. Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, of the model of the American System of political-economy into the principal nations of Central and South America, and many among those of Eurasia, such as Bismarck's Germany, the Russia of Czar Alexander III, Meiji Restoration Japan, and others. The British imperial reaction to these developments, was expressed by the tradition of the ruling imperial faction of Britain, those Anglo-Dutch Liberal financier interests which had been associated, earlier, with Lord Shelburne's British East India Company and Barings Bank, which had established its position as an imperial maritime power with the February 1763 Peace of Paris.

As the evil Bertrand Russell put the point:

As for public life, when I first became politically conscious, Gladstone and Disraeli still confronted each other amid Victorian solidities, the British Empire seemed eternal, a threat to British naval supremacy was unthinkable. . . . For an old man, with such a background, it is difficult to feel at home in a world of . . . American supremacy.²³

The Anglo-Dutch Liberal system which had been established in England under the predator William of Orange, had gained its February 1763 position as a privately owned imperial power, through orchestrating a series of ruinous wars in the continent of Europe, a series culminating in that so-called

"Seven Years War" which established the existence of Lord Shelburne's East India Company as an imperial power. Despite the virtual defeat which that British Empire suffered, temporarily, in its efforts to crush the independence of the United States of America, the British Empire was able to recover, and triumph, through its orchestration, through crucial assistance from the instrument of the specifically Martinit freemasonry, of what became known, from July 14, 1789 on, as the succession of the French Revolution and the ruin of all British rivals on the continent of Europe, that by means of the Napoleonic Wars.

List some begats. Jeremy Bentham was the instrument of Lord Shelburne. Bentham was the controller of the Haileybury school which spawned the anti-American economic doctrines of the British system, and also spawned Karl Marx's career as an economist. Bentham ran the secret intelligence arm of the British Foreign Office, and passed his baton to a successor, Lord Palmerston. Bentham's target in the Americas (apart from his virtual ownership of the traitor Aaron Burr) had been South America, where the foundations for Palmerston's top-down control over the subversive networks of Young Europe and of Young America were laid, through the Mazzini who also sponsored and virtually owned Karl Marx. Palmerston thus created what became the Confederacy, and orchestrated the role of his puppet Napoleon III of France in the implanting of a mass-murderous Habsburg dictator in Mexico.

The defeat of Palmerston's operations, a defeat which depended crucially on the role of President Abraham Lincoln, turned the tables on Britain's imperial ambitions, globally.

The reaction to this development from Prince Edward

23. As excerpted in Carol White et al., *The New Dark Ages Conspiracy* (New York: New Benjamin Franklin House, 1980), p. 77.

Albert's London, was the determination to isolate, and, hopefully, destroy the U.S. political-economic system, through unleashing an inherently mass-destructive conflict on the continent of Eurasia. The intent was to eradicate the potential of developing nations of Eurasia for following the American model as seen from abroad in terms of the outcome of President Lincoln's victory. London's initial orchestration of what it had intended to become the so-called "Second World War," had, from the early through middle 1930s, expressed the same underlying intention as Edward VII's role in designing World War I: "to finish the uncompleted job," so to speak.

In actuality, the war was won through the initiatives of the U.S.A.'s President Franklin Roosevelt; therefore, with that President's death, the Empire moved its assets within the U.S.A. to undo the U.S. victory as soon as that might become possible; it took London more than two decades, to wreck the Roosevelt's Bretton Woods, fixed-exchange-rate monetary system.

The sudden turn against the policies of U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt, under the Truman Administration, expressed the New York City-based hand of Anglo-Dutch Liberal imperial interests, interests committed to the victory of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal interests over the U.S.A.

All these facts are true; yet, they, by themselves, are all too simple, too easily misinterpreted from the vantage-point of those naive creatures who view the world in the terms of a mechanistic-statistical system of percussive interactions among individuals, and, therefore, leave the efficient role of true ideas, ideas akin in quality to those of competent physical science, out of account. Human beings are not percussively interacting billiard-balls; at least, they should not be such wretched toys as that.

These reflections on recent history, bring us back to the subject of Paolo Sarpi's empiricist revolution. What had been the past which had brought Paolo Sarpi's future into being?

Sarpi's Empiricist Revolution

Back during Europe's Sixteenth Century, the new situation which prompted the majority of the Venice-centered financier-oligarchy to go over to support for Sarpi's New Venice party, was defined chiefly by two critical factors of change introduced to European culture as a whole by the developments associated with the mid-Fifteenth-Century great ecumenical Council of Florence. The first factor, was the creation of the modern sovereign nation-state, otherwise known as the commonwealth; the second, the revival, after approximately two millennia under the hegemony of the oligarchical model, and a millennium-and-a-half since the deaths of the Platonic Academy's Eratosthenes, and also his correspondent Archimedes, of the principled form of scientific progress which had been centered, in Plato's time, in the Pythagorean movement.

Look at that new situation at the beginning of Europe's Sixteenth Century, as it would have been viewed by Niccolò Machiavelli, as he described the situation in his *The Prince* and his *Discourses on the First Ten Books of Titus Livius*.



Niccolò Machiavelli. The future development of the Venice of Paolo Sarpi "casts its prescient shadow" upon his writing of the Discourses on Titus Livius. Any effort to continue the old Venetian model, against the tides of modern European nationalism, was clearly doomed.

Until the A.D. 1453 Fall of Constantinople, Italy had been inspired in a fashion which must be compared with the relatively optimistic state of mind of Percy Shelley, writing his *In Defence of Poetry* in 1821.²⁴ The rise of the influence of Nicholas of Cusa, through the aftermath of the Fall of Constantinople, is paralleled in a significant degree by the later eruption of the Classical movement in Germany and beyond, as inspired and led by Abraham Kästner, his protégé Gotthold Lessing, and Lessing's great friend Moses Mendelssohn. Then, at a point early in the Nineteenth Century, roughly coinciding with the death of the greatest voice of German Classicism in that time, Friedrich Schiller, and especially after the 1815 Congress of Vienna, Europe passed over from the high point of cultural optimism, coinciding with the time of the victorious U.S. War of Independence, into the state of cultural pessimism of the post-Vienna Congress, as this change was expressed by Prince Metternich's not-so-secret admirer and correspondent, the proto-fascist G.W.F. Hegel.

Then, for Heinrich Heine, the enemy was the Romantic School, which had arisen around the victories of Napoleon Bonaparte, and had now triumphed; Heine lived, and attempted to find a mode of action under the knout of the twin evils of Kantianism and the Romantic School, which Heine hated. So, Machiavelli, in a kindred setting, after 1512, had found himself plummeted, as Sir Thomas More had been plunged from being a mind as if from a better age, that of King Henry VII, into the tasks posed by the ugly time under

24. Written in 1840, but first published by Mary W. Shelley in her collection of the 1840 *Essays, Letters From Abroad, Translations and Fragments* (London: Edward Moxon, 1840).



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Sir Thomas More, portrait by Hans Holbein. More's political journey spanned the better age of King Henry VII, into the ugly time of Henry VIII.

King Henry VIII. It is against such a perspective, that the relevant meat, for our purposes here, might be extracted from Machiavelli's *Discourses on the First Ten Books of Titus Livius*.

Look from the inside of Europe's Sixteenth Century, at the situation in which certain trappings of the Venice at the beginning of that century, led the followers of Sarpi into those New Venice policies of Paris-based Abbé Antonio Conti, which dominated the process of emergence of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal guise of a New Venetianism, under William of Orange, at the close of the Seventeenth Century. With that set of benchmarks taken into account, what is the lesson of Machiavelli's *Discourses* for the Venice of Paolo Sarpi? What is the prescience of the future, the boundary condition lying in the future, which casts its prescient shadow of the future upon the Machiavelli in the act of writing those *Discourses*?

The answer to that set of questions which I have been posing in the most recent pages, lies in the domain of dynamics, as distinct from the "and, then . . ." world-outlook of the mechanistic-statistical approach to forecasting and analysis.

The course of history is determined, over the medium to long term, by the boundary conditions which the course of the relevant portion of history is approaching. Thus, from the standpoint of the mechanical-statistical forecaster: *it is the future which is always shaping the present*. The destiny expressed by Sarpi's gaining supremacy over the policies of old Venice during the late Sixteenth Century, was already shaping the course of the Sixteenth Century from A.D. 1492 onward. It was not creating an "inevitable," but defining the forks in the road of choice, at which the choice of destiny will be made—just as the current fate of the principle of long-range capital budgeting will now determine whether or not the U.S.A., and much else, continues to exist much longer. The turbulent signs of a crucial future outcome, are expressed in that view of Machiavelli's *Discourses* which we may adopt by looking at Machiavelli as he is writing what we read when we turn now to his pages he had written then.

In other words, how did Johannes Kepler discover gravitation?

That, it should be emphasized here and now, is the way in which we must foresee the qualitative changes impending within our own presently oncoming situation, as we look forward in time, as now.

Despite the deep setbacks to the Golden Renaissance expressed in the Fall of Constantinople and the Nazi-like orgy unleashed in 1492 by Spain's Grand Inquisitor Tomás de Torquemada,²⁵ the combination of the collapse of the medieval Venetian-Norman system, combined with the achievements of the mid-Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, had produced virtually irreversible "structural" changes in European culture. After the great ecumenical Council of Florence, the commonwealth principle and the associated principle of the sovereign nation-state, had introduced included deep-going, revolutionary effects in culture, effects which were irreversible over the course of the generations next to come. The fascist-like reaction, as merely typified by Grand Inquisitor Tomás de Torquemada's Inquisition, was a reaction against the Renaissance, but it was exactly a reaction against a fundamental, axiomatic change which had been effected in the character of European culture.

The "Old Venice" faction behind Torquemada, hated, but also greatly underestimated the profundity of the change which the Council of Florence had effected.

In Machiavelli's *Discourses*, reflecting the continuing Sixteenth-Century crisis expressed in events of A.D. 1512,

25. The connection of Torquemada to the Adolf Hitler model is not strained. Torquemada was used by the leading Martinist freemason Count Joseph de Maistre for designing the new personality which de Maistre created for, and presented to Napoleon Bonaparte. It was that model of Bonaparte based on the precedent of the murderous anti-Semite Torquemada, which was used explicitly for the crafting of the synthetic personality of the anti-Semitic Nazi dictator Adolf Hitler, the same model stretched into Chile's Pinochet dictatorship and its expression in the death-squad operations of the early 1970s in the Southern Cone of South America.

Machiavelli reflects not only the defeat of his particular cause of that occasion, the alliance with the France of Leonardo da Vinci; but, it also reflects the doom of any effort to continue the old Venetian model against the tides of modern European nationalism which had been unleashed by the great ecumenical Council of Florence. The defeated forces of his time, of which Machiavelli had been a part, had been turned back, but not eliminated. The *Discourses* reflected then, and now, the strategic realities of that time which the heirs of Machiavelli's enemies could not escape. The role of the people, especially those of the changes embodied in the emerging technological and related social development of the cities, were a force of reality to which the new Venetians must either adapt, or fail.

Sarpi's adaptation, his revolution, was expressed as the Liberalism of what we fairly and simply identify here as his New Venice party, thus introducing what became the surrogate for Venetian power which came to be known as Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Anglo-Dutch Liberalism of Walpole, Shelburne, and their Nineteenth-Century British imperialist followers. That was the monetarist Liberalism against which the U.S. War of Independence was fought, and against which the Preamble of the U.S. Federal Constitution was adopted as the banner of the defenders of civilization against the evils of imperial Liberalism.

Sarpi's Liberal revolution was not a revolution against Venice, but a commitment to the promotion of the continuation of the power of the Venetian financier oligarchy in a new, often, but not always, ostensibly Protestant mode. It was, in fact, essentially neither Protestant nor Catholic, but actually the pagan worship of the tyranny of money. It was a revolution in the policies of practice of the Venetian financier oligarchy, a revolution in the methods of warfare, a revolution which the institution of the Venetian financier oligarchy came to adopt as the practice needed to cope with the new kind of threat which had been established by the reverberations of the great ecumenical Council of Florence.

The Principle of Liberalism

Were man the higher ape which both T.H. Huxley and his contemporary Frederick Engels defined mankind as being, the planet would not have sustained more than a few millions living representatives of that species on any occasion of the recent two millions years. The distinction of man from ape, is, essentially, the distinction which the Russian Academy of Sciences' V.I. Vernadsky makes between *Biosphere* and *Noösphere*. Here lies the crux of the issue which occupied Sarpi's attention.

Both sides of the Sixteenth-Century controversy between the old and new factions of the Venetian financier oligarchy agreed, essentially, with the evil pagan deity, the Olympian Zeus of Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*. Both agreed that the maintenance of the power of the oligarchical model of society depended on the relative bestialization of the subordinated majority of the human population. Both agreed, in principle,

with the doctrine of the early Nineteenth-Century "machine breakers," and the dionysiac so-called "environmentalist" fanatics of our "Baby Boomer" strata, that the idea of scientific revolutionary progress for its own sake must be curbed, even uprooted and reversed.

However, under the Roman Empire, this heritage of the cult of the Olympian Zeus and Lycurgus' Sparta was made an axiom of the Roman system. To this end, the cult of Aristotle and of the Sophist Euclid became a state-sponsored religious doctrine.

This did not mean no progress at all; it meant that the majority of humanity must be condemned to peaceful contentment with those relative states of servitude, such as slavery or virtual serfdom, in which the lower classes were not permitted to deviate from a hereditary level of relative technological stagnation worthy of T.H. Huxley's and Frederick Engels' "higher apes."²⁶ To this end, Roman imperial culture adopted the Aristotelean Sophistry of Euclid, as in the case of the hoaxster Claudius Ptolemy. Through the imperial channels of the Roman Empire from the Emperor Constantine onward, this doctrinal legacy of the Delphi Apollo cult's Olympian Zeus was introduced as a factor even within the teachings of Christianity.

These issues had been central to those proceedings of the Church Councils leading into the recreation of a savaged Papacy in the context of the Fifteenth-Century Council of Florence around a principle of Christian humanism. Nicholas of Cusa's three leading doctrines, his *Concordantia Catholica* (the establishment of a system of ecumenically associated sovereign nation-states (the commonwealth principle), his *De Docta Ignorantia* (the rebirth of a physical science freed from the dungeons of scientifically illiterate dogmatism), and his ecumenical dialogue *De Pace Fidei*, emerged from the leading circles of that Council as the liberation of mankind from the legacies of empires.

The Venetian financier-oligarchy had based its attempted comeback on wrecking those three features of the Renaissance's great revival of both the Christian church, and of the dignity of the human individual soul in society. The plot which accomplished the betrayal of Constantinople, was at the center of the Venetian "counter-revolution" against the Renaissance.

The ironical fact, as the exemplary cases of France's Louis XI and, his follower, England's Henry VII, attest, is that the policies of that exemplary genius Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa had infected society with a new power of the human individual per capita and per square kilometer. The right to be freed from the slave's shackles of perverted dogmas like those of Claudius Ptolemy's astronomical hoax, had ignited the spark

26. The absurdity of Engels' doctrine of "the opposable thumb," attests, like his absurd "Anti-Dühring," to a certain "religious-like" fanaticism, as much his disposition for reckless scientific illiteracy, as his fanaticism against Gottfried Lessing, Bismarck, and Henry C. Carey.



The Cathedral of Florence. Nicholas of Cusa's three leading doctrines of statecraft, science, and ecumenical dialogue, emerged from the mid-15th-Century Council of Florence, as the liberation of mankind from the legacy of empires.

of true humanity in the ranks of typical individuals within society. This unleashing of the right to express those powers of creativity which set the human individual above the beasts, created a form of society more powerful, physically, per capita and per square kilometer, than European civilization had experienced since the rise of the Roman Empire from about the close of Second Punic War.

Through the time of Machiavelli, no follower of Nicholas of Cusa expressed this unleashing of the innate scientific and artistic creativity of individual human nature better than Cusa's avowed follower Leonardo da Vinci, and no one after Leonardo more consummately than the founder of a systematic form of practiced science, Johannes Kepler. When we read the *Discourses* against the background which I have presented so far in this present chapter of the report, we must recognize the military and related strategic implications of what Machiavelli writes there. However, we must read this against the background of the scientific and cultural revolution set into motion by the insurgency of the political and social revolution associated with the commonwealth principle expressed by the cases of Louis XI and Henry VII.

So, Paolo Sarpi and his lackey Galileo followed the work of Johannes Kepler very attentively. They would plagiarize, but then bowdlerize Kepler's discoveries, but, then, they would work to suppress knowledge of the original work which they had maliciously plagiarized in this fashion.

What the New Venice party of Sarpi and Galileo recognized, was that their forces must not fail to keep up with the technological capabilities which modern European science was generating. Otherwise, the forces of modern civilization would crush the Venetian faction by the latter's default. How-

ever, they were fanatically dedicated to suppressing knowledge of the methods by which scientific progress was actually generated, if they were to prevent progress from overwhelming the oligarchical interest which the Venetian faction represented.

The included result was the phenomenon of "textbook-based" education. In other words, the promotion of "doctrinization" under a hierarchy of a "scientific" and "artistic-cultural" set of Babylonian-like priesthoods, for whom knowledge is something transmitted, according to "canons," chiefly by the laying-on of hands. This was the essence of Paolo Sarpi's adoption of the legacy of the medieval irrationalist William of Ockham: innovation is allowed, but it must be worshipped in the guise of a neo-Sophist "mystery religion," as the irrationalism-rooted doctrines of Galileo, Sir Francis Bacon, Thomas Hobbes, Descartes, John Locke, the frankly pro-Satanist Bernard Mandeville, David Hume, François Quesnay, and Shelburne's Adam Smith, and frankly pro-Satanic Jeremy Bentham typify this.

Out of this came the Nineteenth-Century irrationalist dogmas of positivism, and the more radical Twentieth-Century fits of utter moral depravity associated with Bertrand Russell, and the existentialist cults of the followers of Husserl et al. Physical science might be tolerated, but on the condition that the roots of man's power of discovery of efficient universal physical-science and Classical-artistic works be cloaked in those wildly arbitrary, ultimately dionysiac forms of existentialist mysticism which are reflected in the extreme by the contemporary lunatic mysticism of an Alan Greenspan and Ben Bernanke and those purely predatory, modern successors of the John Law cult, contemporary "hedge funds."

For the latter creatures, there are no universal physical principles, but only wildly reductionist accumulations of mathematical formulas employed, as in the Black-Scholes dogma of LCTM, as substitutes for actually human thinking.

In the Affirmative

As the friend of the Apostle Peter, Philo of Alexandria, emphasized, the Aristotelean substitute for “God” was the architect, and thus the victim of an unchangeable design of His own making. It was presumed by the Gnostics, that, since Satan had subscribed to no such contract, the Aristotelean God was free to careen, rarely hindered, throughout the world of mortal man’s existence. Contrary to such foolish doctrines, the Creator has not failed mankind; rather, mankind has often betrayed his Creator. For some among us, this is clear, but is still “heady stuff” for most living among us still today.

This was very heady stuff for those who wound up the silly black-magic specialist Sir Isaac Newton, attributing curiously perverse sayings to their puppet. They put into the written script they supplied for him, the notion that the Creator had wound up the world, like a clock, and was, thereafter, unoccupied, except, as Gottfried Leibniz pointed out, to be aroused, from time to time, to rewind the clock again.

Such beliefs as those are an insult to both the Creator and man, insults which are all the more consistent with the intentions of the doctrine of Paolo Sarpi’s empiricism: the doctrine of the Satan known otherwise as the Olympian Zeus of Aeschylus’ *Prometheus Bound*, that man may not know the act of discovery of any universal physical principle. Rather, as the pro-Satanic plagiarist, and empiricist Adam Smith wrote, in the following tell-tale excerpt from his 1759 *Theory of the Moral Sentiments*:

... the care of the universal happiness of all rational and sensible beings, is the business of God and not of man. . . . Nature has directed us to the greater part of these by original and immediate instincts. Hunger, thirst, the passion which unites the two sexes, the love of pleasure and the dread of pain, prompt us to apply those means for their own sakes, and without any consideration of their tendency to those beneficent ends which the great Director of nature intended to produce by them.

Gnostic heathen such as René Descartes, John Locke, Bernard Mandeville, François Quesnay, and plagiarist Adam Smith, deny the existence of that quality, unique to the Creator and the individual human mind, to discover, and to employ the universal physical principles which must guide us in fulfilling what are specified as Mosaic obligations in *Genesis* 1: 26-31. As V.I. Vernadsky demonstrated rigorously, by means of experimental physical science, the principles of living processes define a higher physical phase-space domain of the work of living processes, the Biosphere; and the principles of



The ornate grave of black-magic specialist Sir Isaac Newton in Westminster Abbey, London.

human cognition set the human individual and society above the level of merely living processes, the Noösphere, in which latter the discovery of knowable forms of universal physical principles lie. Such is the case for Kepler’s uniquely original discovery of the infinite but infinitesimal effect of universal gravitation. The efficient discovery of such principles, and the replication of that experience, expresses the absolute separation of man from self-avowed beasts such as pathetic Sir Isaac Newton and disgustingly wicked Bernard Mandeville and Adam Smith.

Satan, therefore, can sleep, for as long as Paolo Sarpi remains on duty in places such as the White House or the offices of that Presiding representative of Vice, Dick Cheney.

It is those creative powers inherent in the individual human mind, which, when nourished to fruitfulness, define the human individual as a being expressed in the form of a mortal living body, but whose essential distinction is that of an implicitly immortal cognitive being. This irony is actually encountered typically in the immortality of the action of transmission of those immortally truthful ideas respecting the process of unbounded Creation, the universe in which mankind exists. There are ideas expressed in the form of the discovery and application of universal physical and Classical



Ford Motor Co.

How have so many notable members of the U.S. Congress been lured into the delusion called “bio-fuels”? Here, Sen. John Thune (R-S.D.), left, and Rep. Jeff Fortenberry (R-Neb.) jump on the ethanol bandwagon, in 2006.

artistic principles. It is the beauty and passion which Classical artistic composition imparts to the act of discovery, and recognition of the work of propagating knowable universal physical principles, which, in their united practice, distinguish man essentially from beast.

There is nothing unknowable in the act of discovery of a valid universal physical principle, nor in the principle itself.

Unlike that brutish worshipper of the Satanic Zeus, Tomás de Torquemada, the witty servant of Satan, such as the follower of the empiricist Paolo Sarpi, does not object to science; rather, he adopts it, and sodomizes it. Unlike the Aristotelean, who refuses to accept a reality which is contrary to his dogma, a reality which the Aristotelean can defend only by brute force, the sly Mephistopheles, the follower of Paolo Sarpi, like Charles Dickens’ portrait of the character “Uriah Heep,” or the manipulators portrayed in Oscar Wilde’s *Portrait of Dorian Grey*, adopts the child, and gives that victim Sarpi’s choice for its true name, the name of empiricism, done in order to cause it to bring about its own destruction, through the child’s foolish adoption of that awarded academic or kindred heritage.

That is the way in which notable members of the U.S. Congress and others, have been lured into the delusion called “bio-fuels.”

3. The Power Inhering in Ideas

The virtually criminal thing which Clausius, Grassmann, Kelvin, et al., did to the work of Sadi Carnot, was to take an expression of the quality of the human mind, the effect of the

practice of the discovery of universal physical principles of the same quality as Kepler’s discovery of universal gravitation, and to treat the effects of such principles in the way in which the satanic Sarpi’s lackey Galileo had attempted sodomic rape on the body of Kepler’s discoveries of the Creator’s universal physical principle.

In this matter, as I shall show here, the discoveries of V.I. Vernadsky, respecting both the Biosphere and Noö-sphere, are of crucial significance for exposing the fraud permeating the “bio-fuels” hoax.

First, I proceed now with some essential observations on the way in which a credulous popular opinion tends to propel political figures and other citizens, into a state of virtual stupefaction on the subject of “bio-fuels.”

The purpose of my address in this present report, is, as on similar occasions, to assist the work of the citizen who wishes to be freed from susceptibility to the lure of such swindles of the type I have addressed here. On this account, it may be said fairly, that the worst sin of the typical citizen is that citizen’s customary pride in his or her own affirmation of small-mindedness. For example, think of: “Bring things down to my level; I am a practical man!”

That commonplace, and, frankly, corrupting sentiment, is to be recognized as the principled issue of the clinical case crafted and addressed in a famous short story of Daniel Vincent Benet, the case of *The Devil and Daniel Webster*. For my liking of truthful history, Benet gives Webster himself far too much credit, but the tale is a good one, the well-told work of an accomplished artist of his craft.

It is, on that account, very often, the small-minded, and therefore inherently mistaken notion of self-interest of the individual infected with the sometime fatal folly of so-called “common sense,” which bedevils those among us, such as myself, who must look, again and again, with compassionate horror at what the majority among our citizens so often do to themselves, and also to our civilization. What they often do, also, to their families, and our republic, in their self-stupefying insistence on bringing the discussion of serious matters of scientific and kindred qualities of principle, “down to earth,” the earth in which the believer, even our nation, might be consequently interred, all too soon. Nothing better illustrates this, and, sooner or later, more dramatically, than the sly stupidity of seeing a certain self-interest in promoting the cause of “bio-fuels.”

So, the sly New Englander of Benet’s tale, accepts the moral equivalent of the lure of “bio-fuels” as portrayed by a slyer “Mr. Scratch” (as of “come up with the Scratch” notabil-

ity), and thus leaves it to us (such as me), who are less easily gullible into popular sentimentalities, to rescue the poor dupe from the fate which a “Mr. Scratch” had intended for him all along. Therefore, I beg of you, don’t be just another poor sucker, a “bio-fool”!

The same populist folly exhibited by “Mr. Scratch’s” down-to-earth dupe, is also encountered on a relatively higher level of intellectual life, as by the graduated student in scientific studies, who has accepted the proposition of graduating with honors conferred by an academic version of “Professor Scratch,” rather than taking into account the pulsations in the factional histories of cultures, which prompt some to adopt this, or that particular sort of taught formulation, or set of formulations, rather than another more or less equally available. So, the “wish to believe” is the underlying premise of the counterfeit dogma which often passes for accepted scientific wisdom. How often have I heard the duped Sophist’s asserted premise, “But, I have to believe. . . .”

As what should have been recognized, from what I have already referenced, once again, in this report, as a certain pulsation among conflicting epistemologies in the pulsations of ancient through contemporary European scientific and artistic traditions, competent scientific and related thinking must seek a higher level of judgment respecting what often pass for “authoritative,” but mistaken premises of particular systems of belief. In other words, *Socratic judgment*, as the methods of the Pythagoreans and Plato typify such higher standpoints in search for truth in belief. The most efficient modern reminder of this essential precaution, is none other than is stated explicitly as the very title of Bernhard Riemann’s 1854 habilitation dissertation, “On the Hypotheses Which Underlie Geometry,” as that title itself is underscored, for purposes of precision, by the opening three paragraphs of that same work.

It is of notable practical political relevance for this occasion, that I began the second phase of the development of what is known internationally as the “LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM)” by asserting that scientific education would not succeed in what should be its intended service to statecraft, unless the principles of counterpoint associated with the exemplary J.S. Bach’s *Jesu, meine Freude*, were treated as an integral, driving feature of the work of reliving the discovery of certain most essential experiences of scientific discovery. It is the passion which is bestirred by the role of the Pythagorean *comma* in coherent expressions of well-tempered counterpoint, as in the challenge of performing a Florentine *bel canto* expression of this Bach work, which brings the passionate element of truthfulness, as a habit, to the work of seeking scientific truthfulness. The typically passable scientist these days dreams in black and white; the accomplished Classical musical performer dreams in color. It is the point at which the two coincide, that belief becomes real, becomes truthful in quality.

True science, like Classical artistic work in the legacy

of Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael Sanzio, Rembrandt, and J.S. Bach, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Beethoven, et al., unites the life of the mind with reference to commonly underlying principles which encompass the sweep of everything we know truthfully about the experience of the development of the cultures expressed as science and Classical art over the entire span of known European civilization to date—and into cultures beyond that. This principle is what separates true science, and true artistic culture, from the monkey’s tricks which often pass as substitutes for science and for popular entertainments today.

Therefore, my mission has been to rally the essentials of the history of European (and some other) scientific and political-cultural progress over approximately the recent three thousand years, and some essential elements from earlier points. The challenge has been to view the historical developments traceable in those terms as if from top down. The goal has been to see this history in a functionally unified way with respect to persistently underlying essentials.

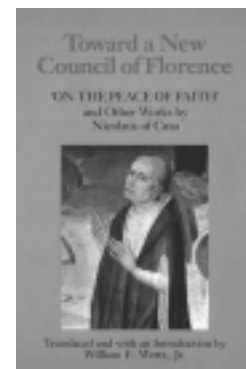
This has been helped by collaboration with my wife and others in Europe, as, notably, her important original contributions to the understanding of the great ecumenical Council of Florence and the role of Nicholas of Cusa in general, and in respect to Cusa’s crucially specific role in launching the policy of trans-Atlantic and other trans-oceanic explorations, and in prompting, directly, but posthumously, the first voyage of

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Lyndon LaRouche with members of the LaRouche Youth Movement, after a webcast in Washington, D.C. LaRouche's two-pronged approach to the education of the LYM, is to master the scientific breakthroughs of Kepler, Gauss, and Riemann on the one hand, and the principles of counterpart of J.S. Bach on the other: thus to bring "the passionate element of truthfulness, as a habit, to the work of seeking scientific truthfulness."

Christopher Columbus. This has been similarly complemented by her extensive studies of the work of Friedrich Schiller, which played a leading part in developing our deeper understanding of the European roots of the American Revolution.

The history of European civilization, and also the roots of that civilization in more broadly defined, earlier millennia, have provided me with a genuinely happy life within my own inner experience. That happiness has been premised on a sense of human existence in total as a comprehensible process of the struggle for the upward development of the human condition. The human species is one species, with no essential divisions, but only a varying, interacting historical-cultural experience, an experience which is underlain, to a determining effect, by an implicit convergence upon a common future goal approached by what are often those differing routes of travel which present us today with the need for enforcing the principle of the sovereign nation-state, in defense against sundry past and present attempts to ruin mankind by descent into the virtual Hell of some new, "globalized" echo of a Tower of Babel.

In all, the most important consideration has been, for me, to escape that damnable pettiness of spirit and opinion which passes for so-called "popular opinion" today, that damnable pettiness which is the subject, in unity of effect, of Benet's battle against the devil of populism, from outset to conclusion, in his *Devil and Daniel Webster*. Such is the challenge of saving the souls of the "bio-fooled" from the Hell their oppor-

tunistic folly threatens to bring upon themselves, as upon our nation and broader society as a whole, as well.

Now, Back to Dynamics

In his 1935-1936 and later writings on the subject of Biogeochemistry, the founder of that branch of physical science, V.I. Vernadsky, emphasized that, whereas living processes were apparently composed of the same chemical elements as non-living, the organization of the process of living processes reflected a principle absent from the domain of what were intrinsically non-living processes.²⁷ This statement by Vernadsky gave crucial experimental-scientific substance to the notion of a *universal physical principle of life*, as subsuming a qualitatively different universal phase-space than non-living processes. This was, and remains, the only competent definition of the existence of a *Biosphere*.

To comparable effect, Vernadsky later introduced the concept of the *Noösphere*, as a domain in which a living process, the human species, differed qualitatively from the bounds of the *Biosphere* in a manner comparable to the distinction of the domain of the *Biosphere* from characteristically non-living (e.g., sub-biotic) processes. This notion of the *Noösphere* supplied us a physical definition of what are properly classified as the *noëtic* processes of the human intel-

27. He included the residues of living processes within the domain of the *Biosphere's* Biogeochemistry. Cf. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. "Vernadsky & Dirichlet's Principle," *Executive Intelligence Review (EIR)*, June 3, 2005.

lect, those actually creative potential powers of the individual human mind which set the member of the human species absolutely apart from all other known types of living processes.

These comparisons point our attention to the subject of chlorophyll, represented by a plaque of pollywog-shaped molecules, which transform the sunlight absorbed, at a low energy-flux-density, by the molecule's "antenna-like" feature, into the relatively high energy-flux-density of the pulse, emitted from within the central atom of the "head" of that plaque, the pulse of relatively higher energy-flux-density than that of incident sunlight, the density which is required to separate the oxygen and carbon of carbon dioxide.

Thus, the greater the amount of carbon dioxide available to this function of chlorophyll, the lower the relative mean temperature of the environment, and also the greater the recycling of water-moisture throughout the ecology. Grasses are useful on this account, but the performance of trees is the source of an effect much more pleasing to the local inhabitants, as my views on this matter of policy respecting hybrid mango-trees, coincided with those of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at a relevant point in past time.²⁸ So much for the lunatic cult belief in the pagan religious dogma of "greenhouse gases," which appear, in fact, to be usefully supplied in large volumes from the mouths of so-called "ecologists."

In broader terms, the function of power is not located essentially in the number of calories counted, but the relative "energy-flux-density" of the power supplied. The ingenious work of lowly chlorophyll in creating a habitable environment for human life and its nourishment and other comforts, only illustrates a general principle pervading the entirety of any competent teaching and practice of the science of physical economy, and the policy-shaping of any even relatively sane modern government.

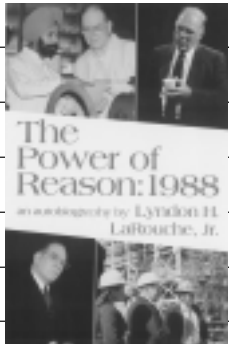
In general, apart from living processes as such, the power of mankind to exist, as measurable per capita and per square kilometer of the Earth's surface conditions, has always depended upon progress in forms of power employed, from relatively lower to qualitatively higher "energy-flux densities." For example, today, the continued existence of a human population of the planet comparable to the present trend, requires a shift from the level of combustion of petroleum and

28. During a relevant visit to India, I was the visiting guest of the Delhi agricultural institute, which supplied me an included tour of the development of a hybrid variety of mango trees which fruited efficiently, and, reportedly, every year. Since a certain change in policy earlier had impelled the farmers of southern India to cut down local trees for fuel, there had been a brutal increase in the mean temperature-level of the relevant region. It was obvious to me that this showed, yet once again, the urgent need for development of nuclear power, to replace the occupation of the railway system with the ruinous transport of coal, and also indicated the use of the improved mango tree, which no farmer would wish to cut down for fuel, to aid in reversing the noxious rise in mean temperature in that southern region. I passed my opinion to an associate of Mrs. Gandhi, who delighted me with the report that she was of a similar persuasion.

natural gas, to fission-power, immediately, thermonuclear-fusion as a primary resource in the generation or so ahead, and, for the future dealing with our Solar system, of some mastery of the implications of the much higher density implied in a so-called "matter-antimatter" reaction.

As the case of chlorophyll merely illustrates a related, crucially significant point, the development of the Solar system, in which we presently exist, is traced to the evolution of the Solar system from a beginning as a solitary, fast-spinning, young Sun (Sun of what can be explored as a later topic of discussion). The emergence of what became known as the periodic table of elements, as the development of the planetary system itself, reflects the same anti-entropic vector of development which we meet in the contribution which chlorophyll's development has made to the possibility of human life here.

Hence, for this and related reasons, it should be implicitly clear, that the so-called "Second Law of Thermodynamics" is to be recognized as completely fraudulent when presented as what is claimed to be general principle of physical processes. Were that truly a physical principle, the Solar system would have started with the existence of mankind, and worked its way downward, perhaps presently reaching to the level of the reign of worms today, and, thence, non-living processes generally, with the universe as a whole ending up in a grump-

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ily passive state of “universal heat-death.”

In short, it was the role of so-called “energy-flux-density,” as this notion came into wider scientific usage among nuclear scientists during the 1970s and 1980s, which is the determining consideration in all policy-treatments on the subject of power.

However, the issues posed for consideration here do not end with that.

This brings our attention, once again, to the subject of *dynamics*.

The attempt to use an element of the Biosphere, foodstuffs, for abiotic power, would not be that far distant in annals of either science or morality, from raising and eating one’s children as a practical matter of producing food.

As already emphasized, the principle of *dynamics* appears in the history of European science as the central principle, *dynamis*, of the work of the Pythagoreans and the related circles of Socrates and Plato.²⁹ It is introduced in this respect by Leibniz, in Leibniz’s demolition of the incompetent mechanistic outlook and method of René Descartes, as Descartes’ and Newton’s followers. However, the same usage, by Leibniz, appears again, explicitly, in Riemann’s later development of Gaussian hypergeometries into the physical hypergeometric form,³⁰ which is already implicitly the method of Riemann’s 1854 habilitation dissertation. This latter notion of the role of dynamics in physical (rather than merely mathematically formal) hypergeometries, lies at the core of competent methods of long-range dynamic forms of economic forecasting for today.

Essentially, as the opening paragraphs of Riemann’s 1854 habilitation dissertation already imply, the notion of universal physical principles, such as Kepler’s development of the discovery of a universal principle of gravitation, correspond to the subject of the hypotheses treated in the 1854 presentation.

In summary of that provisional point, any universal physical principle, such as the principle of universal gravitation originally discovered by Kepler, defines an object as large as the unbounded universe (as of Albert Einstein) itself, yet, as fine-grained a principle of action as a virtually absolute

infinitesimal. It was Kepler’s recognition that the efficient action of this universal principle must be located within the bounds of an infinitesimal, which prompted Kepler to prescribe the development of a specifically infinitesimal calculus to future mathematicians, and Leibniz to develop precisely such a solution, beginning the report on the subject placed with a Paris publisher in 1676, and concluding with his introduction of the concepts of a catenary-cued universal principle of a dynamic mode of physical least action, approximately the close of Seventeenth and the beginning of the Eighteenth Century.

The consequent view of matters of physical science today, including those of physical economies, is that the real world of our experience is bounded, as if “externally,” by universal physical principles comparable to Kepler’s discovery of universal gravitation. Implicitly, the domain is a finite universe, without *external* boundaries, but bounded *internally* by the extent of the reach of universal physical principles. *Hence: a finite, but not externally bounded universe.*

Biotic and Cognitive Powers

So far, insofar as our argument has resorted to the approximation of treating the universe as if all were a matter of simply abiotic phase-space, we must now turn to some relevant brief, but crucially important observations on the matter of the Biosphere and Noösphere, respectively.

Never has man been able to demonstrate the generation of life from non-living processes, nor the generation of human cognitive powers in any form of life but human individuals. Thus, life exists as a universal principle, whose power lies outside the abiotic domain, but which is capable of organizing the abiotic domain. Thus, those cognitive powers of the individual human mind which are associated with validatable discoveries of efficient principle in science and Classical art forms, are outside, but act efficiently upon the biotic and abiotic domains.

So, the “history” of our planet is one of an ongoing transformation of its total mass, in which the Biosphere prevails. Similarly, that history shows the Noösphere as increasing at a generally accelerating rate, in mass, relative to both the Biosphere and the planet as a whole.

Life and cognition are relatively distinct universal physical principles, in which cognition infects the appropriate biological stratum in the Biosphere, and the planet as a whole becomes more and more an expression of a living process.

On this account, the attempt to use an element of the Biosphere, foodstuffs, for abiotic power, would not be that far distant in annals of either science or morality, from raising and eating one’s children as a practical matter of producing food.

Therefore, until we have considered that challenge, the next to most interesting feature of that arrangement, remains that each added discovery of yet another universal physical principle, defines a universe which is still of the finite, but unbounded quality, but is changed by the will of mankind to

29. The crucial Theaetetus, as his role was noted earlier here, appears, as a pupil of Socrates, as a typical, and leading central figure of the work of Plato’s own circles and followers.

30. *Gauss Werke, Vol. VIII*, pp. 99-117, in the first of two notes by Fricke appearing there.

the extent that man's will imposes that discovered principle within that universe. Thus, in that specific sense, such principles give the efficiently existing universe a newly self-bounded character, if and when mankind acts to apply those principles, as changes, to the universe as it had existed efficiently a moment before. The physical geometry which that arrangement implies, defines an intrinsically anti-entropic universe. It is a universe in which the Sun generates a planetary system, and in which the development of that planetary system provides a foundation for the expression of living processes, which, in turn, create the premises for the calling into play of the creative powers of the individual human being as an increasingly powerful force for change within the Solar system—ultimately—as a whole.

This is the quality of a universe which corresponds to the role of dynamics of willful action by individual minds within the bounds of Vernadsky's Noösphere.

The existence of society is thus bounded by the power which discovered principles in use afford humanity, as measured per capita and per square kilometer of surface-area of the planet as a whole, and, also, therefore, any significant region of that planet. The possibility of continued human existence depends, thus, on the discovery and application of new physical principles, principles which are ordered, at least predominantly so, according to a principle of universal anti-entropy in an anti-Euclidean physical universe.

At any time and place in this process, the expressed principle of action required is of the form which is excluded, axiomatically, by reductionists such as the Cartesians and the school of Clausius-Kelvin thermodynamics and its radically positivist successors, such as the followers of the rabid ideologues Ernst Mach (e.g., Ludwig Boltzmann) and, most emphatically, Bertrand Russell (e.g., Norbert Wiener and John von Neumann).

In this order of universal affairs, anti-entropy is the pervasive rule of principle.

In this universe, the radically reductionist, modern Malthusian of the cult of "global warming," the cult of the followers of Kelvin et al., is the expression of nothing which is not comparable to Satan himself.

Each state of existence of society, is bounded, anti-entropically, by the requirement of development of the physical power of mankind, per capita and per square kilometer, as measurable, in pedagogical approximations, as "energy-flux-density" per capita and per square kilometer. As the presently existing boundary is approached, that condition reacts upon the process contained within such boundaries. This requires a change in society's behavior, a change in the direction of the equivalent of an increase of the "energy-flux-density" per capita and per square kilometer. This means a new category of technologically revolutionary advances, and an increasing ration of the total population devoted to labor on behalf of such characteristically anti-entropic modes of scientific and congruent cultural progress, as distinct from other functions.

This advantage were not possible to secure, within the

adoption of a conception of mankind which is consistent with this thus-summarized view of the intrinsically anti-entropic characteristic of a continuously viable sort of self-conscious self-conception of the adult individual person in society.

This is the practical meaning of dynamics, for the purpose of crafting U.S.A. and other nations' policies today.

Thus, on the bottom line, the promotion of bio-fuels is not only stupid; in the eyes of the Creator, it is also evil.

Appendix

The Fallacy of the Equant

by Jason Ross,
LaRouche Youth Movement

Moreover, it is no less false that the center of the world is within the earth than that it is outside the earth; nor does the earth or any other sphere even have a center. For since the center is a point equidistant from the circumference and since there cannot exist a sphere or a circle so completely true that a truer one could not be posited, it is obvious that there cannot be posited a center [which is so true and precise] that a still truer and more precise center could not be posited. Precise equidistance to different things cannot be found except in the case of God, because God alone is Infinite Equality. Therefore, He who is the center of the world, viz., the Blessed God, is also the center of the earth, of all spheres, and of all things in the world. Likewise, He is the infinite circumference of all things.

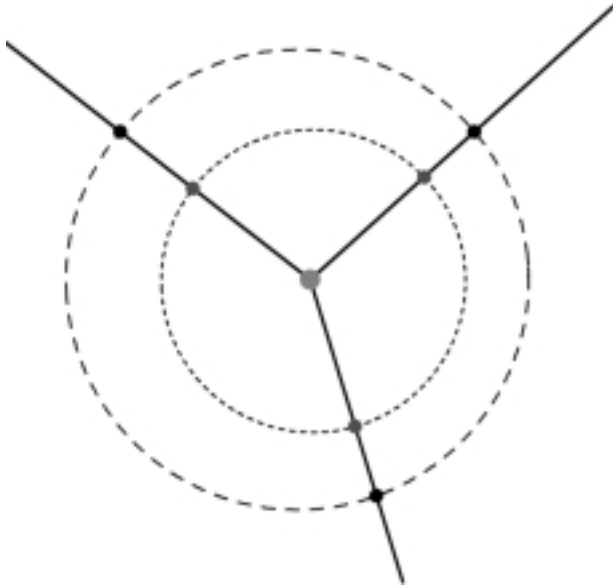
—Nicolaus of Cusa, *De Docta Ignorantia*

In Part II of his *The New Astronomy*, Johannes Kepler takes up the motion of Mars, having identified two *a priori*, axiomatic assumptions which had bounded the investigations of astronomy up to that time: that the planets move in perfect circles, and that an equant point can be found for the orbit—a point from which the planet could be observed to move at a constant speed, traversing equal angles in equal times—a point of uniformity. Rather than this approach to investigating the apparently irregular motion of Mars, Kepler's healthier mind posed the question: What are the characteristics of change of Mars' apparent motion?¹

Planets moving through the heavens have an inequality

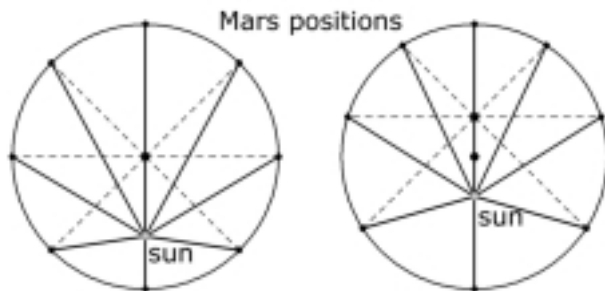
1. The website of the LaRouche Youth Movement has an extended pedagogical discussion of *The New Astronomy*, chapter by chapter, with animations to help the reader. For this point, see www.wlym.com/~animations/16/aside.html

in their motion caused by the changing position of our Earth from which we observe them. This inequality can be removed by using select observations of the planets: those taken at opposition, where their position is the same whether the Sun or the Earth is observing them:



Kepler eliminates the effect of the motion of the Earth on the perceived position of Mars by using observations at opposition. This way, Kepler can “watch” Mars from a fixed point, the Sun. Even in this motion of Mars as observed from the Sun, an inequality remains: Mars has a position against the zodiac at which it moves fastest, and one at which it moves slowest.

This figure indicates two methods to account for this unequal motion, the eccentric and the equant:



In the eccentric model (left), where the point of uniform motion is the center of the orbit, the off-center observer perceives the planet as having a changing speed. The equant model (right) has two “centers,” a center of motion (the equant, top) around which the planet traverses equal angles in equal times, and a center of orbit (center), from which the planet maintains a constant distance, while seen by the observer (at the Sun for Copernicus, the Earth for Ptolemy).

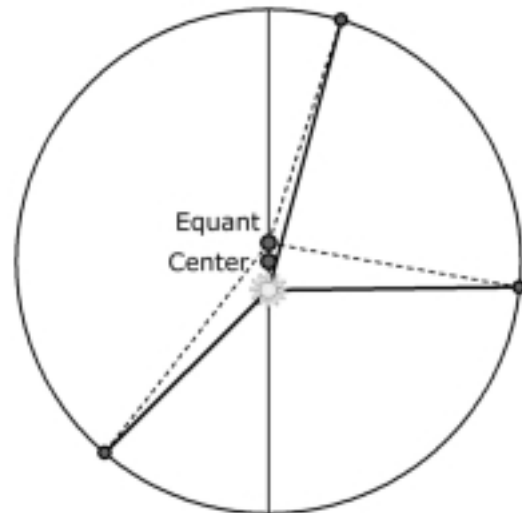
Both models cause an apparent change in the speed of the planet, as perceived by the Sun, but do so at different rates. Ptolemy introduced the equant because he found that it best represents the motions for the superior planets.²

From Ptolemy until Kepler, the idea of uniform motion, the axiomatic, *a priori* assumption of a characteristic of uniformity being inherent in the universe, remained as unchallenged by the scientific community as today’s cult-like belief in the Second Law of Thermodynamics.

Kepler’s Model

Kepler, assigned by Tycho Brahe to work out the motion of the planet Mars, had 12 opposition observations at his disposal when he composed *The New Astronomy*. By selecting four of these observations, he was able to bring out an irony.

The apparent distance in the sky between Mars’ location at two different oppositions indicates the angle between those two actual positions of Mars as seen from the Sun. The time between oppositions indicates the angle between the positions of Mars as seen from the equant. With four such observations, Kepler used a difficult and time-consuming process to compose the most accurate model ever created for predicting the location of Mars on the zodiac; he calls it his vicarious hypothesis.



The three points on the line of apsides (the line connecting the locations of fastest and slowest motion) are, from the top, the equant, the center, and the Sun. The eccentricity—the distance from the Sun to the center—is 11.3% of the radius of the orbit.

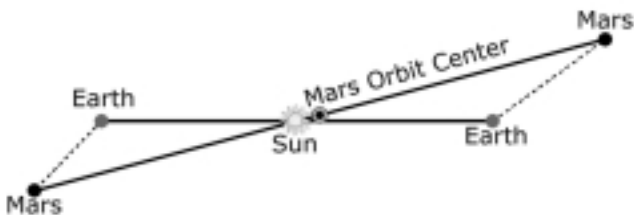
By drawing lines from the equant corresponding to the

2. www.wlym.com/~animations/part2/16/aside.html

times of the 12 oppositions, and comparing the hypothesized location of Mars with that actually observed, Kepler finds the error of his model to be within the limits of observation.³ If any possible error is too small to be perceived, does this mean he has found the truth?

Another Determination of Eccentricity

Kepler then set about to check this eccentricity, by using measurements not of longitude along the zodiac, but of latitude north or south of it:



By observing the latitude of Mars north and south of the plane of the ecliptic—the plane of the Earth’s motion around the Sun—and using some trigonometry, Kepler could determine how far Mars is from the Sun at its limits. The mean of these two lengths lets him determine the location of the center of Mars’ orbit, and its distance from the Sun—the eccentricity. But, this eccentricity (determined to be 8.0-9.9% of the size of the orbit) does not match the eccentricity determined by the vicarious hypothesis (11.3%). But how can Mars have one eccentricity when investigated according to longitude, and another when investigated according to latitudes?

A Crack

In an attempt to reconcile these two eccentricities, Kepler adjusts his vicarious hypothesis to put the center of the orbit midway between the equant and the Sun. (This is known as bisecting the eccentricity.) He thus applies the eccentricity

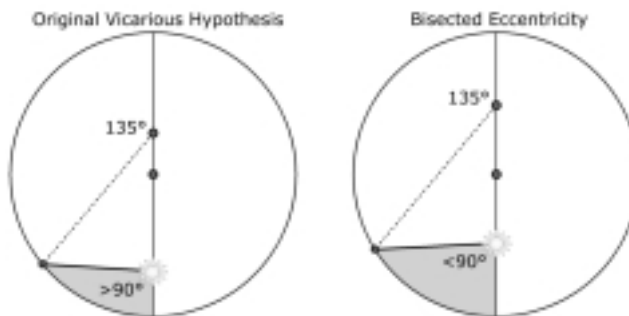
3. Try it on this sheet. You can, by referring to the time between Kepler’s oppositions, draw lines from the equant, and then see if the Sun would see those Mars positions correctly. Three are drawn on this image already.



Johannes Kepler

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determined by latitudes to the functionally perfect vicarious hypothesis model.



In this diagram with greatly exaggerated eccentricity, the perceived position of Mars as seen from the Sun changes when the eccentricity is bisected. The angle between Mars and the line of apsides is greater than 90° in the unbisected vicarious hypothesis, and less than 90° in the bisected version.

The perfection of the vicarious hypothesis is lost when the eccentricity determined by latitudes is introduced. When drawing lines from the equant at angles determined by the times of opposition, Kepler finds a gap: This model is about 8 minutes of arc off for the opposition of 1582, a crack seen not passively by the senses, but actively, creatively experienced by the mind. Kepler writes:

Therefore, something among those things we have assumed must be false. But what was assumed was: that the orbit upon which the planet moves is a perfect circle; and that there exists some unique point on the line of apsides at a fixed and constant distance from the center of the eccentric about which point Mars describes equal angles in equal times [the equant]. Therefore, of these, one or the other or perhaps both are false, for the observations used are not false.

Now, because they could not have been ignored, these eight minutes alone will have led the way to the reformation of all of astronomy.

What is the implication of this new category of experience for the practice of Man’s mastery over nature? Kepler is now able to demonstrate the required existence of a universal, physical (not geometrical) principle of gravitation. The unavoidable, paradoxical implications of the use of the equant force the mind to a new sort of wonder. To attempt to present Kepler’s discovery of universal gravitation, without a thorough working-through of the paradox of the equant, were to proffer an answer to an audience incapable of posing the right question.

4. One minute of arc is one-sixtieth of a degree of the night-time sky, and is about the perceived width of a pencil lead held eight feet away from your eye.

A 'Perfect Storm' Is Rising To Oust Dick Cheney

by Michele Steinberg

With the combination of the most somber and serious Congressional hearings since Watergate, and the opening of the trial of Vice President Dick Cheney's former Chief of Staff and National Security Advisor, I. Lewis "Scooter" Libby, for perjury and obstruction of justice, there is a "window of opportunity" for impeachment of the Vice President—and Cheney is jumping right through it.

On Jan. 24, one day after Cheney was exposed by Special Prosecutor Patrick Fitzgerald, as *directing* the campaign to discredit a credible, *eyewitness* critic, former Ambassador Joe Wilson, by exposing the identity of his wife, Valerie Plame Wilson, who worked as a covert agent of the CIA, Cheney went on national television to announce that the White House will *ignore* any resolution from Congress that criticizes the escalation of force in Iraq.

In an interview with CNN's Wolf Blitzer, when asked about the Senate resolution against the "surge," which had just been passed by the Foreign Relations Committee, Cheney boasted, "That won't stop us . . . we are moving forward . . . the President has made his decision."

In short, Cheney's own foul mouth, in bragging that the White House will ignore the Senate resolution against Bush's surge, just hours after the Senate committee passed the *bipartisan* Biden-Hagel-Levin measure, creates the "perfect storm" that could finally sweep Cheney out of the White House.

The exposure of Cheney's role in the Scooter Libby case, and his outrageous dismissal of the constitutional role of the Congress, affords the Bush family—which enlisted Cheney to craft George W. Bush's Presidential run in 2000—an opportunity now to take action to get him out.

This is not a matter of partisan, or revenge politics, but a matter of the national interest. Around the world, as a second carrier group move towards the Persian Gulf, and White

House threats against Iran are repeated on a daily basis, it is recognized that the only certain path to stopping the planned attack on Iran is the impeachment of Dick Cheney, who today, just as in the case of the Iraq War, is running the "team" and the policy for "regime change" in Iran.

Now Is the Time

Pundits—especially those favorable to Cheney's chickenhawk policies—have said that impeachment is unlikely because the Vice President is a "constitutionally elected official" who can only be removed under charges of criminality, or by voluntarily resigning. But, with the opening statement by Special Counsel Fitzgerald in the Libby trial, on Jan. 23, in which he alleged that Cheney issued a *hand-written* memo to Libby on discrediting Wilson, the situation changed. Not only did Fitzgerald disclose the existence of the memo, but he charged that Libby had "wiped out" that incriminating piece of evidence.

However, reportedly through the combination of computer memory recovery methods, and the testimony of witnesses who also knew about Cheney's memo, Fitzgerald was able to introduce the matter in his opening remarks.

Now, to all those who say "impeachment is off the table," one must ask—what would the trial of Richard Nixon's aides Haldeman, Ehrlichman, et al., have looked like, if a hand-written note from Nixon, directing them to break into the offices of Democratic National Committee in the Watergate Hotel, had been disclosed?

Washington insiders report that the Bush family may be the critical factor in getting rid of Cheney, a scenario which is being mooted in the media.

On Jan. 25, Keith Olbermann, the host of the popular "Countdown" show on MSNBC, did a five-minute spot called, "Should Cheney Go?" He pointed to longtime Bush



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis



usembassy.state.gov



kerry.senate.gov

Senators and Vietnam vets James Webb (D-Va.), Chuck Hagel (R-Neb.), and John Kerry (D-Mass.), all stepped forward at Senate Foreign Relations committee hearings to condemn the Bush-Cheney “surge” in Iraq, and the threatened war against Iran, recognizing, in Kerry’s words, that, “this is our moment.”

family operative, James Baker III, as the person who tried—and failed—to save G.W. Bush from the Cheney disaster.

Olbermann opened his show saying, “Piece by piece testimony at the Scooter Libby trial is dismantling the already tattered reputation of the nation’s Vice President, portraying him as consumed with retaliating against a serious credible critic of his attempts to sell the war. . . .”

Later in the program, Olbermann said, “Another friend of this show, Craig Crawford, reported today that Jim Baker not only led the Iraq Study Group, he was also leading a kind of a private attempt to wrench the President away from Mr. Cheney’s influence and ideology, and ultimately failed in that, judging from what the President is trying to do in Iraq now, in light of the Baker Commission. . . .”

The phrase being increasingly heard in the halls of Congress and around Washington is, “the time is now.” It is being used in the appeals from Republicans to the Bush family to save the Party and the Bush legacy—by getting Cheney out. And, it has been heard in open Congressional hearings, such as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee vote of Jan. 24 on the Biden-Hagel-Levin resolution that condemned Bush’s “surge” in Iraq. Senators said “now is the time” that Congress must take decisive action, such as capping the number of troops in Iraq, or cutting off the funds for the war, using the “power of the purse.”

Impeach Cheney Now

According to a well-informed Washington intelligence source, the major question after day one of the Libby trial was, “Why was the Vice President not indicted along with Libby?” Fitzgerald apparently did not want to influence the outcome of the 2006 election by issuing an indictment before the vote—but, there is no obstacle now. And, a massive out-

pouring from the voters could actually bring it about.

In three days of trial, evidence has been introduced that it was Cheney who was obsessed with discrediting Wilson, and it was Cheney who personally directed the anti-Wilson campaign, which included the “outing” of Plame (who was, ironically, trying to track down weapons of mass destruction in Iran!).

Even Voice of America, a news service wholly owned by the U.S. government, pointed to Cheney. On Jan. 26, an unusual article, signed only as “By VOA News,” said the following:

“A former spokeswoman to Vice President Dick Cheney says she informed Cheney and his former chief-of-staff, Lewis ‘Scooter’ Libby, about the identity of a CIA operative married to a Bush administration critic.

“[Cathie] Martin testified that she informed Cheney and Libby of Plame’s identity after learning it from a CIA official. She also said Cheney personally directed efforts to discredit Wilson’s allegations.”

Coming on the heels of Fitzgerald’s disclosure of the Cheney memo, written during a trip to Norfolk, Virginia, which included Cathie Martin, Cheney, and Libby, there is growing pressure to prosecute Cheney.

Congress Takes Action

Parallel to the political explosion in the Libby trial, is a drive by members of the U.S. Congress to *stop* Bush’s stubborn madness in the Persian Gulf—both his escalation of troop deployments in Iraq, and his refusal to diplomatically engage Iran and Syria to find a way to end the Iraq conflict.

On Jan. 24, the vote by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in favor of the Concurrent Resolution against the surge, was evidence of what Lyndon LaRouche has dubbed the

“New Politics,” following the Nov. 7, 2006 election.

By a 12-9 vote, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee passed the Biden-Hagel-Levin resolution, which states, “it is not in the national interest of the United States to deepen its military involvement in Iraq.” Quite revealing was the fact that of the ten Republicans on the committee, only one, Sen. David Vitter (La.), explicitly supported the Bush surge as stated.

But more compelling than the dry words of a consensus resolution, was the three-hour debate, which every member of the 21-person committee attended. In that debate, the central issue was the adoption of the Baker-Hamilton/Iraq Study Group report, as the policy of the nation.

Of great import is a second *bipartisan* Senate concurrent resolution against the surge (see *Documentation*), this issue, introduced by Sen. John Warner (R-Va.), the ranking member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, a former Secretary of the Navy, and one of the most senior Republicans in the Congress. The Warner resolution is co-sponsored by Sens. Susan Collins (R-Me.), Ben Nelson (D-Neb.), and Norm Coleman (R-Minn.).

On Jan. 22, in announcing the resolution, Warner said that he would not act on a vote until after the Biden-Hagel-Levin resolution comes to the Senate floor—which is expected during the week of Jan. 29. Foreign Relations Committee chairman Joe Biden (D-Del.) said that, in some respects, the Warner resolution is tougher than theirs, and he would be open to working out a common resolution with Warner. However, it appears, for now, that Warner will keep the two separate.

But these two bills are just the tip of the iceberg. There are already four additional resolutions that have been introduced to block a war on Iran:

- House Concurrent Resolution 43, introduced by Rep. Ron Paul (R-Tex.), with ten co-sponsors, calls for implementation of the Baker-Hamilton Commission’s recommendation on diplomacy with Iran and Syria;

- Senate Resolution 39, introduced by Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.), addresses the need for Congressional approval before the White House can take offensive military action against any other nation;

- House Concurrent Resolution 33, introduced by Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-Ore.), with 30 co-sponsors, says the President should not take military action against Iran without Congressional authorization;

- House Joint Resolution 13, introduced by Rep. Walter Jones (R-N.C.), with 18 co-sponsors, attempts to block offensive military action against Iran.

However, there are serious concerns that these actions do not go far enough, and are not fast enough. Many observers believe that only immediate steps to remove the Vice President by impeachment could protect the nation from the disaster of a war with Iran.

With that mood in the country, it is not surprising that, on Jan. 25, Congressional actions escalated:

- The Senate Judiciary committee has scheduled a hearing on Jan. 30, entitled “Congress’s Power To End a War.” Its chairman, Russ Feingold (D-Wisc.), said, “Congress holds the power of the purse, and if the President continues to advance his failed Iraq policy, we have the responsibility to use that power to safely redeploy our troops from Iraq. This hearing will help inform my colleagues and the public about Congress’s power to end a war and how that power has been used in the past.” Among the scheduled witnesses is Prof. Walter Dellinger of Duke University School of Law, a former U.S. Solicitor General, and an expert on impeachment.

- House Judiciary Committee chairman John Conyers (D-Mich.) announced that his committee will hold hearings, beginning Jan. 31, on President Bush’s rampant abuse of “signing statements” and Bush’s claim that these documents give him the power to ignore laws duly passed by the Congress.

Commentators immediately noted that, with these hearings, impeachment is now “back on the table.”

Then, on Jan. 26, Jay Rockefeller (D-W.V.), chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, charged that Dick Cheney had obstructed and delayed the Senate investigation of “Phase II” of the committee’s investigation of the misuse of Iraq War intelligence. Observers say this charge, if proved, reaches the threshold of “high crimes and misdemeanors,” the Constitutional requirement for impeachment.

A Fiery Debate

When Sen. Richard Lugar of Indiana, the ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee, presented a mealy-mouthed opposition to the Biden-Hagel-Levin resolution, saying that it will “deepen the divide” between the Legislature and the Executive on Iraq, his strongest opponent was fellow-Republican Chuck Hagel of Nebraska. Hagel, a Vietnam War hero, pummeled the idea that any Senator can continue to remain silent on Iraq. The nation has passed the point of a divide, Hagel said, and the question is, should Congress ever get involved? He cited Senator Warner’s assertion that, “We’re a co-equal branch . . . [based on] Article I of the Constitution.”

Hagel continued, even more impassioned, demanding that all 100 Senators step up to the plate on this tough decision, challenging them: “You want a safe job? Go sell shoes.”

He charged that the impugning of the motives of the resolution sponsors, and questioning their patriotism is “offensive and disgusting,” and that the American people are far ahead of the Congress in recognizing that the administration has failed in Iraq. He warned Congress not to send any more American soldiers into “that grinder.”

Hagel said he wants “every Senator to look into the camera” and tell the people back home what they think. “Don’t hide any more!” The President’s plan would make the world far more dangerous, and more dangerous for America, Hagel charged. “Read the Baker-Hamilton report,” he added, a com-

ment which became standard for almost every supporter of the resolution—and even some of the opponents.

From Vietnam veterans John Kerry (D-Mass.), James Webb (D-Va.), and Hagel, to Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.), who silenced the opposition when she revealed that her state has the highest number of deaths of American soldiers in Iraq, the debate was a proud hour for American citizens.

Senator Feingold wants the Congress to cut funding after a certain point, and Kerry captured the sentiments of all in declaring, “This is our moment, and our time.”

Documentation

Resolutions Challenge Cheney/Bush War Drive

Resolutions in both the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives reflect the growing bipartisan opposition to the Cheney/Bush drive to expand U.S. troop levels in the war in Iraq, and to wage war against Iran.

‘No Surge; Consider All Alternatives’

Excerpts from Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4, introduced Jan. 24, 2007, by Sen. John Warner (R-Va.), the former chair of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Warner was joined at a press conference announcing the resolution by Sens. Susan Collins (R-Me.), Norm Coleman (R-Minn.) and Ben Nelson (D-Neb.):

“Resolved, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

“(1) The Senate disagrees with the “plan” to augment our forces by 21,500 and urges the president instead to consider all options and alternatives for achieving the strategic goals set forth below with reduced force levels than proposed. . . .

“(3) The military part of this strategy should focus on maintaining the territorial integrity of Iraq, denying international terrorists a safe haven, conducting counterterrorism operations, promoting regional stability, and training and equipping Iraqi forces to take full responsibility for their own security. . . .

“(4) United States military operations should, as much as possible . . . charge the Iraqi military with the primary mission of combatting sectarian violence. . . .

“(8) The Senate believes the United States should engage selected nations in the Middle East to develop a regional, internationally sponsored peace-and-reconciliation process for Iraq. . . .”

Points (9) and (10) call for “regular updates to the Con-



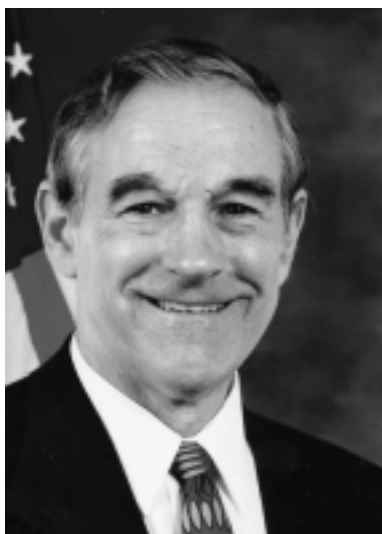
EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Sen. John Warner (R-Va.), former chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has taken a leading role among Republicans opposed to the “surge” of U.S. troops.

gress,” produced by the head of CENTCOM, and his subordinate commanders, on the state of “progress or lack of progress” by Iraqis in meeting benchmarked goals, which will be set by the Administration. And, the U.S. strategy in Iraq for military, diplomatic, or economic matters is not “open-ended.”

‘Work with Iran and Syria’

Rep. Ron Paul (R-Tex.) introduced House Concurrent Resolution No. 43, on Jan. 23, calling on the White House to abide by the Iraq Study Group’s recommendation to use diplomacy, not weaponry, with Iran and Syria. He was joined in introducing the resolution by Reps. Richard Neal (D-Mass.), Wayne Gilchrest (R-Md.), Dennis Kucinich (D-Oh.),



Rep. Ron Paul (R-Tex.) submitted a resolution calling for diplomacy to be used with Iran and Syria.



National Archives

U.S. soldiers slog through the swamps of Vietnam in 1969, carrying a wounded comrade. "How could we not think about the errors that this country made with respect to Vietnam," asks Senator Byrd, "before we invaded Iraq?"

Roscoe Bartlett (R-Md.), Martin Meehan (D-Mass.), John Duncan (R-Tenn.), Neil Abercrombie (D-Hi.), Walter Jones (R-N.C.), and Gene Taylor (D-Miss.):

"Whereas immediately after the attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, the Government of Iran signaled to the United States a willingness to cooperate in the effort to find and capture the perpetrators of that attack;

"Whereas immediately after the United States invasion of Iraq in 2003, the Government of Iran sent a message to the United States Department of State proposing a broad dialogue with the United States, suggesting a willingness to cooperate on nuclear programs, accept the State of Israel, and terminate Iranian support for Palestinian militant groups; and

"Whereas the President of the United States recently praised the work of the Iraq Study Group, stating that the administration, 'benefitted from the thoughtful recommendations of the Iraq Study Group, a bipartisan panel led by former Secretary of State James Baker and former Congressman Lee Hamilton':

"Now, therefore, be it:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

"That the President of the United States should implement Recommendation 9 of the Iraq Study Group Report, which states: 'Under the aegis of the New Diplomatic Offensive

and the [Iraq International] Support Group, the United States should engage directly with Iran and Syria in order to try to obtain their commitment to constructive policies toward Iraq and other regional issues. In engaging with Syria and Iran, the United States should consider incentives, as well as disincentives, in seeking constructive results.' "

'Get Congressional OK for Any New War'

Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.V.) introduced Senate Resolution No. 39 on Jan. 24. Here is the press release issued by his office, which is titled "Byrd Presses President To Seek Congress OK Before War With Iran:

"WASHINGTON, D.C.—U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd, D-W.Va., is introducing non-binding legislation which makes clear that, before President Bush launches an offensive military action against any Iran, Syria, or any other nation, he

must seek the approval of the Congress.

• The Byrd resolution underlines the plain fact that the Constitution vests the power to declare war in the Congress.

• The Byrd resolution makes clear that President Bush must seek and receive the approval of Congress before he launches any offensive military action against Iran or Syria.

• Senator Byrd's resolution would restore the balance of power which an overzealous Executive Branch has sought to tip in its favor, and would make clear the Constitutional responsibilities of both the President and Congress before American troops are committed to any new war.

• The Byrd resolution recognizes a President's authority to repel an attack on the United States. However, it also recognizes the Congress' Constitutional role to ensure that offensive military action be in the best interest of the nation."

Byrd: Parallels to Vietnam War

Here is the text of Senator Byrd's remarks as he introduced his resolution.

"To many Americans the word 'Vietnam' has become a painful reminder of a bloody quagmire, of a never-ending war without an exit strategy. And certainly Vietnam is a reminder of failed leadership and two destroyed presidencies.

"Like the Johnson and Nixon Administrations during the Vietnam era, when its war policies are attacked, the Bush

Administration wraps itself in the American flag, and often engages in tactics of impugning not only the integrity, but the patriotism of its critics. President Bush has even said that those who compared Iraq to Vietnam send ‘the wrong message’ to our troops. Such a comparison, he suggests, harms our troops.

“But I continue to be alarmed that the war in Iraq shows all the signs of degenerating into an equally calamitous debacle as was Vietnam, and that is the point. The war in Vietnam lasted more than 10 years and took more than 58,000 American lives. That long, painful war could have been avoided. Thousands of American lives could have been saved. That is why references to Vietnam are being made when talking about the war in Iraq.

“I make the comparison, Mr. President, because I am furious that this government, after the bitter and bloody experience of Vietnam, has failed to heed the lessons of Vietnam. How could we have failed to consider the lessons of Vietnam before stumbling into Iraq? The American public has a right to ask this question! As a U.S. Senator, I have an obligation, both morally and politically, to ask that question. How could we not think about the errors that this country made with respect to Vietnam before we invaded Iraq?

“The similarities were obvious. In opposing the Iraqi War Resolution, I, and others, expressed concern that the Iraq resolution was another Gulf of Tonkin Resolution and could well lead to another Vietnam. The Tonkin Gulf Resolution and S.J. Res. 46, I explained: ‘have several things in common. Congress is again being asked to vote on the use of force without hard evidence that the country poses an immediate threat to the national security of the United States. We are being asked to vote on a resolution authorizing the use of force in a hyped up, politically charged atmosphere in an election year. Congress is again being rushed into a judgment.’

“I quoted Sen. Wayne Morse, one of the two Senators who opposed the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, as he proclaimed: ‘The resolution will pass, and Senators who vote for it will live to regret it.’

“Tragically, Mr. President, as the war in Iraq has progressed, the parallels with the Vietnam War continue to mount.

“We have learned that, once again, the American people



DoD photo/Staff Sgt. Samuel Bendet

Vietnam in Iraq: U.S. soldiers stuck in the mud in Kirkuk, Iraq, Dec. 28, 2006. “I continue to be alarmed that the war in Iraq shows all the signs of degenerating into an equally calamitous debacle as was Vietnam, and that is the point,” said Senator Byrd.

were led down the primrose path in rallying support for a costly war. Congress and the American people were told about weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, about Saddam Hussein’s connections to al-Qaeda, about Iraq trying to purchase uranium from Africa. The cost of the war was once estimated to be less than \$100 billion, but the bill is now rising ever-closer to half a trillion dollars. As a result, the *National Journal* pointed out, ‘as with Vietnam, political support for [the war in] Iraq has proved to be fragile in part because it was secured by justification that has been discredited.’

“In each of the two wars, American soldiers were placed in the treacherously difficult situation of having to fight an uncertain, indistinguishable enemy. Never knowing who was friend and who was foe until they started shooting, as in Vietnam, our soldiers are once again confronted with the deadly situation of trying to ferret out insurgents in a population that is willing to hide them.

“In each war, we went in thinking of ourselves as liberators, but came to be seen by the people we were supposed to be liberating as the invaders.

“In each war, where it was so necessary for us to win the hearts and minds of the people of the country, our presence there, instead, alienated them, and turned them against us.

“In each war, both the White House and the Pentagon grossly and tragically underestimated the determination and ferocity of our opponents. ‘Bring them on,’ President Bush chided the Iraqis and terrorists on July 2, 2003. In the time since he made that statement, we have lost more than 2,800 troops in that war. As of today, 3,062 Americans in total have been killed in Iraq. Former Sen. Max Cleland recently pointed out that American forces have now ‘become sitting ducks in a shooting gallery for every terrorist in the Middle East.’

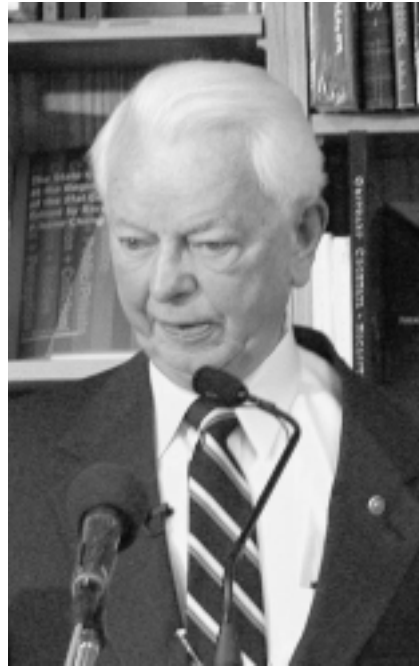
“Although Congress should have learned important lessons from the Vietnam War, there are now ominous indications that a path to a new military confrontation is being created before our eyes. Just this month, the President announced his intention to interrupt the flow of support from Iran and Syria into Iraq. What does this saber-rattling comment really mean? Does the President seek to expand the ongoing war beyond Iraq’s borders? Are we already on a course to another war in the Middle East? Will Syria or Iran be the Cambodia of a 21st-Century Vietnam?

“In the State of the Union address last night, the President called out Iran no less than seven times. Was this speech the first step in an effort to blame all that has gone wrong in the Middle East on Iran? Was the focus on Iran during the President’s address an attempt to link Iran to the war on terrorism, and by extension, start building a case that our response to the 9/11 attacks must include dealing with Iran?

“I fear that the machinery may have already been set in motion which may ultimately lead to a military attack inside Iran, or perhaps Syria, despite the opposition of the American people, many in Congress, and even some within his Administration. Wise counsel from Congressional leaders to step back from the precipice of all-out war in the Middle East is too easily disregarded. To forestall a looming disaster, Congress must act to save the checks and balances established by the Constitution.

“Today I am introducing a resolution that clearly states that it is Congress, not the President, that is vested with the ultimate decision on whether to take this country to war against another country. This resolution is a rejection of the bankrupt, dangerous, and unconstitutional doctrine of preemption, which proposes that the President may strike another country before it threatens us. This resolution returns our government to the inspired intent of the Framers of the Constitution, who so wisely placed the power to declare war in the hands of the elected representatives of the American people.

“If there exists a reckless determination for a new war in the Middle East, I fear that the attorneys of the Executive Branch are already seeking ways to tie this war to the use of force resolution for Iraq, or the resolution passed in response to 9/11. But the American people need only be reminded about the untruths of Iraq’s supposed ties to the 9/11 attacks so see how far the truth can be stretched in order



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.), outspoken defender of the Constitutional role of the Congress, insists that the President have Congressional approval before taking any offensive military action against Iran or Syria.

to achieve the desired outcome.

“If the Executive Branch were to try to prod, stretch, or rewrite the 9/11 or the Iraq use of force resolutions in an outrageous attempt to apply them to an attack on Iran, Syria, or anywhere else, this resolution is clear: the Constitution says that Congress, not the President, must make the decision for war or peace. The power to declare war resides in Congress, and it is we, the elected representatives of the people, who are the deciders.

“Congress has an obligation to the people of the United States. With so many of our sons and daughters spilling their blood in one costly war, Senators and Representatives have a moral duty to question whether we are headed for an even more tragic conflict in the Middle East. But in order to question this Administration, in order to fulfill the duties entrusted to us by the Constitution, to which we have sworn to protect and uphold, Congress must first insist that the powers given to this body are held sacrosanct. We must insist that these powers, including the power to declare war, are not usurped by this President, or any other President who will follow.

“The resolution which I am introducing today is an effort to protect the Constitution from the zeal of the Executive Branch, whose nature it is to strive for more and more power during a time of war. It is time for Congress to put its foot down and stand up for the Constitution. Our nation did not ask to be put into another Vietnam; let us not deceive ourselves that we are somehow immune to another Cambodia. Let us stop a reckless, costly war in Iran or Syria before it begins by restoring the checks and balances that our Founders so carefully designed.

Bad Actor Arnie Takes on New 'Post-Partisan' Con Man Role

by Harley Schlanger

It's a new year, so it must be time for a new role for the bad actor playing the Governor of California.

Arnold Schwarzenegger's "bold new vision for California," as one pundit described the plans the governor unveiled in his State of the State address and his "universal health care" proposal in early January, is nothing but a new con job designed to disarm and disorient Democrats, while winning him fresh approval from confused voters.

However, when one digs beneath the surface, it becomes clear that, once again, the "new" Arnie is nothing but the same old snake-oil salesman, peddling the wares of that team of fascists, George P. Shultz and Felix Rohatyn, who share a commitment to obliterating the role of the state and Federal governments in defending the general welfare.

Arnie was selected to be "governator" of California because Shultz and Rohatyn agreed with former Gov. Pete Wilson that he "had the stomach" to impose the kind of murderous austerity on Californians that their previous puppet, the late General Pinochet, had rammed down the throats of the people of Chile, through a military coup and dictatorship, run by Shultz and Rohatyn.

Upon seizing the governorship through a recall election—aided by the bankrupting of the state by Enron's deregulation of electricity—Schwarzenegger pushed a "reform" agenda which was drafted by the corporate cartels allied with the Shultz-Rohatyn team. This agenda would have dramatically weakened the power of the legislature to protect the population from looting by the bankers, insurance companies, drug companies, HMOs, energy firms, and other conglomerates which contributed to his campaigns. (In his three-plus years in office, the governor has raised nearly \$200 million, much of which has come from these cartels).

The problem for Shultz and Rohatyn was that, despite Arnie's best efforts to manipulate the population and intimidate the legislature and other political opponents, he failed to push through his reforms. Thwarted by the state legislature in 2004, he tried to circumvent them in 2005, using a series of ballot initiatives, the gist of which was to concentrate power over the budget in his hands. He lost again, as a coalition of those he was attacking as "special interests"—dubbed by one of his advisors as the "coalition of the pissed off"—joined with the growing forces of the LaRouche Youth Movement, to mobilize the voters to defeat every initiative he backed.

The Reinvention of Schwarzenegger

As 2006 arrived, the Schwarzenegger Project was disintegrating. His poll numbers dived, rivaling those of President Bush, in the low 30% range. He became a target of mockery, as reporters who once had been dazzled by his celebrity, suddenly recognized that he was nothing but an over-the-hill actor with a bad script.

Enter Shultz and Rohatyn, with a new script. Overnight, the deflated monster was resuscitated. Buoyed by a one-time flow of funds into the state coffers, largely of tax revenue from real estate speculation and the upward turn of the stock market, he passed out state money to those he had been slandering, thereby weakening the force of their opposition.

Next, Schwarzenegger presented a proposal for infrastructure spending, to be funded by a massive increase in state debt. Now it was the Democrats who were left speechless, outflanked by a new scam put together by Shultz and Rohatyn. The actual infrastructure proposals were inadequate to address the real needs of the state, and the future budget shortfalls would mean that the state would be forced both to raise funds by selling off the projects to private firms tied to Shultz and Rohatyn—the so-called Public-Private Partnerships—while slashing further spending on social services to pay the debts incurred. The Democrats acquiesced, as key party leaders joined Arnie to push this, fearful that they would be attacked for opposing infrastructure development if they opposed this boondoggle.

As a result, the Shultz-Rohatyn bonds were passed in November 2006, and Schwarzenegger was reelected by a large margin. He again touted himself as the "People's Governor."

The Health Care Scam of 2007

The so-called "comprehensive health care plan" Schwarzenegger presented in tandem with his State of the State message is one which only insurance executives can love. In keeping with his renewed effort to present himself as a man of the people, Schwarzenegger said, on Jan. 8, when he unveiled the plan, that he is concerned about the rising cost of health care, and the 6.5 million Californians with no coverage.

"We pay higher deductibles, higher cost for treatment, higher premiums, and higher co-pays. Prices for health care and insurance are rising twice as fast as inflation, twice as fast



<http://gov.ca.gov>

California Governor Schwarzenegger, the snake-oil salesman working for George Shultz and Felix Rohatyn.

as wages. That is a terrible drain on everyone and it is a drain on our economy.”

As was the case in his argument for his infrastructure bonds, there is no question there is a severe crisis in health care in California (as there is nationally). One of every five residents of the state is uninsured; insurance premiums are up 55% in the last five years; and 50% of the hospitals in the state are operating in the red. Further, lack of funds has resulted in the closing of many hospitals and clinics in urban areas, while those which remain open are overcrowded and short-staffed.

To address this, the legislature passed a health care bill in 2006 introduced by State Senator Sheila Kuehl. Schwarzenegger vetoed it.

Now, however, in his new incarnation as a self-proclaimed “post-partisan centrist,” he has become the champion of affordable health care. His proposal, which would mandate that everyone must have health insurance, has a \$12 billion price tag, of which he expects the Federal government to pay \$5.5 billion! For those who cannot afford insurance, his proposal would create a pool funded by a payroll tax of 4% on employers which do not offer insurance; a 2% tax on doctors’ revenues; and a 4% tax on hospital revenues.

There are many problems with this proposal. One leading Democrat pointed out that there are two reasons why many people have no health insurance, neither of which is addressed by this plan. First, there is the problem of the unchecked price of insurance. Second, most of the uninsured are working poor, employed in low-wage, service-sector jobs. This source added that Arnie must be delusional if he thinks the Bush Administration will fork over more than \$5 billion to fund health insurance in California.

Doctors are unhappy with the proposal to tax them to create the pool of funds. Dr. Anmol Maha, president of the governing body of the California Medical Association, said that doctors—who are already being stiffed by cutbacks in Federal and state reimbursements—will just end up increasing their fees, to make up the difference. “In the end,” he said,

all this will do is “end up taxing the sick.”

Deborah Burger, President of the California Nurses Association, blasted Arnie’s plan, calling it “little more than a fresh coat of paint on a collapsing house.” She added that it is a “huge gift to the insurance industry,” as there are “no limits on skyrocketing health premiums.” Reporters have pointed out that, with everyone required to purchase insurance, but no regulatory oversight over the kinds of policies issued by insurance companies, the policies sold to those previously uninsured will include a \$5,000 deductible, with up to \$10,000 in out-of-pocket expenses per family, before the policy kicks in.

Further, many employers presently offering insurance will have an incentive to cancel their existing plan. Art Pulaschi, executive secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation, told reporters, “This plan requires all Californians to buy health insurance with no guarantee that it will be affordable or that coverage will be adequate. We are concerned that the plan creates an incentive for employers who currently provide health care to drop coverage and instead pay only a minimal tax.”

A quick survey of small businesses taken after Arnie’s speech found that several would support this legislation, preferring to pay a flat 4% payroll tax into the state pool, rather than paying for their existing plans.

‘California Über Alles’?

In addition to this health-care insurance scam—which has the fingerprints of Arnie’s controllers, Shultz and Rohatyn, all over it—the other feature of the new, improved Golem is his touting of his discovery of what he called in his Inauguration address, a “new kind of politics,” a particularly warped version of what Lyndon LaRouche has called the “New Politics,” which emerged leading into the Democratic Congressional sweep of November 2006.

“I saw that people were hungry for a new kind of politics,” he bellowed. “I believe that we have an opportunity to move past partisanship, to move past bipartisanship, to move to post-partisanship.”

In addition to his push for a health-care plan favored by the major insurance companies, another hallmark of his “post-partisan” approach is his adoption of a “Green” agenda. Attacking use of “dirty fuel” and dependence on foreign oil, he called on California “to blaze the way, for the United States, for China and for the rest of the world.” And how will this be accomplished? “I ask you to encourage the free market to overthrow the old order,” he said, showing his true colors as a backer of the fascist Conservative Revolution which flows from the economics of his mentor, the late and unlamented Milton Friedman, a close ally of Shultz and Rohatyn in the imposition of a fascist dictatorship in Chile. “California has the muscle to bring about such change,” he added. “I say use it.”

Were the dictator Pinochet still alive, Arnie’s new wrinkles to the Shultz-Rohatyn fascist looting schemes would, no doubt, bring a smile to his otherwise pinched face.

Book Review

Enough Lies To Sink A Rotten Administration

by Lawrence K. Freeman

State of Denial: Bush at War, Part III

by Bob Woodward

New York: Simon & Schuster, 2006

560 pp., hardcover, \$30.00

Let me be honest with the reader. I don't have much respect for Bob Woodward, after his duplicitous behavior in the Valerie Plame affair, but his latest book on the Bush Administration's Iraq War, *State of Denial*, played a helpful role in securing a peaceful regime change in the U.S. Congress. *State of Denial* is a sharp break with Woodward's two previous books on the Bush Administration, and is coherent with a dramatic policy shift typified by the Baker-Hamilton Iraq Study Group, which represents a top-down attack against the neo-con cabal occupying the White House—a White House that has brought the United States close to the point of complete destruction.

President Bush would not allow himself to be interviewed for this book by Woodward, (although he was interviewed by Woodward for his two previous books), because it was understood that the release of *State of Denial*, weeks before the Nov. 7, 2006, election, would help to bring about a Democratic majority in the Congress, and that this would lead to an all-out political brawl after the swearing-in on Jan. 4, 2007.

For those who want to know what all the major personalities and actors in the military, State and Defense Departments, and White House said leading up to the initiation of the War on Iraq, about the conduct of the war through the Spring of 2006, and all the personal attacks and tidbits of gossip, Woodward provides hundreds of pages of sometimes tedious reading. Woodward easily proves the truth of the title of his book: that our poor, dissociated President George W. Bush, was and continues to be, in a state of denial.

One conspicuous omission is that Woodward makes no mention of the central role of George P. Shultz, as the "godfather" who personally created the entire Bush/Cheney imperial White House. This fact alone should help the reader gain some insight as to how authors like Woodward are deployed. Shultz's name is brought up only once in the book, but in a

crucial reference, to be discussed in a later section of this review.

What Weapons of Mass Destruction?

Because of the sheer volume of reporting by Woodward, certain conversations and reports are brought out that give the insightful reader an opportunity to understand more about the policy of the Iraq War than was perhaps intended.

The existence of weapons of mass destruction, WMD, was never taken seriously by the Pentagon, except as a means to bludgeon a weakened and frightened Congress and American population to go along with the war. At a National Security Council meeting conducted on the very day of the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks against the United States, Defense Secretary Rumsfeld suggested that the U.S. response should go beyond retaliating against Al-Qaeda and include Iraq as well.

In November of 2001, President Bush had asked Rumsfeld to prepare a war plan against Iraq. For almost the next year and a half, until the war to invade Iraq and overthrow Saddam Hussein was launched on March 19, 2003, the neo-conservatives, led by Undersecretary for Defense Doug Feith, Assistant Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz, Vice President Dick Cheney's Chief of Staff Lewis Libby, and, most especially, Cheney himself, conducted every form of duplicity, including the "stove-piping" of intelligence, to manipulate the Congress and the American people into supporting their illegal, and essentially anti-American war.

But without the threat of Saddam's alleged possession of weapons of mass destruction, the neo-cons would not have been able to force their war on America. The propaganda of a smoking gun in the form of a "mushroom cloud" was essential to terrify a population, still living under the horror of the 9/11 attacks, to get them to acquiesce to the Bush/Cheney war drive. However, very early on, before the war began, it was known that a list of locations where WMD allegedly existed was specious, and was never given much credibility.

On Oct. 4, 2002, Army Maj. Gen. James "Spider" Marks, was given the top intelligence assignment of finding and neutralizing Saddam's WMD. According to Woodward, when General Marks asked the "smart guys" at the Defense Intelligence Agency what we knew about Saddam's WMD, they handed him a list of 946 sites where WMD were produced or where material was stored; this was known as the Weapons of Mass Destruction Master Site List. General Marks soon realized that no serious thought had gone into this list of 946 sites, that the so-called intelligence for "the list" was ten years or more old. Yet, Cheney had lied to the world on Aug. 26, 2002, when he said: "Simply stated, there is no doubt that Saddam Hussein now has weapons of mass destruction. There is no doubt that he is amassing them to use against our friends, against our allies, and against us."

How unserious the Pentagon took the issue of Saddam's possession of WMD is revealed by Woodward in reporting exchanges between a believing General Marks and the nonchalant attitude of the civilian command of our military.

When General Marks asked if the WMDMSL was prioritized, the staff answered: “Of course, General. Why wouldn’t it be?” When General Marks responded: “ ‘No, my point is this: Where physically is 946? Is this prioritization based on the likelihood of WMD being there?’ No answer.” General Marks kept digging. He posed the following questions concerning what procedure his soldiers should follow upon finding the sites on the master list.

“The very first site might be right here, right across the border. But it might be site 833. So, does he [the soldier] blow by it? Do you want him to stop? Is it important? I mean, there’s an operational requirement, and I need you to give me a sense. But I’ve got to be able to give the operators a sufficient sense of importance and priority of that site. And just by putting it 833 on the list tells me nothing.”

Woodward reports that after several such non-responsive meetings, General Marks’s catchphrase became “we’re on our ass” on this mission.

On May 11, 2003, 53 days after the invasion, General Marks wrote in his journal, “No WMD,” as he continued his futile search to check out the list of 946 sites where Saddam Hussein had allegedly stored or produced chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons. Indeed, no WMD were ever found, because none existed—but the deception was effective. The ruse worked, unbeknownst to General Marks, who, in his dedicated way, conducted the tireless search for the nonexistent WMD.

But through fear and manipulation, caused by the absolute certainty of the existence of WMD, America embarked on its own version of the Peloponnesian War, a war that led to the destruction Athens, previously the most culturally advanced city in the world at that time.

By Stupidity, or Was It by Intention?

Anyone familiar with classic military procedures for dealing with a defeated army, knew immediately after observing Paul “Gerry” Bremer’s first two orders when he assumed command of the situation in Iraq as the President’s Special Envoy in early May 2003, that Iraq was going to explode in an escalation of violence against the occupying forces. On May 16, 2003, Bremer signed “Coalition Provisional Authority Order Number 1—De-Baathification of Iraqi Society.” This order banned not only the upper ranks of the Baath party, but hundreds of thousands of Baath Party rank-and-file members from employment in the present or future Iraqi governments.

The next day, Bremer issued Order Number 2, which disbanded the entire Iraqi military. Any sane leader would have used the most stable institutions, especially a well-trained and disciplined military, to assist in the reconstruction of a defeated nation, a principle which General MacArthur demonstrated in his rebuilding of Japan. Instead Bremer’s order all but guaranteed that Iraq would slide into chaos and civil war through the widening of asymmetric warfare—exactly what is happening today.



White House Photo/Eric Draper

President Bush refused to be interviewed for Woodward’s book, which gives a detailed look at the lies used to get Congress to go along with the Iraq War.

Where did these two insane orders come from? Was it monumental stupidity as some have argued, or was it derived from an intentional policy to break up all of Southwest Asia, and in fact rule the region through the spread of chaos, permanent war, and a series of regime changes?

Woodward’s account is that Bremer was contacted for the job by Libby and Wolfowitz, which obviously put Cheney’s office at the center of the decision. But Cheney is too much of a lower level thug to shape this type of policy without direction from above. Far more significant is Woodward’s exposure of Bremer as a protégé of Henry Kissinger, who, after leaving government service, took over as managing director of Kissinger’s Associates for ten years. Filling out Bremer’s pedigree, we find that Bremer was vetted to his position in Iraq by none other than George Shultz, who begat the entire Bush Administration, including Condoleezza Rice, in 1998. Shultz and Kissinger represent the higher echelons of the Synarchist International in the United States, who helped guide the Bush/Cheney Iraq policy from the beginning to the present.

Bremer’s issuance of his first two orders was opposed by three-star Army General Jay Garner, who had made a name for himself as a colonel in the first Iraq-Gulf War by efficiently running a logistical supply and humanitarian operation for the Kurds, called Provide Comfort. Garner, who served two tours of duty in Vietnam, and retired from the Army after 33 years, was picked by Rumsfeld in January 2003, to run the postwar reconstruction in Iraq. Garner realized right away that there were no serious plans for postwar Iraq. His planning group wrote in a report produced a month before the war: “Current force packages are inadequate. We risk letting much of the country descend into civil unrest [and] chaos whose magnitude may defeat our national strategy of a stable new Iraq, and more immediately, we place our own troops, fully engaged in the forward fight, in greater jeopardy”—which turned out to be precisely what happened,

leading to the deadly fiasco that our soldiers face today. In a meeting in the White House on Feb. 28, just weeks before the U.S. invasion, Garner told President Bush and his advisors that he planned to use the Iraqi army of 200,000 to 300,000 in the postwar phase because “they have the proper skill sets.”

Before Bremer’s arrival, General Garner was using Iraqi government officials—Baath Party members—under the leadership of U.S. personnel to operate many of the reopened ministries. This effort was immediately wrecked by Bremer’s counter-productive orders, which actually helped ignite the flames still scorching Iraq today. When Garner read the de-Baathification order, he objected immediately, saying: if you do this, “You will put 50,000 people on the street, underground and mad at Americans.”

Bremer’s account is that Doug Feith, one of the architects of the Iraq War, wrote the de-Baathification order. Gen. Tommy Franks, commander of Central Command-CENTCOM, who helped plan and execute the Iraq War, told Garner that Feith was the “dumbest bastard, dumbest mother-fucker on the face of the earth.” General Franks was undoubtedly right.

Garner thought that the disbanding of the Iraqi military would be even a bigger disaster than de-Baathification. He told General Abizaid, then the deputy of General Frank: “If you do this it’s going to be ugly. It’ll take 10 years to fix this country, and for three years you’ll be sending kids home in body bags.” Months later, General Abizaid told Bush, Rice, and Rumsfeld that he needed officers from Saddam’s army, and in November he even requested experienced Sunni officers.

Woodward recounts in his book how Garner thought about Chinese Gen. Sun Tzu’s book *The Art of War*, which cautions: “that you don’t want to go to bed at night with more enemies than you started the day with in morning. By Garner’s calculation the U.S. now had at least 350,000 more enemies than it had the day before—the 50,000 Baathists, and 300,000 officially unemployed soldiers from the army and a handful from the now defunct Iraqi leadership group.”

This was the result of Shultz’s and Kissinger’s lackey, Bremer, and his two sweeping orders. The consequence of these actions was easily foreseen and objected to in advance by competent civilian and military professionals. Can we allow anyone to naively attribute these consequences to stupidity, or poor planning, out of fear of using the word conspiracy, i.e. intention? No! These actions lit the fire that ignited the nightmare that has evolved before us today.

Whose War Is It, Anyway?

As Wolfowitz stated publicly after the invasion of Iraq, the allegation of WMD was what everyone could agree on as a convenient excuse for the Bush/Cheney policy of regime change. But where did this evil and ruinous policy come from? Our pathetic President Bush is too empty-headed to come up with any ideas, and Cheney, although more ideologically

fanatical, doesn’t have the brain power to be the initiator, even when he is allowed off the leash by his more intelligent and evil wife, Lynne Cheney.

Woodward reports that while the bombing of Afghanistan was still going on, Wolfowitz asked his friend Christopher DeMuth, president of the American Enterprise Institute (the crypt that serves as the most preferred nesting ground for Lynne and Dick Cheney and their fellow neo-cons), to pull together a group of top strategists to plot out the administration’s campaign for a global “war on terror.” DeMuth obliged, but only if his group remained secret. The most significant personality in this secret grouping was none other than “Cheney favorite” Bernard Lewis, the grand-daddy of the Clash of Civilizations, who was deployed to the United States from the British Arab Bureau.

In late November 2001, about 16 months before the Iraq invasion, DeMuth’s secret group produced a document, which stated that “Baathism is an Arab form of fascism transplanted to Iraq,” and concluded “that a confrontation with Saddam was inevitable.” Thus, plans to invade Iraq and overthrow Saddam Hussein were launched from the bowels of the AEI—the “brainchild” that doomed the Bush Presidency to failure, and is today the driving force behind the troop escalation announced on Jan. 10, by our statue-like President

When excerpts from *State of Denial* started to make their way into the media, one of the most sensational items was from Woodward’s 2005 interview of Dick Cheney, where Cheney blurted out: “Of the outside people that I talk to in this job, I probably talk to Henry Kissinger more than I talk to anybody else. He comes by and I guess at least once a month, Scooter [Libby] and I sit down with him.”

Kissinger “had a standing invitation” to meet with President Bush when he was in town, and Woodward reports that Kissinger met every couple of months with President Bush in private. Kissinger, junior to Bernard Lewis in the pecking order of geopolitical strategists for the British Empire’s world view who are operating in the United States, was an early enthusiast of the Iraq War. Thus, the policy guiding the invasion of Iraq, with all of its known destructive consequences, should properly be seen as apart of a larger British-sponsored geopolitical game to overturn all the Arab and Muslim nations in that region, from Pakistan west to Turkey, including Southwest Asia, then south into the Gulf, and the Horn of Africa.

Whenever doubts were expressed about the success of the war/occupation policy, or grim news of casualties filled the press, President Bush, the college cheerleader, was never in doubt. Always in his state of denial of reality, he once told his team: “Hold it. We know we’re doing the right thing. We’re on the right track here. We’re doing the right thing for ourselves, for our own interest, and for the world. And don’t forget it. Come on, guys.”

Even a person of dubious principle can play a useful role in a transformed political geometry. Such is the case with Woodward in his *State of Denial*.

Congress Begins Debate on Changing Economic Course

by Nancy Spannaus

Congressional hearings on aspects of the profound economic crisis facing the United States began the week of Jan. 22, in a new political environment shaped by the intensive intervention by the LaRouche Youth Movement, and there were definite signs of progress. While no sweeping FDR-style solutions, as required, were put on the table, a number of Congressional committees featured testimony that went directly after the disastrous free-trade axioms that have been destroying the world economy over the past 30 years.

Most significant in this respect, was the first session of the House Ways and Means Committee, now headed by the feisty New York Democrat Rep. Charlie Rangel, which provided to all its members and staff, and put on the witness table, the testimony of *Executive Intelligence Review* (see below). When the Committee convened on Jan. 23, with the first of a set of four hearings scheduled to lay out the framework for building economic policy by examining the state of the American economy, the ten-page *EIR* testimony, which included a copy of Lyndon LaRouche's Emergency Recovery Act, had already been pre-cleared by the Committee staff, and had clearly been read by some of the Congressmen who spoke in the hearing.

On the following day, three other hearings—two in the Senate and one in the House—featured up-till-now unusual interventions by Congressmen who are beginning to wake up. These included hearings at the House Surface Transportation (Highways) Subcommittee, the Aviation Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

The Ways and Means Discussion

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives is the crucial gatekeeper for all economic-policy

legislation in the Congress, and thus is a crucial place for LaRouche's policy alternatives to be put on the table. While there was no explicit discussion of LaRouche's proposals at the hearing, the inclusion of the *EIR* testimony in the Committee packet will guarantee it is broadly discussed.

Verbal testimony was given by five "experts," most of whom remained in the la-la land of the purported "U.S. economic recovery." The best came from William Spriggs, chairman of the Department of Economics at Howard University, and Richard Trumka, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, who focussed on the dramatic wage inequalities in the United States. Spriggs cited the "lower 80%" as having lost the ability to cope, including the relevant statistic that, while annual income for some sections of the middle class is nominally growing at 3.7% a year, their debt burden is growing by 11% a year. This will become unsustainable, and lead to "recession," he said, in a broad understatement. Trumka focussed on income disparity, noting that "the incomes of the top .01% of American families—those earning over \$6 million a year—have increased by 497% over this period [since 1980]."

The other testimony—from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Moody's Economy.com, and John W. Diamond of the James Baker III Institute for Public Policy, who stressed that he was speaking for himself, not the institute—was much worse, touting the so-called great economy, and even calling for painful cuts in spending, including entitlements. The Moody's representative explicitly warned against any "protectionist sentiment," i.e., to save jobs.

The only really sharp question from a Congressman came from Rep. Bill Pascrell (D-N.J.), who attacked the loss of manufacturing jobs, and the fact that even those who found new jobs after being laid off were taking huge pay cuts. "We are bailing out of Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution," Pascrell said, a reference to Congress's powers to manage the



At House Ways and Means Committee hearings Jan. 23, Rep. Bill Pascrell (D-N.J.), attacked the loss of U.S. manufacturing jobs, and called for a return to a Hamiltonian industrial policy.

economy and credit system on behalf of the “general Welfare.” He also emphasized that the U.S. had decided long ago in favor of Alexander Hamilton (industrialization) over Thomas Jefferson (an agrarian society), as crucial for the nation’s survival.

An Attack on Deregulation

The “State of the Airline Industry: the Potential Impact of Airline Mergers and Industry Consolidation” was the subject of the Aviation Subcommittee hearing Jan. 24. Implicitly what was on the table was the axiom of deregulation, whereby the government has foregone its responsibility and handed vital industries over to predatory hedge funds and cartels.

Directed by the committee chair and ranking member, Jay Rockefeller (D-W.V.), and Trent Lott (R-Miss.), respectively, the hearing brought forth criticism of U.S. Airways’ hostile takeover bid of Delta Airlines—which could precede an attempt by the Senate to block the takeover. U.S. Airways, which has twice emerged from bankruptcy, is ponying up \$9 billion for Delta Airlines, which is in bankruptcy. Delta is borrowing the \$9 billion.

The merger, were it consummated, would start by cutting 10% of the combined airlines’ flights, and an equivalent percentage of its workers, while the union contracts would be placed before a bankruptcy judge, in order to be invalidated. The merged entity would be America’s largest airline, and dominate the air market in 71 American cities. While Doug Parker, CEO of U.S. Airways, as one of the five witnesses, merrily lied that the takeover would be good for everyone, Gerald Grinstein, CEO of Delta, who is against the deal, testified that the takeover would shut down service.

The strongest rebuke came from newly feisty Senators, reflecting the exchange of ideas with the LaRouche Youth Movement over recent months. Aviation Subcommittee chairman Rockefeller asserted, “We are approaching the 30th year of airline deregulation. . . . For hundreds of small communities, including all of West Virginia’s, deregulation meant a loss of service and convenience, and often higher prices. It seemed to me that the big jets disappeared from

West Virginia within days of deregulation.” He continued his attack, “Deregulation brought dramatic change to the airline industry. The only constants deregulation brought to the airline industry [were] brutal competition and financial instability. Legendary airlines such as Pan Am, Eastern Airlines, and TWA could not survive the competitive onslaught that deregulation brought, nor could many others.” Rockefeller concluded his opening remarks by professing that, “regulating the airline industry again is necessary,” although he did not think that was possible. However, he said, “I am becoming increasingly convinced that some regulation may become an option.”

The Government Role

No issue is more central to the paradigm shift that must be made in economic policy, than the matter of Federal government credit. This was broached in the Jan. 24 hearing of the House Surface Transportation (Highways) Subcommittee, presided over by Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-Ore.). The hearings took testimony from the Department of Transportation relative to the need for a “new vision for what will be needed in the next 50 years to reduce congestion, increase mobility, and support our nation’s economy,” as DeFazio put it. DeFazio also emphasized the need to discuss funding for the needed transportation plan.

When several of the speakers, including Under Secretary for Policy Jeffrey Shane, promoted Felix Rohatyn-style schemes such as “public-private partnerships,” their idea was challenged by Rep. Brian Higgins (D-N.Y.), who represents the Buffalo area. Confronting this anti-American System approach, Higgins asserted: “The Federal role is clear. It goes back to Abraham Lincoln who had projects for bridges, roadways, rail. This is not pork or earmarks.” These are the policies which built the nation.

Power for the Future

Equally crucial to accomplishing the necessary about-face in economic policy is for the Congress to launch a crash program in nuclear power. In a hearing of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on Jan. 24, two Republican Senators broke into the prevailing palaver about “lowering greenhouse gasses” by using wind, solar, and other such power sources, by raising the issue of nuclear power.

Both Sens. Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) and Larry Craig (R-Id.) took jabs at President Bush for only talking about nuclear power, but, in Craig’s words, “not walking the proverbial walk.” “I’m very disappointed,” said Domenici of Bush’s State of the Union speech. “I had hoped the President would give greater attention to the tremendous promise nuclear power holds for us. . . . Nuclear power is a carbon-free energy source, and expanding its use is the single most significant thing we can do to confront climate change. . . . It is more important than ever to continue aggressively pursuing the nuclear and clean energy options before us to make us more energy independent and help the environment.”

EIR Tells Congress: Establish Federal Capital Budget for Infrastructure

Executive Intelligence Review *presented the following testimony to hearings by the House Ways and Means Committee, Jan. 23-24 on the State of the Economy.*

The political evidence of the November election's results, and the nature of the campaigns in which the new Members were elected, is that the American people want not only an end to a war policy; they also want an end to globalization and de-industrialization of their economy by "free trade," low-wage outsourcing, and deregulation. This is a strong message of the "New Politics" of the 110th Congress. It is also an urgent necessity, to forestall a severe plunge of the dollar and financial collapse of the U.S. economy.

The 110th Congress must act to reverse the ravages of globalization and deindustrialization upon the U.S. economy, before a threatening severe collapse of the dollar brings chaos to the banking and monetary system, and makes such Congressional intervention extraordinarily difficult or even impossible.

The Congress needs to intervene to protect and revive U.S. industry, and the dollar, restoring principles of fair trade and above all, launching major investments to rebuild and restore the neglected economic infrastructure of the nation: modern high-speed transport, energy and power supply, water management and clean water, flood control and navigation, public health and hospitals, and more.

Facing already very large budget deficits, the 110th Congress should establish a *Federal Capital Budget* for these urgent investments and public works. Congress can create large volumes of long-term, low-interest Federal credit through capital budgeting, based on the economic record of such modern infrastructure creating \$5-7,000 of economic value in the economy for each \$1,000 of such investment. It can, and must also act to stop the high-yield ("junk") leveraged debt markets from taking and looting remaining U.S. economic infrastructure through "Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)," abetted by the extremely loose money-supply growth policy of the Federal Reserve.

These are the purposes of the Economic Recovery Act of 2006 (ERA), proposed by the Lyndon LaRouche Political Action Committee (LPAC). The idea of this legislation has been circulated by LPAC for two years, endorsed and lobbied for by scores of union locals and leaders, and by many state

and city elected officials and several state legislatures (see below for supporters of ads calling for adoption of an ERA in *The Hill* and *Roll Call* on June 8, 2006). It focusses on the urgency of Congressional intervention to stop the collapse of the American auto industrial sector—by "retooling" considerable capacity in that sector for the purposes of building a new national economic infrastructure.

When the 109th Congress did not act, manufacturing job-loss resumed through 2005 and 2006; 90,000 jobs were lost in auto and auto-supply industries alone, which have lost 285,000 since 2000. Scores of plants closed in the auto sector, and literally hundreds of plants are now slated for closure or sell-off by the three major automakers and six largest auto-supply firms.

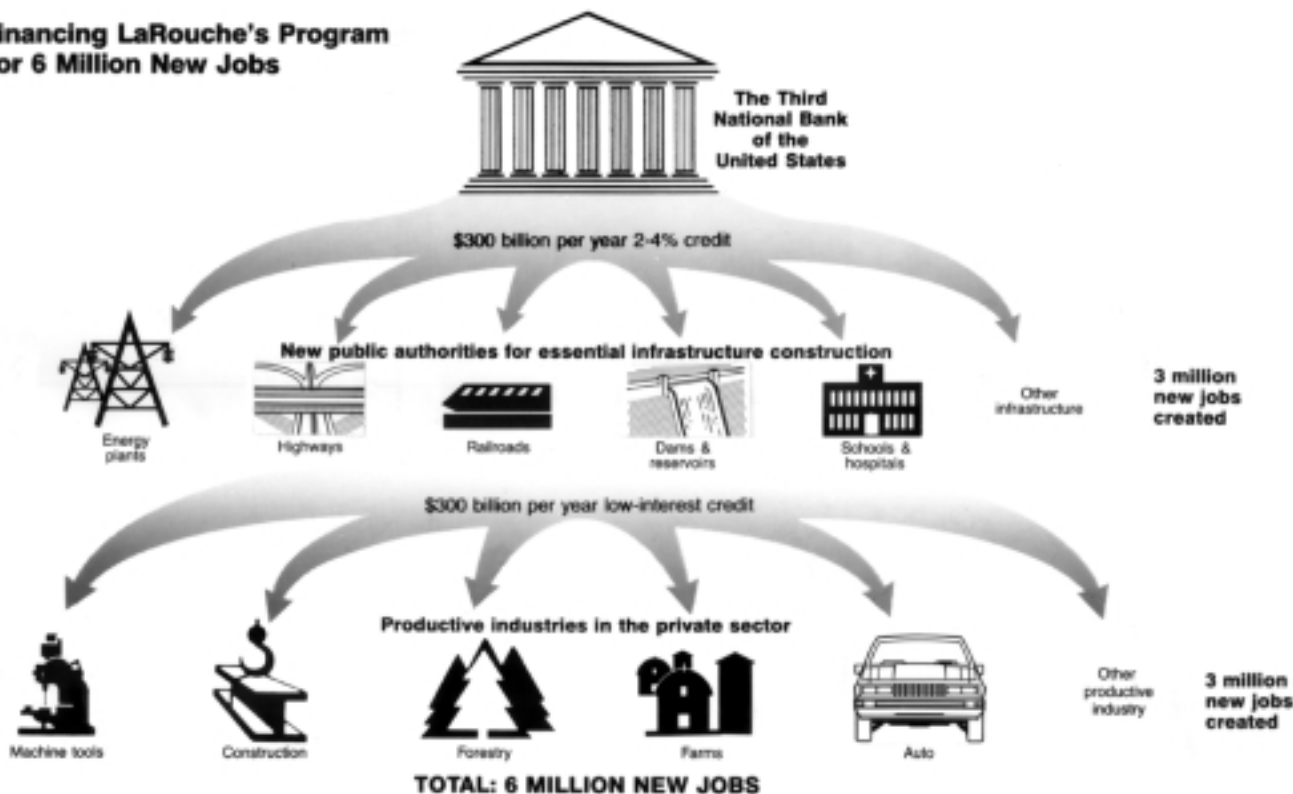
Combatting Globalization, Investing in Productivity

One view of the clear and present danger of globalization, current among economic thinkers in Washington, holds that the only significant danger of globalization is the huge American trade, current account, and budget deficits and imbalances it has brought. Another view, is that the sole major problem of globalization is the persistent creation of one financial bubble after another—commercial real estate, communications stocks, commodities, residential real estate, junk credit, etc. This is attributed to the huge inflows of capital to U.S. and European markets, and the ultra-loose credit and money-supply policies of Alan Greenspan's Federal Reserve (continuing today), and of the Bank of Japan, over the period of globalization, and still continued by the Fed today.

While pointing to real dangers, both ignore the central, 35-year poisoning and destruction of our economy by globalization and deregulated international trade and financial markets: the lowering of productivity. The absolute loss of 5.5 million U.S. manufacturing jobs since 1979—including the elimination of nearly half the employment in the aerospace and auto industries, the two major machine-tool reservoirs of the economy—lowers the productivity of the entire world economy.

The outsourcing of skilled, technological work to lower-infrastructure areas and countries has lowered the productivity of the industries. The re-employment of American workers at less-skilled, lower-wage jobs has lowered the productivity

Financing LaRouche's Program For 6 Million New Jobs



of the American workforce. (Inclusively, the portion of the American workforce with a college education is actually declining in this “knowledge and information economy.”) Then, the infrastructure of power, transport, energy, water management, navigation, sanitation, public health, etc. which was necessary for that lost industrial employment, is itself let go to neglect and decay, and new investments in modern infrastructure stopped. This dramatically lowers the productivity of the entire economy.

With the sinking of the housing price/mortgage bubble and threatened plunge of the dollar, we have now reached the trigger-point at which the characteristics of this trend could be expressed as a general breakdown-crisis of the economy, in the United States and internationally.

Worst, the destruction of the machine-tool capacity of industries such as aerospace and auto which are our machine-tool reservoirs—entire plants of machine-tools either destroyed or auctioned over the Internet to primarily overseas buyers—threatens to eliminate the nation’s industrial capabilities for the future.

Save Machine-Tool Capacity

Without a deep and versatile machine-tool capacity, U.S. industry will no longer be capable of building the new economic infrastructure the economy requires to recover—as, for example, U.S. industry *already* has no capacity to build nuclear power plants, and *already* lacks the aerospace-indus-

trial capabilities for Apollo Moon-landings we could make 40 years ago.

The machine-tool sector is the core of an industrial economy where scientific and technological ideas are turned into new economic reality. If the U.S. auto-manufacturing industry is destroyed, the U.S.A. becomes a virtual Third World nation overnight. The nation’s machine-tool design capability, most of which is tied up in the auto-manufacturing and supply firms, is lost. The loss of the tool-making and closely related capabilities of that sector of industry would cause incalculable, chain-reaction consequences, within our nation, and also the world at large.

The loss of employment of that machine-tool design segment of that part of the labor-force, means many times that number of skilled employees out of jobs. Sixty million square feet of aerospace-defense capacity are closed and machinery auctioned off since 1990. Eighty-one hundred million square feet of auto capacity are being closed and machinery auctioned off over 2006-08, more capacity lost than in the last 30 years combined. The United States economy’s consumption of machine tools is only 60% of the 1980 level, and 60-70% of that consumption is imported machine tools.

Nothing less than the nationwide “retooling” and recreation of advanced industrial capability, carried out to prepare for the war production of World War II, is the model for what the Congress must do now to build a new national infrastructure.



Cincinnati Milacron

Highly skilled machine-tool workers at Cincinnati Milacron. The machine-tool sector is the core of an industrial economy, turning scientific and technological innovation into economic reality. If U.S. auto-manufacturing and its machine-tool capability are destroyed, the U.S.A. will become a virtual Third World nation.

Infrastructure Deficits

The deficits of modern infrastructure in the United States economy have grown huge, requiring hundreds of billions of dollars of public investments *annually* for an economic recovery based on raising the real productivity of our workforce and our population. The American Society of Civil Engineers' (ASCE) estimate of \$1.7 trillion in immediate infrastructure fixes needed, is well known, but does not even begin to address the need for a *new national infrastructure*.

Clean water infrastructure is the largest need, at \$450 billion. The entire nation has only 1,300 miles of electrified railroad left; its power grid is falling below minimum reliable requirements, and requires \$100 billion investments in distribution systems alone, which are not planned by the power industry. America's community hospitals can't meet public health needs.

Constructing a national network of high-speed, electrified railroad corridors will require \$300 billion in investments, according to transportation consultants. For the land-side regions around America's ports on the East and West Coast, such new rail corridors are not just a pleasant option: They are an urgent necessity to prevent collapse or chaos of completely overloaded transport modes.

ASCE's estimated need for waterway and port navigation infrastructure—especially, lock-and-dam systems on the nation's rivers—is \$125 billion, and does involve new infra-

structure projects, because these systems are so old, undersized, and obsolete that hundreds of them need urgent replacement with modern technology. But overall, ASCE's estimate is the barest minimum, measuring maintenance rather than new infrastructure technologies. If our mission is to build a new national infrastructure to raise the technological level and productivity of our workforce, and the standards of our people, to 21st-Century potentials, the infrastructure deficit is several times the ASCE's \$1.7 trillion figure.

A Federal Capital Budget

Facing large deficits of budget and current account, very large capital-project investment needs, and a threatened dollar collapse, the 110th Congress can think anew—of the proven methods of Federal credit issuance used for the Transcontinental Railroad and the industrial boom which followed the Civil War; for the great infrastructure projects of the FDR Presidency; and during the earlier era of Hamiltonian national banking, which first secured our new na-

tion's debt and built up its economic infrastructure.

Congress should institute a *Federal capital budget* for important public projects. A current White Paper written by Lyndon LaRouche and published by *EIR*, "The Lost Art of the Capital Budget," explains this in detail.

The essential step is the issuance by the Treasury, of bonded credit into major new infrastructure investments which will raise economic productivity over one to two generations—issuance of government credit which is at a very low (such as 1-2%), regulated rate of interest, and for a long term, but nonetheless not as long as the term of that new infrastructure's productive, technologically advanced economic life.

As in the proposed Economic Recovery Act (ERA), Congress can authorize the Treasury to issue long-term bonds at low interest directly to an Infrastructure Corporation. By discounting these bonds for capital at Federal Reserve banks, that Corporation causes the Federal Reserve to act in the manner of a National Bank, and the credits issued to remain regulated at low-interest, and their value essentially at 100%.

Contrast the disastrous alternative of national, state, and local infrastructure being dependent on investments and privatizations from the so-called high-yield ("junk") capital markets, through private equity funds and hedge funds in "PPPs"—expecting not 1-2%, but 10% and higher annual returns on investment. These loot existing infrastructure, rather than building new. The Federal Reserve's "wall of

money” policy repeatedly since the 1980s has created huge high-interest bubbles, particularly mortgage-debt-based. The U.S. banking system’s assets are now 50% mortgage-based, and another 20% on loans into “leveraged” private-equity takeover markets: That banking system is bankrupt, and should be treated as bankrupt.

Federal capital budgeting by Congress directs the Federal Reserve away from feeding such speculative financial markets with “walls of money,” into the function of monetizing *directed Federal credit issuance*.

The “bill of materials” for such major new infrastructure public works is produced in factories and shipyards with advanced machine-tool capacities; as demonstrated in the World War II buildup, the Manhattan Project, the Apollo Project and space programs, if the nation industry has lost or shut down such capacities, they must be recreated or “re-tooled.” The capacity being discarded and underutilized by the automobile and related industries, as well as in aerospace industries, is the vehicle to be saved and used for this infrastructure mission. An Infrastructure Corporation can assume control of and/or lease this capacity, exactly as did the Defense Plants Corporation created under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in 1940.

Secondly: Regional, state, and local infrastructure-rebuilding projects combine factory-built machinery and other elements of the new infrastructure, with large construction sites requiring semi-skilled and labor-intensive employment. For example, the replacement of the 19 obsolete locks and dams on the Ohio River Mainstem system alone, would generate approximately 20,000 construction-site jobs for a several-year period. This is the “CCC-like” impact of such investments on urban and rural unemployment and underemployment.

Compare the costs and real economic impact of such low-interest, long-term infrastructure credits; and compare them to the real cost ravages of “PPP” privatization of infrastructure. For example: If Congress were to authorize \$2 trillion of new infrastructure credit issuance through Federal capital budgeting at \$300 billion investments annually, Treasury’s interest cost (net of tax recovery from the Fed) would rise toward \$30 billion annually. Based on the past economic record of major new infrastructure, six million or more new jobs would be created *or saved in industry* over that time, and the new economic value added to the economy would conservatively raise Federal tax revenues alone, over a number of years, by \$300 billion or more annually.

Congress can, in addition, designate revenue sources to these bonds, infrastructure user-fee trust funds, contractor lease payments for plant capacity. *The new Federal long-term debt issued can be retired over a term less than the long-term technological and productivity impact of the infrastructure built and renewed.* Thus, the \$50 billion in credits issued through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were repaid in full.

The fundamental support of this bond-credit issuance is the increased productivity, and technological and scientific level given to the American workforce and the entire productive economy by this modern-infrastructure “driver.” Studies ever since the 1960s Apollo Project have shown that such high-technology infrastructure investments generate about \$6 billion in direct and indirect income in the economy, for each \$1 billion spent on them by government. The steadily increasing future tax revenues generated by this infrastructural investment, give the Treasury the capacity to retire these bonds as a matter of policy—if they are issued as long-term, low-interest special-purpose bonds not subject to short-term market speculations. This is served by the financing method of the Economic Recovery Act.

Draft Legislation

The Economic Recovery Act

This draft legislation is circulated to Congress by the LaRouche Political Action Committee (LPAC).

1. Title: THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT OF 2006

2. Findings

Congress Finds the Following:

A. Under the impact of “globalization,” there is a massive and ongoing loss in the machine-tool capabilities of the U.S. economy. This danger is centered in the accelerating “outsourcing” and shutdowns of plants in America’s most important and versatile machine-tool industry, the auto industry. Eighty million square feet of auto capacity are being closed and machinery auctioned off over 2006–08, more capacity lost than in the last 30 years combined. Sixty million square feet of aerospace/defense capacity are closed and machinery auctioned off since 1990. U.S. consumption of machine tools is only 60% of the 1980 level; of that consumption, 60–70% are imported machine tools; much of this stock, in turn, is being destroyed or sold off overseas as plants are closed; machining vital to national security, including defense and aerospace production, has been and is being outsourced.

B. The machine-tool sector is the core of an industrial economy where scientific and technological ideas are turned into new economic reality. If the U.S. auto-manufacturing industry is destroyed, the U.S.A. becomes a virtual “Third World” nation overnight. The nation’s machine-tool design capability, most of which is tied up in the U.S. auto-manufacturing and supply firms, is lost. The loss of the tool-making and closely related capabilities of that sector of industry



EIRNS/Steve Carr



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

An abandoned mine in Missouri (left) and abandoned housing in Baltimore. Public and private infrastructure in the United States is in a breakdown crisis. Mass transportation, electric power, water and sewerage, public health, and other vital infrastructure need forceful and speedy Congressional action for investment in repair and replacement.

would cause incalculable, chain-reaction consequences, within our nation, and also the world at large.

The loss of auto and auto-parts plants means an economic disaster, approaching ghost-town proportions, for entire towns, counties, and cities, even states of the union, which are already highly vulnerable.

The loss of employment of that machine-tool design segment of that part of the labor-force, means many times that number of skilled and unskilled employees out of jobs.

C. There were 250,000 net jobs lost in the automobile manufacturing/supply sector from 2000-05, leaving a total employment at end of 2005 of 1,090,000. During 2006, the shutdown/sell-off of 67 auto plants has been announced by major U.S. automakers and the biggest parts-supply companies alone, occurring and to occur in 2006-08, with the direct and indirect loss of another 250,000 net jobs occurring and to be expected in the auto sector.

D. Accepting the reduction in the number of automobiles produced by U.S. automakers, we must replace that work immediately with a switch to other categories of technologically very high-grade products which the auto industry's machine-tool capacity is uniquely qualified to design and produce. The alternative mission for this purpose is chiefly in the category of needed, new economic infrastructure.

E. The United States suffers a worsening crisis in its public infrastructure. This breakdown is clear: in the failure of water control, transportation infrastructure, and power infrastructure in the Gulf States during Hurricanes Katrina and Rita; in the long heat-blackouts of hundreds of thousands in major cities in Summer 2006 due to failure of obsolescent power distribution networks and inadequate power capacity; in the lack of refinery capacity and dependence on oil imports; in the spread of freshwater crises throughout the Western half

of the country in the past decade.

The United States lacks railroad and mass transportation infrastructure, with shrinking air travel grids; its electric power infrastructure is falling behind under deregulation; it has lost fossil water and freshwater supplies for irrigation, and has inadequate drinking water supply in rural regions; its water control—especially upstream dams—and river navigation infrastructure are obsolescent; it has insufficient port and landside port-rail infrastructure; and insufficient hospital infrastructure for any serious public health crisis. This is given only a minimal estimate in the American Society of Civil Engineers' "infrastructure report card" which estimates the need for \$1.7 trillion in investments merely to repair and replace obsolescent and broken-down infrastructure.

1. Each \$1 billion of Federal funding invested in new, modern infrastructure creates approximately 50,000 jobs and \$6 billion in economic activity.

2. States, cities, transit authorities, airport authorities, and other entities have thousands of ready-to-go infrastructure projects, which will create long-term capital assets for the United States and which can help stimulate the nation's economy.

F. Action, by the U.S. Federal government and others, is urgently needed, to prevent an across-the-board collapse of not only the U.S. auto industry, but the counties, towns, cities, and states, and their people.

3. Purposes

Congress Adopts the Following Purposes:

A. To prevent the wholesale loss of the U.S. auto industrial sector, with its vital, large-scale, and versatile machine-tool capabilities and skilled workforce; since it is rapidly being lost, Congress must act with speed and force.

B. To reverse by Federal investments the neglect, decay, and deregulation of critical economic infrastructure of the United States; and to foster the building of projects of a new national infrastructure using 21st-Century technologies of transport, power, navigation, water purification, and others.

C. To preserve a national strategic machine-tool design and production capability and associated skilled workforce, from among auto industry plants otherwise being idled and discarded and their production outsourced by the auto-makers.

D. To save skilled and industrial jobs, and to create new such jobs, by retooling these idle plants and capacity, to machine and produce the *bill of materials* for infrastructure projects in power, rail, transport, water management, and energy; to create many tens of thousands of semi-skilled and unskilled construction jobs indirectly, through the construction projects involved in the building of new infrastructure.

E. Congress adopts for these purposes, the model of functioning of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) and its amendment, the Defense Plant Corporation (DPC) Act of 1940, by which thousands of auto and other industrial plants were retooled for—at that time—defense production. Half of all auto industrial capacity was idle at the time of the creation of the Defense Plants Corporation in June 1940.

4. Titles

Title 1: Federal Infrastructure Plants Corporation. A Federal public corporation is created, the Federal Infrastructure Plants Corporation, to assume control of, and operate—directly or by contract—the discarded and unused plant-and-equipment capacity of the automobile/auto supply sector; and other unused industrial facilities, military base, or shipyard facilities.

Title 2: Infrastructure. The Corporation shall fund and carry out, and may aid other public agencies or corporations and state or local government agencies in carrying out, projects of new, modern economic infrastructure including a) passenger and freight rail transportation, including regional and national high-speed rail corridors, magnetic-levitation trains on priority routes, and light-rail and mass transit systems; b) electric power production, including third- and fourth-generation nuclear power plants, and electric power distribution systems; c) freshwater purification and desalination infrastructure, d) modern water-control and water-management systems; e) ocean ports and inland navigation freight-transport systems; f) hospitals and public health infrastructure.

Title 3: Powers.

A. The Corporation is authorized 1) to produce, acquire, and carry strategic machine tools and other industrial machinery needed to produce bills of materials for infrastructure projects; 2) to purchase and lease land, to purchase, lease, build, and expand plants, and to purchase, and produce equipment, supplies, and machinery for the manufacture of bills of materials for new economic infrastructure; 3) to lease such

plants to private corporations to engage in such manufacture; and 4) to engage in such manufacture itself.

B. The Corporation may make loans to, or purchase the capital stock of any corporation for the purposes of Title 3A.

C. The Corporation is further authorized to contract with state or local agencies wishing to use idled auto plants and machinery for infrastructure projects, subject to Title 3D; or to contract with firms wishing to lease auto plants and machinery for such contracts, subject to Title 3D; or to purchase auto product lines and auto-supply product lines where necessary to prevent loss of industrial employment to foreign producers.

D. Contracting and Employment: The state, local agencies, or contractors are required 1) to maintain all plant facilities open and in repair, and at least maintain work levels, 2) to provide for preferential hiring of members of the pre-existing workforce who want to continue to work at the plant facilities, 3) to be subject to Davis-Bacon rules for Federal contracting, and 4) to spend 90-95% of issued funds within two years of commencement of the project.

Title 4. Engineering Survey of Plants and Facilities.

An engineering survey of these plants and other facilities shall be carried out by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) within six months of enactment of this Act, to determine and plan for their potential employment in producing the bills of materials for modern infrastructure projects.

Title 5: Board. The Corporation's Board of Directors shall include the President; the Secretary of the Treasury; the Deputy Secretary of the Army for Civil Affairs; and the Secretaries of Transportation, Agriculture, Energy, Education, Labor, Housing and Urban Development, and Health and Human Services.

Title 6: Funding of the Corporation. The Corporation shall be provided a capital-budget stock by issuance of 2%-interest, long-term special-purpose bonds by the Treasury to the Corporation, for discounting at Federal Reserve banks. The corporation shall be under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A. The authorization of issuance of credit from the Treasury, through issue of special-purpose bonds to this Corporation, is up to a limit of \$200 billion in each of Fiscal Years 2007 through Fiscal 2011; and \$300 billion in each of Fiscal Years 2012 through 2016.

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Universal Health-Care Proposal Reintroduced In Congress

by Patricia Salisbury

On Jan. 25, less than 48 hours after President Bush included a fraudulent health-care proposal in his State of the Union Address, Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.), joined by Rep. Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio) held a press conference to announce their reintroduction of HR 676, the United States National Health Insurance Act, or the “Medicare for all” legislation, as it has come to be known.

Although Conyers could not attend the press conference because of pressing House business, Kucinich, who has acted as the legislation’s “whip” in previous sessions in Congress, spoke for both at the press conference. In addition, in pre-released remarks Conyers made it clear that he and the coalition supporting universal single-payer health care, completely reject the Bush proposal. Denouncing the Bush plan as a gimmick, Conyers scored Bush’s promised relief as illusory.

At the press conference, Kucinich began referring to aspects of the current health-care system as “barbaric,” and emphasized the fact that HR 676 stands alone in meeting the three broad criteria that any viable health-care legislation must meet; the challenge of quality, accessibility, and cost.

He elaborated by outlining the basics of the legislation which address these challenges. HR 676 provides that all U.S. residents would be eligible to receive a National Health Insurance card. The card would be good for health-care service at all health-care facilities across the country in the National Health Insurance system. Families would be able to choose any licensed doctor and any participating hospital. There would be no premiums, deductibles, or co-payments. Therefore, the dependence of citizens on their employers for health insurance would be eliminated. The bill would also eliminate the situation in which people are at the mercy of rapacious HMOs for treatment, since it provides that all medical institutions in the system must be not-for-profit, and will be strictly monitored for their quality of care.

In April 2006, economist Lyndon LaRouche endorsed the then-current version of HR 676 saying: “The actual or virtual obliteration of pre-existing, private pension and re-

lated contractual agreements, demonstrates the folly of inducing large numbers of our citizens to place their trust, and the hope of their families’ future, in the substitution of the dubious protection of private pension and health-care systems for public measures as durably permanent as our constitutional republic itself.”

Kucinich announced that he will hold hearings on health care as chairman of the Subcommittee on Domestic Policy, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and he called for a continued grassroots mobilization.

Bush Plan Termed ‘Obscene’

Also present at the press conference were members of the coalition that has mobilized for the legislation on the grassroots level, most notably, Physicians for a National Health Program, Healthcare Now! and the California Nurses Association. United in their commitment to HR 676, these panelists took the opportunity to present a devastating critique of the Bush health-care proposal. Deborah Burger, President of the California Nurses Association characterized the Bush plan as “obscene,” and charged that it provided yet more tax breaks for the wealthy. She noted that it continues the reliance on private insurers, and will actually worsen the waste in the system, where 30% of the money nominally spent on health care actually goes into administrative costs.

Oliver Fine, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine, and Professor of Clinical Public Health at Cornell University, who spoke on behalf of Physicians for a National Health Care Policy, also began by addressing the Bush health-care program, pointing out that only 3-4 million of the estimated 47 million uninsured in the United States will be covered by the plan, leaving over 40 million without health insurance, and another 82 million uninsured or with sporadic insurance. Dr. Fine reported that the tax on so called “gold-plated” health-care plans will actually punish those with chronic illnesses, since these are the people who have to rely on this level of health insurance. The proposal, he said, actually penalizes the sick.

Nathan Wilkes, father of a four-year-old son born with hemophilia, gave a compelling history of the impact of his child’s medical bills, not only on the Wilkes family, but on the company he works for. Just four years after the birth of his child, he is within months of exhausting the \$1 million cap on medical treatment with nowhere to turn to get the medicine that keeps his child alive. Beyond this personal tragedy, he reported the fact that the health coverage of all 97 employees of his small high-tech company has been wrecked, as premiums, co-pays, and deductibles have skyrocketed because of the claims generated by his son’s medical condition. Mr. Wilkes eloquently concluded that the only option that does not bankrupt families with similar health-care problems is the HR 676 single-payer option, which is now once again before the Congress of the United States.

Debunking the Myths About Nuclear Energy

by Marsha Freeman

As the U.S. Congress debates energy policy, *EIR* provides this summary review of the answers to frequently raised objections to the only feasible solution to the U.S. and world-wide power shortage, nuclear energy.

Q: Aren't nuclear power plants dangerous to public health?

A: In fact, there has never been *any* nuclear accident in the United States that has endangered the health or welfare of the public. The worst American accident, at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant in Pennsylvania, in 1979, injured no one.

Q: What about the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear plant in Ukraine in 1986?

A: The severity of that accident was a function of a poor reactor design, and inadequate training of plant personnel. In the United States, oversight by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission provides the standards for reactor design and plant operation, which has contributed to our excellent nuclear power plant safety record.

The new generation of nuclear power plant designs, already being built internationally, feature passive safety systems, which simply shut the plant down if there is an operator error or equipment failure.

By comparison, during 2006, more than 5,000 miners died in China, during the production of the more than 1 billion tons of coal that power its economy. The health of the public in China's cities is also endangered, by the pollution caused by the burning of fossil fuels.

As far as vulnerability to "terrorist" attacks is concerned, there is no public infrastructure that is as well protected as nuclear power plants. There is no scenario under which a release of radiation (which effect in low dosages is, in any case, completely exaggerated), would significantly affect public health.

Q: What do we do with the radioactive waste from nuclear power plants?

A: There is no such thing as nuclear "waste." This is a term used in popular parlance by anti-nuclear ideologues to frighten the public, and its elected representatives. More than 95% of the fission products created in commercial power plants can be reprocessed and recycled. The spent fuel from a typical 1,000 megawatt nuclear plant, which has

operated over 40 years, can produce energy equal to 130 million barrels of oil, or 37 million tons of coal.

In reprocessing, fissionable uranium-235 and plutonium are separated from the high-level fission products. The plutonium can be used to make mixed-oxide fuel, which is currently used to produce electrical power in 35 European nuclear reactors. The fissionable uranium in the spent fuel can also be reused. From the remaining 3% of high-level radioactive products, valuable medical and other isotopes can be extracted.

Q: What about the stalemate over burying radioactive spent fuel in the Yucca Mountain geological depository in Nevada?

A: This is an irrational program which is a result of the success of the anti-nuclear nonproliferation lobby in the 1970s. The Department of Energy's Global Nuclear Energy Partnership proposes to spend billions of dollars, and more than a decade in research and development, to develop new, "proliferation proof," reprocessing technologies, under the guise of preventing the spread of plutonium and nuclear weapons, and bury the spent fuel at Yucca Mountain, in the meantime. This delay is unnecessary. Today, Britain, France, Russia, India, Japan, and China reprocess spent nuclear fuel, and technology today can be used here in the U.S. to eliminate the "nuclear waste" problem, in the short term.

Q: But if the United States goes ahead now with reprocessing, doesn't making this technology available increase the risk that other nations will develop nuclear weapons?

A: No nation has ever developed a nuclear weapon from a civilian nuclear power plant. If a nation has the intention to develop nuclear weapons, it must obtain the specific technology to do so. Israel is an example of a nation that has no civilian nuclear power plants, but has developed nuclear weapons.

The nonproliferation argument—that controlling technology will reduce the risk of weapons proliferation—is an historically demonstrable false one. Nations make decisions based on their security and military requirements, not on which technologies are available.

Q: Isn't it the case that nuclear energy is more expensive than fossil, or "alternative" fuels?

A: The radical escalation in the cost of building nuclear power plants in the late 1970s and 1980s was the result of political actions, not economics. Some plants projected to cost less than \$1 billion ended up costing ten times that amount, because anti-nuclear "environmentalists," and legal intervenors were given free rein, using specious and ideological arguments, to delay plant construction for years, sometimes, for decades. Where there has been no political interfer-

ence, new nuclear power plants have been built in 38 months, on schedule, and on budget, such as in Japan.

While it does require less up-front capital investment to build a gas-fired power plant than a nuclear plant, the operational cost over the 30-or-more-year lifetime of the gas plant swings heavily in favor of nuclear power. And compared to coal, the overall economy is not taxed to transport millions of tons of fuel.

In 2002, faced with increasing demand, and after careful economic analysis, the Tennessee Valley Authority decided that it was more economical to spend \$1.8 billion to refurbish its Browns Ferry nuclear plant, which had been shut down since 1986, than build a gas-fired unit.

So-called renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind, are not only inefficient because their energy is so dispersed, (see *EIR* Jan. 19) for discussion of energy flux density), they are so unreliable that back-up power supplies (fossil or nuclear) must be available for any time it is not sunny or windy. So, not only do consumers bear the expense of inefficiency, the entire electric grid system pays the price of having to provide stand-by redundant power-generating capacity to ensure grid reliability.

It was determined in the 1970s, that alternative, “soft” energy sources would only be competitive with fossil and nuclear plants, when energy costs reached a \$100/barrel oil-equivalent price. To bring these uneconomical sources on line before then, political decisions were made to spend \$20 billion in Federal subsidies for alternative energy, while Federal expenditures for advanced nuclear technologies came to a screeching halt. It has been this irrational investment policy that has made nuclear power “expensive.”

Q: How can the large capital cost of new nuclear power plants be financed?

A: There must be a sea-change in economic policy, where Lyndon LaRouche’s comprehensive approach of fiscal reorganization, and the reconceptualization of the Federal budget on the basis of needed capital investment, are the guidelines.

The provision of reliable and affordable electricity, as recognized by President Franklin Roosevelt more than 50 years ago, is not a luxury, but a necessity. For this reason, in the 1930s, the electric utility industry was regulated by Federal and state governments, to protect consumers from financial manipulation and fraud, and to ensure that affordable power would be available to every home, farm, and factory.

The deregulation of the U.S. utility industry, beginning in the early 1990s, has nearly destroyed an electrical energy system that was the envy of the world. Utility companies must have access to low-interest, long-term credit, assurance from government regulators and policy-makers that “environmental” sabotage and delay will not be tolerated; and that a crash effort will be made to rebuild the nuclear manufacturing industry, which has nearly disappeared. These must

be approached as a national policy, not dependent upon Wall Street financiers, but by directing resources into infrastructure through fiscal policy.

Q: But the immediate energy crisis is our dependence upon petroleum. How does nuclear energy alleviate that problem?

A: In two ways. In the long term, the only sensible and renewable replacement for petroleum-based liquid fuels is hydrogen. When next-generation, high-temperature nuclear fission reactors (which are under development now in South Africa and China) come on line, splitting water into its constituents elements will make hydrogen available as a versatile and universally available transportation fuel.

In the near term, petroleum consumption could be dramatically reduced through large-scale investment in mass transit and rail. Our decrepit diesel-fueled rail system should be electrified. Half of the nation’s truck-hauled freight should be taken off the road and put on the rails. Millions of miles, and hours, of commuters driving automobiles should be eliminated, by using public transportation. A crash program to build conventional intra-city commuter trains, and magnetic levitation (maglev) systems for inter-city transport, would replace finite and polluting fossil fuel-based transport with nuclear power.

Q: But isn’t it the case that there is broad opposition to new nuclear plants, and that citizens do not want plants built in “their backyard?”

A: The opposite is the case. Over the past two years, as utilities have indicated they will be applying to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for licenses to build new nuclear plants, communities have been competing with each other, to offer attractive packages to companies, in order to encourage them to build plants in their “backyard.”

Last year, resolutions were passed by communities in Louisiana; Oswego, New York; and Fort Gibson, Mississippi, to support the addition of new nuclear reactors to existing nuclear sites. The states of Georgia, Utah, South Carolina, and South Dakota have passed resolutions supporting the building of new nuclear power plants.

At the Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, just a stone’s throw from Washington, D.C., the Board of County Commissioners voted last August to offer \$300 million in tax breaks to the Constellation Energy Group to add a third reactor at the Calvert Cliffs site. The plant is the largest employer in that Maryland county, and the \$16 million it pays in taxes each year contributes 9% of the county’s total tax revenue.

In September 2006, Bisconti Research Inc. released the results of a telephone survey, of a nationally representative sample of 1,000 adults, about nuclear energy. The survey found that nearly 70% of those queried support nuclear power, and 68% of those who live near an operating plant, support building a new nuclear reactor at the existing site.

Free Trade Is Wrecking Canadian Agriculture

As EIR reported last week (“British Crown Assaults Canadian Wheat Board in Grab for World Grain Control”), the Canadian government of Prime Minister Stephen Harper, in league with Queen Elizabeth II’s Canadian Governor General, are out to strip the CWB of its “single desk” authority. The CWB is composed of 75,000 farmers in Western Canada, who have been required, by law, to sell their produce to the Board, which represents their interests. This single desk system gives farmers increased bargaining power, enabling them to market directly to the end consumer, rather than the international grain cartels. In October 2006, the Governor General issued an “Order in Council” aimed at destroying the CWB, including a gag order that prevents it from publicly defending its position against that of the government.



Mr. McCreary is a farmer-elected Director of the CWB. He was interviewed by Rob Ainsworth of the LaRouche Youth Movement, on Jan. 17, 2007.

EIR: How long have you been a director with the Wheat Board, and what is its role?

McCreary: The Canadian Wheat Board was turned over to farmers in 1998. Historically it was a government-appointed board, and the Western Grain Marketing Panel reviewed the situation. Trust among the farm community was mixed, and there were a number of very significant structural changes proposed by that review panel, which consisted of a number from the farm community, one of which was, that if it was to be respected and trusted by producers, then it needed to be overseen by farmers, and a democratic process was set up and farmer control of the organization was initiated. That farmer control manifested itself in two ways. The board is 15 members, of whom there are 10 elected farmers, so the farmer board was given a controlling interest. The second was that any change in the mandate was to be decided by a producer plebiscite. I was elected in the first election in 1998, re-elected in 2000, and again in 2004.

The role of the Canadian Wheat Board is to export wheat

on behalf of Western Canadian farmers and to sell to the domestic market for human consumption. So we provide a vehicle for collective negotiation with private industry on behalf of farmers. We also provide a vehicle that negotiates on rail service, and on the terms of handling through which the grain companies provide services to farmers for wheat and barley.

EIR: On Dec. 19, 2006, the president and CEO of the Wheat Board, Adrian Measner, was fired by the Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Measner had a lot of experience with the Wheat Board, and from reports in the media and from what farmers say, he seemed also to be more than competent for his job. What, in your view, is the reason for the firing of Mr. Measner?

McCreary: You would have to say that Adrian Measner was fired because he upheld the law and respected farmers’ views. He was the first CEO who was sought, found, and hired by farmers. . . . He, as an individual, was ahead of performance targets on the third week of November, when he received his [dismissal] notice from the government. It is interesting to note that in speaking to the people who drafted the Act, back in 1997-98, as to why the section that allows the government to have Order-in-Council authority over the farmer-appointed CEO, it was, in essence, to ensure that there was no malicious attempt to use the public purse for farmers’ interests. Adrian was probably one of the most cautious and honest human beings that one could ask for in that position, in terms of fiduciary obligations and financial control systems. I mean, the place was administered impeccably.

So it is a huge issue for us, as a farm community, to have an individual who was highly trusted, removed from office by a government, through a section of an Act that had a purpose entirely different than that. This government removed Adrian, because we were an organization that didn’t agree with one aspect of the government’s policy, and this followed on the heels of them removing our free speech, with the gag order back in October; there’s a fair bit of extreme displeasure with the actions of this administration.

EIR: What are the implications of the gag order?

McCreary: The gag order refers to an order that we not use any funds to advocate the retention of the single desk, which means that we can’t advocate our own existence, as a farm community—advocate the collective work we do, even though eight out of ten farmers that are elected to the board are strong advocates of that. So the implication is that two directors, who oppose farmers working collectively, can go out to a farmer meeting and advocate their position, while the other eight of us have to be very careful, check with legal counsel as to what we can and cannot say, and not advocate the positions we believe in if we’re in a forum that’s paid for by the Canadian Wheat Board. It means our staff, which meets regularly at farm meetings, are constantly questioning what

they can and cannot do in helping farmers understand the role the single desk plays in the marketplace, and the advantage that farmers get with collective bargaining in a marketplace that is dominated by five international grain companies.

EIR: What would be the impact of dismantling the single desk, and the CWB, for farmers?

McCreary: Four companies control 70% of the world trade in cereals; five control over 80%. If you look at every export market that does not have a single desk, which is all export markets except Canada and Australia, you will find that that trade is dominated almost exclusively by those five players. So you would have to expect that Canada would then become no different than any other commodity seller of products who is likely to have their exports dominated by those same five firms.

EIR: According to the National Union of Public and General Employees, the new World Trade Organization (WTO) rules would make it illegal for any group of farmers to organize and collectively bargain for export crops. What do you think of this assessment, and the impact on Canadian farmers?

McCreary: The Canadian Wheat Board is grandfathered in—I'm not aware of limitations under WTO—I know under NAFTA it would be completely impossible to reverse actions taken on collective bargaining with regard to farmers if it was state-mandated. I am not familiar with the WTO sections that are referred to by that group. Our most direct concern, because it is explicit in NAFTA, is that if the Board is dismantled, then industry reassesses itself, which would mean that any advantage farmers got would get taken away again. So there is a fair bit of concern that government interference in farmer business may not only be damaging, but may be irreversible.

EIR: In general, what is the current state of the Canadian farm community? In the United States, it's certainly clear that the family farm is becoming a thing of the past, and I am curious to know if the same process is occurring in Canada.

McCreary: Oh, more rapidly than it is in the United States. The U.S. has had significant public transfers to the farm community, and in some cases it has meant that more farm units, and the rate of attrition in the farm community, is actually faster in Canada than it is in the United States. We have had, now, 21 years, with the exception of 1995-96 and part of the current years, with prices well below historical trend lines, and historical trend lines are declining numbers. So the number of exits from the farming community is almost staggering. The auction sale bill that shows up in your farm mailbox every Spring, that lists the number of farmers that are having everything up for sale, has moved from being a flyer to a catalogue.

EIR: This probably does not bode well for the future of Canadian agriculture.

McCreary: It's actually astounding, because in a world where it is clear that market power is driving economic returns, the Canadian Wheat Board is the only vehicle that Western Canadian farmers have, essentially, to enter the marketplace as one collective voice. There's always been division within the farm community. Times have been very difficult, and there's a tendency to have some division within that, but we've just seen the results of the plebiscites in Manitoba, and if it's a fair question, you get somewhere between two-thirds and three-quarters of farmers that actively support the single desk. But to have that attacked by the government of Canada from the outside repolarizes farmers, creates division where there need not be division. The Board had made considerable progress in terms of finding business solutions that allowed more divergent types of farmers to be comfortable, or at least given the business services they need, within the context of negotiating collectively in the international marketplace. We had seen the farm community move on from the historic debate that was there in the mid-'90s, and now the government, for whatever possible rationale, is trying to find a way to turn that power back over to the five major companies. . . .

EIR: Would it be fair to say that Archer Daniels Midland—which controls anywhere from 23-38% of Agricore United, the largest grain handler on the prairies—would be the main beneficiary of the dismantling of the single desk? . . .

McCreary: Well, I think there are actually quite a number of big beneficiaries. I think that CP Rail, which is headquartered in Calgary and has clearly been at the same headquarters as the Reform/Canadian Alliance, has a huge potential to benefit. The Wheat Board has been very active in making sure that services are provided to small shippers of Wheat Board grains, so producers have access to real facilities, which clearly wouldn't be the case in a railway-dominated marketplace. And I suspect that if you research the involvement of the transition team, you would find other directors of major grain companies that were fairly active. So I wouldn't be in the business of singling out one necessarily. You've certainly drawn connections for one of the players. I've seen the road map where some of the other players were fairly tightly tied to this administration as well. . . .

EIR: Another project we are looking at is upgrading the rail system of the prairies, for example, the development of high-speed rail systems to more quickly transport goods to market.

McCreary: If we could get *any* rail service, we'd be happy!

It's ridiculous! I live on the main line between Saskatoon and Regina, which has one delivery point, and CN Rail has just filed for the abandonment of that line, from Davidson south to Regina, which will mean there will be no rail network between Saskatoon and Regina. Rail service is abysmal. Farmers west of Gardner Dam, took it upon themselves to offer to buy the rail line, which the railway in the end refused, and decided to go back into service; but the farmers, in order

to get service, have to load all the cars themselves. And they can have enough grain trucks lined up to load producer cars, a line of grain trucks on a Friday at 35° below, to find that the train simply doesn't show up, and the railway neglects to tell them that it may not show up until the next Tuesday. It's been tough. Two years ago I would have sworn that CP Rail was the worst in the world, but I would say CP has done a better job in the last two years. CP has outperformed CN in the recent past, but there's lots of room for improvement.

The charges that we are facing are more for a multiple car unit now than it was for a single car unit before they abandoned all these facilities and made farmers haul 40 or 50 extra miles to meet them on a railhead. Then you hear the government talk about buses to meet the Kyoto Protocol; meanwhile farmers are hauling grain in semis 40 or 50 miles, where there used to be a railway.

EIR: When we look at the state of infrastructure in general, what we find is that there's been a massive neglect for the last 20-30 years, and it is really starting to catch up with us now. Therefore, what we are proposing, in terms of economic policy for the government, is to issue credit through the Bank of Canada. President Franklin Roosevelt, in the 1930s, set up the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which funded these kind of large-scale projects to upgrade the basic economic infrastructure of the country. We're looking, therefore, at changing these kinds of policies. I think this has always been recognized in Canada, at least by those who are more nationally oriented, that there is interdependence between manufacturing and agriculture. So, therefore, these projects would have the effect of increasing the industrial demand and productive demand for goods produced in Canada, while at the same time increasing the efficiency while decreasing the cost for the agricultural community.

McCreary: I would say there are two issues there. The first is the development of infrastructure, and the second is the ownership structure. As long as two railways own the facilities, they charge what the market will bear, regardless of the condition of the infrastructure; and unless there is a reasonable regulatory framework which allows a commercial balance

between shippers and carriers, you can't get there. Right now, the railways can gouge, and if you look at railway rates, returns and railway profit levels on grain to the movement of other commodities, it is exorbitant in Canada. And meanwhile the infrastructure suffers, and people who use the lines are facing nearest to zero profit, of all industries.

EIR: You've hit the nail on the head on the issue of regulation. That's going to be absolutely necessary.

McCreary: Yes, there has to be some sort of regulatory framework in order to get a balance back between shippers and carriers.

EIR: One final question. It has been said by the government that the Wheat Board is no longer relevant to a modern, liberalized economy. What is your view on this, considering the last few years and what the prospects of the CWB look like in the future?

McCreary: If a modern liberalized economy means allowing five companies to control the world trade in food, then we are not consistent with that. But if this is about efficient movement from the source of production to the point of consumption, in a manner that consumers are happy with the product they get, and are treated in a fair and reasonable manner, then the Canadian Wheat Board is the future. It's the only vehicle that allows farmers to have a negotiating possibility in that type of a marketplace.

I might just share a bit of an experience I had in the United States. I was part of a large international debate, where I, a member of the Australian Wheat Board, and a fellow from one of the large U.S. merchandising houses—when he was asked if the U.S. wheat industry could be competitive, he said no, we can't be competitive, because our wheat is exported by people like me—margin traders. And margin traders never market product. We try to provide the cheapest commodity we can to every mill in the world, because if we don't sell American wheat, we could sell Black Sea wheat, or Indian wheat or we can sell wheat from wherever we want in the world. The Canadian and Australian Wheat Boards have marketed their wheat, which means distinguishing from the wheat of the world, making it different, to meet the miller's demand, and making it consistent, and in turn charging premiums in negotiations for that wheat. He said as long as those two countries have single desks, the rest of us can't be competitive.

So I think what that says is that, in fact, the Canadian farmers have charted a path that makes sense for the future, where people-based, farmer-based organizations can attain sufficient economies of size to negotiate directly with processors that are huge financial organizations, and have a reasonably balanced playing field. If a modern commercial environment is to survive together with modern democracy, then organizations like the Canadian Wheat Board had better be part of the future, or civil society is in a lot of trouble.

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NATO's Commitment to Afghan War: Is It Wearing Thin?

by Ramtanu Maitra

Having inherited two “unwinnable” wars from Donald Rumsfeld, the new U.S. Secretary of Defense, Robert Gates, recently took a short trip to Afghanistan, en route to Iraq, to convey President Bush’s commitment to the Afghan war. What he found instead was a group of NATO commanders who do not want to lay down their lives in a war fought on behalf of the Bush Administration. These commanders complained bitterly about the duplicitous role of U.S. ally Pakistan—Afghanistan’s neighbor and the country that was honored by the Bush Administration in 2004 as the Major Non-NATO Ally.

For months, commanders from Britain, the United States, Denmark, Canada, and the Netherlands have been complaining that Pakistan’s President Pervez Musharraf is not doing enough to curb the Taliban insurgents. “It is time for an ‘either you are with us or against us,’ delivered bluntly to Musharraf at the highest political level,” one NATO commander told the London *Daily Telegraph* last October. “Our boys in southern Afghanistan are hurting because of what is coming out of Quetta,” the Taliban headquarters, the NATO commander added.

Observers point out that the worst fears of Afghanistan’s Karzai government and the NATO commanders at this point, are that the Taliban, with the active support of the Pakistani ISI (military intelligence) and Pakistani authorities, might launch bigger and fiercer attacks in the Spring.

On Jan. 24, after Secretary Gates’s meeting with the commanders in Kabul, the U.S. Defense Department decided to extend the combat tour of 3,200 soldiers from a 10th Mountain Division brigade in Afghanistan by four months, in hopes of quelling the predicted Spring violence. On the same day, the White House completed a review of the U.S. policy on Afghanistan and decided to ask the Congress for

\$7 to \$8 billion in new funds for security, reconstruction, and other projects, as part of the upcoming budget package, officials said.

A Quiet ‘Surge’

It is evident that Gates does not have many weapons left in his arsenal to “win” this war, either. He was aware of NATO’s ongoing difficulties with Pakistan’s backing of the Taliban, and there is very little Washington can do but to appeal to President Musharraf from time to time, urging him to abandon the sheltering of the Taliban inside Pakistan. Although Secretary Gates agreed to add more U.S. troops to the Afghan cauldron, he got no assurance in return from the NATO countries that they would also put more troops on the ground there.

In Afghanistan today, NATO commands 32,000 troops, of which 12,000 are U.S. troops. In addition, another 12,000 U.S. troops are in Afghanistan under U.S. command. It is not clear how many U.S. troops will be added. But, it is evident that the NATO countries are not interested in sending more. NATO’s top general last year called for another 2,000 to 2,500 more troops to go to Afghanistan; but NATO members did not jump to fill the request, and, as one Pakistani analyst pointed out recently, there is reluctance on the part of some nations to send troops to join the fight in the South, where British, Dutch, and Canadian forces have confronted the revived Taliban insurgency.

Another observer noted, that while the European Union does not have a distinct foreign policy in the case of Afghanistan, it is projecting such a policy through NATO and is guided by the United States. So, even if France and Germany dug in their heels when it came to invading Iraq, they claim to remain “committed” to the Afghanistan operation.

A Vacillating NATO

If the NATO countries are really committed to the Afghan operation, why do they not want to commit their troops? As a military alliance, NATO has 2.4 million men under arms, counting the armies of the member-states, but there is hesitation and fear on the part of the NATO governments when they are asked to consider requests for an extra 2,000 soldiers, and vital equipment such as helicopters, to make up a reserve for the Afghan mission.

Unlike NATO, the Bush Administration has not shown reluctance to remain engaged in Afghanistan. James Dobbins, a Rand Corporation analyst and former U.S. special envoy for Afghanistan, said the Bush Administration takes “the renewed challenge by the Taliban seriously” and it has been searching for “a more effective, more robust response.”

At the same time, Anthony Cordesman of the Washington, D.C.-based Center for Strategic and International Studies, writing for the *Financial Times* on Jan. 22, argued that the total force in Afghanistan is awfully small compared to 162,000 operating in Iraq. He pointed out that Afghanistan “has a population of more than 31 million, compared with some 27 million in Iraq, its territory is 50% larger and its transportation and communications infrastructure is far more primitive.” The enemy in Iraq has no major sanctuary outside the country; al-Qaeda, the Taliban, the Haqqani Network, and Hezb-e Islami Gulbuddin (Hekmatyar) all use sanctuaries in Waziristan in western Pakistan,” Cordesman said.

Moreover, Cordesman observed that only U.S., Canadian, British, Danish, Estonian, and Dutch forces are really in the fight. Important NATO partners such as France, Germany, Spain, Turkey, and Italy do not provide troops, except for French special forces.

In southern Afghanistan, where the insurgency led by the Pushtuns has made the entire southern and southeastern Afghanistan extremely dangerous, British troops are wholly ineffective. British Army commanders have said that the fighting in the south is the toughest the British Army has faced since the Korean War in the 1950s.

As a result, the main Pushtun city of Kandahar has been virtually lost to the Taliban, and the same can be said about the two southern provinces of Kandahar and Helmand. Cordesman said the International Security Assistance Forces, the name under which NATO functions in Afghanistan, indicated in a recent report that it needs six more battalions, and a rapid expansion of military trainers for the Afghan National Army and the Afghan National Police.

No Easy Recipe for Stability

It is likely that, given the fresh troops, and the money, the United States and the NATO forces will be able to prevent an insurgency “victory” in the Spring. It is said many times over, and it is true, that neither in Afghanistan, nor in Iraq, have the U.S. troops ever lost a battle. But the nature of the warfare in Afghanistan, or Iraq, does not end

with winning the battles only.

What, then, would stabilize Afghanistan and allow the United States to claim a victory? Gen. James Jones, who until recently was the NATO Commander, told Jim Lehrer of the Public Broadcasting System’s “Newshour,” that the objective of adding more troops is to stabilize a very important region in the south and in the east, where most of the fighting takes place. He claimed that while northern and western Afghanistan have no insurgency problems, the insurgents are centered in the south and east.

The real critical need in Afghanistan, Jones said, is reconstruction and development across four or five main areas. That would include removal of the “influence of narcotics on the culture, on the economy, and the economic support that it gives to the insurgency.”

General Jones identified the number two requirement as judicial reform. The number three requirement would be recruiting more police. “Number four is getting the Hamid Karzai government to be more visible inside of its own boundaries, to make sure that people understand that what they voted for two years ago is, in fact, a work in progress and . . . it’s coming in ways that will materially change their lives,” Jones said.

The other requirement to stabilize Afghanistan, Jones said, is to get Afghanistan and Pakistan to work together to solve the border problem.

There is little doubt that Jones has his heart in the right place. But, the Afghan insurgency will continue as long the foreign troops stay on Afghan soil. As long the foreign troops continue to roam the hills and plains of Afghanistan to maintain law and order, large numbers of Afghans will unify and attack the foreign troops. On the other hand, if the United States, and NATO leave the scene, putting in place a government in Kabul which represents a broad spectrum of Afghan society, and carries out economic development and opium eradication work seriously, stability will come to Afghanistan within a decade or so. But the process must also include contributions from, and participation of, Afghanistan’s neighbors, such as Iran, Pakistan, and the newly founded Central Asian nations.

As long as the armed-to-their-teeth U.S. and NATO occupying forces remain visible in Afghanistan, General Jones’ requirements to stabilize Afghanistan are absurd, and to a large extent show a clear lack of understanding of the internal dynamics that makes Afghanistan so difficult for the foreign nations to occupy and control.

To begin with, northern Afghanistan consists mostly of Afghans of Tajik and Uzbek ethnic descent. They are a minority in this 31 million-strong nation and historically have been at odds with the majority Pushtuns who live in the south and east. Most of the Taliban, if not all, came from the Pushtun majority and their takeover was not simply done by a group of Islamic zealots, but by the majority ethnic group.

On the other hand, western Afghanistan is populated by

the Hazaras. Not only are the Hazaras Shias—as opposed to the rest of Afghans, who are Sunnis—but many of them are part-Mongol. They live on the border of Iran and have developed close relations with Iran over millennia. Herat province, the center of Hazara power in Afghanistan, is much more prosperous today because of the Iranian contribution and efforts to make that area stable. It is no secret that long before the United States and the NATO countries expressed their concerns about the Taliban movement, which took over almost 95% of Afghanistan in 1995 (with the help of the Pakistani military), Iran had made clear its intense dislike of these Sunni zealots.

In addition, it is widely known that prior to, and during the Taliban reign in Afghanistan, there were mass killings of Pushtuns by the Uzbeks, and slaughtering of Hazaras by the Pushtun-Talibans.

Is NATO Pakistan's Target?

It is also not clear how, under prevailing circumstances, General Jones, or Washington, could bring together Kabul and Islamabad to cooperate in eliminating the Pushtun-led Taliban insurgency. The state of permanent denial that rules the roost in Washington refuses to look at the logic of things as they are. For instance, Pakistan never made it a secret that it would like to have Afghanistan within its sphere of influence. The Pakistani military thinks it needs the nation as its “strategic depth,” because of its fear of the growing Indian military and nuclear weapons power.

Second, to support the Pushtuns is sort of a “lifesaver” for Pakistan. Pushtun tribes are split between Pakistan and Afghanistan, divided by the Durand Line—a line in the sand that was drawn by the British colonials in 1893. No Pushtun has accepted this imaginary line as the international border separating Afghanistan from Pakistan. If Pakistan chooses to adopt a policy which could antagonize the Pushtun majority of Afghanistan, the Durand Line may turn out to be a permanent line of skirmish.

Third, since a large number of Pushtuns live in Pakistan and are Pakistani citizens, there is a rapport between the Pushtuns and the Punjabis, who dominate Pakistan's military and wield Pakistan's economic and political power. Afghans of Tajik and Uzbek origin have links closer to the Central Asians. They speak different languages and have distinct customs. They are also considered as closer to Iranians, or Turks, or even the Russians. Neither Pakistan, nor Britain,

nor the United States would like such forces to gain full-fledged control over Afghanistan. Hence, Pushtuns, in the form of the Taliban or otherwise, remain the only safe bet for Pakistan.

Finally, what exactly is the thinking in Pakistan about the advancement of NATO into Asia? NATO military commanders and the West have been airing their own misgivings about Pakistan's intent. They suspect double-speak and accuse the Musharraf government of pursuing a policy of running with the hare and hunting with the hound, as one Pakistani analyst put it. But little has been said about likely genuine Pakistani concern which led them to play that role.

According to the International Crisis Group's latest report, the Pakistan government's ambivalent approach is not only destabilizing Afghanistan but also the United States and NATO. Chris Patten, a former European Union commissioner for external relations, has gone further. Writing recently in the *Wall Street Journal* he said: “Pakistan's primary export to Afghanistan today is instability. If we are really going to get to the core of Afghanistan's instability, we must tackle Pakistan.”

Come what may, neither Pakistan, nor the Taliban, would roll over and concede to the foreign occupiers in Afghanistan. Taliban spokesman Abdul Hai Mutmaen said they will be setting up jihad schools across Afghanistan to counter the propaganda of the West and the U.S.- and NATO-backed Karzai government. If they succeed in setting up such schools, he would do so with the help of Pakistani military and the ISI (Pakistani intelligence service).

“The aims are to reopen schools so children who are deprived can benefit and secondly, to counter the propaganda of the West and its puppets against Islam, jihad and the Taliban. Students will be taught subjects that are in line with Islamic teaching and jihad,” the *Daily Times* of Lahore quoted him as saying on the phone, from an undisclosed location.

Deeply worried, NATO is now mapping the entire Taliban support structure in Balochistan, from the Pakistani ISI-run training camps near Quetta, the capital of Balochistan, to huge ammunition dumps, the arrival points for Taliban's new weapons and meeting places of the shura, or leadership council, in Quetta. The shura is headed by Mullah Mohammed Omar, the Taliban supreme leader since its creation a dozen years ago.

NATO and Afghan officers say two training camps for the Taliban are located just outside Quetta, while the group is using hundreds of madrassahs, where the fighters are housed and fired up ideologically before being sent to the front.

Despite the threats emerging everyday, NATO countries are wholly unwilling to put more troops on the ground. NATO's former secretary-general, Lord Peter Carrington, said recently that the conflict in Afghanistan, the alliance's first mission outside of Europe, could be the “death knell” for the alliance, largely because so many member countries have refused to send troops to the most dangerous areas.

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While the War Party Raves, Regional Mideast Diplomacy Seeks Peace

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

War-mongering statements from Vice President Dick Cheney and President George W. Bush were echoed at an important conference in Herzliya, Israel, the week of Jan. 22, where American neo-cons joined with Israelis to issue threats of military aggression, even as the U.S. military buildup in the Persian Gulf proceeded. It is thus clear, that without decisive Congressional action to oust Cheney, his plans for the next war will go ahead.

Ironically, at the same time, Iran and Syria have begun to implement key facets of the approach of the U.S. establishment-endorsed Baker-Hamilton report in their own regional diplomacy. Once Washington policy is changed, many of the pieces would be in place to arrange a settlement.

Russians Warn of Nuclear Strike

Lest one were to misconstrue the war threats as mere propaganda, it is important to read and digest what retired Russian Gen. Leonid Ivashov had to say in a Jan. 24 Internet article on globalresearch.ca, entitled "Iran Must Get Ready To Repel a Nuclear Attack." Ivashov said that recently the Kuwaiti *Arab Times*, "citing well-informed but undisclosed sources . . . wrote that the U.S. plans to launch a missile and bomb attack on the territory of Iran before the end of April 2007."

Ivashov cited the widely reported news of the two carrier groups arriving in the Persian Gulf, and the deployment of Patriot missiles, which will most likely be used to defend American troops and positions in Iraq, to illustrate that this report is credible, and the attack is already under way. Ivashov wrote that he believed the U.S. occupation is planning to partition Iraq into three warring entities, Shia, Sunni, and Kurd, whereby "a zone of an endless bloody conflict will be created at the core of the Middle East, and . . . the countries neighboring Iraq—Iran, Syria, Turkey (Kurdistan)—will inevitably be getting drawn into it."

After noting the constraints of the U.S. military in Iraq and Afghanistan, which should make a new war unlikely, Ivashov argued that, "Due to all of the above, the U.S. will use nuclear weapons against Iran. *This will be the second case of the use of nuclear weapons in combat [since] the 1945 U.S. attack on Japan.*" Ivashov concluded: "Today, the probability

of a U.S. aggression against Iran is extremely high. It does remain unclear, though, whether the U.S. Congress is going to authorize the war. It may take a provocation to eliminate this obstacle (an attack on Israel or the U.S. targets including military bases). The scale of the provocation may be comparable to the 9/11 attack in New York. Then the Congress will certainly say 'yes' to the U.S. President."

Ravings from Herzliya

The annual Herzliya conference generally provides the opportunity for the war party from the U.S. and Israel to spout its venom, and this year was no exception. Reports from the Israeli press were blood-curdling.

Former Israeli Defense Forces Chief of Staff Moshe Ya'alon stated: "We cannot avoid confrontation with the Iranian regime. The sense of self-confidence in Iran is growing, and they have not yet paid any price for being a rogue regime. If we do not take political and economic steps, we are actually bringing a military conflict closer." Leading American neo-con Richard Perle announced that Bush would certainly order an attack on Iran if it became clear that Tehran were on its way to achieving a nuclear weapons capability.

In an interview to the Israeli press, Perle was asked if Israel would launch an attack, and he replied: "The Israeli consideration is very similar to the American consideration. In principle, Israel has to take its own independent decision, but the truth is that it will not be an independent decision. The U.S. cannot afford for Israel to fail, if Israel decides to strike. The U.S. supports an Israeli military operation and would even embark on a similar parallel action." Both Prime Minister Ehud Olmert and his radical rival, Cheney-asset Benjamin Netanyahu, among many others, raved against Iran.

Iran and Syria Implement Baker-Hamilton

Intense diplomatic activity has broken out in the region, in a determined effort to stave off this insane war. Iraqi President Jalal Talabani travelled to Damascus for an historic summit with Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, the first such in almost 30 years. During their talks, which focussed on finding a regional approach to stabilizing Iraq, they also addressed the

danger of a widening conflict involving Iran. Upon his return to Iraq, Talabani told the press that he knew that Iran was open to talks with the United States, referring back to a visit he had made to Tehran in November. "During my last visit to Tehran," he stated, "I discussed the matter with Iranian officials, who said they are ready to meet the Americans, but they said the Americans should publicly announce their readiness." He specified: "I will say it for history, that they said they are ready for an understanding with America, from Afghanistan to Lebanon. They are ready for discussions in order to reach results that please both sides."

Ali Larijani, the head of the Iranian National Security Council and chief negotiator on nuclear issues, then made his way to Damascus on Jan. 21, for a meeting with al-Assad, and soon thereafter, the foreign ministers, Manucheher Mottaki (Iran) and Walid al-Muallem (Syria) met, to draft a proposal for a regional conference on Iraq, to be held in Baghdad. Although the Iraqis had rejected earlier proposals for regional conferences, Iraqi Foreign Minister Hoshiyar Zebari quickly signalled to Mottaki that he agreed to this idea, because it specifically said the gathering would be held in Baghdad, not abroad. When, on Jan. 24, Mottaki spoke with his Saudi counterpart, Foreign Minister Saud al-Faisal, the latter de facto endorsed the idea, thanking him for launching the initiative, and urging Zebari to move rapidly.

U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice has been working overtime to sabotage any such effort, and has focussed on organizing the Arab leaders of the Persian Gulf into an anti-Iran coalition. Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Nicholas Burns echoed Rice in a speech in Dubai Jan. 23; he stated that the deployment of the *USS John C. Stennis* in late February to the Persian Gulf was "Washington's way of warning Iran to back down in its attempts to dominate the region."

Burns was livid at the idea of Iran's regional status: "The Middle East isn't a region to be dominated by Iran. The Gulf isn't a body of water to be controlled by Iran. Iran is going to have to understand that the United States will protect its interests if Iran seeks to confront us. We will defend our interests if we are challenged. That is a message that Iran must understand"

Not only: but NATO held a symposium in Riyadh on Jan. 21, to woo the Saudis, in particular, into joining the "Istanbul Initiative," a form of cooperation between the alliance and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states.

Although traditionally U.S. allies, and under massive political as well as military blackmail (many of the GCC states host U.S. military bases), the Arab neighbors of Iran were anything but enthusiastic about the U.S. Administration's "new" ideas. Indeed, nobody in the region wants another war, least of all the GCC.

Despite historical rivalries, and underlying fears of Iran's emerging stature as a regional power, as well as suspicions

regarding its nuclear program, every GCC government knows it would pay a bitter price if a new conflict were to break out. Shi'ite communities throughout the area could mobilize armed opposition to these shaky regimes if Iran were hit. The Shi'ite minority in Saudi Arabia is located in the oil-producing region of the country; in the recent Bahrain elections, a strongly Islamist, pro-Iranian force made striking gains; Kuwait, which doubles as a British piggy bank and a U.S. military base, would be torn apart; and so on.

Amr Moussa, Secretary General of the Arab League, made the same point: "It's a 50-50 proposition, and we hope it won't happen," he said at the World Economic Forum at Davos, Switzerland, referring to the war danger. "If there were to be such a war, other genies will get out of the bottle. You cannot imagine the impact on the Gulf countries, on the Mediterranean," he said.

Add to this the economic factor: There is a large Iranian business community in Dubai, the financial center of the Gulf, as well as in the other emirates. Iran's trade with the United Arab Emirates is at \$10 billion a year, and growing. Therefore, if only for pragmatic reasons, most Gulf nations are seeking to cool down tensions.

Larijani also visited Saudi Arabia, and delivered letters from President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei to King Abdallah, outlining plans for cooperation on Lebanon and Iraq. Unconfirmed reports had it that Tehran was seeking Saudi mediation, to open talks with the United States. Contacts have also abounded with other regional states, including the UAE and Kuwait.

Finally, Larijani has also maintained contact with the International Atomic Energy Agency chief Mohamed ElBaradei. Although Iran decided to bar entrance to 38 of a large group of IAEA inspectors, as a symbolic gesture, it has not terminated cooperation. ElBaradei himself has spoken out against Rice's idiotic notion that dialogue is "a reward for good behavior," stressing instead that: "You have to engage. You have to see where they are coming from, their concerns, their paranoia, their obsessions, and then try to change hearts and minds." The IAEA chief also pointed out what should be obvious to the warmongers: "What we know is that Iran has the knowledge [for nuclear technology], but you cannot bomb knowledge."

Preparing for War

While frenetically pursuing diplomatic means to prevent a war, the Iranian leadership has shifted its public posture regarding the danger of an attack. When *EIR*'s representative visited Iran in late November-early December, it was only the military brass who acknowledged the imminent threat, while political circles around the Foreign Ministry spoke of psychological warfare, and the general population had virtually no awareness of the imminence or dimensions of the danger. Since Bush's Jan. 10 statements, calling for a

troop “surge” in Iraq, and subsequent saber-rattling, this has changed.

First, the military leadership spoke out. On Jan. 22, several newspapers carried threats that missiles fired from Iran would turn Israel into a “scorching Hell,” were Iran attacked. That same day, Iran began five days of military exercises, including the test-firing of several short-range missiles. Larijani declared that Iran was “ready for anything.”

A hefty internal political debate has broken out into the open. This has taken the form of a barrage of criticism aimed at Ahmadinejad, whom many hold responsible for escalating tensions with his fiery rhetoric and uncompromising stance on the country’s nuclear program. They accuse the Iranian President of having provoked the most recent UN Security Council sanctions. Although no one in the country would budge an inch from defense of the nation’s right to nuclear technology, voices are being raised to urge an approach considered less “confrontationist.”

Not only have the reformist politicians and other adversaries attacked him, but increasingly attacks have come from among his erstwhile supporters. On Jan. 19, a senior dissident cleric, Grand Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, told a group of reformists in Qom, “One has to deal with the enemy with wisdom, not provoke it. This only creates problems for the country,” and complained that urgent domestic problems were being ignored. Hashemi Rafsanjani, the President’s arch-rival from the moderate conservative camp, who recently made a political comeback in the Dec. 15 elections, met with the British Ambassador in Tehran, Geoffrey Adams, on Jan. 24, and offered a conciliatory approach to solving the crisis.

In addition, several editorials in the daily press have blamed Ahmadinejad for stirring up tensions, as well as for ignoring pressing domestic problems, beginning with the economy. Even *Jomhouri Islami*, a paper controlled by Supreme Leader Khamenei, cautioned Ahmadinejad. And, 150 of the 290 members of parliament signed a letter to the President, demanding that he deal with national concerns, and present his annual budget. There are provisions in the Iranian Constitution for impeachment, and this has been mooted as a long-shot option, should things get worse.

Ahmadinejad, who has been characterized to *EIR* as an ideologue and an idealist, seems to have received the message. In a nationally televised live interview on Jan. 23, he assured the population that the Dec. 23 UN Security Council sanctions would not hurt the country, adding that although some Security Council members are trying to push tougher measures, “we are trying to prevent it.” More significantly, he pointed to those in the United States who are opposing military attacks against Iran. And indeed, it is only effective U.S. Congressional action that holds any hope for stopping what would be the rapid descent into a new hell of global asymmetric war.

Anglo-Dutch Offensive Takes Aim at Germany

by Rainer Apel

Had the German elites, or at least considerable sections of them, been smart, they would have made use of the fact that the political situation had changed dramatically with the results of the U.S. midterm elections Nov. 7. They would have allied with the winning side of the elections, the Democrats, and especially would have established direct contact with the chief dynamic factor of the Democrats: the LaRouche movement.

So far, the Germans have not done that. The German government in particular, assisted by the establishment media, has pursued a policy based on the wrong assumption that the Bush-Cheney team still is the number one partner, even if it is now a lame duck. And what benefit have the Germans had from that obsolete propitiatory policy? The Anglo-Dutch forces, which have lost considerable ground in the post-Nov. 7 United States, have decided to look for reinforcements in Germany, to make sure that they do not lose control of the global speculative financial bubble. This resembles the 18th-Century efforts of the British Crown, which ran into severe military difficulties with the American patriots after 1776, and relied on troop reinforcements from feudal Germany, mostly Hessians. When the American patriots won the War of Independence, many of the Hessians went over to the American side.

As for the Germany of today, it has come as little surprise that there have been several major destabilization campaigns in the past three or four weeks, always with an Anglo-Dutch hand in them. The destabilization attempts have the objective of terrorizing potential resistance, and drumming up support, especially financial support, for the neo-con cause.

The extent to which the German elites have been manipulated in this wrong direction was shown in remarks made by Chancellor Angela Merkel at the traditional New Year’s reception of the German stock exchange, in Frankfurt, Jan. 22. There Merkel assured private equity and hedge funds that discussion about fund transparency would not hinder their freedom to act in Germany, and that there would not be any state orgy of regulation.

Her assurance is very unwise, as a vast majority of Germans are fed up with the “locust” funds, which have destroyed tens of thousands of jobs, with their hostile takeover attacks in the corporate sector. The fact that several



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American, British, and Hessian soldiers at the Siege of Yorktown. Many Hessian troops working for the British went over to the American side after the British defeat: a lesson for Germany today.

weeks of intense campaigning by the German LaRouche Youth Movement, for production and against speculation in early 2005, had sparked a broad national debate on the destructive nature of equity and hedge funds, illustrates what the majority of Germans think. That campaign helped to shift the balance of forces, ruining Merkel's dreams about a neo-con majority government after the early election in September 2005, and forcing her to accept a Grand Coalition with the Social Democrats as the precondition of her election as Chancellor. Merkel has never been forgiven for that by the hard-line currents of the Anglo-Dutch financial interests, which have spared no efforts to sabotage and disrupt the government coalition ever since.

A campaign predominantly of notoriously pro-British media in Germany for the overthrow of Bavarian State Governor Edmund Stoiber, has hit Merkel's own coalition hard. The heads of the three coalition parties—Merkel for the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), Stoiber for the Christian Social Union (CSU), and Kurt Beck for the Social Democratic Party (SPD)—are the ones who determine coalition politics. Stoiber is a neo-con himself, but often has been a corrective against Merkel, whenever she went too far in her deregulation and privatization plans. Also, Stoiber has been linked to U.S. Republicans like Sen. Chuck Hagel (Neb.) and other conservative opponents to Bush-Cheney. Stoiber's fall is expected to strengthen the hard-line neo-cons in the CSU, and thereby the overall orientation of the Merkel government.

In tandem with the Stoiber affair, there is a big media campaign for the replacement of Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier, whose Southwest Asia policy is more on the Baker-Hamilton side, and whose Russia and China policies attempt to continue as much as possible of the Eurasian orientation which former German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder pursued between 2002 and 2005, in opposition

to the confrontationism of the Bush-Cheney team.

Steinmeier is charged by the media with having sabotaged the possible release from Guantanamo in Summer 2002 of Murat Kurnaz, a Turkish-born German whom American anti-terrorism teams abducted at the end of 2001. At the time, Steinmeier was Chancellor Schröder's chief coordinator of intelligence. The entire affair is scheduled in mid-March on the agenda of hearings of a special parliamentary investigation committee, but apparently, the media do not want to wait, and have presented one allegation after another in the press, mostly based on unnamed intelligence sources in the United States.

It may even be that the Bush Administration did offer the release of Kurnaz as early as Summer 2002, but a fact that is omitted and overlooked by the media is that after Chancellor Schröder vehemently attacked the Bush-Cheney Iraq War plan in August 2002, the Bush Administration disrupted all subsequent cooperation with Germany. Kurnaz was not released from Guantanamo until August 2006. This looks like a story about Bush-Cheney revenge against Schröder and his chief coordinator Steinmeier, rather than a story about the latter allegedly sabotaging the Kurnaz release. Nevertheless, the media are now calling for Steinmeier's resignation or replacement, which would naturally affect German foreign policy.

Corporate Destabilization: The Third Front

The third front of destabilization is hitting the corporate sector of Germany, with ongoing revelations about corruption and political bribery affairs at Siemens Corporation, one of Germany's largest industrial conglomerates. The revelations were unleashed by Transparency International (TI), an espionage operation run by Anglo-Dutch financial elites against governments and individual institutions and corporations that are opposed to radical free-market policies. Transparency International is a rating agency for special purposes, similar to the market rating agencies like Standard & Poor's. The first round of revelations, several months ago, led to the puzzling decision of the Siemens executive to hire none other than Michael Hershman, an American co-founder of TI, to oversee the corruption investigations. The German TI section is chaired by Christian Humborg, of the British law firm Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer, which is known to maintain close relations to the military and intelligence establishment of Britain.

It is possible that the German elites will manage to contain, or even beat down, these attempts at destabilization, but it seems not very likely, given the strategic disorientation of the Germans. The only safe way out is to abandon all loyalty to the Bush-Cheney team, and all propitiation of the aggressive components of the Anglo-Dutch monetarists, and to begin linking up with the dynamic LaRouche factor in U.S. and international politics. That would easily destabilize the destabilizers.

German Mayoral Candidate Campaigns For High-Skill Jobs, Development

Alexander Hartmann, who is running for mayor of Wiesbaden, Germany on the slate of Germany's Civil Rights Solidarity Movement (BüSo), was interviewed for "The LaRouche Show" Internet radio on Jan. 13 by host Marcia Merry Baker. We publish an edited version here. The BüSo was founded and is chaired by Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

EIR: Could you tell us what is at stake in this election, what the BüSo is, and so forth?

Hartmann: The election I'm running for, which is on March 11, is for the mayor of the city of Wiesbaden. Wiesbaden is the state capital of the state of Hesse, which is the fifth largest state in Germany. So, this is equivalent to Columbus, Ohio. Also, for 30 years, Wiesbaden has been the European headquarters of the international LaRouche movement, so we're quite well known here.

Now, what happened is something which, in a certain way was unexpected, but it's also lawful; after all, Lyndon LaRouche has always been talking about the incompetence of the Baby Boomers, and the generation a little bit after that. What happened here is that the Social Democratic Party [SPD], which, in terms of political sympathies, would be comparable to the Democratic Party—failed to register their candidate, whom they had dutifully nominated last April. They failed to turn in the papers for that candidacy by the deadline, Jan. 4, at 18:00 o'clock. So, suddenly we have a very interesting situation.

Go back through the last 30 years—and I'm a 30-year veteran of the LaRouche movement, so I have witnessed all this in person, and as an active participant—we had in the '70s the start of the ecologist movement, which was important in wrecking Germany economically. And it was the state of Hesse, and the city of Wiesbaden, which was the first state government in which the SPD basically dumped their own established policy and their own established politicians, in order to move into a "Red-Green" coalition with the Green Party. The whole Social Democracy, is now oriented this way—as if the Social Democracy is all Gore.

And this was in 1982. It led to the downfall of the Helmut Schmidt SPD-led national government in Germany later that year, and ever since that time, Germany has been on a road to industrial destruction—fast. On the left wing you had the ecologists, and on the right wing, the free traders.

Now, you can imagine, the SPD being the former party of the industrial workers, there are plenty of people within the party, or who were formerly with that party, who would still vote for the SPD, because they disliked the alternative even more. This was always a problem for the BüSo, campaigning for the values of the true former Social Democrats, the pro-industrial people who knew that you need a productive economy in order to have a decent standard of living and have decent jobs, to be able to raise a family and so on. This stratum of the population stuck to the SPD, because they didn't see any alternative. Part of the problem was that the media never wrote anything on the BüSo; but it was also that people were saying, "The BüSo is a small party. They won't get more than the 5% needed to get into any parliament; so therefore, it's a waste of our votes; we'd rather vote for the winner." Or the "lesser evil."

Now, with the failure of the SPD to register, that option is gone. What do the voters now have to choose from? They have the present treasurer of Wiesbaden, the candidate for the CDU, the conservative Christian Democratic Union, and who is a champion of free trade, deregulation, privatization. And then, there is the Green Party, which, last Spring, chose to change their coalition, and they are now in coalition with the neo-liberal free-traders, the Free Democratic Party (FDP). The FDP is also part of the governing coalition.

There are two or so other minor candidates, but the general effect is, that the bulk of the SPD voters don't have anyone to vote for. And this is a big, big opening for us, and this is what we are moving on now. Our intention is to run this campaign based on what Lyndon LaRouche writes in his New Politics paper.* We are really out to get a lot of these votes.

EIR: People here have seen the radical change over 20 years, and then the last couple years' destruction of our own heartland and industrial belt, from Pittsburgh westward through Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois. In Hesse, you have the Rhine-Main rivers, you had a certain kind of economic geography, and then this deindustrialization you were talking about; could you give us some highlights from your area?

Hartmann: Wiesbaden used to be an important center of the

* "Johannes Kepler & the Democratic Challenge: The New Politics," *EIR*, Dec. 8, 2006. Available at www.larouchepub.com.

chemical industry. Biebrich, which is a suburb of Wiesbaden, right on the Rhine River, has been an important chemical center for more than 100 years. In fact, when the Albert Works were founded in the 1860s, soon after, half of the phosphate fertilizer of the world production was produced right down there. And this was important, because it was used to build up the iron works. In a certain process in iron production, the so-called “Thomasbirne,” they found out that the slag that builds up within the machine, which you want to get rid of in order to produce steel, that slag just needed to be pulverized and it could be used for fertilizer. The guy who built up this company went to other steel producers, and said, “If you convert your factory to this more efficient method of purifying iron ore, I’ll buy your slag.” And that’s how this was part of the modernization of the steel industry here in Germany in the 1870s-1880s.

At the best time, there were 18,000 people working in the Biebrich chemical complex, which was not only Albert, it was also Kalle. Later that merged, became part of the Hoechst conglomerate, and by now, Hoechst has become Aventis. Now the complex still has 5,000 employees, but they’re spread over something like 360 different companies, as a reflection of globalization and the decomposition of the industrial structure.

This is actually something that we need to change. Because, what you need to finance a society—health system, education, and so on—you really need the productive base of the economy. And if that’s gone, if we ship off the jobs to the Czech Republic, to China, or other places, the effect is that we cannot function any more in terms of production; we cannot provide a living for our people. But at the same time, we cease to be a market for the Chinese and the Czechs—so it’s not going to work for them either. It’s a total dead end.

And this is something we’ve been working to change. Our function in the election campaign was always to try to catalyze a debate within the population about how to do that. And the election campaign here in Wiesbaden is catapulting us into a perfect situation to do that.

EIR: By the Social Democratic Party not meeting the filing deadline for its own candidate, has this pressured the media, to give you more coverage?

Hartmann: Yes, it was actually quite funny, because after they failed to turn in their papers on time, they asked all the other candidates, including me, to withdraw their candidacies, so that then the city, having no candidates, would have to schedule a new election. This is the first time that I’ve heard that cancelling an election is “democratic”! They said that people need to have the “democratic” choice of the SPD candidate; if they don’t have that, it’s not “democracy.” But, that’s not our fault.

Keep in mind that the SPD is not new to politics: This is a party which is 125 or 130 years old! Since the War, they’ve had three chancellors: Willy Brandt, Helmut Schmidt, and

Gerhard Schröder. Schmidt was probably the best of them, although he had his limitations. But every German Chancellor always has one big limitation, that we are the junior partner of the United States. So, we’re very much affected by what happens in the United States, and this is actually part of my campaign: to spread the good news, that the winds in Washington are changing, and that we have an active movement in the United States, which is working to impeach Bush, to impeach Cheney, get the war party out, and get a new economic policy. Because much of what is being done by the German government, is, in fact, a reflection of what they know the U.S. government expects them to do.

It was like a miracle that Schröder in 2002 chose to publicly declare that he was not going along with the Iraq War. This is unheard of! And, this is what won him the election, despite the fact that people had been suffering four years of the Red-Green economic catastrophe.

The present situation with the Social Democrats—just to give you an example, we have here in Hesse, in Biblis, a nuclear power plant which has been running for close to 30 years. It has set several world records in electricity production per year, in terms of kilowatt-hours, and now the candidate whom the SPD chose to run as governor of the state, a lady by the name of Andrea Ypsilanti, made it a campaign plank to shut that nuclear power plant down, and replace it with 1,700 windmills!

EIR: Oh no!

Hartmann: And we have already so many windmills, that it’s nearly as much installed capacity, as we have in nuclear power. It’s some 22 gigawatt capacity in nuclear, and 17 GW in windmills. Now, of course, that works only one-seventh of the time.

There are more windmills on the other side of the Rhine, in the state of Rhineland Palatinate, where they have had a Social Democratic government for quite some time. But this is what the SPD in Hesse wants to change.

Now, imagine what would happen, if, in this Wiesbaden election, I were to get more votes than the Green candidate. You see, these politicians in the SPD are not green because they’re green; they’re green because they’re opportunists. And they would feel that the wind is changing, and then you would meet a lot of them who would suddenly discover that they’ve always been pro-nuclear, and in fact, they were always thinking these windmills are nonsense. In East Germany, we called such people the *Wendehälse*—people who cannot remember that they were ever part of the Soviet-linked ruling SED party, despite the fact that they were functionaries in the party!

It’s important, because the SPD is part of our Grand Coalition government in Berlin. And in terms of economic policies, the free-trade part comes from the CDU, the conservatives. But a big, big problem is that in terms of infrastructure development, some conservatives say, “We need more investment



IRNS/Chris Lewis

Alexander Hartmann campaigns in Wiesbaden on Jan. 13. "Here in Germany, we never really got rid of the oligarchy, so people tend to see themselves less as citizens, and more as subjects," he said, vowing to work to change that situation.

in infrastructure," and this is blocked by the Social Democrats. So, if we could catalyze a shift on the part of the Social Democrats, this would be very important, because it would unleash a lot of the economic forces that are now being held back, which we urgently need to rebuild our industry, our infrastructure; but also in terms of building up whatever Third World countries need.

If you go back to the '70s, at that time, we had a contract, that we would export 12 nuclear power plants to Brazil! And in 1977, the key people in Germany who were promoting these policies were killed by the Red Army Faction terrorists. And the effect was, that all these projects were cancelled.

This was, of course, also the period of the Jimmy Carter government, the policy of Paul Volcker, who said, we need a "controlled disintegration of the world economy." And before that, you had Henry Kissinger, who actually said, in his National Security Study Memorandum 200, that Third World countries should be prevented from growing, both in terms of their population *and* in terms of the economy, because America could only keep being a superpower if it had unfettered access to all the raw materials of these countries. This was a geopolitical policy, preventing Third World development. Now, if you look at the world, and look at where we need power plants to produce fresh water—power plants do not build themselves. You need skilled capacities to do that. And Germany would be one of the countries which could provide this technology for the world.

This is also part of my campaign here in Wiesbaden. Actu-

ally Wiesbaden has been—although it's a city of a quarter-million people—aside from these industrial centers down on the Rhine, the historical Wiesbaden has always been a bureaucratic center. It's been the seat of the Nassau dukes since 1800; it was the seat of the province of Nassau after 1886, when Bismarck basically conquered Hesse, and annexed it, in the process of German unification. It was the Prussians who basically forced industrial development on this region. The local oligarchy never liked it.

Although there was ingenuity in the population. For example, here in the Taunus Mountains is the place where Nikolaus Otto was born, inventor of the car engine. You had Albert, as I said; Dyckerhoff was very important in the development of cement; later came Fresenius, which has grown to be a company with 60,000 people working in the medical field. There's a lot of potential.

And what I propose, is that we change the character of Wiesbaden by founding a technical university here, to develop all the technologies to make the world fit for the next 50 years. One obvious area is what we would call the "isotope economy"—that means, that we develop the knowledge of how to control the nuclear processes of transmutation, changing one element into another in a controlled way. Then, if we want to get rid of nuclear waste like plutonium, which has a half-life of 20,000 years, we can just turn it into another element whose half-life is only 90 years, so it's much easier to handle. And instead of going through the world and looking for raw materials, and then starting wars over these raw mate-

rials resources, instead of that, we can invent techniques to develop new raw materials from what we have, where we are.

This is the future of humanity. And accepting this challenge and building the university here in Wiesbaden, would turn Wiesbaden into a city which really is useful for the rest of the world.

EIR: Has Hesse seen the kind of sleight of hand, where private interests come in and buy up, and shrink, not only industrial and commercial operations, but also housing, water, or other utilities? It used to be called privatization, but now it's called public-private partnerships. It involves some really rotten guys, transatlantically, such as Felix Rohatyn and associates.

Hartmann: In certain areas we do have that. But here in Germany, there's a funny variation in some areas. For example, we have a Federal rail system called Deutsche Bahn, and they used to run the German rail system. Only in very outlying areas, where you had some trains operating on coal and steam for tourists, would these railroads be operated privately. Now, the state of Hesse has founded a company which is state-owned, but it's managed like a private company. According to the European Union, companies have to bid for the license to operate certain lines. And this newly founded state company undercut the prices of the other companies; they did it, by hiring people whom they paid some \$300 less per month.

It's not like it is in the United States, where a company can exclude trade unions. In Germany, labor has factory councils, which are legally guaranteed. But there's a different wage agreement between unions and the state, for these licensed railroads. And by founding a new company, they went outside that wage agreement. And that's how they were able to undercut the wages.

We have the same thing in Wiesbaden. This was done by the Hesse Gov. Roland Koch, who is a very good friend of former governor Tommy Thompson from Wisconsin. He's peddling Thompson's state as a model, forcing people to work; if they don't agree to work, they don't get any welfare. With a "slight" disadvantage, that there are no jobs available! So, this is just a way to cut the social welfare budget.

And out of the office of this Herr Koch, comes Mr. Müller, who is the CDU candidate for mayor here in Wiesbaden. As treasurer, he's responsible for the fact they did the same thing with the bus system. They sold half of the bus operation of the city of Wiesbaden, to the city of Hamburg, which is also CDU-run. And the bus system of Hamburg paid for their share of the new company in part by providing new buses. Now, Hamburg is a flat area, and Wiesbaden is hilly, so the buses from Hamburg can't get up the hills!

In Wiesbaden, we also have the corporate seat of Linde Gas, which is one of the world's leading gas producers for industry or medical use. They merged with a British company, and now the headquarters of the joint company is moving to Munich. They also made forklifts, and that branch of the

company is staying here, but it has been sold off to one of these hedge funds. Shortly before that, Linde shut down its refrigeration division. Carl von Linde was the inventor of refrigeration systems—he also came from Wiesbaden—more than 100 years ago. And now that part of the company, just in the last one or two years, has been shut down and moved to the Czech Republic.

EIR: Before the show, you were talking about the problem of pessimism that arises, when people look at the danger of war, when they see people like Bush and Cheney in power in Washington.

Hartmann: It's of historical dimensions. For example, when Albert wanted to found his company here in Wiesbaden, in the 1860s, he couldn't get permission from the dukes of Nassau. In fact, the industrialization of Wiesbaden was prevented by these guys. Only after Bismarck had conquered the place, with the Prussian policy of industrial development, did Wiesbaden become big. Under the Nassaus, we had a population of 25,000; now it's ten times that.

EIR: And according to the Nassaus, you were supposed to be growing crops, and weaving, and dancing.

Hartmann: Yes. And these rich, oligarchical families, are still here. The ruling family of Nassau that was deposed by Bismarck, inherited the Duchy of Luxembourg. The Grand Duke of Luxembourg, in fact, would be the Duke of Nassau if he hadn't been deposed.

EIR: We've heard that the BüSo party has been putting out high-circulation statements by Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

Hartmann: Yes, a big chunk of our operation is in the national capital, in Berlin. We have a lot of young people, quite comparable to what you're doing in Washington. And they are getting out the news there, and we are getting it out here. And wherever we are, this is, I think, a very important factor in *remoralizing* people. You know, part of the demoralization of the citizens here, is that they look at the United States, and they say, "They elected Bush, they *re*-elected Bush, even after he did all the things that he did."

Here in Germany, we never really got rid of this oligarchy, so people tend to see themselves less as citizens, and more as subjects. And this is important to stress, that I'm not the "*Meister*" of the subjects, I'm the "*Meister*" of the "*Bürger*," and the "*Oberbürgermeister*" [mayor] gets elected. I'm the representative of the citizens, and this is important, I think, to get across this spirit.

And now in the United States, we see that you have a new majority in Congress, we see that now some of these people are moving. But there are a lot of people here who have a "wait and see" attitude to that, and they won't believe in an impeachment of Bush until it has happened. But if it happens, that's really going to unleash positive forces also here in Europe.

How To Constitute a New Mexico

The LaRouche Youth Movement in Mexico on Jan. 18 released this pamphlet, "Preamble for Our Constitution; A New Politics Begins."

This pamphlet by the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) is a critical flank in the battle over whether Mexico's government shall answer to its people, or to the financiers. That battle exploded after international financiers refused to permit a recount of the fraud-ridden July 2006 Presidential election results, and is taking on mass proportions again, with the outbreak of the national crisis over the soaring costs of Mexico's basic food item, tortillas.

The pamphlet contains two documents: the first, written by the LYM in Mexico City, puts forward a proposed Preamble, should Mexicans decide to modify the existing Constitution, as is proposed, followed by a statement elaborating upon the principles expressed in the Preamble. As the editorial to the pamphlet explains, their document "sets forth the importance of defending the national institutions, which are the only ones that could confront the devastation caused by the effects of the global financial crisis."

"We in the LaRouche Youth Movement have taken up the responsibility of contributing this conceptual basis for that fight, to bring about the rebirth of our republic, and protect the most important thing which our nation has: 'the creative potential of our people,' " they state.

Accompanying that statement, is Lyndon LaRouche's Nov. 26, 2006 document on the international political earthquake set off by the outcome of the Nov. 7 U.S. elections, "Johannes Kepler and the Democratic Challenge: The New Politics." LaRouche's article was translated by a LYM team in Argentina and Mexico. LaRouche's "New Politics" is a crucial complement to the Preamble, the LYM explains, "since we understand that any national change would be incompetent, if we do not have a clear idea of the world of which we are a part."

Combined, these are the conceptions which the millions of Mexicans fighting for their nation's future require, for their fight to succeed.

EIR publishes here the Preamble document, translated by Natalie Lovegren of the LYM, and Gretchen Small.

Preamble to the Political Constitution Of the United Mexican States

We, the people of Mexico, representatives of this Republic and of the human race, declare before the judgment of past, present and future history, that we continue the fight of our forefathers, whose reason, will, and blood gave us peace, and

restored our dignity with the establishment of our Fatherland as a free and sovereign nation.

We declare that the highest purpose of the free and sovereign nation of Mexico is the development of the creative potential of each and all of her citizens, and that the perfection of the State is the inseparable result of the realization of this potential in the individuals who comprise it. The increase of our population and the betterment of its conditions of life shall be the measure of economic success, and the undeniable proof that our people are advancing in their understanding of the lawful purpose of humanity's existence, which is the creative contribution to perfecting the universe and the transcendence of human beings. We derive the entire foundation and legitimacy of this Law from these principles, which Law shall have legitimacy insofar as it flows from the Natural Law which the Creator instilled in human intelligence.

For this reason, we, the Mexican people, calling upon generations past, present, and future as our witnesses, in light of the foregoing, shall give the name of Law only to that which in no way violates those sacred principles, and we shall eradicate now and forever whatsoever tyranny be illegally introduced into the body of these laws. Likewise, we affirm that we shall only recognize as legitimate that government which issues from this understanding, and which shares and cherishes the principles which have given rise to these statements; and that a government so legitimized is above any financial or other interests which violate the principles we have herein expressed. For example, usurious economic models represented by independent central banks, which use parliamentary systems to denigrate the human condition, violate the constitutional principles here consecrated. Whereas the establishment of a National Bank which issues sovereign credit to promote the General Welfare, promotes these principles.

Let it be so fulfilled by us and by our posterity, whose tranquility, dignity, and happiness is the foundation of our struggle. It is for us and our posterity to ensure the permanence of these sacred principles that constitute our greatness.

Mexico: Constitutional Republic or Oligarchical Parliamentary System?

Within the ongoing collapse of the international financial-economic system due to 30 years of speculative activity, it's not all bad news. The "New Politics" has begun, with a new



EIRNS

The LaRouche Youth Movement drew large crowds around its banner, during the fight in Mexico City last Summer in the central plaza, the Zocalo, to defend the Presidential electoral victory of Andrés Manuel López Obrador.

Democratic majority in the Congress of the United States, defeating those lovers of fascism, President George W. Bush and Vice President Dick Cheney. The American physical economist Lyndon LaRouche and our youth movement, the LYM, particularly in the U.S., played a decisive role in this blow to fascism.

This marks an opportunity not only for the United States, but for the entirety of civilization, to be able to reverse the policies of globalization and free trade that have destroyed our nations. We can dismantle the policies adopted by the Baby-Boomer generation, who returned to the liberal economic policies of the British System, and today, seek to turn back the historical battles waged to establish sovereign nation-states, and revert to that imitation of the Venetian imperial system known today as the system of parliamentary government, controlled by “independent” central banks of the international financial oligarchy.

In this context, a discussion has arisen in Mexico about a Constituent Assembly whose purpose would be to promulgate a new Constitution, following the recent Presidential elections in which a fraud was imposed against our Republic. There, our institutions failed. A quasi-revolutionary situation was created, where millions of people took to the streets to demand a profound change. However, the vast majority had no idea of the kind of change they wanted.

To know how to respond to this situation—whether or not we should change our Constitution, and especially which direction to head in if we are going to change it, as well as what principles should govern that change—it is first necessary to determine the *cause* of the crisis, the cause of the failure of the current institutions, where the corruption arises from

viewing human beings as animals and subjecting them to conditions coherent with that view.

Ah! But if you think that this is a particular problem of government and its institutions—you are mistaken. This has been a cultural form adopted by every layer of the society—and yes, that includes you.

Thus, it is not coincidental that similar debates are now taking place across Ibero-America. For example, in Bolivia, a Constituent Assembly has been convened to write a new constitution. In Ecuador, the incoming President, Rafael Correa, intends to do the same, as the current legislative branch of that country is a bastion of the national and international financial oligarchy which has been destroying the country for decades.

It is for these reasons that we decided to write this document, which seeks to clarify the intention behind the controversy between the parliamentary system and the Presidential system. In writing a Preamble to our Constitution, we want to safeguard those principles which constitute a society’s welfare and which also reflect its process of perfection.

The Sovereign Nation-State and the American System

The fundamental axiomatic difference between those representative and Federal republican constitutions—based upon the 1789 Federal Constitution of the United States, which the majority of the Ibero-American countries adopted after their independence—and European parliamentary systems, is the difference between Truth and conformism, or the cult of popular opinion. The difference between these systems does not lie in technical appraisals of the systems per se, but

rather in the historical and philosophical antecedents from which each was born, in response to two completely antithetical views of the nature of human beings: the commitment to the human search for Truth, or the attempt to make reality conform to some generalized form of popular opinion.

The origins of the parliamentary system are not found within the framework of humanity's struggle to establish democratic systems; rather, it was born out of the attempts of the British aristocratic oligarchy to increasingly put their interests above those of the monarchy. The current defenders of that system will contend, whether out of ingenuousness or malice, that as a result of the changes which the system has undergone, its original elitism has been removed, and it is now managed "democratically." But beyond their forms, the intrinsic superiority of the republican Presidential system is that it arose as an intellectual movement based upon the model of the laws of Solon of Athens and the work of Plato: a true sovereign republic, in which the people would not have an external leader ruling over the nation or themselves, and in which the government's legitimacy would be based solely upon the commitment to efficiently promote the General Welfare of all the population, and of its posterity. This was a project conceived in Europe, principally out of the ideas expressed by Nicholas of Cusa in his 15th-Century work, *Concordantia Catholica*, which gave rise to the first constitutional monarchies in history, those of Louis XI of France and Henry VII of England.

A second step in the progress towards the nation-state, was the 1648 signing of the Treaty of Westphalia, which put an end to the religious wars which were ravaging Europe, introducing the "benefit of the other" as a principle of international cooperation.

The third phase in this development of a republic, was the emergence of the American System of Political Economy based on the principles of physical economy developed by G.W. Leibniz in 1671-1718, principles reflected in the U.S. Declaration of Independence and the Preamble to its Federal Constitution of 1789. The realization of this first republican Presidential system in humanity's history, was followed with great enthusiasm in a Europe which sought to introduce reforms reflecting the same principles. However, the morally degraded influence of the ideologues of the French Revolution, instigated and financed by the British oligarchy, ruined this perspective, giving birth instead to a reign of terror and bestiality. The real author of the 1789 French Revolution was the banker and later Prime Minister of England, Lord Shelburne, who, through his agents Philippe Egalité and Jacques Necker, organized, from London, the storming of the Bastille, to eradicate the American Revolution's influence, which was reflected in the proposed Constitution drafted in 1789 by French patriots Bailly and Lafayette, which was founded upon American principles. Later, Shelburne's London-trained agents, Danton and Marat, began the Jacobin Terror which led to the first modern fascist dictatorship, that of Napo-

leon Bonaparte.

This struggle for a republic reflects a long fight, from the time of Solon, between the effort to construct a nation-state of citizens, and the opposing forms of imperialism, guided by an oligarchic view in which peoples are owned by their masters as subjects, as virtual human cattle, as in the case of the Roman imperial model, the medieval feudal system, and today's so-called "globalization." It has historically been the financial oligarchy which has warred against the development of republics, since it is not willing to allow the existence of a government which puts the authority of the State over the oligarchy's interests. These same forces were, and are, the only ones who historically have benefitted from the intrinsically corrupt parliamentary system.

There is, thus, an absolute and essential difference between the old European parliamentary system, and the American System, which emerged out of Europe, but out of an anti-oligarchic "New Europe."

Therefore, rather than agreeing to an historical devolution towards the parliamentary systems of Old Europe, we citizens of the Americas have the obligation to help liberate Europe from the systems of the European oligarchy itself.

Truth vs. Consensus

A true National Constitution derives its authority from its statements of intention, from the necessity that human law be congruent with the principles of Natural Law, as the reflection of the Law of the Creator in every human intelligence.

When we speak of Natural Law, we are not talking about some supposed divine order which man cannot know, but must blindly obey. Rather, these principles must be congruent with universal physical principles, knowable to the mind of each and every individual. That is, a true republic is based entirely upon the search for truth. How can you conceive of justice, liberty, peace, law, the prosperity of a people, without Truth? In the words of Lyndon LaRouche: "The ability to think and the commitment to an efficient conception of truth, are interdependent concepts. If you are not committed to truth, then you cannot really think."

The successful continuation of civilization or society depends upon the transmission of knowledge of universal physical principles from one person to another, and from one generation to the next, such that each individual may accomplish his or her immortal mission in building an ever-more perfect future for society.

This is the principle of *agapē*—or love for humanity—which represents the highest order of moral law, the principle of Natural Law, as conceived of by the German philosopher whose work was the intellectual inspiration for the American Revolution, G.W. Leibniz: "Spirits are of all substances the most capable of perfection. . . . It is through this that he humanizes himself . . . and enters into social relations with us, and this consideration is so dear to him, that the happy and prosperous condition of his empire which consists in the



Mexican President José López Portillo leads a rally on Sept. 3, 1982, in the Zocalo, in support of his call for nationalization of the banks, as Lyndon LaRouche had proposed in his Operation Juárez document.

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greatest possibility happiness of his inhabitants, becomes supreme among his laws.”

While Leibniz posits “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness” as the three fundamental rights of man, the British philosopher John Locke is content to call life, liberty, and property “natural law.” This trio—life, liberty and *property*—was the philosophical foundation of the Constitution of the slave-holding Confederate states which Lincoln defeated in the United States, and not of the American Revolution, which was based on the ideas of Leibniz.

Like Locke, the Frenchman J.J. Rousseau denied the existence of natural law, in saying, “this right does not come from nature and must therefore be founded on conventions . . . we must conclude that conventions form the basis of all legitimate authority among men.”

This point is key to understanding clearly the fundamental difference between the American Presidential system and the European system, which is based on the depraved conceptions of J.J. Rousseau and John Locke. The latter has been credited, fraudulently, with having influenced the ideas of the American Revolution, whose Constitution the Mexican people and other nations have adopted as the model for their own.

The alternative to Truth is so-called “popular opinion,” in which scientific proof is replaced by belief in the opinion of some group in society. What kind of society would pass a law, if the interests of some group so demanded, declaring that, from here on out, men would give birth to babies, even if this law had the support of the masses?

This type of thinking, taken to the extreme, is sophistry, where there isn’t even a concept of Truth. You can say: “Okay, well, everyone thinks this, so the majority must be right.” Therefore, based on that premise, “when the majority has spoken, the minority must bow down and accept that Truth is

found in the will of that majority.” This is the opinion of Rousseau. Nevertheless, history’s voice is more powerful than his. The way once-powerful cultures have collapsed, is through decadence, in which the promotion of collective opinion is used as a substitute for Truth. The expression: “*You can’t go against popular opinion!*” is usually the death knell of entire civilizations.

This argument of cultural relativism and Aristotelianism—“Truth doesn’t exist; only the sensory perceptions of individuals and their opinions do”—has always been the oligarchy’s preferred philosophy. Because when there is only a kaleidoscope of diverging opinions, a higher authority is always required, which is imposed by the oligarchy to control society. At times this is explicit—as in the case of Hobbes’s *Leviathan*—and at times it is implicit, in such mechanisms as the supposedly autonomous Central Bank, which in reality is the mechanism used by the oligarchy to control society and the economy.

The Difference Between the Presidential and Parliamentary Systems

To understand this ontological difference in its historical context, it is necessary to turn again to the conception of the human being as a creative individual, and not an advanced version of what an ape would be (although the current U.S. President, George W. Bush, would fulfill all the requirements for the latter). To separate this unique creative quality of humanity from the discussion of systems of government which should be adopted for the continuous development of the population, would be as absurd as discussing how to improve living conditions in a cemetery.

The parliamentary system is a creation of the European oligarchy, which maintains its control through independent

central banks. The parliamentary system is not only an institutional form of government, but a characteristic inherited from the monarchical culture of British imperialism, as Lyndon LaRouche put it in his Jan. 11 webcast: “We don’t know if the British bow to honor the Queen, or out of some sexual preference; the British must be told to pull up their pants.”¹

The fundamental errors of the parliamentary system lie in the categorical rejection of the concept of leadership embodied in the institution of the Presidency, and in the false axiom that decisions are made on the basis of mere consensus, following the philosophy of Hitler’s crown jurist, the Nazi Carl Schmitt, who says that Truth comes out of competition among opinions. This is like trying to pass a bill that Bush is intelligent, by consensus.

The continuity of a parliamentary government always hangs by a thread, because the parliament can overthrow the government any time that it decides to create a crisis, provoking political instability which keeps the government from acting in circumstances such as an economic collapse.

Only a nation-state based upon the Presidential system has the ability to intervene in the face of the current economic collapse, as the institution which can defend the population’s General Welfare from the interests of the “independent central banks.” The history of the United States demonstrates this, in its battle for independence from the British Empire, when it created the first national bank. Without creating such a national bank, the government does not have the sovereignty to issue national credit, but depends on the usurious loans from international bankers, whose interest is to continue subjugating people to conditions of mental slavery and submission.

One of the principal objections made by the monetary fetishists² against the issuance of credit by a national bank, is so-called inflation, which always take the form of a Mother’s warning: “If you don’t behave, the bogeyman will get you.” Of course, what “behave yourself” means for nations is sacrificing their populations and reducing them to poverty due to the lack of technological development and investment in an agro-industrial economy.

The difference between inflationary and productive credit lies in understanding physical economy, which defines the true intention of productive credit not as mere monetary emission in which the “independent central bank” limits the credit to fixed amounts and eliminates the possibility of directing it to society’s benefit. Productive credit issued by a national bank is not inflationary, since it is backed by investment in long-term projects which will pay for themselves through the jobs created, and not merely in payment of unproductive debts or phantom investments (such as financial speculation) which don’t return anything to society. Admittedly, for the psychol-

ogy of the monetary fetishist, who believes that money has a life of its own, this will be very difficult to understand.

The Fight for Our Sovereignty

Mexico has waged various fights on behalf of a republican Presidential system: the case of Benito Juárez and his supporters in the face of the imposition of an emperor; the attempt by Alvaro Obregón and Alberto J. Pani to lay the foundations of agro-industrialization, basing themselves fully upon Mexico’s 1917 Constitution; and the defense of the Mexican State carried out by Gen. Lázaro Cárdenas when he expropriated the oil held by foreigners. But there was also a more recent fight which, to the shame of many Mexicans, current popular opinion characterizes as “authoritarian” or “corrupt,” without knowing what actually happened.

This was the war which José López Portillo waged in collaboration with Lyndon LaRouche against the International Monetary Fund and the international banks’ assault against Mexico. Mexico’s and López Portillo’s sin was simple: to want to industrialize the nation. As a result of the introduction of the new liberalism and the breakdown of the old Bretton Woods system, Mexico, like all the other nations, was left exposed to what López Portillo himself described in his 1982 State of the Union address:

“Financial plague is creating growing desolation across the globe. As in medieval times, it levels country after country. Rats transmit it, and it leaves in its wake, unemployment and misery, industrial bankruptcy and speculation. The remedy of the witch-doctors [i.e., Chicago Boys—ed.] is to deprive the patient of food, subjecting him to forced rest.”

In the face of this imminent threat to the country, López Portillo had the courage to act rapidly in defense of the General Welfare, by suspending payment on the foreign debt in August 1982, by then imposing exchange controls, and by nationalizing the Mexican banking system in September of that same year. These ideas had been proposed in the historic document, *Operation Juárez*, which Lyndon LaRouche had written for the nations of Ibero-America in August 1982.

If you think that these measures were mistaken, think about the following comment of López Portillo himself: “We misbehaved with the international institutions, and we were punished; they accused us of being populists, etc. Other governments were well-behaved, and the result was the same. That is what is most dramatic.”

The rapidity, audacity, and courage with which López Portillo acted, wielding his Presidential powers, is what the international financiers really fear. That is why they are out to eradicate, at whatever cost, Mexico’s ability to so act again, in the face of a similar threat, such as we currently face.

Our commitment is to ensure that they do not succeed, and to instead give the Nation conceptual tools to constitute the new Mexico around its universal mission.

1. See Jan. 11, 2007 webcast at www.larouchepub.com.

2. A monetary fetishist is someone who prefers to save his money more than the life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness of individuals.

Editorial

Delusions

“To have Vice President Cheney suggest that we have had a series of enormous successes in Iraq is delusional,” said Senate Majority Whip Dick Durbin (D-Ill.) during a Jan. 25 meeting of the Senate Democratic leadership with reporters. The good Senator was putting it mildly.

There is, of course, good reason to believe that Cheney was lying (once again), rather than expressing his delusions about Iraq. The Vice President’s record, as exposed in the famous *Children of Satan* book put out by the LaRouche Political Action Committee, demonstrates that his objectives in the permanent war policy which he has imposed, have nothing to do with gaining peace and security in the region, but simply expanding the bloodshed for the sake of destroying any nation-state that might get in the way of the new Global Empire—emphatically including the premier nation-state called the United States.

But there are plenty of delusions extant within the dwindling pro-war camp. Perhaps no one expresses them any better than President Bush himself, who seems to genuinely believe that “progress” is being made.

The Congress has a Constitutional responsibility to deal with this delusional Administration—by moving immediately for the removal of Cheney from office, and putting the nation back on course with a policy of economic growth and development. But to do so, Democrats are going to have to deal with the delusions within their own ranks, and those of many of their like-thinking Republican colleagues.

The first delusion is that the United States can survive for the next two years, with the Cheney-Bush combination in office. As Lyndon LaRouche emphasized in his Jan. 11 webcast, “Without the removal of these two impediments, civilization will not continue. . . . You’re going to have a war spreading throughout the entire region from Turkey and so forth, into Somalia, and beyond. The whole world will blow up.” Yet many lawmakers continue to shy away from the confrontation which they know the drive for impeachment will represent, hoping against all reason that under sufficient pressure, the Administration will take a reasonable course.

When Vice President Cheney (and then the President in a copy-cat manner) go on national media, and say that

the Administration intends to go ahead with its plans, no matter what the Congress says, Cheney has basically counted on the Congress backing down. He’s saying “impeach me”—or just get out of the way. Such a challenge cannot be avoided.

A second delusion is that somehow common ground can be found with the Administration, on going after some other target rather than Iraq, where the United States is clearly losing. Democrats and Republicans alike are fond of saying that “the problem” with the Bush Administration’s approach is that it is pouring resources into a fight in Iraq, instead of against Iran, Osama bin Laden, Afghanistan, or even Sudan. At bottom, this approach is merely sophistical, because most Congressmen actually want to prevent new wars, but think they have to be overhead speaking in favor of this “enemies list.” They simply lack the courage to stand on principle against the Cheney permanent war/New Crusade policy.

What has to be faced by Congress—and many more of our citizens—is the fact that what is at stake is our Constitutional government itself. Our unique Constitution, which Congress and the Administration took a sacred oath to uphold, commits us to being a republic pursuing the general welfare of our citizens and our posterity, in cooperation with other nations. That republic was created with a balance of powers among the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary branches for valid reasons—as the Founders sought to create a government which would proceed with reason and deliberation to meet its goals of preserving the rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for its inhabitants. *And the Cheney-Bush Administration is ripping up that Constitution!*

Senators such as John Warner and Robert Byrd have felt compelled to challenge the President precisely because of their oath to support the Constitution. It’s time others joined them, and pursued this train of thought to its inevitable conclusion: The only way to save the U.S. republic is to impeach Dick Cheney first, and then either get Bush under “adult supervision,” or do the same with him.

Any other plan for saving this republic, and civilization, is nothing but a delusion.