Welcome Adventurer!

The LYM “Basement Team”—a small group of researchers operating from the basement of a farm in Northern Virginia—presents a preliminary report.

You have now arrived at the threshold of the third stage of an ongoing investigation, commissioned by economist and statesman Lyndon LaRouche, and conducted by teams from the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM), into the most crucial breakthroughs made in scientific method. If you have not already reviewed and/or worked through the first two phases of the project, namely, an interactive pedagogy covering Johannes Kepler’s investigation of the principle which governs the motion of heavenly bodies in his Astronomia Nova (New Astronomy), and secondly, a similar exposition of Kepler’s other main work developing the universal quality of this principle in his Harmonices Mundi (The Harmony of the World), it is necessary that you do so, in order to situate the contents of the following report. (www.wlym.com/~animations)

In a time-period reminiscent of the extended moment of ambiguity felt when watching a coin spinning across a surface and wondering how it will fall, the significance and sheer necessity of this scientific and epistemological undertaking is hopefully not lost upon the reader: U.S. “defense” systems are at this moment pointed at Russia and China, the President of Vice continues to rabidly press for war in Iran, and the present world financial architecture creaks and groans underneath a monstrous weight of speculation. On the other hand, conferences are being held around the world on the subject of national and international breakthrough infrastructure project proposals, such as the April 24 Moscow conference to deliberate over the Bering Strait tunnel project. Thus, we are not left to merely wonder, “heads, or tails?”, but rather, are beings of free will, capable of ourselves determining the tide of times.

That is the intention of the third team embarking upon the third phase of the LYM’s investigation: a leap from the discoveries of Johannes Kepler, across a chasm of nearly two centuries, to Carl F. Gauss’s determination of the orbit of Ceres, the first asteroid ever sighted by man. The challenge posed to this team, is to recreate the method applied by Gauss in order to achieve this feat, which contrasted with the utterly erroneous attempts of the narrow-minded empirical thinking of his contemporary mathematicians and astronomers, and which leads to the foundations of all competent modern scientific method, including economic forecasting. The first dilemma encountered was Gauss’s own explicit obfuscation of his method. Thus, over the course of our recent-months’ investigations, we have set about our mission on several fronts: building up a grounding in the aforementioned works of Kepler, as well as his predecessor, Nicholas of Cusa; digging up the history and battle of ideas developed in the intervening period of Kepler to Gauss, especially one of the key minds of the 18th Century and teacher of Gauss, Abraham Gotthelf Kästner. The fruits of our labor thus far are here presented to the reader with the intention of pro-
Empiricism as Anti-Creativity

by Peter Martinson

Carl Friedrich Gauss’s explosion onto the stage of history in 1801 shocked the world. His emergence causes one to ask the old question, where do geniuses come from? Can genius be taught, or must they be born that way? Since the mission of the LaRouche Youth Movement is to create a society which will produce an increasing density of geniuses, these are important questions. Part of the challenge with Gauss, though, is that he wouldn’t release a scientific work unless it was scrubbed free of evidence of how he made the breakthrough. But, we have two keys with which to unlock the mind of Gauss: Abraham Kästner (1719-1800) and Johannes Kepler (1571-1630).

What follows is a look at the scientific environment at the time Gauss made his famous determination of the orbit of the asteroid Ceres. Of course, that means we’ll have to take an excursion into the murky underworld of the British Royal Society, and how they created their golem, Sir Isaac Newton. We will also have to look at what happened to the works of Kepler, and how Europe responded to his launching of modern experimental astrophysics. Europeans during Gauss’s time were living in a world dominated by the British East India Company. While this empire tried to exert its dominance over Europe, especially after 1763, the American conspiracy to create a republic had cast its challenge, with a revolution inspired by the great statesman and scientist Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1646-1716). The optimism unleashed by this worldwide, was crushed in Europe when the French Revolution, run by the British top-down, turned into a nightmare.1

People don’t know much about the 18th Century, because the true history has been obscured by the misnamed “Enlightenment.” This Enlightenment was not the product of the so-called “scientific revolution” from Copernicus to Newton,2 but a response against a true revolution launched by Nicholas of Cusa (1401-64),3 and his followers Kepler and Leibniz. Attempting to replace true scientific advance by the occult beliefs of the Newtonians, is hardly enlightening. Moreover, it doesn’t last, unless the target population is either brainwashed, or beaten down under police-state conditions. The non-science qualities of Newtonianism, along with other empirical cult beliefs, are regularly challenged by phenomena from above.

Gauss and Kästner

As soon as the 18-year-old hotshot Carl Gauss arrived at Göttingen University in 1795, he headed to the library and used his new library privileges. Among the books checked out, were the Transactions of the Imperial Academy of Sci—


2. Alexandre Koyré was a student of Husserl and Hilbert at Göttingen, and later worked with Alexandre Kojève in Paris, lecturing on Hegel. His theory of the astronomical revolution established between Copernicus and Newton was a predecessor of Thomas Kuhn’s Structure of Scientific Revolutions, which argues that science goes through phases separated by paradigm shifts. These guys were crooks, squatting outside the universe, trying to push the existential idea that the willful, passionate act of discovery by man really doesn’t exist—that it is just an effect of the passing of history. To disprove this, just relive the discoveries of Kepler and Gauss!