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LaRouche Emergency Call: Food Price Controls Now!
America's Historic Mission: 1776 & 1936
Labor Goes for Glass-Steagall

Will Our U.S.A. Survive? A Deadline in Destiny



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EIR

From the Managing Editor

Seventy-five years ago this month, President Franklin D. Roosevelt faced the question which Lyndon LaRouche poses for our time, in his *Feature* article this week: "Will Our U.S.A. Survive? A Deadline in Destiny." LaRouche continues his discussion of physical process time versus clock time, defining the former "as efficiently acting on the physical past, as, also, concurrently, on the present and the future." Thus, what we do today to avert the existential crisis that faces humanity, will determine the outcome for the future, of the courageous struggle that FDR led in his time, against the enemies of civilization. In Roosevelt's mind, and in his words were the events of 1776, the year that the Declaration of Independence was adopted, through the victory at Yorktown in 1781.

In his acceptance speech to the 1936 Democratic Convention, FDR declared: "This is fitting ground on which to reaffirm the faith of our fathers; to pledge ourselves to restore to the people a wider freedom; to give to 1936 as the Founders gave to 1776—an American way of life." See *History* for the complete speech, and for Nancy Spannaus's review of the dramatic battle to win the 13 colonies over to the Declaration of Independence.

In this issue we identify the crucial battlegrounds that must be won by this year's Independence Day:

- The fight for food price controls (*Economics*). Marcia Merry Baker writes that, unless price controls are enforced, under a Glass-Steagall regime, especially under current extreme weather conditions, there will be a breakdown of food production and distribution, resulting in widespread famine.
- Europe, writes Helga Zepp-LaRouche from Germany (*International*), does not need more bailouts and the death of nuclear power, but instead, a clamp-down on financial speculation, especially in food, and a Glass-Steagall-modelled banking system.
- Americans are dealing now not only with the aftermath of tornadoes and flooding throughout the Plains states, but wildfires, like those raging through Arizona and New Mexico. Carl Osgood reports that firefighting efforts are undermined by budget cuts and a cold shoulder from Obamaland.
- An *Editorial Statement*, signed by LaRouche, "Now, there is the 'Anthropo' Scene," takes on the Malthusians at the London *Economist*; the *Editorial* reports on a breakthrough in support for H.R. 1489, a bill to revive Glass-Steagall.



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WILL OUR U.S.A. SURVIVE?:

A Deadline In Destiny

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

June 4, 2011

Increasingly, over the course of passing decades, my role in the life of our nation and also that of our world, has been that of a strategic character, a role which I have sometimes performed from the standpoint of what has been my unique function as, in effect, a conspirator against the British empire's role as a certain kind of reincarnation of the ancient Roman empire. It is philosophers who sometimes play the kind of role which I had seemed to have fallen into over the course of my adult lifetime, philosophers who have been able, in their past, as I do now: philosophers, who, sometimes play a crucial strategic role in confronting a threatened, great existential crisis of the planet.

Such, for example, was my role in creating the proposal for an SDI during the late 1970s and 1980s, and, again, in the threat of a global form of terminal sort of rising economic crisis of Summer 2007 and beyond.

In such a time of great world crisis as now, consider the following case, as being of the type of strategic crisis presently reaching a terminal state in world affairs, one defined as follows:

Had U.S. military forces not arrived in France at about the time they did, what has been named "World War I" would have concluded with a German victory. Had the British Royal family not succeeded in expelling Chancellor Bismarck from office when they did, what is called "World War I" would not have begun, because Russia would not fall into the Balkan trap which the silly old Austro-Hungarian Kaiser had set into motion. Had Russia's Czar heeded Bismarck's council, the British monarchy would not have been situated to start the world war in Europe with the silly old Austrian Kaiser's Balkan war, and the weak-witted Russian Czar would not



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Had U.S. military forces not arrived in France at about the time they did, World War I would have concluded with a German victory. That outcome could not have been forecast by statistical methods, LaRouche writes. Shown: Two U.S. soldiers run past the remains of two German soldiers toward a bunker, ca. 1917-18.

have died as he and his family did. In warfare, as in economics, statistical forecasting, whether in war, or in the works of peace, is the work of fools. In war, as in economy, there is an approximate time-frame for nearly every outcome of general significance for societies. That is not a matter of sentiments, nor of statistics, but of science. I explain.

Foreword

"The destruction, of the destruction of the destruction"[1]

It is not a certainty, but nonetheless much better than merely a fair estimate, that unless the passing of the re-enactment of the original 1933 Glass-Steagall law occurs before mid-Summer of this year, the trans-Atlantic economy would probably be toppled into a breakdown-crisis comparable to the 1923 Weimar hyperinflation, but, this time, on a global scale. It would be a crisis in a form not unlike that of the 1923 Weimar Germany hyperinflation. That crisis, unless prevented by the kind of leadership which I foresee as presently necessary, would, if allowed, uncork a chain-reaction-like spread of the destruction even into such major Asian nations as China and India.

Heretofore, when history is being made in the face of a crisis on a grand scale, as now, it is not events as such which define the likely outcome; it will be an orchestration of crucially significant arrangements and events, all combined in a form of expression which only a creative leadership could supply, a leadership supplied by means of the crucial role of even a single person.

This means such a person as the exemplary Benjamin Franklin in his role in the history of the American struggle for freedom against the British imperial tyrant. In times of a great crisis such as this in progress now, it is not events which make history; in these times, either a mere one, or several leaders would provide the conceptual quality of leadership required, or else, the outcome would be a disaster by default.

The fate of mankind has always been, ultimately determined by the presence, or lack of extraordinary leading figures, such as Benjamin Franklin in his time, whose ability to muster a relevant personal force of creativity has made the difference between achievement or dismal failure of great enterprises. Without the triumph of creative forces over those forces of tradition which doom thus failed nations and cultures, history would write off entire nations, even entire peoples, and, ultimately, even the human species as a failure.

So, a great victory for mankind, under the circumstances of any truly grave crisis of civilization, is always expressed by a principled conception which is lodged, primarily, in even a single figure who rises in those cir-

1. The philosophy of a certain abysmal ``new dark age'' of our past.

cumstances to be the beacon of a concept of victory for the existential struggles of an historically critical time: in the final analysis, our Creator does not take failure kindly.

The characteristic of such a required leadership, is that leader's expression of true human creativity, a creativity of the type which is modelled on a valid choice in discovery of a relevant universal physical principle. Mere formulas are worthless in such a crisis; accomplishment depends upon the quality of creativity comparable (in substance, rather than mere form) to a successful discovery of principle in physical science, one which can supply the leadership which a grave world crisis demands.

Whatever the actual date for a crucial decision on this account, the outcome for a nation, or even the entirety of mankind, requires the appropriate, relatively tiny group of the relatively best qualified, principal leaders operating in any acute crisis, a crisis such as the presently terminal state of the trans-Atlantic regions' economies now.

It must have been a leadership which must have taken into account all reasonable forms of uncertainties. So, we must not risk simply waiting for the renewed Glass-Steagall law; whatever the actual course of events immediately ahead. We must have intended to achieve success in the Glass-Steagall law's passage within an interval of about a month from now. Failure to pass Glass-Steagall in the immediate future, would, in any case, soon uncork a horrid catastrophe for mankind throughout the planet.

The leading crises of globally extended European civilization, have often been a reflection of such considerations. Great wars and kindred great turns in the course of history, as at this present, existential moment, are like that.[2]

That goal which I have set in my own mind, takes into account the fact, that it will be the policy of the British monarchy and its captive toady, President Barack Obama, to cause a veto of a re-enacted Glass-Steagall law. However, once that legislation had been passed in the U.S. Congress itself, the presently installed British royal puppet, Obama, would be on the way out of office, and, then, probably, the re-enactment of Glass-Steagall would prevail. Despite the threatened veto, once that pending law were passed in either house of the Congress, Obama's career were finished. That would present mankind with the prospect that civilization could then be saved, as it could not be saved otherwise now.

The timely, immediate decision for Glass-Steagall in the U.S. Congress is presently crucial; no nation other than our United States, has the capability *for actually initiating* such a successful rescue of civilization from what I have just indicated as the currently onrushing, general economic-breakdown crisis of this planet.

The authority for a high probability of success for this foregoing assertion of mine here, reposes, essentially, in the history of the creation of the U.S. Federal Constitution, a constitution which was made possible by those leaders of the crushed Massachusetts Bay Colony who, despite that setback, in a manner of speaking, created the victory accomplished under the leadership of Benjamin Franklin, Such is, thus, a particular history traced from the Pinetree Shilling established under the original charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. As in an effective command of leadership in warfare which typifies the pathway to victory, it is principles tantamount to principles of physical science, which will be decisive in any victory secured by these United States and others, within the setting of the present world, economic breakdown-crisis.

Once the issue of that definition of the required leadership were settled to the effect which I have just indicated here, as in the exemplary case of Benjamin Franklin, the formation of a leadership in depth, proceeds with a likeness of such actions as were taken by Franklin follower Alexander Hamilton, a Hamilton who came to the surface of great events as a leader in the crafting of our Federal republic.

That crucial aspect of the legacy of the original charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, is to be traced to the notion of a credit system, as opposed to a monetarist system. A credit system is to be understood as being the root-model for the same economic policy which Alexander Hamilton introduced as the cornerstone of the U.S. Federal Constitution itself, with such consequences as the Preamble of that Constitution.

This commitment to a credit system, rather than the likeness of a European monetarist system, has been the legacy which informed the leadership of our republic under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the legacy on

2. Lazare Carnot, the Author of Victory, won the war for France against the invading oligarchs who had occupied France. Napoleon's concept of warfare lost France. Winning battles and winning nations must not be confused.



The case of Benjamin Franklin and his follower Alexander Hamilton, whose introduction of a credit system became the cornerstone of the U.S. Constitution, is exemplary for the type of leadership in-depth, such as that needed now, to steer the U.S.A. and the world out of the present crisis.

which the design for Glass-Steagall was premised in our constitutional system. Both Hamilton and his collaborator Isaac Roosevelt, the latter the ancestor of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, are to be identified with the establishment of our republic's constitutional tradition, on that account.

The citizen should locate the key to that Constitution as being located, essentially, in the Preamble of that Constitution, a Preamble which expresses the superior principle of the entirety of that Constitution, the principle which expresses its intention in the terms of the arrayed list of obligations which the Preamble adopts for the body of that Constitution as a whole. This set of obligations presented there, defines the implicit physical objectives assigned to *a U.S. Credit System*, as that System is associated with the stroke of genius shown by Alexander Hamilton in rescuing our then young republic from the otherwise fatal grip of an insoluble war-debt of the respective states.

Why Our Constitution Is Unique

The problem in Europe, is of just that type against which I have warned here, above. That has been often the case, with some relatively brief exceptions to the past century's European economic traditions. I am pointing now to such exceptions as those of Germany under Adenauer, and aspects of Charles de Gaulle's Fifth Republic policies. The tradition of our U.S.A.'s constitutional law, as a credit system, is deeply rooted in our Constitution's principled rejection of monetarism, as this rejection is expressed now as the urgently needed return to the U.S. constitutional principle, the principle of a credit system, rather than a monetarist system. Hence, Glass-Steagall.

Granted, continental Europe, perhaps even the United Kingdom, might, or could choose to emulate a U.S. re-enactment of the original Glass-Steagall law; but, in the feasible order of such an action, the United States must first act to start that global process of the needed turn away from monetary systems, to a fixed-exchange-rate agreement, and, beyond that, onward to partnerships in a credit-system.

Thus much said, now let us look into the difference between the U.S. Federal Constitution's underlying, original principle, and the principles which rule nations such as those of Europe generally today.

The crucial fact is, that:

Under the U.S. constitutional credit-system, as the implications were set forth in the *Preamble* of that Constitution, the value of the U.S. currency is premised, for our Constitution, on the notion of physical values; whereas, in European monetarist systems, the value of physical wealth is rooted in the ultimately fatal fault of being placed on the price of mere money per se.

On the Subject of Economics

For its part, the monetarist principle works to such effect, contrary to our Federal Constitution, that the currency which commands the nominally highest relative monetarist value, reduces the others' monetarist systems to relative serfdom. Hence, empires are impelled to take such special measures as were likely to orchestrate such an effect.

It was never colonies which defined a Europe-centered empire, but, rather, the relative price of a certain

reigning form of money within an international monetary system. Hence, to save civilization from immediate disaster now, it is urgent that we re-establish a fixed-exchange-rate system, a system based on physical credit, as what is now urgently needed at this time, a system of credit employed for the recrafting of what is presently a largely ruined, international monetary system, for its reincarnation as a credit system.

Some doubters would suggest the cases of China and India as being exceptions to such a presently British-dominated monetarist rule since 1971. On the contrary, consider the relative price of labor in those two nations, each considered as a whole. Considering not only the purchasing power of the relatively skilled labor, you must weigh the effect of the relative poverty within the population as a whole.

The widespread confusion among even most contemporary governments and economists in this matter, can best be clarified, by considering physical production and consumption as the standard of performance, rather than relying upon any intrinsically fraudulent, presently established monetary standard to serve as the basis for a reliable approach to economic analysis.

A Science of Physical Economy

This brings us here, now, to the following, urgent considerations.

All competent definitions in the domain of a modern science of physical economy (rather than a monetarist one), are to be measured in terms of ***physically relative time***. This is as I have treated the implicit, physical meaning of the concept of time within published locations earlier, such as my "When Governments Crumble."[3]

The measurements presented in that mode, can then be competently reported within the terms of a nominal calendar time, but that could be done in a tolerable fashion, only as a description of the effect of the action (the mere footprint), not the action by the moved foot itself. What is to be measured, primarily, in ***physically relative time***, is reality; contrary to other kinds of measurements made in what are considered conventional measures found among those mere shadows which are the notions of mere space-time. The others are to be treated as shadows cast in the applicable "light." As being merely descriptions, mere shadows, rather than substance.

It is that which casts those shadows, but not the shadows themselves, which is to be adopted as the subject of a system of physical economy consistent with the intent expressed implicitly by the Preamble of the Federal Constitution of the United States of America.

In due course, within the presentation of this present report, I shall have explained the scientific relevance of this crucial point which is to be located within a science of physical time, rather than a shallow-minded attempt at physical science in what have been viewed as the physics of "space and time." This correction will serve as a necessary reference to my own work in the field of physical economy, and to the added features of that method as supplemented recently by my associate Sky Shields. This should be considered as a necessary recapitulation of that earlier work for our immediate, present purposes here. Two points are crucial at this point in the delivery of the report.

First, the set of categories associated with the set of terms, "space, time, matter," is systemically flawed in the respect that "space," as distinguished from "matter," does not actually exist. The "finite, but unbounded universe," which Albert Einstein reported from his consideration of the uniquely original discovery of gravitation by Johannes Kepler, is fulfilled, one might say "ebulliently," that with the very substantial expressions of the physically efficient actuality of a (finite, but unbounded) universal, physical domain of *cosmic radiation*.

Second, as Sky Shields had recently put my standing point-of-view emphatically, the notion, as he emphasized this point, is the ridding of the name of science of a notion of time as presented by a foolish Newton or Pierre-Simon Laplace, the successive elimination of such trash as that known as a notion of time as being measurable, physically, as by means such as the ontological absurdity of a notion of simple clock-time.

As I had emphasized in "When Governments Crumble."

Both of my just stated, two points, require that we define real time—physical-process time, rather than clock time—as efficiently acting on the physical past, as, also, concurrently, on the present and the future. Speaking ontologically, the notion of a simple clock time, when used as if it were an integral notion of physical principles, is a systemic fallacy, possibly even a fraud, as the cases of Newton and Laplace were recently pinpointed by Sky Shields.

3. *EIR*, May 20, 2011, or http://www.larouchepac.com/node/18204.



LPAC-TV

The LPAC-TV video, "Is The Past Fixed? A Preliminary Discussion" (http://larouchepac.com/node/18245), featuring Sky Shields, challenges what most people consider time to be—a particle-based view of the universe. On the contrary, Einstein's notion of relativity was only the beginning of establishing a true notion of space-time, centered on the creative nature of the universe, and that of the human mind.

The several points which I have just set forth above, are to be understood in light of the fact, that human sense-perception, when used as a description of the actual physical universe, presents us with what is to be fairly identified as a fallacy of presumptions. It is a fallacy which was defined implicitly as such a fallacy, as in the concluding section of Bernhard Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation. However, wider and deeper insight into the genius, as had been already shown by Riemann in this respect, had begun to be appreciated more fully at a later time, by means of an improved insight in the work of such as Max Planck and Albert Einstein. The present time's grasp of a fuller meaning of what Planck and Einstein had specified, has depended chiefly on the impact of the Riemannian discoveries of V.I. Vernadsky and his associates and followers.

We are to be certain, today, that human sense-perceptions are only among the virtual shadows of an actually principled character of our experience of the universe which we inhabit.

Thus, since Riemann had posed the paradoxes of space and time, and of a mathematics so located, in both the physical concept of Abelian functions, and also, in the concluding section of his habilitation dissertation, we are informed to view that dissertation as representing an expanding panoply of "synthetic" supplements, supplements to be contrasted to mere sense-perceptual functions. This aspect of Riemann's work, has had the effect of expanding mankind's notion of the known physical domain, and has done that in the same general method of approach already encountered in the challenging, concluding section of Riemann's habilitation dissertation.

In that just stated connection, special attention must be paid to the final sentence of Riemann's dissertation: the necessity of basing science on abandonment of the department of mathematics. The significance of that is, briefly as follows.

When Mathematics Is To Be Condemned

The presumption that physical processes might be generally representable by the formalities of mathematical procedures as such, perpetuates the absurd presumption that the principles of physical science might be reflected within a mathematical system as such. It is crucial to recognize that physics defines mathematics, not the other way around; hence, the warning delivered by Riemann as the concluding sentence of the habilitation dissertation.

So, competent science today, is that which accepts the obligation to depart from reliance on the presumed boundaries of mankind's given sense-functions, just as Riemann had warned us on this point. A statistical substitute for physical science applied to the domain of a physical economy, is a pure folly on which the worst crises of economies, among other misfortunes, are generated.

At the same time, respecting the same ontological issue, we can no longer consider ourselves as "naturally" bounded by our given sense-perceptual powers. Reality, as reality is to be known by relevant sources today, is to be represented as a richly expanding array of "precursor senses" now dominates a currently competent science. That is also true for any competent quality of forecasting and other law-making by governments enjoying the resources needed to make such projections.

Any competent notion of a physical science, including economic forecasting, depends upon the kinds of

considerations which I have summarized above. We are enabled, thus, to escape the imprisonment of mere sense-perceptions, to enter into the true domain of physical science, into the expanding roster of recognized, elementary faculties of human mind. Old sense-certainty now squats in ridiculousness; whereas, the creative powers of insight of the human intellect open up a vast panoply of added faculties to supplement the meager five delivered, as in the human package delivered at birth.

Bernhard Riemann would, assuredly, be pleased with that view, but not satisfied by it, nor would I.

So, the time has long since past, when powerful nations could be excused for condemning the greater part of their populations to reliance on the meager resources of the five categories of sense-perception. Yet, there is something more than that to be considered.

Man's Fate

Today, long-standing features of that galaxy within which our Solar system is situated, now confront mankind with intimations of foreknowledge of the dangers which mankind has never before encountered during those several millions years which the human species had existed thus far. Yet, at the same time, mankind as a living species is of a most unusual kind.

Other species known to us, are, like all things in the universe: they are creative in fact. However, with mankind, there is a great difference, a difference of ontological, rather than merely formal dimensions.

The difference is, that mankind is the only species of which we have present knowledge whose creativity can be expressed as *intentionally voluntary* in its potential nature as a species. Mankind is the only known type of species equipped with a built-in potential for the power to choose a voluntary creativity in respect to the discovery of the use of the potential of valid universal forms of created and creative principles.

Consequently, the ability of mankind to acquire the use of the new, more powerful principles generated by human creativity, indicates a capacity unique to mankind, the ability to discover a universe which is larger, in a certain sense, than that which might have been presumed to enclose that which we might have thought we knew well enough before. The potential explosion of access to such knowledge since the launching of NASA, typifies this fact.

This, however, depends on governments which permit, and also support such discoveries of new principles, and of their use. This consideration supplies a presently new direction in the increase of the human species' power not only to survive menacing new kinds of conditions, but to open up for our use grand dimensions of a truer universality than what we had known before.

A Special Note for Now:

The world, already most of its nations and among their populations, especially those of the trans-Atlantic regions, has been careening lately in a downwards direction of the world's economies considered as a single whole. There has been a recently accelerating trend which has now brought the principal nations of the trans-Atlantic sector to the brink of a general, hyperinflationary "breakdown" crisis. The threat of a general collapse, has been, as a fact, as serious in its way as the 1923 hyperinflation was for Weimar Germany; but, potentially, the foreseeable consequences are presently even far worse, as the economies of many nations are now careening, globally, toward a common, and early dead-end.

For us, in the United States, that present economy of the trans-Atlantic regions is, morally, systemically, an expression of economic folly, a persisting folly which has been behind the creation of the presently awful present state of affairs. This pattern has had its post-World War II roots in the transition away from the policies of that President Franklin D. Roosevelt who had led a once-bankrupted U.S.A., to be the greatest nation-state power the world had ever known, up to the time of his demise. Churchill and his lackey, President Harry S Truman had changed the world's direction, into a direction away from the greatness associated with President Franklin Roosevelt.

That downward turn had actually begun under the influence of Churchill's and Wall Street's influence over the new President, Harry S Truman. Truman, as President, was a virtual little twerp whom Wall Street had put into the nomination for a U.S. Vice-President—"Vice" indeed!—a nasty sort of figure who was, speaking strategically, a sly but witless dupe of British imperialists Winston Churchill and Bertrand Russell.

However, the worse down-turn was effected, later, through the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the assassination which overrode the opposition to a U.S. engagement in a war in Southeast Asia, an opposition which had been led jointly by President Kennedy and General Douglas MacArthur.



NASA

Mankind is the only known species equipped with the power to choose voluntary creativity in respect to the discovery of valid universal scientific principles. The explosion of our knowledge of the universe, since the launching of NASA, typifies this fact. Shown: the International Space Station and Space Shuttle Endeavour, taken from Soyuz TMA-20.

The later assassination of that President's brother, a Robert Kennedy likely, until his 1968 assassination, to become the next Democratic Party candidate for U.S. President, was the assassination which greased the skids for what would be proven to be the newer catastrophe, the Richard Nixon Administration. The U.S.A. has never recovered since; in fact, the worst U.S. President in all U.S. history pollutes the seat of the Presidency today, the Nero-like mental case and the British monarchy's shamelessly lying toady Barack Obama.[4]

It would never be sufficient to attempt reforms which did not deeply hurt the feelings of those who had become habituated to the policy-outlooks which had ruined us over the period since the death of President Franklin Roosevelt. The problem is not simply that mistakes were made; it is the intentions which became deeply embedded positions imposed upon our nation, under the reign of those wrong-headed Presidencies which had peopled significant portions of our nation's history. The worst of them all has been that pair of the recent decade, poor wretches who have done the most in all post-World War II history of the Presidency to ruin us from within, poor creatures who must be not merely replaced, but the tendency for the installation of their future likenesses thoroughly uprooted.

It were urgent that we now replace this awful President, Obama, preferably under either Section 4 of the 25 Amendment, or, at the least, the weight of the threat of that being done. More reforms than that are needed; the legacy of error which has been ruining us through most of the time since the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt must be righted. However, it is not the person of a pair of the recent decade's very bad choices of President, which is the most crucial fact; it is the fact of the lack of a regard for the principled intention of, above all, the Preamble of our Federal Constitution, which had been already embedded in our Federal Constitution from the start.

It is to that latter principle, that this report is dedicated.

4. It is a relevant matter of record, that, on April 11, 2009, I presented an estimate of the characteristics of President Barack Obama which has been wholly vindicated to the present time. Those public figures who doubted that characterization have powerful, and presently painful reasons of conscience to accept my 2009 characterization today. If Obama was not lying, the evidence would be of his mental illness.

I. The Human Mind & Its Strategy

A word to the wise. From this point onward, it must be borne in mind, that we have implicitly departed from the domain of the imagery specific to mere sense-perception. Despite the attempts to cling to the habit of visualizing experience in terms limited by the notion of "the five senses," our actual thinking must be shifted in its characteristics to an ontological conception of mind as such, a notion of "mind" which is self-improved by discoveries of new physical principles, but which is also adaptable to the changes associated with advances in the implied dimensionality of an expanding array of true physical principles. That is a " new habit," which need be adopted, even if that takes time before the notion is comfortable.

Still today, in what had once been the rather famous concluding paragraph of his **A Defence of Poetry**, Percy Bysshe Shelley summarized his own view of the matter of those kinds of influences which are, rather often, seen as mysterious forces. These are to be seen as acting within a population. Rosa Luxemburg, much later than Shelley's prophetic work, would identify this phenomenon as reflecting the principled character of forces acting upon a population to produce what she called "a mass strike."

Some interesting suggestions respecting the nature of such manifest upsurges, have existed, most notably among important professionals or their like. However, until recently, the mysteries involved in such phenomena, appeared to defy credible suggestions from physical scientists, excepting some tempting indications from that scientist Wolfgang Köhler, who was a friend and collaborator of Max Planck. I emphasize Köhler's work on the subject of what he had named as Gestalt psychology, as my "basement" associates have done on their own account.

During the course of 2010, the subject of Köhler's argument had come up, repeatedly, within discussions among the scientific workers of the LPAC "basement team." In August of that same year, the members of the team came to a stated agreement to come forth openly in supporting, in a practical way, the conclusive evidence that no "empty space" exists in this universe. What is called "space" is "chock full" of a massive and marvelous complex of universal, cosmic radiation.



Ravinder Thakur

What is called "space" is chock full of a massive and marvelous complex of universal, cosmic radiation, whose indications are given to us by its role in steering the flights of migratory birds, like these in India, and other phenomena.

Indications given to us, such as that provided by the role of such radiation in steering the flights of migratory birds, or the stampedes of apparently suicidal mass "fish kills" along our Pacific coast, or the scientifically forecast and confirmed earthquake precursors of a stampede of pigs in China, have pointed in the direction of forms of inter-body communication which have not usually been recognized, heretofore, within the bounds of human sense-perceptual capabilities.

Our engagement in studies touching upon this particular sort of evidence traced to the category of "cosmic radiation," has greatly improved the scientific productivity of the "basement team" in this respect, and in related ways otherwise. A collaborative understanding of the existence of that obstacle to scientific progress, the which is embedded in the debilitating belief in a notion of a kind of "space" which has no truly crucial proof of its known actual existence, was a generally notable, and successful factor in our work.

Now, to come quickly to the point, experimental facts pertaining to this particular subject-matter, are among the proofs of the crucially important fact, that the celebrated five senses of human sensory experience

are not actually the truth. They are only a collection of the functional equivalent of a narrow set of certain types of "laboratory instruments" which were, so to speak, intended to be delivered "in the box" of the human infant who had just been born. This fact should impel any competent thinker in the field of physical science, to reconsider the remarkably unique achievement of Johannes Kepler in the discovery of the principle of universal gravitation.

The fact of this matter is, that mankind develops what might be classed conveniently as additional varieties of sources of what we might refer to as being comparable to "instruments," instruments whose use provides the functional equivalent of "additional human senses." It is the density of such combined types of senses, which determines such results as the ability of man, with the aid of science, to foresee the future, and to forestall those follies which lead to great tragedies.

The principle expressed by the adoption of what proves to be qualified for the role of supplementary, "sense-perceptual" functions, is to be considered from the standpoint of the concluding section of Bernhard Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation, as follows.

Through instruments which enable mankind to "sense" beyond what seem to be the natural limits of the ability to experience the "extremely large," or the "extremely small," as done in "areas" beyond the hope of ordinary competence in probing such relatively extreme domains, we are enabled reach into a reality far beyond the possibility of "line of sight" successes in increasing man's power to exist. The same distinction, as made implicitly, very clear, in that section of Riemann's habilitation dissertation, a distinction which virtually explodes with a sense of the existence of the greater possibilities to be found in the electrifying domains represented by the kinds of a concert of panoplies required for exploring the extremes beyond the range of those powers of deduction applied merely to the proverbial "five categories of sense-perception."

The Imagination & Its Senses

Sometimes, it is impossible to represent a subject both competently and "objectively," at the same time. A change in one's principled outlook which partakes of one's own sense of personal identity, is not simply an event which impinges upon human sense-experience; it must also be considered subjectively. This were inevitably the proper approach in matters pertaining to the proofs for scientific or comparable expressions of lawfulness after the fact, as in a genuine process of an accomplished discovery of principle. The role of the individual's imagination in respect to the process of generating discoveries in the methods of scientific inquiry, is such an occasion for autobiographical reports.

My own personal experience, especially since adolescence, affords some important insights for today, into the strategically crucial matters of grave importance, now confronting society.

For example: For the benefit of those not already familiar with the following point, the point I make now might appear to some as a side-trip of sorts, but its implications are truly strategic in their significance. I repeat a point of fact which I have reported on fairly numerous past occasions.

After the results of my repeated experience, during my adolescence, in visiting constructions-in-progress at the Boston, Massachusetts area's Charlestown U.S. Navy Yard, I could never accept what I was to encounter as my first classroom encounter with Euclidean Plane Geometry, or anything like such an explicitly, or virtually Aristotelean view of the universe. For exactly that reason, at a time not much later than that, I had soon begun to devour as much of the work of Gottfried Leibniz as the combination of the library in my home, and the Lynn, Massachusetts public library afforded. However well I might have understood what I virtually devoured on this account, then, that experience was already, for me, a pleasant place in which to live intellectually, and also emotionally. For me, then, any encounter with Euclid was already a language borrowed from either the virtually already dead, or the never actually living. In due course, I discovered, repeatedly, that I had been more correct than I had imagined in that judgment earlier.

Looking back to that set of adolescent and kindred experiences, from a vantage-point a decade or more years later, I was enabled to draw strategically important conclusions, such as the following.

I came, thus, only later, to recognize the actual significance of what had been my adolescent decision in favor of Leibniz. Years still later than that, what had been my, admittedly, awkward, adolescent apprehension of Leibniz's work, my essential rejection of Euclid, came to represent what had begun as an axiomatic-like change in my world-outlook thereafter. At a present distance in time from my implicit decision then, I continue to enjoy a compassionate insight into the how and why of the way the choice of a certain actual principle of science could shape the mind of virtually the entirety of

successive generations: for the better, or, without that principle, the worse.

For me, the issue of a merely supposed physical science posed by Euclid and its derivatives, was never the matter of the "parallel postulate," that was neither what I saw as the issue then, or now. The real issue of Euclidean methods lay not in the imagined mathematical forms presented, as much as effects of the ontological implications of the *a-priori* method under whose reign the subject were usually taught. The practice of constructions was harmless, even beneficial; it was the brainwashing of the credulous student in the ideology which was the devil in the detail.

Years later, in encountering Carl F. Gauss's evasive reply to both Farkas' and Janos Bolyai's complaint, it became apparent to me, that Gauss had scrupulously avoided, intentionally, the discussion of what he had actually come to know of the perils of expressing a competent understanding of an actually anti-Euclidean, physical geometry, rather than a merely formal one. It was the method used to explain a purported theorem, which was where the active devil was ostensibly sleeping.[5] That fact was made clear by the work of, most significantly, Gauss's immediate followers, Lejeune Dirichlet and Bernhard Riemann, of the Gauss who was sitting in the room as Riemann delivered his habitation dissertation there.

However, as much as I remained attached to my original rejection of a sense-certainty view of Euclidean geometry, my view of geometry continued to undergo an additional, gradual, and ultimately profound change over the 1950s and early 1960s. The change had begun in 1953, then as a correlative of my improved confidence in Bernhard Riemann's habilitation dissertation. Even then, I considered myself as remaining loyal to the memory of Gottfried Leibniz, but I had come to regard Riemann as a proper successor, and, implicitly, as a continuation of what had been Leibniz's own development, more than a century-and-a-quarter earlier. Gradually, more and more, the fuller implications of Riemann's habilitation dissertation came into view. The ontological implications of Riemann's treatment of Abelian functions are crucial.

The results assumed the following crucial features.

The concluding section of Riemann's habilitation dissertation confronts us with evidence which leads toward disbelief in the popular notion of sense-perception. The evidence which exists in support of his argument there, forces the thoughtful professional into a state of disbelief respecting the presumption that ordinary sense-perception is the actual form of organization of the universe we inhabit. By following Riemann's tightly composed argument in that closing section of the dissertation, the knowledgeable and clear-headed thinker is forced to consider the stubbornly insistent evidence of fact, that sense-perception is far, far from being sense-certainty.

Among the most relevant of the errors of popular presumptions along those lines, is encountered as what is presented as the paradox of time as such. "Time as such," when associated with physical science, has only a meager relative authority in the domain of physical realities. That is not the end of that subject-matter; as I have emphasized the efficient existence of the physical past does not vanish with the appearance of the new.

Rather, as I have stressed this point in the course of my "When Governments Crumble," and as Sky Shields has emphasized the intrinsic incompetence of Laplace's system of purported physical time, in the opening of a web-site series currently in progress. That point is illustrated in a nominally physical sequence, A, B, and C. In that case, the existence of B modifies A as A′, which produces adjusted B as B′, as a B′ defines C . . ., as this pattern occurs in, for example, a properly defined physical economy, or, in the universe generally.

Matters of Modern Science

Modern science, at its best, has been rooted in the resurgence of the methods of such ancient predecessors as by Archytas, in his discovery of the method of duplication of the cube, as by the method of Plato, and by the demonstrations of an Eratosthenes who, among other strokes of genius, measured the size of the Earth from a position of observation inside Egypt. A competent practice of a modern science is centered, in its own special origins, in both the pioneering work of the Brunelleschi who used the catenary as a principle of physical science, and, principally, the Nicholas of Cusa whose **De Docta Ignorantia** (1440) provided the initiative for all actually competent achievements, such as those of Leonardo da Vinci, Johannes Kepler, and Gottfried

5. There is a crucial difference between looking at a picture of a steak, and the experience of eating one. Formalists seem to have never understood the actually ontological implications of the discovery of Abelian functions by Lejeune Dirichlet and Bernhard Riemann. The difficulty which this presents to the usual mathematical formalist, is demonstrated, as Sky Shields has put the point, by the case of the vicious error of confusing physical time with ``clock time.''

Leibniz. They showed this in their developing a method for a competent body of the modern science whose achievements are now marked, most notably, by the work of the followers of Bernhard Riemann and V.I. Vernadsky.

Those modern methods employed by a valid science, find their opposition in, chiefly, the legacies of the ancient Aristotle and the modern empiricism of that neo-Aristotelean revisionist Paolo Sarpi who was the founder of what became the modern British Liberalism of such works as Adam Smith's 1759 **Theory of Moral Sentiments**, and of such as Lord Shelburne's lackey Jeremy Bentham, as in Bentham's notorious 1781 **An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation**.[6] Relevant examples include the case of the notorious Lord Palmerston, whose offices adopted and controlled Karl Marx's career in Britain through "Young Europe," and the creation of the U.S.A.'s Confederacy through aid of the channels of Palmerston's Giuseppe Mazzini, that known as the same Mazzini who controlled the branch of "Young Europe" which was also known as "Young America."[7]

To understand the presently relevant aspects of that setting of Karl Marx's activities in Shelburne's, Bentham's, and Palmerston's Britain, the historian must develop a competent insight into the way in which the protocol of British intelligence methods is applied. The facts about what became British imperial operations, since the time of the accession of William of Orange, to the present time, warn us that we recognize that British intelligence and related operations are less under the direction of the monarchy, than the fact that the monarchy is run by what is fairly identified, for convenience, as the intelligence operations of the empire, chiefly in operations on behalf of the monetarist control over the empire and monarchy alike.

Since the invasion of the British Isles by the New Venetian Party's Netherlands-based William of Orange, and his successors' victory over continental Europe during the so-called "Seven Years War" of 1756-63, there had been a fresh reincarnation of the tradition of the original Roman Empire which has dominated Europe and its wars up through the present day. The nations of continental Europe have failed, so far, to understand what the British Empire really is, or, to summon the means to resist that British empire successfully, either abroad, or from within that system. Meanwhile, even our own United States has been corrupted almost beyond our patriots' belief by the influence of such British methods, as since the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Thus, inside our United States of America, for example, Wall Street and its complement in Boston, typify a system of British control, to a large degree, over the U.S.A. exerted on behalf of the British imperial interest. President Barack Obama did not invent that policy of practice as a British stooge; rather, the policy's perceived requirements invented his role as a British stooge. The empire begat the British monarchy, and the British monarchy, on orders from the higher authority of the empire, begat the pathetic creature known as President Barack Obama.

The point, here and now, of bringing up matters such as these just presented here, is that the world as a whole is run essentially by top-down conspiracies, which makes any wise man wonder what kind of a dupe (or, outright liar) would believe, or pretend to believe anything to the contrary. As the Packard motor-car company used to write, with unintended irony, "Ask the man who owns one."

Machiavelli on Strategy

Niccolò Machiavelli remains still today, as being, in effect, a critically significant factor in the shaping of a globally extended history of modern European civilization. He is to be characterized as typical of modern figures who have never been forgiven for their virtues and for their crucial achievements-in-fact which flowed from them.

Machiavelli was, essentially, one among the outgrowths of the great ecumenical Council of Florence, and thus one of the adherents among the followers of the influence of Nicholas of Cusa and Cusa's own followers, such as Leonardo da Vinci. He came into view as an important figure of his time through the attention he enjoyed as having been a former official of the crushed Republic of Florence, a post for which he was

6. Bentham became the chief intelligence officer for what had been founded in 1783, by Lord Shelburne, as the British Foreign Office. Bentham (of the Office's ``dirty tricks'' division) ran dirty tricksters and their tricks, such as the traitor Aaron Burr, and the founding of Burr's Bank of Manhattan. The killing of Alexander Hamilton on behalf of the British Foreign Office's interest, is exemplary, as was Bentham's role in the orchestration of the ``Terror'' in France.

7. Karl Marx was appointed publicly, by Mazzini as the head of what is now identified as ``The First Communist International.'' Marx was apparently unwitting that he had been an agent of Palmerston's intelligence operations through the entirety of Marx's career in England.



Niccolò Machiavelli's (1469-1527) outlook was shaped by the great ecumenical Council of Florence; he was thus a follower, along with his collaborator Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), of Nicholas of Cusa (1401-64). Machiavelli's writings became greatly influential throughout Europe, and shaped crucial features of the Sixteenth Century, and beyond. Portrait of Machiavelli (right) by Santi di Tito (1500); "Portrait of a Musician" (below left), believed to be a self-portrait of Leonardo (1490); portrait of Cusa, below right.





victimized following the fall of that republic, during the remainder of his life. Nonetheless, his writings became greatly influential throughout Europe, as by friends and enemies alike, writings which shaped crucial features of the Sixteenth Century during his lifetime, and, also, far beyond his death; this was true both in spite of, and also because his influence and intentions as a Classical scholar in the great Renaissance tradition, fell outside the limits of, later, two contending parties of the later Sixteenth Century, after his death, and, thus, outside of the crisis of the crisis-ridden Council of Trent, and its aftermath, in his role as being an advocate of neither Aristotle, nor Paolo Sarpi.

Nominally, Machiavelli has come to be regarded as a principal founder of a specifically modern military strategy, an estimate which is formally true, but also misleading in its often presumed implications among the more ordinary sort of presumably literate reader in later centuries. Machiavelli is not to be blamed for the confusion about his nature, either then, or now. Rather, the confusion on that point is, itself, extraordinarily significant for understanding the more crucial of the follies of strategic thinking of peoples and their governments up to a time during the recently concluded century. It is for the specific implications of that point, that the subject of Machiavelli must be included, as I have done, in this present report.

His true significance, still today, lies in the fact that he was of a certain type of historic figure, who viewed the world as he knew it, and he knew it well. He understood the system of the ancient Roman empire and its continued expressions, which, as under its presently living successor, the British Empire, is most poorly understood by historians generally, and by leading statesman of the world still today. Today, recently, the most interesting feature of his manifold competencies, has been his attention to the matter of the subject of war. On the latter account, war, he had been greatly respected as a source, at least up to recent times, but, ironically, had been more conspicuously misunderstood by those military and related professionals of the world who have admired him. The other aspects of his life and nature are revealed most clearly from the vantage-point of understanding the mistaken opinion met among his admirers.

Military and related subject-matters have had a curiously double character. On the one side, the subject of

how to conduct and win wars; on the other side, the true reason for the importance of avoiding them. Many specialists today do emphasize the importance of avoiding wars; but, almost none of these are prone to emphasize the true reason, as both President John F. Kennedy and his most important military advisor, General Douglas MacArthur, did for avoiding them.

On this subject, the following point is to be made.

Defective thinking in matters of statecraft and related matters, presumes that man is a known entity to which the issues of military conflicts have been simply added to a commonplace kind of "settled notion" respecting that which is for many, the inbred nature of the human species. What is required, in place of that prejudice, is insight into the way in which warfare, and the threat of warfare, actually define the nature of mankind in a general, enveloping way. That reason, the deepest reason for the avoidance of warfare, is that its principal cause is not some issue of honest grievances, or, ambition, or, kindred things.

The reason is, that warfare is the secret weapon by which the form of imperialism traced to the so-called "oligarchical principle" has used warfare among the parts of the imperial assembly as the principal means for managing the size and other features of the components of the imperial configuration. Wars among those nations of Europe which are actually offshoots of a common empire, is a quality of war which has been the chief pivot of terrible, and terribly prolonged warfares among nations, a tradition in those which have been, chiefly, common subjects of the same imperial monetarists' system.

Take so the case of the mistaken view of warfare under the successive phases of what was originally the conduct of warfare under the Roman Empire, and also its European successors, up through the present time of the British empire of today.

Despite the Venice-orchestrated set-backs to what had been, for a time, the initiatives of the great ecumenical Council of Florence, Nicholas of Cusa's work remained a powerful influence, as exerted on me, for example, to the present time. One among the more significant by-products of that influence had been the rise of Niccolò Machiavelli's role in mustering the opposition to the dominant Habsburg partisanship of his lifetime. This has been a factor, from that time, up to virtually the present time, despite the widespread, ultimately futile efforts to deny the fact of Machiavelli's effect on his times, or the effect of either on the strategic thinking, or the lack of such, in modern European civilization, even to the present day.

The fact of the persistence of the continued influence of his work, even presently, is in no way mysterious to those who have actually understood the common principle under which both great Classical artistic composition and discoveries of science's universal physical principles are to be commonly defined. Any truly universal principle, such as the principle expressed as the discovery of a universal principle of physical science, is functionally immortal by its still radiant very nature. Be that principle rightly understood, or not, what has been the creative discovery of a truly universal physical principle, continues to act in future generations of society, long after the actual discoverer of a principle has been deceased. The same is true for great Classical compositions, as in music and otherwise.

The customary lack of insight into that just stated fact respecting what are truly discoveries of universal physical and related principles, is given a particular expression in the principles which underlie Machiavelli's expressed genius.

On this account, his role has remained a deeply embedded factor in the culture of globally extended European civilization, that up through the present time. Even when his work has been presumed by some to have been neutralized, the effects of what he had accomplished remain an essential component of modern European strategic thinking to the present day. This has been the case, because his influence has been situated within the domain of contentions over subject-matters of principle, rather than merely tactics.

To clear away some of the fog surrounding the usual view of Machiavelli's character and work, the following must be said.

On this account, the most common error of presumption among the contending factions engaged in war against one another, has been the assumption that they are warring to defeat an enemy, when, in fact, most war has been at the pleasure of an imperial ruler of many nations of a common monetarist system. War has been used by empires in order to induce those duped into it to defeat themselves—just as Bismarck's warning against the coming world war identified the "principle" of the Anglo-Dutch ("New Venetian Party") swindle known as the Eighteenth-century "Seven Years War."

Like the audience for the slaughters in the imperial Roman arenas which had admired such wicked nonsense as that sort of warfare, the victims in the pit killed

one another, as it was said, for "sport." Others thought it were for amusement of the Emperor and the populace. Those who understood the game, knew, as St. Augustine had warned explicitly, that it was such games of the arena which used the audiences of the arenas to induce the mass of the citizens, from the top to lowest ranks, to degrade themselves into a reaffirmed, freshly impassioned role as hapless dupes of the empire as a system.

The issue of "who is the real enemy?" remains unsettled among the governments and general populations of today. They may abhor the effects, but they repeatedly embrace the causes for that which they have come to hate, as in the ruinous, unnecessary war in Indo-China which the assassination of President John F. Kennedy had made possible.

Look back toward the figure of Machiavelli in those terms of reference to that setting. The crushing of the Republic of Florence, was the means for destroying the Renaissance, as the case of the Medici as fools, is shown in their part in the destruction of the principle of the great ecumenical Council of Florence, that done in favor of a return to the rebuilding of the old Roman empire in a modern, Sixteenth-century form known as the religious warfare of 1492-1648.

That much said here on Machiavelli himself, the issue of "who is the real enemy?" remains unsettled among the governments and general populations of today. They may abhor the effects, but they repeatedly embrace the causes for that which they have come to hate, as in the ruinous, unnecessary war in Indo-China which the assassination of President John F. Kennedy had made possible.

The question which obviously needs to be asked repeatedly, is: "Why has the great majority of the populations of nations been so often, so stupid in this way? So monstrously stupid, in both their understanding of reality and their lack of competent understanding of their own wayward passions?"

Some would say, especially the most stupid, or simply evil of them all, that an imperial form of "governance," in place of national sovereignties, is the remedy for war. On the contrary, in fact, it is the most efficient policy and practice for unleashing genocide against a population which a passing oligarchy fancies as having grown too numerous, as by the late most evil man of the Twentieth Century, Bertrand Russell, and his royal similarity, Prince Philip of the British imperial household.

When the "green disease" of massive population reductions far beyond the range of Adolf Hitler's orgies, is presented now in a more than redoubling of the toll of Hitler's crimes, as in the trans-Atlantic region, against the victims in Africa today, the question whether the human species has retained the fitness to survive, comes upsurging in the greatest emetic performance of them all: "Has a mankind which follows in the footsteps of Prince Philip and Bertrand Russell, or the British royal puppet, or the admirers of a President Barack Obama, been actually fit to survive?"

Machiavelli had expressed, and had understood that issue, as in his **The Art of War**.

How could this come to be, in what is, astonishingly, called "modern civilization"? Ask the Liberally depraved who have walked in the footsteps of Adam Smith and Jeremy Bentham.

True: not all wars were unnecessary. President Franklin Roosevelt had understood this; his successor was, unfortunately for us all since, like Winston Churchill and both the mass-murderously intellectually slavering Bertrand Russell and a petulantly lisping Winston Churchill, of a directly contrary opinion.

The Evils of Liberalism

The best thing that might be said of Liberalism, is either that it is essentially inhuman behavior, or, in the alternative, that it is less than actually human. The argument to be made in support of that judgment, is the following.

Aristotle had imposed certain arbitrary presumptions on his believers, as that is aptly expressed by the *a-priori* presumptions of Euclid's **Elements**. Sarpi's Liberalism had cut that fragile craft from its moorings. Where Aristotle had professed to have knowledge of truths, Paolo Sarpi had insisted that there is no reality in the beliefs which Liberalism imposes on the mass of the people of the nations. Adam Smith, as in his 1759 **Theory of Moral Sentiments**, had insisted upon that policy most explicitly, and, also, in more than sufficiently detailed specifications as were sufficient to leave

no doubt of the intention of that instruction, an instruction which was intended to be found among the willing victims represented by both Smith's contemporaries, and the foolish victims from among the members of their posterity.

That has become, and has persisted as the Liberal opinion of Smith's duped posterity.

Smith reduces the permitted choices of the customary members of society to a form of behavior whose premises allow no freedom for ordinary folk to know the truth. All that is allowed is the privilege of experiencing pain or pleasure, or both combined according to the reign of a virtual cattle-prod in an empire of "ouch!"

The result is what is prescribed as an induced "popular opinion" of the intellectually numbed. It is otherwise known as what is induced as the witless ecstasy of "popular opinion."

It is often called "political freedom."

II. Just In Time

There is an implicitly available reason in all this, despite what appearances might otherwise suggest.

As I have emphasized, above, from the outset of this presentation, there is what is to be termed, both appropriately and often merely conveniently: an available access to reason which is to be found in the lessons found among the wreckage of what is implicit in the presently worsening condition of most of the governments of the trans-Atlantic region. What some would wish to identify as the needed "trick" by which to secure our actual freedom, actually lies in our entire experience of what is truly scientific progress implied for each and all of us. If that is not presently the case as it should be, we are left with nothing as important for us today, as to seek and enjoy the relevant new discoveries which overcome our want.

We must discover such a needed remedy in time.

As my associate Sky Shields has made the point quite elegantly, the virtual crime common to such people as the foolish Isaac Newton and the infinitely tortured Pierre-Simon Laplace, has been the presumption that the present is the death of that which has just passed in time. Unfortunately, Laplace's argument, while less inelegant than the bald assertions of the brutish "black magic" specialist Newton, has outlawed the very principle upon which the existence of our universe depends, *the principle of a universal creativity*.

The principle which is neglected by Laplace, is what should be recognizable as *a universal principle of physical time*, rather than the alternate image of "clock time."

Albert Einstein's treatment of the universe defined by Johannes Kepler's uniquely successful discovery of a principle of universal gravitation, proffers an important key to the understanding of the alternative which is nameable as "physical time." Einstein's conception is made clearer by thinking through the implications of what he identified as the notion of a "finite, but unbounded" universe. That term points to a physical concept which is that of a universal quality, rather than a merely mathematical one.

Otherwise said: no imputation of a size of the universe can be attributed here, but, rather, the increasing density of the continuing process of universal creation. It must appear that the yardstick of the universe keeps shrinking, but at varying rates. We may probably do no better in obtaining final answers than only hope to infer its age. All this is tolerable, if we acknowledge that we can enjoy the ride without an apprehension of a concluding destination.

No approach presently serves us better on this account, than my own favorite science, my beloved professional speciality, the science of physical economy. There are some relatively more convenient illustrations of the point. The matter of time, is key to a system of understanding which eliminates the unnecessary agony of what is alleged to have been a demonically tortured Laplace—who was, by the way, no legendary Atlas!

Therefore, turn back to Einstein's and Max Planck's doubts respecting Laplace's allegedly demonic conception—or, rather misconception—of "time." There is a double fallacy in the notion of Laplace and virtually all others of the reductionists' religious perversions, especially those fools who babble endlessly about the legend of a finite universe and the silly "Second Law of Thermodynamics."[8] Progress does not "use up" progress; rather, it feeds it.

8. The sum-total of the biological evidence of the development of life-forms during the recent half-billion years of our Earth, is consistently that of an anti-entropic pattern all the way to the present instant. To wit there is no relevant evidence to support a so-called "Second Law." In fact, the origin of that hoax is to be recognized as the infamous "oligarchical principle" associated with the ukases of the Olympian Zeus and the like.



NASA/ESA/Hubble SM4 ERO Team

Einstein's conception of physical time is made clearer by thinking through the implications of what he identified as the notion of a "finite, but unbounded" universe. Shown: a Hubble telescope image of a stellar jet in the Carina Nebula, observed in ultraviolet/visible/ infrared light.

Bertrand Russell's Big Lie

Not only is the "Second Law of Thermodynamics" a lie; it is of the category of "Big Lie." It is, as I have just written above, an expression of the oligarchical principle, as associated with the cult of the Olympian Zeus of Aeschylus' **Prometheus** Trilogy, of the brutish empire's Bertrand Russell, and both the pro-genocidalist Prince Philip's (and the late Prince Bernhard's) Anglo-Dutch Liberal sort of the New Venetian Party which came to be commonly known as the modern British empire. That empire's "New Venetian" policy, as of that Party's William of Orange, has been to keep the under-class's condition as brutishly barefoot, pregnant, and regularly winnowed, with the death of the underclasses the price those classes must pay, as Russell put the point, so that the doomed underclass "might procreate more freely."

If we were to adduce the lawfulness from the pattern of development of living species, every species which does not develop into the building of a higher order of living species than had existed previously, is foredoomed to probable extinction, as the species called "mankind" would be doomed into a state of readiness for the sort of chop once awarded to the legendary dinosaurs, unless it avoided the extinction implicit in the pro-genocidal policies of such as Thomas Malthus, Bertrand Russell, and Princes Philip and Bernhard.

We may be, in fact, presently *just in time* to prevent the human species from going down the hatch as the legendary dinosaurs did, unless we proceed with efforts for which the emblems are not only the proliferation of nuclear fission, but also thermonuclear fusion, and into higher orders of relative energy-flux density upward and beyond that.

The Timely Principle

The most obvious error in Laplace's loony prospect is that he lacked any conception of the inextricable interdependence of the concept of *time* and of *creativity* as combining in effect as the principal "force" of change in the universe.

As the circles of such as Max Planck and Albert Einstein had already reckoned in their time, the description of reality in terms of the respectively distinct categories of such nominal categories as "space, time, and matter," is both a myth and a lurking disaster in effect. There is but one ontological basis, in which "time" is an expression of the active principle of creativity per se on which the entire edifice of existence is premised in fact of practice. Time, when considered as a physical principle of action, is the metric of the universal creativity which is otherwise to be known as a universal concept of physical anti-entropy.

The metric of time is the simultaneity of the combining of the transformation of the past, with the extension into the future. In other words, ***a universal principle of physical time***.

In fact, that principle has already been discovered, at least within the domain of a recognized physical reality. The unresolved problem is the custom which insists on denying the necessity of a lawfully determining, ontological progress as the unifying principle of the universe.

Nothing demonstrates this more clearly than the evidence rooted in an actual physical science of human scientific progress in terms of adducible principles of physical economy. The problem is, that the oligarchical version of society seeks to prevent this reality from being what the crucial evidence proclaims as accomplished scientific fact.

One may fairly say the Olympian Zeus is a "stage name" for Satan, a Satan whose local address among us is "Wall Street," the place where cannibals worship in a ceremony fairly described as "eating our children," and, no doubt, their grandparents as well.

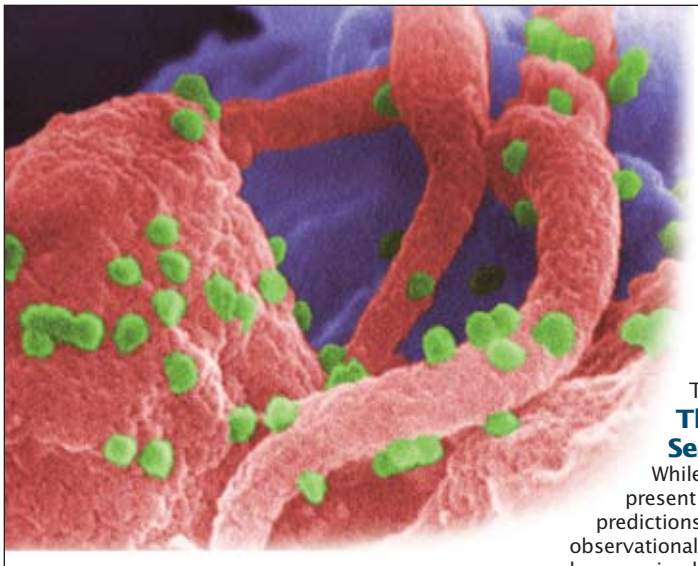
Time & Time Again

In the physical science of economy, the past exists in the changes effected upon it by a present which demands its proper successor, the future. We call this process *time*, which is a variable. That variable is to be measured as creativity. By creativity we should intend to say, a quality of progress consistent with rises in what we term "energy-flux density."

As the known record of life during the recent half-billion years of our planet attests, the general principle of the variable rate of progress called *time* (meaning *physical time*), is to be recognized in terms of species of existence of a higher order of being and organization.

The continued existence of the human species, is to be contrasted with all other known species of life, as in terms of progress to higher states. All species are compelled to obey that requirement. Mankind represents the option of willful creativity, which means the willful capacity to choose actions which are not predetermined by the presently unfolding state of nature, but as a solution which the unconscious forms of expression of increase of universal creativity are unable to choose.

Such is mankind's destiny. We have now reached a point of crisis, at which the resistance to progress from the oligarchical interests, must take its turn in that great sweeping away of the kind of development which ended the reign of the dinosaurs.



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LAROUCHE EMERGENCY CALL

Food Price Controls Now! Cancel Bailout Genocide!

by Marcia Merry Baker and John Hoefle

June 14—Price controls must be put on foodstuffs and commodities immediately. Without this intervention, there will be guaranted farm/food breakdown and famine, resulting from the processes now underway from the combined impact of weather extremes, out-of-control speculation, and non-action from Washington, D.C.

It will be certain doom to allow the continuation of the policies of monetarism, which have led to the "financialization" of food supplies. Yet it should be clear to all that we are in a period of extreme weather events, including volcanoes and earthquakes, likely associated with increased solar activity. Imposing food price controls right away, is an essential companion to the drive to reinstate the Glass-Steagall law at the earliest time, in order to initiate the credit system for rebuilding agro-industrial and disaster-protection logistics and science.

On June 7, Lyndon LaRouche reiterated his call for imposing controls on food prices, which he had made earlier this Spring. In particular, he warned that no one dare get away with claiming that we should just accept the situation of farm commodity shortages, and accept the lie that prices must rise as an inevitable consequence.

LaRouche said: "We are in a situation, where the United States in particular, and the rest of the world, is being driven into hyperinflation in food prices, and other prices. There's only one way to deal with this: Don't try to resist rises in prices, *crush them!* You go through controls. Because there's no reason, because of a shortage of food, to raise the price! And if somebody wants to do that, and makes an argument, 'Well, you got to do it, because there's a shortage. We got to make a buck, you know?' You say, 'No, you go to jail is where you go!' And we need immediate price controls.

"You'll find that the idea of price controls on food and some other things, right now, is extremely popular. This is going back to what Franklin Roosevelt did under appropriate circumstances—that, under wartime conditions. But we're under combat conditions right now, in terms of food supply, in terms of the conditions of life out there in the field."

Today's situation is in essence like that of World War II, when leaders of the United States, under President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, took action during pressing conditions, to control prices of food and all critical commodities, while at the same time keeping a parity price for farmers and increasing output and production capacity to both maintain domestic consumption, and producing war matériel in unprecented volumes.

Put the Blame Where It Belongs

The first thing to get clear on, is that, yes indeed, food stocks are dangerously low, and harvest projections are grim; but these are not, in and of themselves,



Wikimedia Commons/Jeremy Kemp

On the Chicago Board of Trade (shown here) at present, 90% of wheat futures contracts and derivatives traded "long," are being bought and sold by speculators with no connection to agriculture—food production, or distribution.

causing the wild price fluctuations (see below). To fall for that, is to believe in fairy tales about "the law of supply and demand." No. *Commodity speculation is the intention of the prevailing Obama/London/Wall Street policy*. They are subsidizing it!

The Federal Reserve Bank lends the chosen few banks money at extremely low interest rates, and these banks put this money where they can get the highest rate of return. With the home mortgage game dead, the stock market flat, and bond yields low due to the Fed's low-interest-rate regime, one of the places the banks have been putting this money is in the markets for food, oil, and other commodities—things which people continue to need, even in an economic meltdown. This flood of money into these exchanges and gambling opportunities has caused a sharp run-up in prices.

It is estimated that in 2003, the commodity futures markets held some $13 billion in bets. But since then, and especially since 2008, when the mortgage bubble had popped, money has flowed into commodities. During the first two months of 2008, $55 billion was pumped in; by July that year, $318 billion worth of outstanding futures contract bets existed.

Among the primary mechanisms involved in this speculation, are the various commodity funds set up by the major banks—Goldman Sachs, JP Morgan Chase, AIG, Barclays, and others—to gamble their own and their clients' funds in the commodities casino. These outfits have no interest at all in buying food or oil—the last thing they want is to actually take delivery of physical product. They are just continuing the game of derivatives speculation, but moving it from the mortgage sector to the commodities sector, doing to food what they were already doing with oil.

For example, on the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT) at present, 90% of wheat futures contracts and derivatives traded "long" (i.e., buying into inflation), are being bought and sold by speculators with no connection to agriculture or food production or distribution. This was stressed June 10, at a speech in New York by Gary Gensler, head of the Commodities Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), the government agency established in 1974 to supervise futures trading on the CBOT and elsewhere. Under Obama, and the Dodd-Frank dudd law, the CFTC just looks on and winks.

Take futures trading in corn—a grain for which the United States accounts for 45% of the entire world harvest. On June 9, within minutes of the issuance by the Agriculture Department of their monthly *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* report (WASDE-495) by the World Agricultural Outlook Board, saying that that the U.S. corn crop would be down, because of the weather impact, and end-of-season corn stocks would fall to historic lows this year, an orgy of speculation broke out in Chicago.

In one day, 15,000 corn futures contracts were bought and sold on the CBOT, and futures prices rose to

an all-time high of $7.93 a bushel (the price touched $8 once in 2008). The price rose 22.5 cents in one day, pushing toward the daily 30 cent trading limit. Speculative traders, not commercial users (processors, shippers, wholesalers) dominated the mayhem. This is the Obama/London policy in action.

Still more, the owner of the Chicago Board of Trade, the CME (Chicago Mercantile Exchange) Group—a longtime, London-serving outfit—last month applied to the CFTC for the right to better "accommodate" current corn futures price volatility in view of grain shortages, by raising the daily trading limit up to 40 or 50 cents!

In the midst of all this evil, stand the food cartel companies, whose futures trading divisions are raking in killer-profits from speculation, and whose processing and shipping divisions are profiteering from scarce food, and hyperinflation. Only four mega-companies—Cargill, ADM, Louis Dreyfus, and Bunge—control 80% of the world grain trade today. They are all posting record earnings.

The speculators in Chicago, and on other key food commodity exchanges in London, Kansas and elsewhere, by trading among themselves in phantom bushels and all kinds of "paper" food, ultimately transfer the cost to the consumer. Such paper trading now dominates the market. It is putting the cost of food out of the reach of millions of people around the world. It is putting the cost of producing food—fertilizer, fuel, chemicals, animal feed—out of the reach of farmers.

FDR'S 1942 Declaration On Price Controls

Here are excerpts from President Franklin D. Roosevelt's January 1942 wartime Declaration on Price Controls.

The Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 is an important Weapon in our armory against the onslaught of the Axis powers.

Nothing could better serve the purposes of our enemies than that we should become the victims of inflation. The total effort needed for victory means, of course, increasing sacrifices from each of us, as an ever larger portion of our goods and our labor is devoted to the production of ships, tanks, planes, and guns. Effective price control will insure that these sacrifices are equitably distributed.

The Act, taken all in all, is a workable one. It accomplishes the fundamental objectives of setting up a single Administrator, and empowering him to establish maximum prices and rents over a broad field, to prohibit related speculative and manipulative practices, and to buy and sell commodities in order to obtain the maximum production. . . .

. . .This Act, while granting the Administrator broad powers, imposes upon him a responsibility of equal breadth for fair play. He must, so far as is practicable, consult with industry members before issuing price regulations, and must accompany each such regulation by a statement of the considerations upon which it is based. . . .

The farm program which has been developed since 1933 has set parity prices and income as a goal. There is nothing in this Act to prevent farmers receiving parity or a fair return. But I feel that most farmers realize that when farm prices go much above parity, danger is ahead. One of the best ways of avoiding excessive price rises, of course, is abundant production. And I hope agricultural prices can be maintained at such level as to give farmers a fair return for increasing production.

In giving my approval to this legislation, I am acting with the understanding, confirmed by Congressional leaders, that there is nothing contained therein which can be construed as a limitation upon the existing powers of governmental agencies, such as the Commodity Credit Corporation, to make sales of agricultural commodities in the normal conduct of their operations. . . .

Finally, all bulwarks against inflation must fail, unless all of us—the businessman, the worker, the farmer, and the consumer—are determined to make those bulwarks hold fast. In the last analysis, as Woodrow Wilson said, "The best form of efficiency is the spontaneous cooperation of a free people."

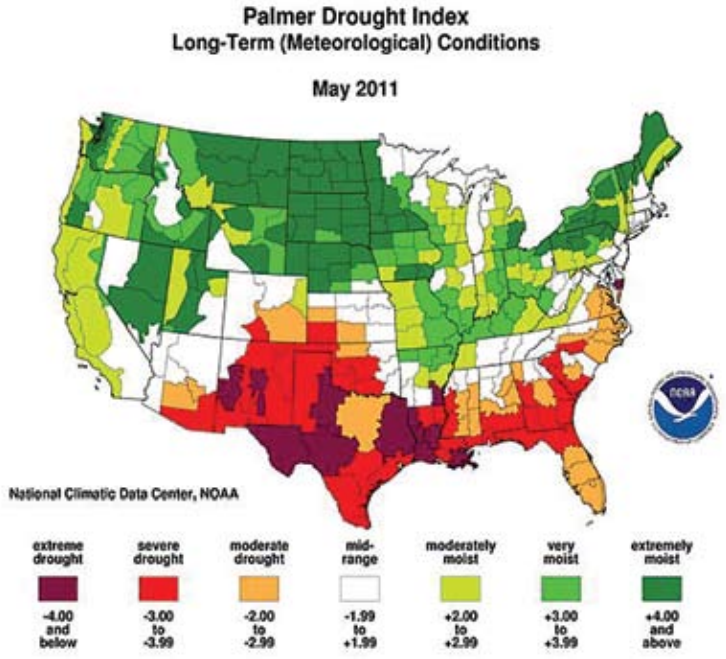
Perpetrating and tolerating these practices constitutes bail-out genocide.

Go All the Way: Price Controls!

Declaring controls on food prices stops this cold. It reasserts sovereignty over national economic activity, in particular, the government responsibility for the general welfare, in terms of securing "our daily bread." Done in the same mobilization as to reinstate Glass-Steagall to restore credit-serving banking for economic recovery, measures can be taken to defend against the current wave of weather and other natural disasters, and to build up agriculture, including creating food reserves for emergencies.

In fact, over the last 30 years, as food and derivatives speculation grew, at the same time as the campaign for "world markets" finally succeeded in establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995, the globalization principle was enforced, that no nation would be allowed, under WTO "free" trade rules, to even possess, or attempt to create, food reserves! National food reserves were denounced by the free-trader financial networks as "distorting" to free trade, and to price-determination on commodity markets (see box). This is classic imperial British East India Company thinking that must be trashed.

FIGURE 1
Palmer Hydrological Drought Index



This map, produced by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for May, uses the Palmer Hydrological (long-term cumulative) Index, to delineate relatively dry and wet areas, reflecting groundwater conditions, reservoir levels, etc. The impact of weather extremes stands out in the High Plains, one of the world's most important food-producing regions. In the southern Plains, acute drought is causing extensive damage to wheat, cattle, and other farming. In the northern Plains, flooding and waterlogged fields are causing losses to wheat, corn, livestock, etc.

In contrast, the American republican legacy—in implementation of the Preamble to the Constitution—is to support the general welfare, by providing for a stable, sufficient food supply. Under the FDR Administration, the concept of an "ever normal granary" was put forward. The principle is to build food reserves during years of surplus harvests, to be available during lean times. This is just the opposite of what is being done in today's crisis.

FDR, in anticipation of the war, was always thinking of preparedness, from a very early stage. This included moves toward mobilizing the necessary resources for war production, including supplies to those fighting against Hitler. This began in the late 1930s, and then moved more rapidly in the 1940s.

- On May 11, 1941, the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply was established, to ensure supplies of war matériel, including food, and to avoid wild price inflation.
- On Jan. 16, 1942, within weeks after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the War Production Board was established, including participation of the Secretary of Agriculture.
- On Jan. 30, 1942, the Emergency Price Control Act went into force, giving power to the Office of Price Administration to put controls on commodities, and to ration as well. Goods such as sugar, meat, coffee, processed foods, as well as fuel oil, tires, and even farm machinery—all were ultimately rationed. The law also gave power to provide subsidies for production, and permitted sanctions—including fines and imprisonment—for violations of the rules.

During the war years, government price controls, along with the full spectrum of pro-production economic policies—parity-pricing for farm commodities, backing for adequate food processing, etc.—led to a huge increase in foodstuffs, improvements in domestic consumption, and provisioning for the military, and for Lend-Lease aid to allies (see box).

Total U.S. farm output during the period 1939-44 was twice the output of the period of 1919-23 to 1935-39. It was figured that output per farm worker in the Plains States resulted in a 42% increase in gross farm production from 1939 on.

Some specifics: There were 50 million hogs in 1939, and 84 million in 1944. Poultry production increased by over 35% during the same period. Milk per cow went up by 15%. There were 4,100 pounds per cow in 1935, and 4,800 pounds in 1945. The most spectacular acreage increase was in oil-seed crops—peanuts, soybeans, etc. Acreage for peanuts, picked and threshed, increased 171% from 1941 to 1942. Production of soybeans harvested in 1942-44 was 338% of the production in 1935-39.

Food price controls, credits, and a production mobi-

U.S. Gave Food Sovereignty, Reserves to GATT/London

In December 1988, at the Montreal Round of "agriculture reform" globalization talks of the United Nations GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), a confidential proposal was made on behalf of the United States, that henceforth national food security would be redefined as "access to world markets," and no longer as food self-sufficiency, which nations were to abjure.

The 1988 Montreal stealth U.S. policy memorandum stated:

"Food security and self-sufficency are not one and the same objective or goal. Food security is the ability to acquire the food you need, when you need it. Food self-sufficiency means producing some portion of one's own food supply from domestic resources, regardless of market forces, with deliberate intent of displacing imports or reducing import dependence.... In some cases, in fact, self-sufficiency can actually work against food security goals....

"Throughout human history, up until the technical advances of the green revolution, a global food shortage due to crop failures was a conceivable and often real threat. Today ... it is highly improbable."

The Montreal meeting itself dissolved in dissension among the representatives of the 150 countries attending. But finally, in 1995, the outcome of the GATT Uruguay Round of "agriculture reform" talks—begun originally in Punte del Este, Uruguay, in 1986—was the establishment of the WTO (World Trade Organization) under the evil principle that national governments are subservient to world "markets" for food.

Under the WTO, it is considered a violation of international trade rules to even hold national food reserves for disasters or emergencies. The WTO rationalization is that such stockpiles "distort" world trade and market functions.

Certain nations quietly defy the WTO on this, including Japan, with its "ricebowl" reserve, and China, with grain reserves. But former potentially nation-serving food reserves, built up and managed under differing kinds of mechanisms—such as the U.S. Commodity Credit Corp. program (originating in 1933 under FDR), or the early days of the Common Agriculture Policy in Europe—are almost non-existent.

The instigators of the anti-food sovereignty policy shift in Montreal in 1988, in the false name of the United States, and in general, during the GATT rounds, were the global commodities cartels of the London-centered, Inter-Alpha Group financial networks, including even a Cargill executive, personally. These are the same networks which today are perpetrating murderous speculation, food control, farm destruction, and genocidal pseudo-environmentalism. The chief U.S. agriculture negotiator in Montreal in 1988 was Daniel Amstutz, Undersecretary of Agriculture for International Affairs and Commodity Programs, and a 25-year Cargill top executive.

lization today can have even more spectacular results. But it requires a total break with tolerating any of the Wall Street/London "market forces" thinking and swindles, especially on food. So far this Spring, many prominent associations of farmers, food processors, and others are voicing opposition to the rampant speculation on food commodities. Now it's time to go all the way.

The National Farmers Union (NFU) March 30, issued a statement reporting that they "submitted comments this week to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, requesting that the CFTC impose strong position limits to curb excessive speculation in commodity markets. . . .

"NFU President Roger Johnson said 'A recent study by the CFTC found that as much as 80% of market activity for some commodities is conducted by speculators. This level of activity certainly qualifies as excessive speculation. . . . Another commodity price bubble like the one that occurred in 2008 would be difficult for many farmers to weather. The CFTC has the ability to help prevent this from happening again.'

". . . In the comments, NFU asked the CFTC to strengthen protections against excessive speculation and market manipulation by lowering the spot-month position limits below the proposed 25% of deliverable supply.

" 'A limit set at 25% will have some effect on market manipulation by eliminating the ability of individual traders to corner a market,' said Johnson. . . .

"NFU supported the Glass-Steagall Act of 1933 and opposed its repeals in 1999, which deregulated banks and financial markets and let to the economic downturn of the past few years."

The American Bakers Association's commodities committee chairman, the CEO of Sara Lee Bakeries, met, on April 29, with Gary Gensler, chairman of the CFTC, asking that there be limits put on the speculative activities of index funds [speculative money funds] on the wheat markets.

The National Grain and Feed Association (NGFA) issued a statement May 24, denouncing the CME Group's demand to up the daily trading limit on corn futures. The NGFA warned that still more inflation and price volatility will result, harming feed manufacturers, grain processors, grain elevators, and others who advance-buy futures contracts, because they actually take possession and use the corn.

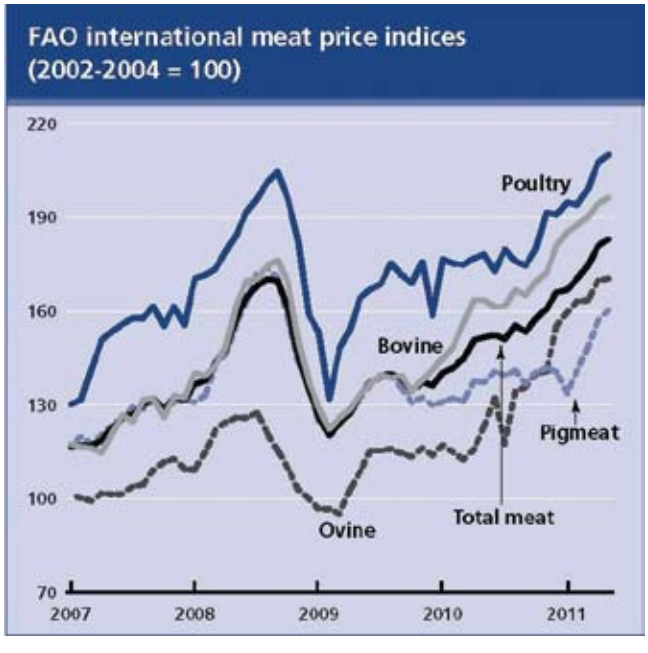
FAO Food Outlook

Grain Stocks Plunge As Prices Skyrocket

June 8—The latest estimates for the plunge of world grain stocks, given the totally inadequate levels of world production, are given in the June 7 UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)'s *Food Outlook; Global Market Analysis*, its twice-yearly survey. Prices of grain are soaring all along the line, from futures contracts (most of them, phantom bushels), through wholesale (cartel) shippers and processors, on down to the local consumer. The same for meat, dairy, other foodstuffs, and for non-food agriculture commodities.

The new FAO figures are indicative, even though the agency, in keeping with its alignment with London policy, minimizes the lack of sufficient food, and tries to downplay the obvious price hyperinflation, even while reporting it. The 115-page report even has a section on food commodity speculation, but it's a joke, entitled, "A Regulatory Dialogue on Position Limits" (not to be confused with a sex manual!).

FIGURE 1
FAO International Meat Price Indices



The dimensions of the endandered world grain harvests, food production, and soaring prices are huge. LaRouche's demand for immediate food price controls is the only way. Here is the picture:

Wheat: World ending stocks are heading downward again this year, to 183 million metric tons, down from 188 mmt in 2010; and from 207 in 2009. Total world utilization (insufficient) is going up year-to-year, but world production fell from 685 mmt in 2009, down to 653 mmt in 2010, and now the FAO foresees 674 mmt this year. But their projection amounts to crystal-ball gazing, given crop crises in the U.S., French, and Canadian wheatbelts.

Wheat Prices: Up 72% in January-May 2011, compared with same period last year.

Coarse Grains: Heading downward again this year, to 168 mmt, which the FAO pegs as marginally higher than the 2010 level of 166 mmt, but far below 2009, of 195 mmt. Total world utilization—including corn-ethanol—is going up year-to-year, while *production has been less than utilization for the last two years*!

World 2009 coarse grains output was 1,122 mmt (1,127 utilized); 2010 output was 1,121 (1,149 utilized); and for 2011, the FAO foresees 1,165 produced (1,165 utilized). Of this, grain (mostly corn) for ethanol went from 302 mmt (2009), up to 316 mmt (2010), and to 319 mmt (2011). In the United States, one-third of the Midwest corn crop was planted after the May 15 deadline for optimum yields. Thus, a huge amount of this Summer's corn crop is already iffy. If corn-ethanol usage continues, world global inventories of corn may fall to the lowest volume in 37 years.

Coarse Grain Prices have shot up 8% January-May 2010 to the same time this year.

Rice: The FAO portrays world rice stocks and production as holding steady. The significance of the huge Arkansas rice crop damage, given that the U.S. is an exporter, doesn't figure with the FAO version.

Rice Prices have shot up 12% from January-May 2010 to the same time in 2011.

Oilseed (and derived products): Prices are all up. Soy, canola, etc., up 41%; oils/fats up 56%, January-May 2011 compared with same time period 2010.

Dairy Prices up 15% from January-May 2010 to same time 2011.

Meat Prices: Up 20% from January-May 2010 to same time 2011.

marciabaker@larouchepub.com

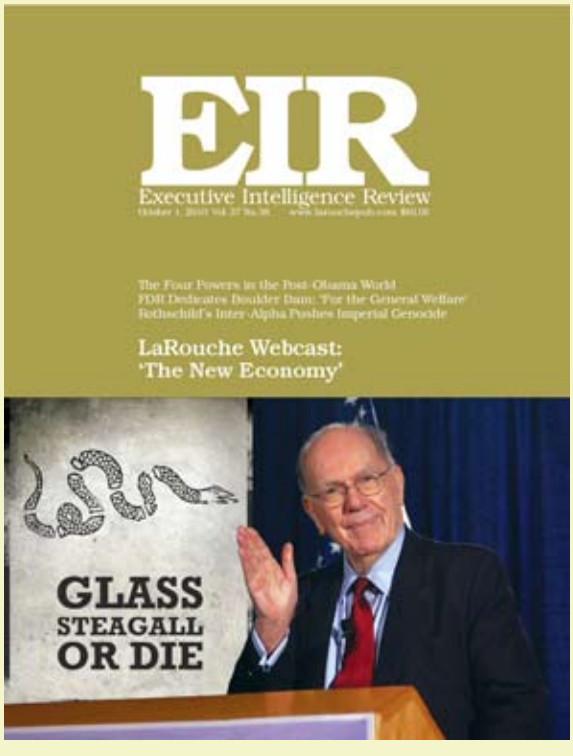
Lyndon LaRouche On Glass-Steagall and NAWAPA

The North American Water and Power Alliance

"The greatest project that mankind has ever undertaken on this planet, as an economic project, now stands before us, as the opportunity which can be set into motion by the United States now launching the NAWAPA project, with the preliminary step of reorganizing the banking system through Glass-Steagall, and then moving on from there."

"Put Glass-Steagall through now, and I know how to deliver a victory to you."

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Europe on the Brink: No to Bailouts, Deindustrialization!

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Helga Zepp-LaRouche is the national chair of the Civil Rights Solidarity Movement (BüSo), a political party in Germany. This article was translated from German.

Wiesbaden, June 11—The reality, which the governments in Europe do not want to deal with, is that not a single proposal for dealing with the euro crisis has been placed on the table which would have a chance of success. Paradoxically, the more "successful" the brutal austerity measures are that are being demanded of Greece and other crisis countries in return for further rescue packages, the quicker these governments will bring about their own downfall and the danger of a truly uncontrolled collapse of the euro.

The entire global financial system is currently on the verge of collapse; the United States is hopelessly bankrupt, its state and local governments are insolvent; many crops have been destroyed by severe weather; shortages and speculation-driven food price increases prevail, not only in the U.S., but worldwide. The euro is a failed experiment, and the situation facing the populations in Greece, Portugal, Spain, and Ireland, as well as in many other European countries, is intolerable.

As long as politicians like Chancellor Angela Merkel run after events, without fundamentally changing the casino economy, it is a foregone conclusion that the complete disintegration of the world financial system can hit us at any time. And instead of listening to those who are using this danger as leverage to keep forcing rescues of the banks at the expense of the people, what must be done now is to preemptively implement the following demands, in order to prevent the catastrophe.

First, is that speculation in food commodities must be ended immediately, since there are more than a billion hungry people in the world, and, as the UN Food and Agriculture Organization is warning, food riots are looming in over 80 nations. This requires price controls, and for the trade in food products to be restricted to those who have something to do with the actual production process; the so-called "investors" must be excluded by law from the food commodities market.

The reason is simple: Because the price explosions caused by speculation will result in the deaths of many people who can often barely scrape together one meal per day as it is now, speculation in food must be immediately banned as a crime against humanity.

Secondly, we in Europe must immediately put into place a two-tiered banking system (the Glass-Steagall standard), providing the real economy with new credits, all related to the common good—such as protecting savings accounts up to a certain amount, pensions, etc.—and ensuring that the whole "virtual" domain of credit derivatives and "creative financial products" of all sorts, is abolished and closed down.

A European-Wide Crisis

The reason for this is quite simple. The brutal austerity demanded by the troika of the IMF, European



Creative Commons/linmtheu

The EU plan for Greece is to sell the nation's assets at auction to pay the debt—and hundreds of thousands of citizens are taking to the streets to express their outrage. This demonstration in front of the Parliament building in Athens was on May 31.

Central Bank, and EU Commission cannot function, because it only protects the property of a kleptocratic, privileged layer, while the great majority of people, especially the young generation, with an unemployment rate of sometimes up to 40 or 50%, are left without any hope for the future. All of Greece is to be sold off on the auction block, which is making the population increasingly bitter, such that last weekend in Athens alone, 500,000 people took to the streets. And how is even a single euro ever going be repaid, by an economy that has shrunk in just the last year by 5.5%, and with a total debt of EU350 billion, equivalent to 153.4% of its gross national product? The only thing that could restore the Greek economy would be a long-term investment program in modern industries with high energy-flux density; but the troika is millions of light-years away from anything like that.

But even German Finance Minister Wolfgang Schäuble's call for "soft restructuring"—that is, private creditors would have to contribute their fair share—will not function; such a plan could collapse as soon as June 20 because of the resistance of the ECB and the various finance ministers, who are defending the interests of their own banks; or if the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe, in its scheduled hearing on July 5 on three lawsuits against the bailouts, were to conclude that this policy is unconstitutional; or if Portugal and Ireland, which also hold Greek government bonds, would themselves require new rescue packages, in case of a Greek devaluation. This could also mean the insolvency of other banks, including some Spanish banks that have incurred imbalances because of the debt of the 17 Spanish regions—a total of EU150 billion.

What is required is not some band-aid measures, but an end to the casino economy.

The bill introduced by U.S. Congresswoman Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio) for a Glass-Steagall Act, H.R. 1489—i.e., a two-tier banking system—is gaining more and more co-sponsors; a bipartisan initiative for Glass-Steagall is being prepared in the Senate; and all over the United States, leading trade unions, business associations, regional banks, and social organizations are demanding the return of the Glass-Steagall system. This means that the chance absolutely exists for all Euro-



White House/Pete Souza

President Obama gives the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Chancellor Merkel, June 7. This is the highest civilian honor a President may bestow. Some in Germany consider this as a blatant attempt to prop her up so that she can keep on bailing out the banks.

pean nations to do the same thing. But that requires a government that remembers its oath of office, to protect the German people from harm.

The Insane Anti-Nuclear 'Consensus'

If even the conservative daily *Die Welt* writes that "this government could become the greatest disappointment for the middle class since the Second World War," and that we could now talk about a GED, a Green Unity Party of Germany,[1] because as of this week, all the parties in Germany are green, then this should ring the alarm bells for the Union parties [Merkel's CDU and the Bavarian CSU], which should begin to think about whether they have the right leadership. It is perfectly obvious that the purpose of President Obama's maneuver, conferring the Presidential Medal of Freedom upon Chancellor Merkel, at a time when she is involved in transforming Germany into an eco-dictatorship, was to help her continue the bailouts in the interest of the banks.

The "consensus" on the nuclear energy phase-out, ordered top-down by Merkel's climate advisor, Hans Joachim Schellnhuber, which Merkel mouths unashamedly, has run up against plenty of belated, but nevertheless real, opposition from important industry representatives and even from the CDU, which is now demanding a special party conference on this topic. It is gradually dawning on some people that this arbitrary phase-out, which is motivated by ideological and demographic considerations, not economic ones, would lead to the rapid deindustrialization of Germany.

But this resistance had better swell very quickly into a mighty chorus—more precisely, by June 30, when the Bundestag (lower house of parliament) is scheduled to vote on the phase-out policy, and by July 8, when the Bundesrat (upper house) will do the same—to avert the greatest damage Germany has suffered since the Second World War. Merkel is simply no longer acceptable as Chancellor, because of her policies of the last three months.

If the GED's policies were to be implemented in Germany, the results would be power blackouts; endangerment of energy supplies; massive price increases, not only for energy; mass unemployment; and social chaos; Schellnhuber's delusions about a "global social contract for the Great Transformation," enforced on a global scale, would place the continued existence of the human species in grave danger, because these would drive scientific and industrial potential into a complete impasse.

This potential, however, is urgently needed to find solutions to the real challenges facing humanity, such as the increased seismic activity resulting from galactic processes and increased solar activity, or the development of new methods of treatment for diseases caused by antibiotic-resistant pathogens. These and other domains require technologies with high energy-flux density.

Fortunately, there is a party in Germany—the BüSo—which is not green, which has warned from the beginning that the euro could not function, and which is determined to work with allies in other European nations to put into place a two-tier banking system here as well.

1. An ironical reference to the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, SED, the de facto communist party that ran East Germany, on behalf of the Soviet Union, from 1949 to March 1990.

Resolution for Immediate Dissolution of the WBGU

Helga Zepp-LaRouche issued this resolution on May 5, 2011; it is circulating internationally for endorsements. More than 1,000 people have signed, and we publish a selection here. For more on the WBGU's genocide policy, see EIR*, May 6 and May 13, 2011.*

The public document issued by the Federal Scientific Advisory Board for Global Environmental Changes (WBGU), "World Transition—Social Contract for a Great Transformation" proposes the "de-carbonization" of the world energy economy, that is, the complete elimination of oil, coal, and gas, as well as the renunciation of both nuclear fission as well as further research on thermonuclear fusion energy, and demands the exclusive utilization of so-called renewable energy by the year 2050.

This so-called "Great Transformation" is supposed to effect a change comparable to the transition from a hunter-and-gatherer to an agrarian society, and from an agrarian to an industrial society. This time, however, through a dangerous step backward, in the course of which Germany would no longer exist as an industrial nation. On a worldwide scale, the low energy-flux density of so-called renewables corresponds to a maximum population potential of 1-2 billion people.

For the developing sector this transformation means quite simply a massive population reduction. For this reason, the developing nations rejected this "suicide pact" at the 2009 Copenhagen Climate Conference.

The "global social contract" proposed by the WBGU means nothing else than an imperial, global ecofascism, based on a view of humanity that is filled with contempt, and that proceeds from ideological, rather than scientific premises.

On these and further grounds we, the undersigned, condemn this malicious proposal and call for the dissolution of the WBGU.

Initiator and first signatory: Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Australia: Tony Angelevski, CEC Australia, Newcastle, NSW; Bruce Campbell, Wodonga, Victoria; Trudy Campbell, nurse/midwife, CEC Australia, Karama, Northern Territory; David Andresen, Sydney, NSW.

Austria: Luise Frank, Senftenberg; Siegfried Grassegger, Oberiach; Wolfgang Hartleb, Ebenau; Georg Kandlbinder, Kollerschlag; Janis Rempeters, Vienna; Oswald Ristl, deputy editor-in-chief, *Unser Strom*, retired press spokesman, Siemens AG Osterreich, Vienna; Andreas Schirlbauer, Stockerau; Georg Unertl, Steyr; Prof. Ernst Florian Winter, retired director, Diplomatischen Akademie, Hopfgarten.

Belgium: Etienne Dubost, Agora Erasmus, Brussels.

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China: Javier Benito Goerlich, chemical engineer, Guangzhou, Guangdong.

Denmark: Kenneth Kristensen, Ikast; Daniel Madsen, Faarup; David Timbiti, DSB, Copenhagen; Davor Dumic, pedagogue, Roskilde.

Finland: Jukka-Pekka Parjanen, Kokkola.

France: Jacques Cheminade, Solidarité et Progrès, Paris; Gérard Chenu, Nancy; Paul Kuentzman, Weltraumforscher, Paris; Gustav Schmid, Strasbourg; Max Ternon, Saint-Jean-Des-Vignes.

Germany: Volker Austen, chairman of Europaverband Mittelstand e.V., Liebenburg; Uwe Bauer, Bauer GbR, Drebach-Venusberg; Dr. med. Wolfgang P. Bayerl, Herten; Sebastian Bernard, tax accountant, Minden; Leonhard Bienert, Greifswald; Dr. Helmut Bottiger, author, Taunusstein; Dr. rer. nat. Rudolf Adolf Dietrich, Hohnstorf/Elbe; Jörg Dietrich, electrical systems and information technology, Berlin; Louis Donath, Donath Fussboden, Dautphetal; Hans Dressler, Ingenieurburo HD Bau, Cologne; Heinrich Duepmann, naeb e.V., Gutersloh; Dipl.-Ing. Joachim Ehlig, Cottbus; Dr. Theo Eichten, Munchen; Dr. Eckerhard Franz, Coswig; Helmut Gardner, energy consultant, Sendenhorst; Prof. Dr. Rainer Gladisch, Lindenfels; Dr. Klaus-Jurgen Goldmannn, Ennepetal; Karl-Friedrich Greve, Greve Tischlerei and Parkett, Sankt Augustin; Michael Grimberg, Gartner, Garmisch-Partenkirchen; Alexander

Hartmann, editor-in-chief, *Neue Solidarität*, Wiesbaden; Konrad Hehner, energy and air conditioning services, Nastätten; Ferdinand Furst zu Hohenlohe, Bundesverband Landschaftsschutz e.V. (BLS), Bartenstein; Dr. rer. nat. Dietrich Hovestadt, Tutzing; Gerhard Johannes, information technology, Worms; Dr. Manfred Kierst, Arnsberg; Hans-Peter Koehler, vintner, Heimersheim; Dr. Klaus Peter Krause, Lubeck; Horst Kroeger, Original Essenerbrot, Ramerberg; Michael Krumbachner, electrician, Halsbach; Dr. Gunther Kumel, Kelkheim; Dr. Helga Helena Liebecke, Dresden; Rolf-Peter Liebold, Ing.-Buro Rolf-Peter Liebold, Gera; Christian Lindner, Lindner Industriebauteile, Petting; Prof. Hans-Reiner Meinel, Dresden; Dr. habil. Rolf Mönicke, Mittweida; Willi Nagel, retired businessman, Mainz; Klaus Neigenfindt, construction business, Gorlitz; Dr. Lutz Niemann, Holzkirchen; Dipl.-Ing. (FH) Jens Persing, Grossenhain; Dr. Teodor Podskarbi, genetic testing laboratory, Munchen; Dr.-Ing. Helmut Poltelt, Ahrensfelde; Conny Pohl, health and family consulting, Weenzen; Otmar Reuther, data service, Backnang; Ulrich Ritter (PhD), Griesheim; Dr. Joachim Roeder, Sprendlingen; Dr. Hilmar Rohde, Landau in der Pfalz; Bernd Rubart, Ing.-architecture office, Albsfelde; Prof. Dr. Hermann Schneider, Heidelberg; Dr. Stephan Schunemann, Praxis Dr. Schunemann, Soest; Sigurd Schulien, Alzey; Dr. med. Rudolf Seuffer, Reutlingen; Walter vom Stein, Landwirt, Wermelskirchen; Dr. Gerd Stender, Munster; Olav Sunneke, Steinhoring; Horst Veit, Dipl., retired meteorologist, Potsdam; Dr. OH Wilhelms, Weinheim;

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Switzerland: Colm O'Murchu, Visp, Valais.

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European Revolution Comes to Stockholm

by Hussein Askary

Stockholm, June 10—A demonstration of youth called "European Revolution, All Cities of Europe—Stockholm" took place on June 5 in the central square, Sergelstorg. The group is part of the Europe-wide revolt of young people protesting their governments' adherence to the dictates of the global financial oligarchy, which are imposed through such supranational institutions such as the IMF, the EU Commission, and the European Central Bank. Although expressed as a solidarity movement with the youth in Greece and Spain, the Swedish youth whom this correspondent interviewed express the same grievances about their own situation—unemployment among youth is more than 25%, and their future prospects under the current financial and "bank dictatorship," as they call it, are as dark as everywhere else.

Although the number of youth present at the demonstration was small, its occurrence shows that there are Swedish young people who realize that what the government is saying about the economy is not true.

A Ticking Time Bomb

Sweden and Norway can be described as the among last bastions of the illusion that the global financial crisis is almost over, that the economy is recovering, and that state finances are solid. That is exactly what the U.S. Administration said in 2008. The reason Swedish Finance Minister Anders Borg can brag about that, is that he believes that the mechanisms set up by his government and the Central Bank of Sweden are enough to overcome the effects of the global breakdown crisis.

But a look at the conditions of the economy and banking sector shows that Sweden is as much a ticking time bomb as any other nation, and maybe even worse. The Swedish private banks' financial assets are 4.5 times larger than the GNP, which is the equivalent of about $400 billion. The largest four "too big to fail" banks have more than 1.5 times the GNP in short-term loans to foreign countries in crisis in Europe, especially the Baltic nations. The Central Bank has given an open-ended guarantee to these banks' foreign and domestic loans. Domestic household and other indebtedness is about 1.5 times larger than GNP. This prompted the IMF to issue a warning recently, that Sweden's housing bubble may be about to burst.

The state debt is the lowest in Europe, but only because the government has been fanatically prioritizing paying its debt to the banks, while cutting infrastructure investments and social security programs, and privatizing state-owned companies and assets. The Swedish government has been voluntarily giving the IMF austerity treatment to its own people for about two decades.

The government is a fanatic adherent of the European Union's Maastricht Stability Pact for fiscal discipline, which, among other things, obliged EU members to keep their state debt lower than 3% of GDP. Sweden actually demands of itself and other states a 2% budgetary *surplus*! The result has been massive youth unemployment and inhuman cuts in social benefits and health care, in what was formerly considered the model "welfare state." All this makes Sweden one of the most vulnerable small nations of Europe to the Eurozone crisis, as its government lacks any understanding of economics and reality.



http://www.youtube.com/user/LAROUCHEpunktSE

Author Hussein Askary reports from the demonstration on June 5.



http://www.youtube.com/user/LAROUCHEpunktSE

One of the organizers of the demonstration, in an interview with Askary, explains the purpose of this new movement in Sweden.

What the Youth Have To Say

As I talked with these young people, it was very clear that their revolt is part of the mass-strike phenomenon that started in Tunisia and Egypt. Most of the demonstrators are not members of any political party or organization, and have little experience with political organizing; but they are, like their counterparts around the world, savvy in the use of social networking to communicate with and organize. The only political group present at the demonstration was the LaRouche Youth Movement, whose ideas and proposals for resolving the economic crisis were welcomed and discussed by many of the participants. However, the youth there do not welcome established political parties and organizations to be part of their independent movement.

There are certain common features among many of these people, who are in the range of 19-30 years of age:

• They are well informed about the causes of the financial crisis and the bankruptcy of the system. However, many of them have been reading about conspiracy theories on websites such as "Zeitgeist" and "Infowars," which "only talk about the problems and offer no solution" and make young people feel impotent and depressed in the face of an "almighty elite." They are now saying: "We want solutions!"

• They do not trust any established political institutions or media.

• They are skeptical about the theory of global warming.

•They do not welcome anarchists and reject violence; they believe in national sovereignty and strong institutions of the nation-state. They demand that their political representatives promote and protect the general welfare, or get out, as Egypt's Hosni Mubarak and Tunisia's Ben Ali had to do.

These excerpts from the group's Facebook page, posted by a participant nicknamed Adjent Hendrix (who is not a member of the LaRouche movement), amplifies some of the above-mentioned points.

"End the financial speculation and separate it from real economics. For example, if we want to start building a maglev train today, we can! The biggest challenge is that we can't predict the costs, since there is speculation on prices. If we had prices that were fixed (for the duration of a giant project like this, 20-25 years), it could be done.

"The Swedish Riksbank [central bank] printed 400 billion SEK [Swedish kronor] out of nothing in order to bail out the banks. When we say that we want a maglev train system for all of Sweden, which would cost 200 billion SEK, they say they don't have the money."

The draft declaration of the group, being circulated for discussion among the members, emphasizes that "the central bank of a sovereign state should be under government control and therefore work for the benefit of the general public, not private, interests." The central bank should issue credit for "individuals, projects, organizations, municipalities, and enterprises that serve the common good of the population of the sovereign state of Sweden."

Further, "financial speculation on any physical resource is to be absolutely separated from the credit system." Parliament must ensure that speculation has "no implications whatsoever for the real, physical economy." And as for the speculators, "the people behind such acts of financial treason, thievery if you want, must be brought to justice."

No bank shall expect, as a matter of course, to receive "any form of further financial rescue from the general public."

In sum, these youth are hungry for ideas and solutions, and can easily receive and convey deep intellectual concepts that they might have formerly considered over their heads. This is the character of a revolutionary time, as described by Percy B. Shelley in his "In Defence of Poetry."

Pakistan Caught in British-Saudi Plan To Dismember the Country

by Ramtanu Maitra

June 9—The ongoing disintegration of Pakistan is not just a matter of penetration of the military and the intelligence services by forces friendly to the Taliban, but is the direct result of British-Saudi collusion—with the help of U.S.-based co-conspirators—to partition the country into a potpourri of ethnic enties.

Let us review the deteriorating security situation over the past weeks:

The May 22 raid by militants into Pakistan's Mehran Naval Base is an indicator that the country's security has become merely notional, and that Pakistan is under attack from within by a formidable foe. The daring raid by six alleged militants, two of whom are still at large, included a rampage through the base, destroying two highly prized Orion PC-3 multi-role naval planes and killing at least 11 Naval officers. It took Pakistani security forces 16 hours to end the raid, killing four security personnel. Seventeen foreigners inside the base, including 11 Chinese technicians, were unhurt.

The attack is similar to a raid in October 2009, in which Taliban militants laid siege to the Army headquarters in the garrison town of Rawalpindi, killing dozens. Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), a militant group that was formed in the tribal areas of Pakistan bordering Afghanistan to spearhead operations against the Pakistani military in the aftermath of the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan, claimed responsibility for the raid. Pakistani officials claim that both the Mehran Naval Base and the 2009 attack were coordinated by the TTP and an al-Qaeda leader, Ilyas Kashmiri, a Britain-linked terrorist.

While Pakistan's security is breached almost every day throughout the country, the Mehran Naval Base attack is considered more than an exercise by the militants to flex their muscles, but a serious attempt to hurt the country and convey the message that they have their accomplices throughout Pakistan's security and military apparatus.

One analyst pointed out that the fact that such raids continue to take place, and that the security forces and intelligence agencies continue to be taken by surprise, should add to the concerns of the international community regarding the physical security of Pakistan's nuclear facilities. There could be people inside them who are sympathizers of al-Qaeda and the Lashkar-e-Taiba (LET), and who would facilitate an act of terrorism involving the use of nuclear material seized from such establishments.

U.S. Drone Attacks

There are now regular attacks into Pakistan from across the border by the insurgents in Afghanistan, and by U.S. drone attacks from the air, aimed at eliminating militant leaders operating in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) along the border. Many of the American targets are TTP and other Pakistani militant groups, while the Afghan insurgents have set the Pakistani military as their target. For instance, on June 9, more than 100 militants stormed a security checkpoint in northwestern Pakistan, killing at least eight soldiers, officials said. The attack happened near the town of Makeen in the tribal district of South Waziristan, near the Afghan border. The area has seen a surge in missile strikes by U.S. drones in recent days.

These drone attacks may have eliminated a number of terrorists, or suspected terrorists, but they have also provoked an intense animosity between the Pakistani military and the local people. The U.S. government, led by the CIA's Special Activities Division, has been carrying out drone attacks since 2004. Islamabad publicly condemns these attacks, but has secretly shared intelligence with the Americans, and also allegedly allowed the drones to operate from Shamsi Airfield in Pakistan until April 21, 2011, when 150 Americans left the base.

The Brookings Institution suggests that drone

FIGURE 1
Pakistan's FATA and NWFP Provinces, Where U.S. Drones Are Hitting



Creative Commons/Pahari Sahib

strikes may kill "10 or so civilians" for every militant killed. The Pakistani military has stated that most of those killed were hardcore al-Qaeda and Taliban militants. According to secret cables from WikiLeaks, Pakistani Army Chief Ashfaq Parvez Kayani not only tacitly agreed to the drone flights, but in 2008, requested that the Americans increase them. However, Pakistani Interior Minister Rehman Malik said, "Drone missiles cause collateral damage. A few militants are killed, but the majority of victims are innocent citizens."

These strikes have increased substantially under President Barack Obama. Generally, the unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) used are MQ-1 Predators and more recently MQ-9 Reapers firing AGM-114 Hellfire missiles.

Here is a quick round-up of the reported drone attacks, and the casualties these attacks caused, during May and early June (see **Figure 1**):

May 6: 12-15 people are killed and several injured at Dua Toi, North Waziristan, in the first such attack since the killing of Osama bin Laden on May 2.

May 10: Four suspected militants are killed in an attack near Angoor Adda village in South Waziristan. According to Public Multimedia, two missiles hit a vehicle in the village, wounding four. An unnamed Pakistani official said three of those killed were "Arabs."

May 12: 5-8 suspected militants are killed when a U.S. drone fires two missiles into a vehicle in North Waziristan. Pakistani officials stated that some of those killed were "foreigners," according to the *Long War Journal*.

May 13: Five are killed when at least 4 missiles strike a vehicle in Doga Madakhel village in North Waziristan.

May 16: Two strikes in Mir Ali in North Waziristan kill ten suspected militants.

May 20: Two missiles fired by drones kill six people in North Waziristan.

May 23: Drone strike on a vehicle on the outskirts of Mir Ali in North Waziristan kills seven suspected militants.

June 3: Drone strike in Ghwakhwa area of South Waziristan kills nine militants.

June 6: Three drone strikes kill 16-21 people. Unnamed Pakistani intelligence officials claim that they were suspected militants.

June 8: Five missiles strike a militant compound in Zoynarai village in North Waziristan, near the border with South Waziristan, killing 15-23 suspected militants.

In other words, steady drone attacks have killed at least 80 individuals, some of them possibly of Arab origin, during these five weeks.

Disintegration of Pakistan

Because of the powerful forces, both inside and outside Pakistan, operating at odds with a feeble democratic government and a heavily penetrated Pakistani security establishment, the question arises whether Pakistan will be able to survive as a unified nation for long. There is no question that the country has become virtually ungovernable, and that its economic situation is getting increasingly perilous; the absence of any stable national institution makes the country's disintegration a genuine concern.

In a recent article in the Indian military journal *Aak-*

FIGURE 2

The Durand Line: Border of Afghanistan-Pakistan



CIA/Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection

The red line (dark in black and white) is the Durand Line, the internationally recognized border between Afghanistan and Pakistan. Poorly marked, it was cut by the British and agreed to by the Emir of Afghanistan in 1893. It slices through ethnic Pushtun (Pashtun) areas, and established the "Great Game" buffer zone between British and Russian imperial interests in the region.

rosh, analyst Vijay K. Nair pointed out that British-Saudi authorities are in the process of negotiating with what they portray as the "moderate" Taliban, who can be induced to share power with Afghan President Hamid Karzai in the post-U.S.-NATO Afghanistan. "By categorizing some Taliban as 'moderate,' what Britain and the Saudis are presenting to Washington in particular is those Taliban who have been indoctrinated with the extreme Wahhabi version of orthodox Islam, propagated solely by the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. These Taliban are all ethnic Pashtuns, who would be induced to demand a 'Pashtunistan,' with the objective of joining the Pashtuns of Afghanistan and Pakistan, using the ethno-religious identity of the Pashtuns of the two different countries separated by the nonfunctional Durand Line [see **Figure 2**].

"Eventually, the formation of such a Pashtun nation will result in the Balkanization of Afghanistan, since the ethnic groups that represent the Northern Alliance will find no reason to remain within Pashtunistan as second-class citizens and would be agreeable to a state of their own. This would be possible only if there is an assured economic patronage that would guarantee to kick-start the new states economic infrastructure and growth.

"None of these developments will happen overnight, but the seeds of these have been laid and watered well during the ongoing 10-year-old Afghan War. The geopolitical ramifications have a greater spill-off on the being of Pakistan when viewed in the light of the map of Pashtunistan projected on the Afghanistan government's website [**Figure 3**]. The fragmentation of Afghanistan could result in Pakistan being reduced to two of its existing provinces, Punjab and Sindh," Nair said.

In fact, in tune with the old British colonial concept, billboards demanding Greater Pashtunistan have appeared in recent days in Swat Valley, Dera Ismail Khan, and other areas of the North West Frontier Province (NWFP, recently renamed Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). The map of Greater Pashtunistan that is being circulating

includes Balochistan, NWFP, and Afghanistan. The Swat Valley, located in the northeastern part of the NWFP, has already become autonomous and has imposed Wahhabi-style Islamic Sharia law, in violation of Pakistan's Constitution. For all practical purposes, Islamabad has handed the Swat Valley over to the Saudi-funded Wahhabis.

On Sept. 19, 2007, a British historian who uses the pseudonym "Rumbold" wrote: "However much we try and dress it up, both Afghanistan and Pakistan are in the midst of civil wars. In Afghanistan, the situation is serious enough to warrant thousands of foreign troops assisting the Afghan army to hunt down the remnants of the Taliban and their allies. In Pakistan, tens of thousands of Pakistani troops, demoralized and under constant attack, are attempting to fight Al-Qaeda, local tribes and fugitive Taliban.

FIGURE 3
The Afghanistan Government's Version



Afghanistan government website

Kabul claims that the FATA and NWFP areas of Pakistan, which are populated primarily by Pashtuns, rightfully belong to Afghanistan (labeled "Pashtunistan" on the map). The 1893 Durand Line was supposed to expire in 100 years, and Kabul refused to renew the treaty when it expired.

"Both countries' governments are fighting against the same people: the Pashtuns. Most Pashtuns live in Afghanistan and in the part of Pakistan known as the North West Frontier Province (NWFP). My proposal (albeit not a novel one), is to create a Pashtun homeland based in the NWFP and a sizeable section of Afghanistan."

Rumbold went on to say: "Partition in South Asia has had a chequered history, but it should be pointed out that the reason why the Pashtuns do not have their own country is because the British and Russians carved it up during the Great Game so that a buffer state could be created between British and Russian territory."

Not the British-Saudi Axis Only

In the United States too, one hears the echo of this British-Saudi plan to dismember Pakistan. For instance, in the July-September 2008 issue of the U.S. *Military Intelligence Journal*, an article titled "Secessionist Jihad: The Taliban's struggle for Pashtunistan," by Michael D. Holmes, pointed out: "One of the reasons for our failure to subdue the Taliban insurgency may be that we have not identified the proper causes behind it. We have labeled the Taliban a jihadist movement and ascribed motives to them based on religious traditionalist goals, in part because that is what the Taliban itself has stated. But had we looked deeper, we might have found that the root causes behind the enduring and resilient nature of the Taliban have very little to do with religion, and much to do with an ancient ethnic struggle between the Pashtun people, and virtually everyone else in the region. . . .

"By mentally segregating the Taliban as an 'Afghan' problem, by not addressing their roots of support inside the border with Pakistan, and by ignoring the obvious truth of their largely homogeneous ethnic composition, I believe that we have misdiagnosed not only the nature of their insurgency, but also the best way to deal with that insurgency. This approach has put us on the path of treating the symptom, but not the disease.

"As a result of this imprecision, we have applied a series of remedies designed to combat religious extremism (but not ethnic separatism) with lackluster results. However, had we correctly identified the ethnic nature of this conflict early on, and applied remedies designed to counter and combat an ethnic secessionist insurgency, and in so doing faced that transnational nature of 'Pashtunistan,' we would very likely have been more effective in combating them.

"Up to this point, we have viewed the Taliban as a Jihadist Muslim insurgency, composed largely of Pash-

tun tribesmen. I argue that what we should be doing is viewing and, more importantly, treating the Taliban as a Pashtun ethnic insurgency, composed largely of Jihadist Muslims."

Could It Get Worse?

The primary reason that Pakistan is in such difficulty now, is that its so-called only institution, the military, had walked in lockstep with Britain and Saudi Arabia, driven by its zeal to remain in power forever by projecting India as its mortal enemy. These two forces who have different geopolitical agendas: Britain wants not only an independent Kashmir in order to position itself on the driver's seat at a highly strategic location, but also to seek control of Pashtunistan, if that comes into being. Saudi Arabia, on the other hand, wants to spread its vicious doctrine of Wahhabism so as to secure control of the majority Muslims, who are Sunnis. The intrusion by these forces has not only kept such regional nations as Iran, Russia, and India out of Pakistan's circle of friends, but it has opened up Pakistan for subversion and chaos.

If the Pashtuns of Pakistan and the Pashtuns of Afghanistan join hands, with the help of the British and the Saudis, while the Pakistani military, under pressure because of the threatened dismemberment of the nation, indulges in large-scale killing of the Pashtun population, as it did in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) in 1971, it is not unlikely that Balochistan will also become a center of a secessionist movement.

For decades now, different Baloch organizations, demanding greater autonomy or independence from Pakistan, have managed to maintain their freedom struggle. An independent Balochistan will not be to the liking of either Iran or China. Iran will be exceedingly uneasy, since a large number of Baloch tribes live in Iran, bordering Balochistan and they are Sunnis in a Shi'a-majority Iran. A Sunni-dominated Balochistan would then be used by both Britain and Saudi Arabia to undermine Iran's integrity.

Pakistan's inability to resolve the Balochistan mess with the help of Iran is yet another indicator of who is calling the shots in Rawalpindi and Islamabad.

For different reasons altogether, China would also be opposed to the independence of the Baloch tribes. China has provided Pakistan with significant financial support to develop the Gwadar Port, on the Makran coast of Balochistan next door to the Strait of Hormuz. It was said that long-term Chinese interest is to use the port to bring oil and gas from Iran and Arabia to West China, across the Pakistan landmass.

But the Chinese reluctance to take up further commitments in Balochistan at this point has become evident. Pakistan's President Asif Ali Zardari, during his visit to China in July 2010, had reminded the Chinese of the Pakistani proposals for the upgrading of the Gwadar port, the construction of an oil refinery and an airport in Gwadar, and the construction of oil/gas pipelines from Gwadar to Xinjiang. At the time, China did not respond to Zardari's request.

The Chinese reluctance to get involved in present-day Balochistan came out in the open during Pakistani Prime Minister Yusuf Raza Gilani's May 17-20 visit to China. An analyst pointed out that the Chinese officials, for the first time, openly indicated to Gilani their lack of enthusiasm for upgrading the Gwadar commercial port, built and commissioned by them initially, into a base for the Pakistan Navy, and subsequently into a base that could be used by Chinese naval vessels operating in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf.

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Obama Fiddles While The Nation Burns

by Carl Osgood

June 10—The budget-cutting policies being pursued at almost every level of government are a grave threat to life, limb, and property, even the very existence of the nation itself; they target the very fabric of civilized life, that is, the essential services provided by local and state governments.

Benjamin Franklin established the template for government provision of these services in colonial America. He established the first circulating library and the first fire company (among other things) in Philadelphia in the 1730s. As the late historian Graham Lowry documented in his book, *How the Nation Was Won,* Franklin had to do much of his organizing in secret, through his Junto organization, because of the tyrannical nature of British policies in the colonies. Lowry wrote that, "The Junto's organizing for public improvements—libraries, fire departments, better education, paved streets, street cleaning, and police protection—were 'subversive' assertions of *citizenship*, by people who were supposed to be His Majesty's *subjects.* There was nothing more political than attempting to do good. . . ."

There is indeed nothing more political than attempting to do good, and it is exactly that potential that is under attack from the monetarist budget policies that dominate every level of government; and nowhere is this more evident than in the attacks on fire departments in nearly every city in the country. Adequately staffed and equipped fire departments are essential in every community, not only to fight fires, but to respond to traffic accidents and medical emergencies, and to promote the safety of the community. When politicians decide they can't afford to provide for an adequately resourced fire department, they have decided to sacrifice the lives and property of their citizens to the gods of monetarism.

Firefighters and communities all over the country are trying to fight back, but without taking on the Wall Street looting policies behind the economic collapse, it is a losing battle. Without the restoration of the 1933 Glass-Steagall Act, which separated so-called investment banking from commercial banking, and was repealed in 1999, there is no taking back our *citizenship* as expressed in the constitutional provision for the General Welfare.

Here we provide a picture of how we are threatened by the takedown to a degree that seemed impossible just a few years ago.

N.Y. Firefighters vs. Bloomberg Budget Cuts

On June 3, an estimated 1,000 New York City firefighters marched across the Brooklyn Bridge into Lower Manhattan to join thousands more who were protesting plans by billionaire Mayor Michael Bloomberg to permanently close 20 fire companies, in order to save the city $55 million out of a $69 billion city budget. The Uniformed Firefighters Association advertised the rally with full-page ads in the newspapers depicting Bloomberg as the Grim Reaper; the text declared, "Closing



Eastern Arizona IMT

The Wallow fire in eastern Arizona, which has burned nearly 400,000 acres and sent smoke clouds as far away as Minnesota, is only the largest among the fires burning in a number of states. Firefighters lack sufficient resources to combat the blazes as a result of budget cuts and criminal negligence on the part of the Obama Administration.

FDNY companies threatens your life. Mike Bloomberg believes your family is not entitled to fire or emergency medical protections in a timely manner."

Officials of both the firefighters' union and the fire officers' union, backed by elected officials, including New York City Public Advocate Bill de Blasio, warn that the cutbacks will lengthen response times, thus threatening lives and property. "Under a plan like this, more lives would be lost," de Blasio told WABC-TV. "It's also fundamentally unfair to say to people in some neighborhoods, you get less. You know, 'just grin and bear it.'" UFA president Steve Cassidy described the rally as "democracy in action," with firefighters and community activists gathering at City Hall to tell Bloomberg "that closing firehouses is compromising their safety and they're not going to stand for it." Assemblyman Peter Abbate of Brooklyn was even more blunt, telling the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle,* the day before, that "When someone dies, the blood will be on Mayor Bloomberg's hands."

Bloomberg claims the cuts are necessary to help balance the city's budget, and he's been arguing that the cuts are designed such that public safety won't be compromised. He went so far as to argue, during his weekly radio show on WOR radio, that closing fire houses is nothing new. Manhattan, alone has lost 40 firehouses since the 1940s, "with no negative effects," he claimed. He must have forgotten about the cutbacks of the late 1960s and early '70s, that resulted in entire city blocks being burned down by arsonists as part of Wall Street's "planned shrinkage" of the city.

Today's proposed cutbacks are nothing less than the same planned shrinkage policy, now extended to the entire country, where hundreds of other cities are carrying out similar reductions of their fire, police, and other public safety services, in the same name of the "balanced budget." Meanwhile, of course, the billionaire Bloomberg is doing his best to service Wall Street, and to give out lucrative contracts to private interests, while slashing city workers' salaries.

Fire Department Budget Cuts Kill

There is little reason to doubt that such cutbacks of fire departments will result in more fire and other deaths and greater amounts of property damage. Any firefighting expert will emphasize that, in a fire, every second counts, and the faster the fire department can respond to a call, the fewer lives will be lost.

This point was thoroughly documented in a May 15 report by annarbor.com which shows that in Ann Arbor, Mich., the decline of the fire department over the past several years has been accompanied by a notable increase in fire deaths. In the 1990s, the Ann Arbor Fire Department was staffed with an average of 124 firefighters. Since 2000, staffing has declined to 89 firefighters, and the city council has before it a budget that will further reduce that staffing to 77.

Records examined by annarbor.com, show that response times have climbed commensurately. The National Fire Protection Association standard calls for the first truck to arrive on the scene of a fire within 4 minutes, and a full alarm assignment should arrive within 8

minutes. In Ann Arbor, response times have steadily lengthened, to an average of nearly 5 minutes, and in one case in April of 2010, in which one person died, it took 6 minutes and 15 seconds for the first two trucks to arrive together. In fact, according to the data reported in the study, the number of fire deaths in Ann Arbor has skyrocketed as fire department staffing has declined. From 1992 to 2005, there were three fire deaths in Ann Arbor, but since 2006, after staffing fell below 100 firefighters, there have been 12 deaths.

The problem of budget cuts was even more dramatically demonstrated in Alameda, Calif. on May 31, when firefighters watched a man drown because the department no longer had a water rescue unit. It had been a victim of budget cuts. The day after the incident, Interim Fire Chief Mike D'Orazi told the Alameda City Council that "We just did not have the money available to do what we would like to do."



IAFF

One thousand New York City firefighters marched across the Brooklyn Bridge June 3 into Lower Manhattan to join thousands more protesting plans by Mayor Bloomberg to close 20 fire stations. They are gathered here at City Hall.

This is exactly what gets lost in the discussions and debates about fire department budget cuts, says Dr. Harry R. Carter, a fire protection consultant and 46-year veteran of full-time and volunteer fire departments in Newark and Howell Township, N.J. Carter told *EIR* in a June 8 interview, that the lack of resources that results from budget cuts lowers a fire department's ability to prepare for the unexpected. "The general public expects us slob firemen to be all things to all people at all times," he said. "How am I going to do that if you don't give me the money to train on that particular topic? You can't just show up and do things, and that's part of what's falling through the cracks in this whole discussion about money and layoffs and fiscal problems. There's no magic here. If we don't have the money to train and equip people to do things, oh Lord, please do not expect us to do those things, and further do not chastise us when we find ourselves unable to do those things because you have rendered us incapable of doing what we want. 'Rendered us incapable' is the concept that's completely lost in this argument. . . ."

Federal Grants Are No Answer

Since city budgets have been cut to the point of rendering municipal fire departments incapable of doing all kinds things that protect life and limb, the response at the local level has been to turn to Federal grant programs to try to make up the shortfall. But those programs, the Assistance for Firefighters Grants (AFG) and the Staffing for Adequate Fire Emergency and Response (SAFER) grants, are being cut too!

The Obama Administration, in its FY2012 budget proposal, asked for $670 million for the two fire grant programs, both administered by the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), a reduction of 19% from the approximately $820 million appropriated for FY2011, an amount already outstripped by demand. On May 30, the House Appropriations Committee reported out a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) appropriations bill that slashed the Administration's request to $350 million, a 60% cut from the FY2011 level.

In a turnabout on the House floor, on June 1, however, 147 Republicans broke with the House leadership to support an amendment to the DHS appropriations bill. The amendment added $320 million to the grant programs which brought it up to the level in the Obama budget. Rep. Steve LaTourette (R-Ohio), a co-sponsor of the amendment, noted that local police and fire departments have been under tremendous budget pressures, but when there's a disaster, it's the local firefighters and police officers who respond. Rep. Steve Aderholt (R-Ala.), the chairman of the House Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee, could only reply, in the fashion of the typical monetarist, that "We must take a stand that it's not the Federal Government's job to bail out every municipal budget or to serve as a fire marshal for every city and town across the nation." The vote on the amendment was 333 to 87.

The problem is that the grant programs were de-



White House/Pete Souza

The Administration's proposed budget slashes funds for the Forest Service by $400 million, and eliminates 1,819 employees. Meanwhile, Obama stages photo-ops with New York City's 9/11 firefighters.

signed in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks, to help fire departments make extraordinary purchases of equipment that they otherwise couldn't afford, and to staff up to meet national firefighting standards. They were never intended to make up deficits resulting from the collapse of the economy, and therefore can't come close to meeting the need.

Wildfires Burn Out of Control

Budget cuts haven't been limited to municipal fire departments; state and Federal agencies have also taken hits. Last month, the California State Assembly voted up a budget that cuts $30 million from Cal Fire (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection), the state's fire-fighting agency. A Cal Fire spokesman said the agency will absorb the cuts by reducing the number of firefighters per truck from 4 to 3, a reduction of more than 700 firefighters, all of whom will be seasonal hires.

Also, last month, the Texas state legislature considered a budget that slashes $34 million in funding from the Texas Forest Service, the biggest chink of which will come out of grants to local volunteer fire departments. Volunteers make up 80% of the state's firefighting force, respond to 90% of wildfires. The agency currently has $135 million in backlogged requests from VFD's. The *Outer Banks Sentinel* reported on May 9 that efforts to control a fire in the Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge in North Carolina were underminded after budget cuts forced the agency to sell its state-owned air tanker, used for dropping retardant on fires.

These cuts are coming as we head into what could be one of the worst fire seasons on record. Major fires are burning in Arizona, Colorado, Alaska, Alabama, Florida, and several other places, placing a huge demand on resources at the local, state and Federal levels. The largest of these is the Wallow fire in eastern Arizona, which, as of this writing, has burned some 389,000 acres and sent smoke drifting to as far away as Minnesota. The fire began in May 29 and rapidly expanded because of the tinder-box dry conditions. Fire officials reported on the morning of June 11 that they finally had the fire about 6% contained, but that could change quickly as the winds are forecast to pick up again.

Where Are the Big Air Tankers?

One of the questions that has come up in the last few days is, why aren't there more air tankers being deployed on the Wallow fire in Arizona? Don Smurthwaite, spokesman for the National Interagency Fire Center in Boise, Idaho, told *EIR* on June 9 that there are 16 helicopters and 9 heavy air tankers (ex-U.S. Navy P-3 aircraft able to carry and dump up to 2,500 gallons of fire retardant) deployed to help fight the Wallow fire. But the blog wildfiretoday.com reported, the day before, that available, but not deployed, are four very large air tanker (VLAT) contractor-operated aircraft, one 747, two DC-10s and one Martin Mars flying boat. *EIR* has also confirmed that no military support to the firefighting efforts is being provided, such as the four C-130 cargo aircraft equipped with modular airborne firefighting systems, intended for this purpose.

Smurthwaite said that the reason that these aircraft are not deployed is that: one, military assets cannot be called upon until all commercial assets are activated, and that hasn't happened yet; two, the mountainous terrain doesn't lend itself to aerial attack; three, high winds and smoke have minimized the ability to use air resources; and four, air drops are used to support firefighters on the ground, and in many places in the Wallow fire, there are no firefighters on the ground because of the difficulties in getting them there. "Because we haven't had great success in getting firefighters to the line because of the aggressive nature of the fire,"



USAF/Staff Sgt. Eric Harris

No military support to the firefighting efforts in Arizona—such as the C-130 cargo aircraft equipped with modular airborne firefighting systems—has been provided. This photo shows a C-130 dropping retardant above West Texas, on April 27.

Smurthwaite said, "there hasn't been an overwhelming need for retardant."

While these reasons may be valid, given the Obama Administration's neglect of the American people in the face of natural disasters, there is likely something else going on as well. Indeed, the wildfiretoday.com blog also reported that, in the case of the VLATs, the U.S. Forest Service "is not interested in signing Exclusive Use contracts with the VLAT companies, which would put the aircraft on contract to be on standby every day for a period of months and be guaranteed payment for availability."

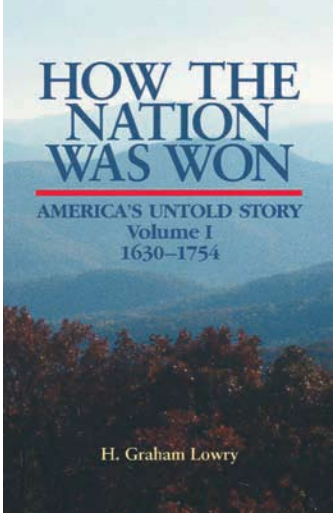
Instead, the Forest Service is offering "call when need" (CWN) contracts, under which they would only pay for the aircraft when they are used. This means that a very expensive piece of equipment would be sitting on the ground most of the time without any compensation. Without a regular income stream to maintain it, this capability will be lost. The other problem with CWN contracting is that the aircraft may not be available at all when called. Of the four aircraft listed above, one of the DC-10s and the Martin Mars are in Canada, fighting fires there. Of the other two, the 747 is sitting in Tucson, Ariz., without a Forest Service contract. The second DC-10 was finally deployed, on June 9, but under the contract the operator has with the state of California.

Why the Forest Service is not interested in exclusive use contracts is not reported. However, as with everything else, it may have something to do with budget nonsense in the Obama Administration and the Congress. The Administration's proposed budget slashes funds for the Forest Service by $400 million, and eliminates 1,819 employees.

On May 19, members of the Senate Interior Appropriations Subcommittee tried to find out from Forest Service chief Tom Tidwell how these cuts would affect firefighting. Tidwell claimed that the number of people dedicated to fighting forest fires would not be reduced, but was forced to admit under questioning from Sen. Jon Tester (D-Mont.) that some of the $400 million would be coming out of the line item that covers efforts to reduce hazardous fuels—that is, dead trees and underbrush—in forests. "It sounds to me," Tester said, that "there's more potential for fire; and you might have the same number of firemen, but you may have more fires."

America's Untold Story

How the trans-Atlantic republican movement waged a continuous fight for freedom, beginning with John Winthrop's Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630.



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America's Historic Mission: 1776 & 1936

There are real deadlines in history, as Lyndon LaRouche forcefully demonstrates in the feature article in this issue of EIR. *In American history, none of those "deadline" periods captures the imagination quite so strongly as the battle to win over the colonies to support independence from the British Empire—the run-up to the Declaration of Independence in 1776.*

In the brief historical review that follows, we present that fight in a way that might surprise many. For, in fact, the decision to declare independence was itself the result of an intense organizing process with a "deadline," one on which the very potential of the United States' existence hung in the balance. Fortunately, both our nation's leadership, and leaders within the various states, demonstrated the courage and will to meet that deadline, and bring our nation to life.

One hundred and sixty years later, President Franklin D. Roosevelt evoked that struggle, and its core ideas, when he addressed the Democratic Party Convention of 1936 in Philadelphia. That victory of 1776, he said, had to be renewed, because the independence won from the British Empire then, was threatened by "economic royalists" who sought to enslave the people. We are in a war for the survival of our republic, FDR said, and you must rally with me to defend economic, as well as political independence, which, without economic justice, is only a facade.

That speech by FDR, which we reprint here, came to be known as the "Rendezvous with Destiny" speech. It presented to the delegates of that convention, a powerful call to the mission for which the United States itself was founded, the mission of building "a temple out of faith and hope and charity," with the explicit intent of inspiring people around the world, then threatened by fascism, to join the "great and successful war" which America was waging to preserve its republican form of government.

Today, the American people need nothing less than the kind of total mobilization that brought about the Declaration of Independence, and the total commitment to economic freedom, reflected in these two historical moments. That is the only way the Glass-Steagall Act will be reinstated, on the deadline required, and civilization itself given a chance for survival.

1776 TO TODAY

Mobilizing for Independence

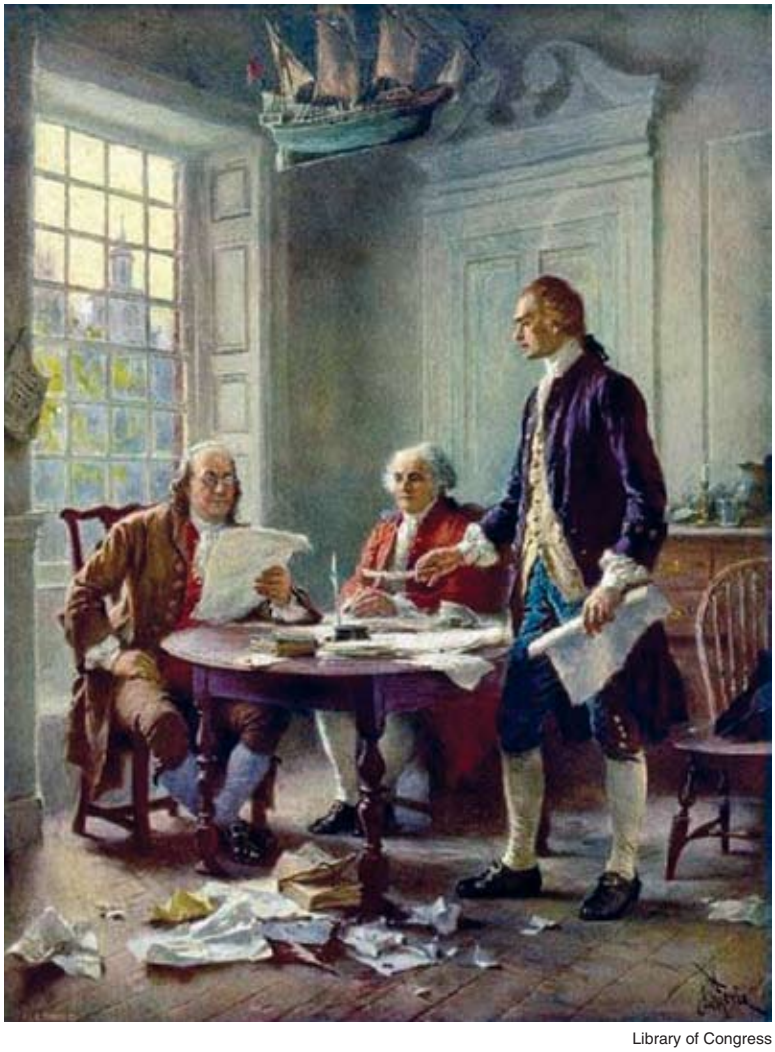
by Nancy Spannaus

Put yourself, in your mind's eye, back in June of 1776, specifically, the period between June 7 and July 1. It is precisely at that time that one of the most crucial battles in the history of the American republic was fought—the battle over whether we would, as 13 united colonies, declare our independence to the world. Without that

bold step—which put every outspoken leader, national or local, at risk of torture or death—the United States of America would never have been born.

There are lessons to be learned from reliving that battle in our imaginations, vital lessons for the current war to free the United States from the British monetarist empire today. As we come down to the deadline, set by Lyndon LaRouche, for the restoration of the Glass-Steagall banking principle to the U.S. economy—July 4, 2011—we can truly take inspiration from the successful fight of that period, and the method by which it was fought.

To situate the political scene, start from the fact that the decision to issue a Declaration of Independence was a strategic question, not a matter of stating or mustering "public opinion." By June of 1776, the British had been waging a shooting war against the colonies, starting with Massachusetts, for over a year. Declarations from King George himself had made it clear that the Crown was determined to impose total rule over its American subjects—a threat the patriots appropriately called slavery. The military force assembled by the Americans, under the leadership of George Washington, had brilliantly outwitted the British Army in Boston, driving it from the town, but tens of thousands of well-trained British regulars, and their Hessian mercenary cohorts, were headed for New York City, with the clear intent of splitting the continent in two.



Library of Congress

As Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, and Benjamin Franklin worked on the composition of the Declaration of Independence, in Philadelphia (shown here, in a painting by J.L.G. Ferris), patriot leaders of the nation-to-be were rallying the population of the colonies to support their efforts.

The core of the leadership of the Colonies, most of which was sitting in the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia, faced a *punctum saliens*. These leaders, including Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, had been briefed by General Washington in late May on the situation in New York City, where the prospects of an American victory looked poor. It was their firm conviction that durable military success would require the active support of Britain's historic enemies, the French and the Spanish. But there was no chance of winning such support without a Declaration of Independence of the unified states—and even then, the necessary international aid was not guaranteed.

On the other side, however, the Revolutionary leadership, especially Franklin, Washington, and Adams, knew that a declaration, which would escalate the war, had to be backed by a large portion of the population. It would take a mobilization in-depth of committed patriots, to prevent a British Empire intent on condemning us to extinction, to provide the support for the leadership that could win the war.

Resolution on the Table

It was Friday, June 7, when Richard Henry Lee, a delegate to the Second Continental Congress from Virginia, presented his resolution calling for a declaration of independence. He took this action with the mandate

of a Virginia Convention that had taken place on May 15. The resolution was terse.

"Resolved, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

"That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measures for forming foreign Alliances.

"That a plan of confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective Colonies for their consideration and approbation.

"Resolved, That the consideration of them be referred till tomorrow morning; and, that the members be enjoined to attend punctually at 10 o'clock. . . ."

On the next day, Lee's resolution met a divided response. In open support were six additional states: North Carolina, Rhode Island, Massachusetts (whose delegate John Adams had seconded the resolution), New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Georgia. The rest were uncommitted or opposed, believing such action "premature." But the leadership of the Convention knew it would never do to pass the resolution with a mere 7-6 majority. The states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and South Carolina—some of the largest in the nation-to-be—had to be brought along.

The solution chosen was uniquely American—and precisely in line with the republican principles we must apply today. A decision was made to delay the vote for three weeks, while the pro-independence leadership mobilized popular support to ensure that unanimity for independence was achieved. The "voice of the people" must be heard, was the sentiment even of opponents, such as Edward Rutledge of South Carolina. At the same time, anticipating success, the Congress appointed a committee of five to prepare a draft Declaration of Independence, which committee included Thomas Jefferson, Ben Franklin, John Adams, Robert R. Livingston, and Roger Sherman.

The Mobilization

There was no question but that support for independence was uneven throughout the Colonies. Strongest in favor were the New England states, with their strong republican tradition, and experience of British military oppression; and some of the Southern states, led by Virginia, which had also been victims of armed assault. The fact that America's foremost military figure, George Washington, strongly supported independence also played a crucial role in Virginia's stance.

The mid-Atlantic states were more divided, especially the crucially important Pennsylvania and New York.

There had been a national mobilization for independence underway, explicitly, since early 1776. One of Franklin's many imported revolutionaries, Thomas Paine, had electrified the nation with his *Common Sense* pamphlet, which was published in January, and which set forth unequivocal arguments for separation from Great Britain. Estimates of the 90-page pamphlet's circulation range from 120,000 to 500,000, within a population estimated to have been 2.5 million (including slaves).

Over the course of that six month period, and even before, all of the colonies had undergone some sort of popular upheaval in their governments, with Crown governors ousted or ignored, and legislative bodies replaced or nullified. Local political associations, such as Committees of Safety, sprang up around local leaders, in a continuation of the process of the Committees of Correspondence which had formed in the early 1770s. Thousands of patriots participated, discussing political ideas as well as mobilizing support against political, and physical, atrocities.

It was this political infrastructure that the Revolutionary leaders set out to mobilize when the Congress set the deadline of July 1 for reconsidering Richard Henry Lee's resolution of independence. In some of the originally resisting states the conversion to support was easy; in others it was not.

For example, in New Jersey, the legislature decided on June 15 to arrest Royal Governor William Franklin, and to order their delegates to the Congress to vote for independence. In Maryland, pro-independence leaders, led by Samuel Chase, expelled their proprietary governor, and called on the counties to hold emergency conventions on the question—with the result that they voted for independence, and overrode the Provincial Convention in an emergency session June 28.

In the cases of Pennsylvania and New York, however, the fight was more difficult. In divided Pennsylvania, conventions in every county elected a new statewide body which declared for independence. Militia battalions (Pennsylvania had already raised eight rifle companies for the Continental Army) raised the cry for independence, calling on the formal legislature to be overridden. While Continental Congress delegates Ben Franklin, James

Wilson, and John Morton were in favor of independence, the other four delegates were not. Yet, delegates Robert Morris and John Dickinson decided to respect the popular will insofar as they would not vote against it; their abstention permitted Pennsylvania to vote in favor.

In New York, the "General Committee of Mechanicks, in union," among others, urged the state's delegates to the Continental Congress to vote for independence.

Consent of the Governed

When the Congress once again took up the issue on July 2, the leadership engaged in a full nine hours of debate. Leading the forces for independence was John Adams, who had long advocated separation, and was intimately involved in the organization of the colonies for war. Leading the other side was Pennsylvania's John Dickinson, who argued at length that a Declaration of Independence would be "to brave the storm in a skiff made of paper." Even at the end of the discussion, four states were still not on board—New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Delaware.

But, when matters came to a vote again on July 2, every state but Pennsylvania had gotten the message from the people, to support the national call for independence. A decision by two Pennsylvania delegates to abstain led to the vote going through, 12 for, 1 abstention (New York), none opposed. John Adams accurately described the process in a letter to his wife:

"Time has been given for the whole people maturely to consider the great question of independence, and to ripen their judgment, dissipate their fears, and allure their hopes, by discussing it in newspapers and pamphlets, by debating it in assemblies, conventions, committee of safety and inspection, in town and county, meetings, as well as in private conversation, so that the whole people, in every colony of the thirteen, have now adopted it as their own act."

Or, to put it the way Lyndon LaRouche has done recently, the Revolutionary leadership of the nation had mobilized the people to give their consent to the action that *had* to be taken, for the nation to survive. The principles outlined in the formal Declaration of Independence, which followed and was voted up July 4, had already been put into effect. To secure their God-given rights to "Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness," a government had been instituted "deriving [its] just Powers from the Consent of the Governed."

To re-instill this character in our government today, requires an equally urgent mobilization to that which those patriots of 1776 carried out, starting with the restoration of Glass-Steagall. Rest assured, the consequences for our survival, and that of the world as a whole, are just as great.

FDR: This Generation Of Americans Has a Rendezvous with Destiny

We reprint here, the acceptance speech that President Roosevelt delivered to the Democratic Party Convention in Philadelphia, on June 27, 1936.

Senator Robinson, Members of the Democratic Convention, My Friends: Here, and in every community throughout the land, we are met at a time of great moment to the future of the nation. It is an occasion to be dedicated to the simple and sincere expression of an attitude toward problems, the determination of which will profoundly affect America.

I come not only as a leader of a party, not only as a candidate for high office, but as one upon whom many critical hours have imposed and still impose a grave responsibility.

For the sympathy, help and confidence with which Americans have sustained me in my task I am grateful. For their loyalty I salute the members of our great party, in and out of political life in every part of the Union. I salute those of other parties, especially those in the Congress of the United States who on so many occasions have put partisanship aside. I thank the governors of the several states, their legislatures, their state and local officials who participated unselfishly and regardless of party in our efforts to achieve recovery and destroy abuses. Above all I thank the millions of Americans who have borne disaster bravely and have dared to smile through the storm.

America will not forget these recent years, will not forget that the rescue was not a mere party task. It was the concern of all of us. In our strength we rose together, rallied our energies together, applied the old rules of common sense, and together survived.

In those days we feared fear. That was why we fought fear. And today, my friends, we have won against the

most dangerous of our foes. We have conquered fear.

But I cannot, with candor, tell you that all is well with the world. Clouds of suspicion, tides of ill-will and intolerance gather darkly in many places. In our own land we enjoy indeed a fullness of life greater than that of most nations. But the rush of modern civilization itself has raised for us new difficulties, new problems which must be solved if we are to preserve to the United States the political and economic freedom for which Washington and Jefferson planned and fought.

Philadelphia is a good city in which to write American history. This is fitting ground on which to reaffirm the faith of our fathers; to pledge ourselves to restore to the people a wider freedom; to give to 1936 as the Founders gave to 1776—an American way of life.

That very word freedom, in itself and of necessity, suggests freedom from some restraining power. In 1776 we sought freedom from the tyranny of a political autocracy—from the eighteenth-century royalists who held special privileges from the crown. It was to perpetuate their privilege that they governed without the consent of the governed; that they denied the right of free assembly and free speech; that they restricted the worship of God; that they put the average man's property and the average man's life in pawn to the mercenaries of dynastic power; that they regimented the people.

And so it was to win freedom from the tyranny of political autocracy that the American Revolution was fought. That victory gave the business of governing into the hands of the average man, who won the right with his neighbors to make and order his own destiny through his own government. Political tyranny was wiped out at Philadelphia on July 4, 1776.

Since that struggle, however, man's inventive genius released new forces in our land which reordered the lives of our people. The age of machinery, of railroads; of steam and electricity; the telegraph and the radio; mass production, mass distribution—all of these combined to bring forward a new civilization and with it a new problem for those who sought to remain free.

For out of this modern civilization economic royalists carved new dynasties. New kingdoms were built upon concentration of control over material things. Through new uses of corporations, banks and securities, new machinery of industry and agriculture, of labor and capital—all undreamed of by the Fathers—the whole structure of modern life was impressed into this royal service.

There was no place among this royalty for our many thousands of small-businessmen and merchants who sought to make a worthy use of the American system of initiative and profit. They were no more free than the worker or the farmer. Even honest and progressive-minded men of wealth, aware of their obligation to their generation, could never know just where they fitted into this dynastic scheme of things.

It was natural and perhaps human that the privileged princes of these new economic dynasties, thirsting for power, reached out for control over government itself. They created a new despotism and wrapped it in the robes of legal sanction. In its service new mercenaries sought to regiment the people, their labor, and their property. And as a result the average man once more confronts the problem that faced the Minute Man.

The hours men and women worked, the wages they received, the conditions of their labor—these had passed beyond the control of the people, and were imposed by this new industrial dictatorship. The savings of the average family, the capital of the small-businessmen, the investments set aside for old age—other people's money—these were tools which the new economic royalty used to dig itself in.

Those who tilled the soil no longer reaped the rewards which were their right. The small measure of their gains was decreed by men in distant cities.

Throughout the nation, opportunity was limited by monopoly. Individual initiative was crushed in the cogs of a great machine. The field open for free business was more and more restricted. Private enterprise, indeed, became too private. It became privileged enterprise, not free enterprise.

An old English judge once said: "Necessitous men are not free men." Liberty requires opportunity to make a living—a living decent according to the standard of the time, a living which gives man not only enough to live by, but something to live for.

For too many of us the political equality we once had won was meaningless in the face of economic inequality. A small group had concentrated into their own hands an almost complete control over other people's property, other people's money, other people's labor—other people's lives. For too many of us life was no longer free; liberty no longer real; men could no longer follow the pursuit of happiness.

Against economic tyranny such as this, the American citizen could appeal only to the organized power of government. The collapse of 1929 showed up the despotism for what it was. The election of 1932 was the

people's mandate to end it. Under that mandate it is being ended.

The royalists of the economic order have conceded that political freedom was the business of the government, but they have maintained that economic slavery was nobody's business. They granted that the government could protect the citizen in his right to vote, but they denied that the government could do anything to protect the citizen in his right to work and his right to live.

Today we stand committed to the proposition that freedom is no half-and-half affair. If the average citizen is guaranteed equal opportunity in the polling place, he must have equal opportunity in the market place.

These economic royalists complain that we seek to overthrow the institutions of America. What they really complain of is that we seek to take away their power. Our allegiance to American institutions requires the overthrow of this kind of power. In vain they seek to hide behind the flag and the Constitution. In their blindness they forget what the flag and the Constitution stand for. Now, as always, they stand for democracy, not tyranny; for freedom, not subjection; and against a dictatorship by mob rule and the over-privileged alike.

The brave and clear platform adopted by this convention, to which I heartily subscribe, sets forth that government in a modern civilization has certain inescapable obligations to its citizens, among which are protection of the family and the home, the establishment of a democracy of opportunity, and aid to those overtaken by disaster.

But the resolute enemy within our gates is ever ready to beat down our words unless in greater courage we will fight for them.

For more than three years we have fought for them. This convention, in every word and deed, has pledged that the fight will go on.

The defeats and victories of these years have given to us as a people a new understanding of our government and of ourselves. Never since the early days of the New England town meeting have the affairs of government been so widely discussed and so clearly appreciated. It has been brought home to us that the only effective guide for the safety of this most worldly of worlds, the greatest guide of all, is moral principle.

We do not see faith, hope, and charity as unattainable ideals, but we use them as stout supports of a nation fighting the fight for freedom in a modern civilization.

Faith—in the soundness of democracy in the midst of dictatorships.

Hope—renewed because we know so well the progress we have made.

Charity—in the true spirit of that grand old word. For charity literally translated from the original means love, the love that understands, that does not merely share the wealth of the giver, but in true sympathy and wisdom helps men to help themselves.

We seek not merely to make government a mechanical implement, but to give it the vibrant personal character that is the very embodiment of human charity.

We are poor indeed if this nation cannot afford to lift from every recess of American life the dread fear of the unemployed that they are not needed in the world. We cannot afford to accumulate a deficit in the books of human fortitude.

In the place of the palace of privilege we seek to build a temple out of faith and hope and charity.

It is a sobering thing, my friends, to be a servant of this great cause. We try in our daily work to remember that the cause belongs not to us, but to the people. The standard is not in the hands of you and me alone. It is carried by America. We seek daily to profit from experience, to learn to do better as our task proceeds.

Governments can err, presidents do make mistakes, but the immortal Dante tells us that Divine justice weighs the sins of the cold-blooded and the sins of the warm-hearted on different scales.

Better the occasional faults of a government that lives in a spirit of charity than the consistent omissions of a government frozen in the ice of its own indifference.

There is a mysterious cycle in human events. To some generations much is given. Of other generations much is expected. This generation of Americans has a rendezvous with destiny.

In this world of ours in other lands, there are some people, who, in times past, have lived and fought for freedom, and seem to have grown too weary to carry on the fight. They have sold their heritage of freedom for the illusion of a living. They have yielded their democracy.

I believe in my heart that only our success can stir their ancient hope. They begin to know that here in America we are waging a great and successful war. It is not alone a war against want and destitution and economic demoralization. It is more than that; it is a war for the survival of democracy. We are fighting to save a great and precious form of government for ourselves and for the world.

I accept the commission you have tendered me. I join with you. I am enlisted for the duration of the war.

Editorial

Labor Goes for Glass-Steagall

As we commemorate the anniversary of President Franklin Roosevelt's signing of the Glass-Steagall Act—June 16, 1933—there are clear signs of accelerating motion for its reinstatement. Most significant institutionally, is the action being taken by organized labor, the AFL-CIO.

On June 14, the State Convention of the New Jersey AFL-CIO voted up a resolution of support for the Glass-Steagall bill, H.R. 1489, which was introduced into the House of Representatives by Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio) on April 12. The full body, by a unanimous voice vote, approved the resolution, reprinted below, which had been voted up by its Executive Board the day before.

This action represents a powerful addition to the national mobilization underway to re-enact Glass-Steagall in the very short term, as the only means of adequately addressing the disastrous state of the U.S. economy, and the threat of an imminent total systemic financial breakdown crisis. As LaRouchePAC's New Jersey Congressional candidate Diane Sare put it in her statement on the event, the New Jersey AFL-CIO had struck a "gigantic blow for the Preamble of the U.S. Constitution."

It should be noted that the New Jersey resolution includes a statement that the national AFL-CIO supports the Kaptur legislation. Thus, more action from labor can be anticipated in the days ahead.

And indeed, it is only *days* that we have available to force Glass-Steagall through the Congress, if we are to head off the looming financial blowout already visible in Europe, and elsewhere. The New Jersey action must be taken by all patriots as a goad, and encouragement, to reach the July 4 goal Lyndon LaRouche has set for passing Glass-Steagall.

The full text of the New Jersey State AFL-CIO Executive Board Resolution follows:

"Resolution in Support H.R. 1489, 'The Return to Prudent Banking Act'

"Whereas, an effective money and banking system is essential to the functioning of the economy; and

"Whereas, such a system must function in the public interest, without bias; and

"Whereas, since 1933, the Federal Banking Act (known as Glass-Steagall) protected the public interest in matters dealing with the regulation of commercial and investment banking in addition to insurance companies and securities firms; and

"Whereas, the Glass-Steagall Act was repealed in 1999, permitting the financial industry to exploit the system for their own gain in disregard of the public interest; and

"Whereas, the House of Representatives and the Senate have been making efforts to restore the protections in the Glass-Steagall Act; and

"Whereas, Congresswoman Marcy Kaptur has introduced H.R. 1489 known as the "Return to Prudent Banking Act" and re-installing Glass-Steagall; and

"Whereas, the national AFL-CIO supports this legislation:

"Now Therefore Be It Resolved, that the Executive Board of the New Jersey State AFL-CIO supports the enactment of H.R. 1489 and urges members of the New Jersey Congressional Delegation in the House of Representatives and in the Senate to cosponsor and vote for this bill which will restore the protections of the Glass-Steagall Act; and

"Be It Finally Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the New Jersey Congressional Delegation and Congresswoman Marcy Kaptur."

Editorial Statement

Now, There Is the 'Anthropo' Scene

June 11, 2011

It seems that the London-based weekly, *The Economist*, were writing in reaction to the LPAC science team. To see what we are talking about, look at *The Economist's* May 28 edition, on both page 11, and pages 81-83, where the editors speak on the subject of what *The Economist* features as the "Anthropocene." It comes as no surprise to the currently witting reader, that those editors write as a certifiable representative of the collective modern Malthus of our times.

However, it should be pointed out that the view expressed by those editors is nothing new; it is a view older than the Cult of Delphi's legendary Apollo and Dionysus, or, directly to the point, "the oligarchical principle." Specifically, as the late Bertrand Russell devoted his life to such gloomy views, the policy which that issue of *The Economist* conveys, is that the lower social classes must become neither too literate, nor too numerous to rise either in numbers or knowledge. Indeed, although the generality of the oligarchical classes are permitted to appear to be knowledgeable in academic subject-matters, their knowledge must never be in opposition to the doctrines prescribed by a modern likeness of a Babylonian priesthood.

Jonathan Swift would not have been surprised by that. However, *The Economist*'s editorial standpoint in this matter, is a very old story, and therefore not exactly newsworthy on that particular account. The news is not that that ancient oligarchical outlook can be met still today; rather, the time has come when that kind of belief, if held among reigning circles, could be imminently the cause for, not the diminishing of merely the numbers of the human population, but another period of mass-extinctions in which the human species makes itself a self-inflicted target, were the oligarchical tradition of today to be continued practice now.

Contrary to the popularized, pseudo-scientific hoax named as a "Second Law of Thermodynamics," the extinction of formerly dominant species has been the result known as such a species' failure to continue to exist. That is shown by the fact, that every period of mass-extinctions has been the occasion for a range of new, more potent species, including the appearance of mankind several million years ago. Compare the efficiency of mammals, for example, as compared for "efficiency" of their existence, relative to the vastly inferior design of the dinosaurs.

Is the so-called British upper class, for exactly that fact, to go the way of the Dodo? In ordinary life of animal species today what had been viable species remain in such a category for as long as mankind maintains them as currently non-extinct species. (As some of us learned, when we were in service in what was then called Burma, every good dog must suspect, that if household cats were as large as leopards, they would probably eat you as housecats eat song-birds and baby rabbits.) Mankind's specific advantage lies in the potential for qualities of creative powers which enable us, if we are willing, to effect changes in our specific

qualities of behavior through which scientific and cultural progress enables us, at least potentially, to be a continuously higher species than we had been, in practice, during earlier parts of the century in which we dwell.

The great problem in the behavior of our human species, has been, and persists as the impulse of the oligarchy, to put the submission of the so-called lower classes to a scientifically backward mode of existence, above the vital interest of mankind as a species with the unique noëtic powers expressed as physical-scientific progress to higher states of existence, and in those potencies of Classical artistic composition which are the seed-bed of the creative physical-scientific imagination. In those respects, the human species is potentially an immortal species.

However, there is a corollary point to be considered as well: that which has been identified as mankind's extra-terrestrial imperative.

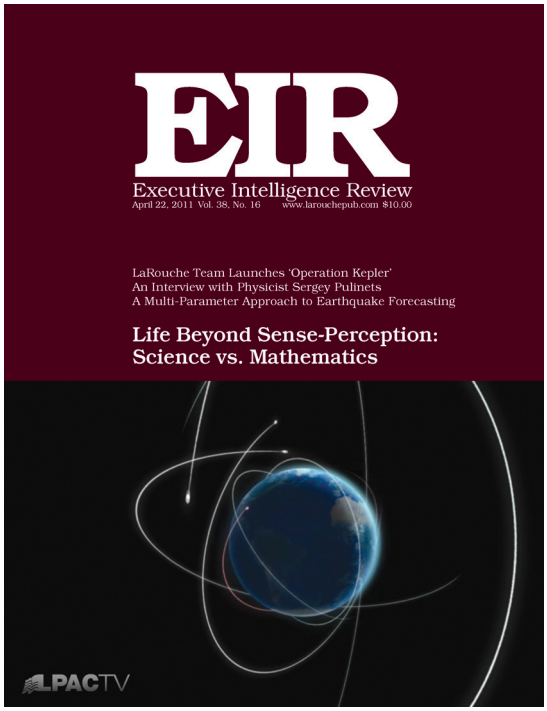
We are a subsumed part of our galaxy, and subject to our incorporation into that process. The revolutionary turn in scientific progress which has been accomplished, despite anti-scientific impulses of the backward and the mean-spirited ruling tendencies within certain societies, testifies that we have the noëtic potential of a distinctly superior species of living beings, the power of specifically human Classical-artistic and scientific creativity: a view of the human species which is most curiously the set of relationships summarized in the opening chapter of *Genesis*.

It is necessary to gain some relevant insights into the nature of the creative process among both living creatures generally and, in a most emphatically distinct quality, in the human creative personality met in the Classical artistic and scientific imperatives specific to our own species. Take the changes in Earth itself which have formed a pattern since forms of life of a higher form of existence than the merely single-celled; we should adduce, thereby, an intimation of the wonderful power of the creative essence of the universe which we inhabit, a power implicitly accessible to our use, should we choose to continue to exercise that special degree of expression which we know, so far, only in its human expression.

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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