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LaRouche: 'Secret of Fire'—Beyond Sense Perceptions
Obama, Netanyahu Intensify Push for World War III
Will America Survive the Electoral Race to the Bottom?

Curiosity, and the Triumph Of the Noëtic Principle

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EIR

From the Managing Editor

This issue celebrates the wonderful, awe-inspiring victory of human creativity over the oligarchical principle. The brilliant success of NASA's Curiosity mission—landing a robotic science laboratory—an extension of mankind's sensory apparatus—on Mars, was a sorely needed reminder that man's unique quality, the noëtic capabilities of the human mind, allow him to break the bonds of Earthly existence, and move out into the vast expanse of the universe; that we are, after all, capable of truly great things. That NASA succeeded in this remarkable venture, despite the overt sabotage of the Obama Administration, which has gutted the budget for space science, and ridiculed the idea of the United States as a space-faring nation, makes it all the sweeter.

Lyndon LaRouche offers his own unique observations about the breakthrough on Mars, in the LPAC Weekly Report discussion that leads our *Feature*. The Promethean effort that led to Curiosity's perfect landing, poses the next question: "Where does noëtic intelligence come into play in terms of the planets, the planetary system, in terms particularly of *life*?"

When you come back to Planet Earth, you will be better prepared to deal with the manifold problems that remain to be solved here on Terra Firma. In *Economics*, Marcia Baker exposes the takedown of the U.S. food supply by the Federal mandate to divert food production into biofuels, as *genocide*, plain and simple. On the positive side, our Wiesbaden Bureau reports from Germany, that a number of influentials are proposing Glass-Steagall; New York State's top regulator is cracking down on London's No. 2 Dope, Inc. bank, Standard Chartered (SCB). An interview with a former Scotland Yard detective delves deeper into the SCB scandal; his blog post explains "why the banks are out of control."

International leads with Jeffrey Steinberg's evaluation of the growing war danger from Israel's Netanyahu—who has Obama's full backing; and our analysis of the British role behind the crisis in the two Sudans. In *National*, LaRouche estimates that a "miracle" is needed, if there is to be an alternative to the "race to the bottom" between the two equally repugnant Presidential candidates.

Science provides a fitting bookend to the issue: LaRouche's "The 'Secret of Fire': Beyond Sense Perceptions," and the LPAC Weekly Report from July 25, on " 'Mankind, the Only Species that Uses Fire.' "

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NASA/JPL

An artist's conception of NASA's Mars Science Laboratory, Curiosity, on the surface of the Red Planet.

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Curiosity, and the Triumph of the Noëtic Principle

Lyndon LaRouche was joined by LaRouchePAC Basement Team researchers Peter Martinson and Benjamin Deniston, for the Aug. 8 LPAC Weekly Report (http://larouchepac.com/). Here is an edited transcript of their discussion.

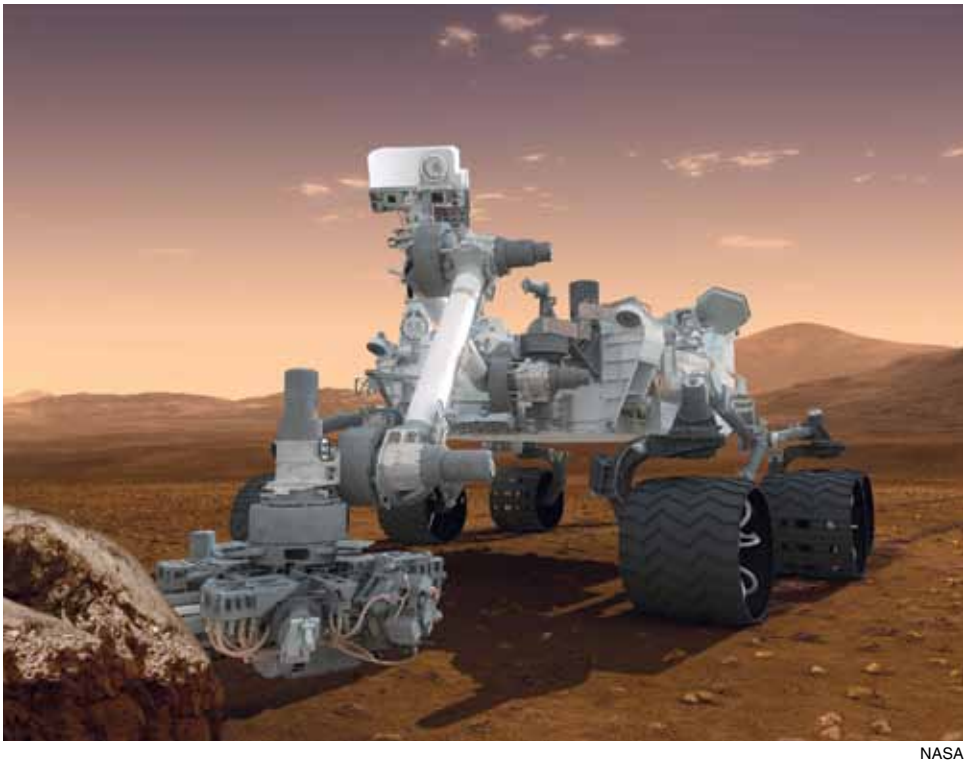
Lyndon LaRouche: Good morning. I think we'll just start right here with you [to Martinson].

Peter Martinson: Okay. Well, this past week we had probably the most fantastic development in the Solar System with the landing of the Mars science laboratory. It's a pretty large rover which has landed on Mars, called Curiosity. But this is one of the most magnificent things that has happened in quite a while in our Solar System.

It's an amazing rover: The observations it's going to make are absolutely fantastic. We have some ideas, but we don't know exactly what it's going to find. More of its importance resides in the mind of man, and what man is, because man is not a being of the senses. We have the physical stuff of our flesh and so forth; we have senses; we can look around and we can see things; we can feel things and so forth. We can develop new sense perceptions in order to sense more—like scales in order to weigh things, or telescopes, and things like that.

But it is in none of those senses that the true stuff of man resides. Man is outside the senses and uses those senses in order to juxtapose them, to find what is really happening in the universe. But, what is generating those senses? Where are the processes that we don't see with our senses, that are causing those sense perceptions to happen?

Now, the lander on Mars—the best way to look at it is that it's a miraculous sense organ that we've created. It's one of several that we now have



NASA

The successful landing of NASA's Curiosity rover on Mars poses the question, "Where does noëtic intelligence," as presently known to be associated only with mankind on Earth, "come into play in terms of the planets, the planetary system, in terms particularly of life?"

exploring our Solar System. We have several on Mars itself, but the study of our space environment by new sense organs that are sent out into the Solar System is relatively recent. We started sending objects out into space in the late 1950s, early '60s; and we started landing objects on other heavenly bodies in the 1960s, with the Apollo [Moon] program. And we started landing robotic probes on other planets in the '70s, starting with the Viking landers on Mars.

Now, we have a growing infrastructure in space, of sense apparatuses, specifically around Mars, where we have three satellites orbiting. One is European—it's the Mars Express, which takes very detailed images of the ground. There is the Mars Odyssey orbiter, which is the oldest we have orbiting Mars, and is the primary relayer of data from Curiosity. And we have the Mars Reconnaissance orbiter, which showed up on Mars in 2006, and also is acting now as a relay for the rovers that are on the ground to communicate with controllers on Earth.

The Mars exploration rover, Opportunity, is still functioning after almost a decade; and now, the Mars Curiosity rover. So, these five systems, which are on and around Mars, form an array of sense perception at that planet.

Now, just on the Curiosity rover itself. This is the largest thing we've ever landed on another planet. This thing is as large as a one-ton car, essentially. It's about as big as a Volkswagen Beetle. It's very large, very maneuverable, and it has a huge array of instruments. It has almost a full laboratory set-up for the chemist, and a full laboratory set-up for the geologist, onboard, including all the gear it needs to drill samples out of the rock, dump it into the little laboratory containers, and do the experiment.

Just some of the things that it has: It's got a variety of cameras. It has a head—it's called the mast—and on the head are two cameras which give stereo vision at about the height of an human being; very high-resolution cameras. On the mast, there is another thing called the chemcam. It can shoot a laser about 7 meters, hit a rock, vaporize a little square millimeter of the rock, and then another camera will look at the gas that's emitted from that rock, and analyze the spectral composition of the material of the rock. If there are things that the rover can't get to, it can blast a little smoke cloud out of the rock, and see what the rock is made of.

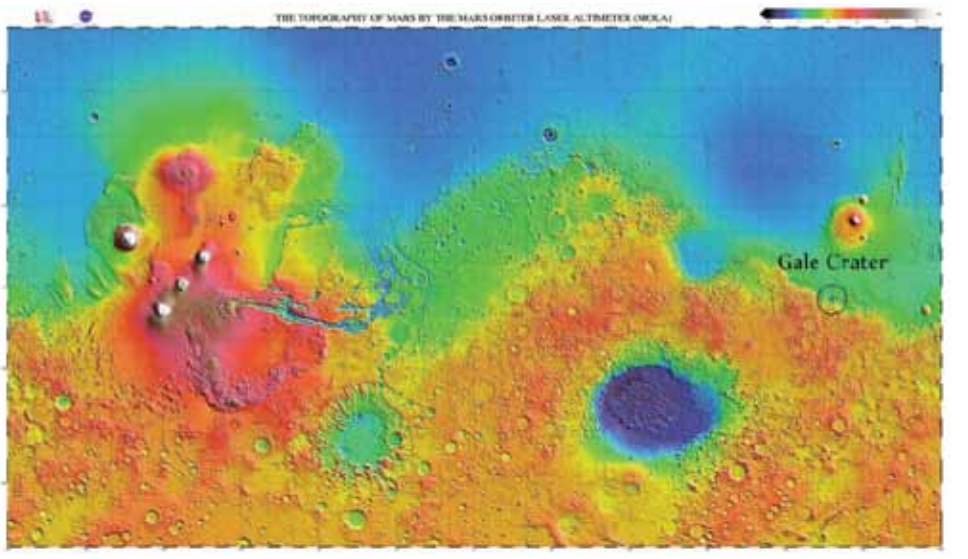
It has an object called the alpha particle x-ray spectrometer which you put against the rock. It shoots alpha particles at the rock, and gets it to emit x-rays which can give you a very detailed chemical composition of that rock. It has the ability to drill out or file off part of the rock, and then put it into two different types of containers which can do scientific experiments. And one of them has the ability to vaporize the rock inside this container, do chemical and mineral analyses, and an analysis of organics, to see if there are the organic molecules necessary to life.

Another one is just a pure mineral analysis, to find out what the crystal structure is of the rocks, and what

the rocks are made of. There's also the little meteorology thing, where you can get the temperature, pressure, things like that.

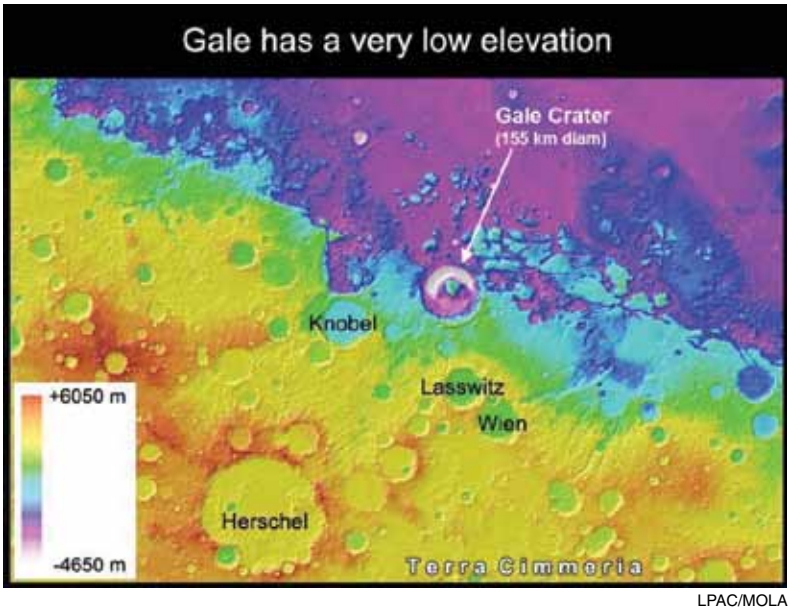
One of the most important experiments they have is the Radiation Assessment Detector, which is designed to measure the different types of radiation that would be dangerous to human beings on the surface of Mars, whether the radiation is coming from the ground, the Sun, or the galaxy at large. This thing can measure the rates of radiation, to see what types of shielding people would need when we eventually go to this other planet.

FIGURE 1
Mars' Gale Crater



LPAC/MOLA

FIGURE 2



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The Gale Crater

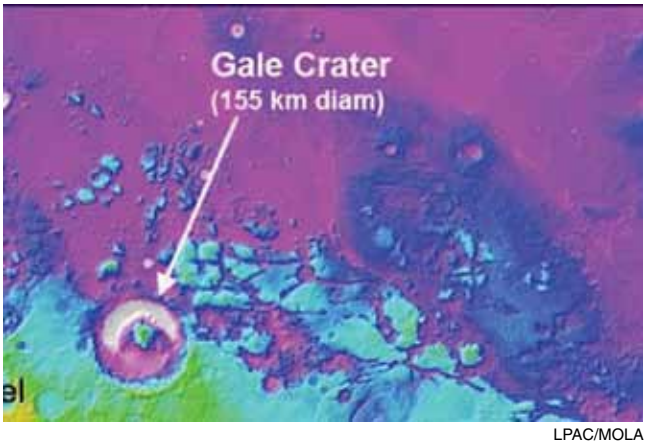
Now, the place that it landed is, I think, one of the most miraculous places on Mars, and it's one of four spots that were investigated (**Figure 1**). The Gale Crater is absolutely awesome! If you look at a map of Mars, done by, I think this is the Mars Odyssey, it's a topographical map of Mars, where blue is its elevation. Blue is very low, relative to the average height of land forms on Mars. Orange and the red is very high, and white is really, really high. You can see that the northern hemisphere is very low; they call it the northern lowlands. The southern hemisphere of Mars is very high; they call it the southern highlands.

One interesting discrepancy that they found is that the southern highlands are very cratered, so they call them the southern cratered highlands, where the northern hemisphere is very, very smooth. There are very few craters, and those few that exist, are very young.

So, there is a dichotomy—the northern hemisphere is very low and smooth, and the southern hemisphere is very high, and rough. And there are some other features—there's this area which is very, very heavily uplifted, volcanoes; the largest volcano in the Solar System is there. And then the largest craters are in the southern hemisphere's Hellas Basin, a huge crater.

Now Gale Crater, which is where the Curiosity rover landed, is right at the boundary of this dichotomy of heights. It's right about here (**Figure 2**). North of Gale Crater is very, very low elevation. South of Gale Crater is very high elevation. In the satellite analysis we have of this crater, it's very, very old. It goes back, probably 4

FIGURE 3



LPAC/MOLA

billion years, to the time when they think there was still running water on Mars. There is evidence that the crater itself, after it was made, was covered over and buried for a long period of time, so there was no evidence of the crater actually on the ground. And over that buried crater, flowed rivers of water. And that after a time, the water apparently dried up. One hypothesis is that vast amounts of water disappeared early on in the history of Mars.

After that happened, they think that the crater was excavated by winds; that over billions of years, the crater was excavated. All the looser sediments which were laid down by the water were carried away, digging it very, very deep (**Figure 3**). It's one of the deepest places on Mars; it goes down about 4 km in depth, and it left a central peak, which is called an Aeolus Mons, or Mount Sharp. It's a 5-km-tall mountain inside this crater, which is made of the sediments that had been laid down that weren't carried away by whatever the winds were that excavated the crater.

The plan for Curiosity is to travel up a good distance on that mountain, because that mountain is going to preserve sedimentary layers which represent the history of Mars. By looking at sediment, you can get what the composition of the atmosphere was at various times in the history of the planet. You can tell if there was water; you can tell if there was no water.

All of the fossils that we find on the Earth are in sedimentary layers, sediment that was laid down by water. So if there are fossils on Mars, we would probably find them in this thing that the Mars Curiosity rover is going to go travel up. So, the point is, that this is an awesome place for geological and chemical analysis of the planet, and it will act as, they hope, a Rosetta Stone for the entire planet.

Now, for our purposes, the reason we think it's awesome, is in the sense of planetary defense. And I know, Ben, that you're going to go through some of the aspects, specifically the asteroid defense, but as we laid out in the Planetary Defense report, understanding the defense of man in the Solar System, requires a detailed knowledge of what the history of the Solar System is, so we can understand what great threats will face man, and what were the threats that wiped out creatures in the past. Because there are very clear extinction events on Earth, which appear to have a periodicity, where the period is so long that we can't find any process, any domestic local process on the Earth, that can cause these large timespans between extinction events. We expect that they are at least solar events, but more likely galactic scale processes.

LPAC

LPAC's Peter Martinson detailed the amazing capabilities of the Curiosity rover, and some of the tasks it will perform on Mars: "This is one of the most magnificant things that has happened in quite a while in our Solar System."

Now, the problem that we've faced so far, is that the investigation of the record of the Earth or the Solar System, is confined to the Earth. We've studied many of the sediments of the Earth, and a lot of the detail from the Earth, but we need to go out and study the rest of the planets, because they're all records of changes of the Solar System as a whole. We need to locate what processes are invariant, relative to what planet you're on, versus which processes are specific to the planet, in order to begin to unravel what are the larger processes that we need to be aware of for defense.

But what defense really means is, the sustained survival and propagation and increased power of man, through the Solar System and the rest of the galaxy. So,

that's what this represents: this represents a first step towards understanding that larger history, which is most likely a galactic scale history. And that is the domain of man.

Defense of the Planet

Benjamin Deniston: I think it's useful to compare mankind to other forms of animal life, and what we have is a very clear record that an animal species does not have a forever existence on this planet. We have a record of species that are gone, one after the other. So, if we step back and look at the human species, and ask the question from this standpoint, from this cosmic, galactic perspective: What will it take to ensure that mankind continues to exist on this planet, in this Solar System?

I think it's useful to step back and draw out, is that what makes mankind mankind, and not just some other animal species, is that we're not biologically determined; mankind is not a biological species. We have a biology; but what defines us is not the biology. What defines us is typified by what NASA just did in successfully landing this instrument on Mars. And the point is, that that has to be the self-conscious conception of mankind, if we're going to deal with these threats.

And I want to discuss the question of asteroids, in defense of the planet, because, from what we already know, from the history of life: Where do these craters come from? Craters are dramatic evidence that you don't just have pristine, unchanging conditions in the Solar System. You have intense effects, collisions, impacts from objects from the Solar System. What we can know in principle is that if mankind is going to continue to exist for a prolonged period, we are going to have to not only expand the power of the mind of man, to have this extended sensory capability; we're going to have to change the Solar System.

That's the asteroid defense issue: We're going to have to change the Solar System. Because we know that these asteroids, comets—they are going to impact at a certain point. They're going to hit the Earth at a certain point. You can debate when, and what the different threats are, but we know that to guarantee the continued existence of mankind means that mankind has to become a creature that not only has a sensory capability to sense and understand the Solar System, but to change it, to change the orbits of these different bodies.

In the 1908 Tunguska event, according to most scientific estimates, a 30-50 meter diameter asteroid exploded in the atmosphere over Siberia. This photo, taken in 1927, gives a sense of the damage that was done.

So, two things I want to present, and to highlight what we're looking at. First of all, you have a scale of objects you're dealing with. Let's take two examples. One example is, you have an impact crater on Earth, which they've dated to around 65 million years ago. It's hard to get across the scale and the power of these things, but this was a 10-km-wide object that hit the Earth at somewhere in the range of 20,000 miles per hour. The speeds are just incredible; the energy released is just incredible. You're talking about something moving so fast, that when it hits the Earth, going from 20,000 miles per hour to zero in a few miles timescale. It heats the whole thing up, so it just literally explodes.

And it has global planetary effects. This object created tsunamis that covered entire continents, ash clouds that then engulfed the entire Earth. It takes a little time to get your mind around the scale of these things. These things do happen. These larger ones—it's good to know that they're much less frequent; *much less frequent*. It's every 50 million, 100 million years, is what NASA estimates. But that's on one extreme—these very large objects—but then that goes all the way down to very small objects, which can still have very dramatic effects.

The Tunguska Event

And just one example of this is useful to illustrate the other end of the extreme: the case of the Tunguska event in Siberia. In 1908, there was this massive explosion in the sky over Siberia. It was an unpopulated area, so there

was some difficulty in figuring out exactly what had happened. But the most agreed-upon idea is that it was probably an asteroid, somewhere in the range of 30-50 meters in diameter. It's much smaller—compared to 10 kilometers; that's the size of Mt. Everest.

Now, we're talking about something about the size of a bus, or a whale, a dramatically smaller object. But this thing still came in at again, you're talking about 20, 30,000 miles per hour—dramatic speeds. They think it exploded in the atmosphere; that it was slowed down by the Earth's atmosphere, and heated up so quickly that it exploded. Then, it sent a blast wave down and leveled an area somewhere in the range of 800 square miles.

Now, to put this in perspective: If you compare what if this were to happen over Washington, D.C.? This completely encircles Washington (**Figure 4**), and goes into the immediate surrounding area. It would cover nearly the entire greater Los Angeles area (**Figure 5**). Similarly, with New York (**Figure 6**), and the Bay Area (**Figure 7**). Now granted, the chances of getting a direct hit on a major metropolitan area are probably very, very small. But this is the smaller end of the types of objects that we know are out there and do impact, and have impacted frequently. And, as you can see here, they can cause potentially very dramatic results. They would level cities, a metropolitan area. So it can cause potentially very dramatic local or regional-scale effects.

Now, this chart (**Figure 8**) represents some of the analysis by NASA, by JPL; you see that they have calculated and estimated a pretty clear relationship between the size of the object, and how frequently they expect that size object to impact. So again, you have these two objects: Tunguska, marked in the middle upper left; and on the lower right, the first one I dis-

FIGURE 4
Washington, D.C. Metro Area

LPAC/EIR

FIGURE 5
Greater Los Angeles

LPAC/EIR

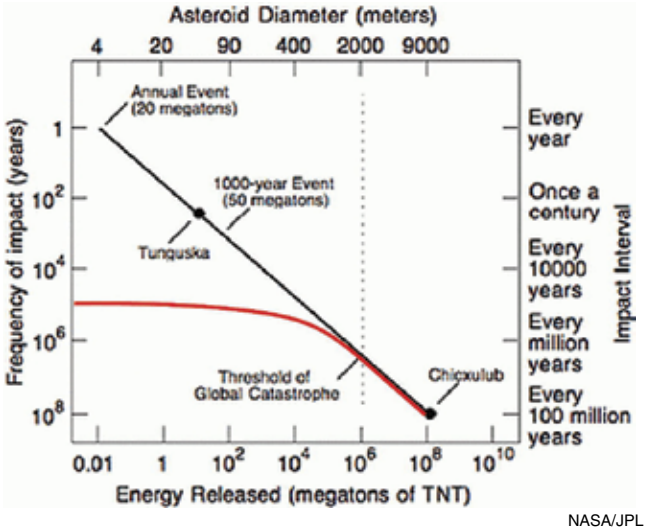
FIGURE 6
New York City Metro Area

LPAC/EIR

FIGURE 7
San Francisco Bay Area

LPAC/EIR

FIGURE 8
Asteroid Impact Frequency



NASA/JPL

cussed, the 10-kilometer-wide object. As you can see, on the bottom scale, you see the energy released in TNT equivalents. You get a scale of the energy released from these impacts. And then, on the top, that is coordinated directly with the size of the objects.

On the far left, you have a 4-meter-across object, and the biggest you get is about a 9-km-wide object, so you can get a scale of the range of the different sizes that we know are out there, that we have to deal with. And the horizontal axis looks at the frequency. So, as I said, when you get to the size of, say, a huge 8-km-wide object—Mt. Everest is about 9 km high, so imagine Mt. Everest falling from the sky. It's a pretty remarkable thing to get your mind around. But something on that scale happens maybe every 100 million years.

But then you go to, say, the Tunguska size event, objects of maybe 30-50 meters across, that can have dramatic local effects—those happen maybe once every 200 years or so—much more frequently. As they get smaller, they become even more frequent. There was a presentation by a NASA official discussing Air Force satellites that monitor the entire atmosphere, because if some nation is launching a missile, they want to know that. What they pick up are a lot of meteorites and asteroids coming into the atmosphere, and they'll get objects that are smaller, 10 meters wide, or so.

When that comes into the atmosphere, even the smaller ones, they tend to burn up much higher [in the atmosphere], they don't necessarily have an effect that propagates all the way down. A 10-meter object can still release the kind of energy that is similar to the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. So you're talking about a small nuclear weapon exploding in the upper atmosphere. Sometimes people will hear them or feel them; you get news reports every now and then of people hearing an explosion, table shaking, etc., the size of a small nuclear weapon—not necessarily a Tunguska, but the equivalent of a small nuclear weapon exploding in the upper atmosphere, from asteroids coming in. This happens about thirty times a year. So, this is not an unheard of event; this is what it means to live on Earth; it's part of living in the Solar System.

Because of the dedicated effort of a few people, we've got a dedicated observation system. JPL has a system where they're focused on tracking as many of these things as they can. They have automated telescopes that just scan the sky repeatedly, and record everything they see, compare it with the existing database, and see if there is anything new. Anything new it identifies, it tries to isolate it, and to identify its orbit, approximate its orbit.

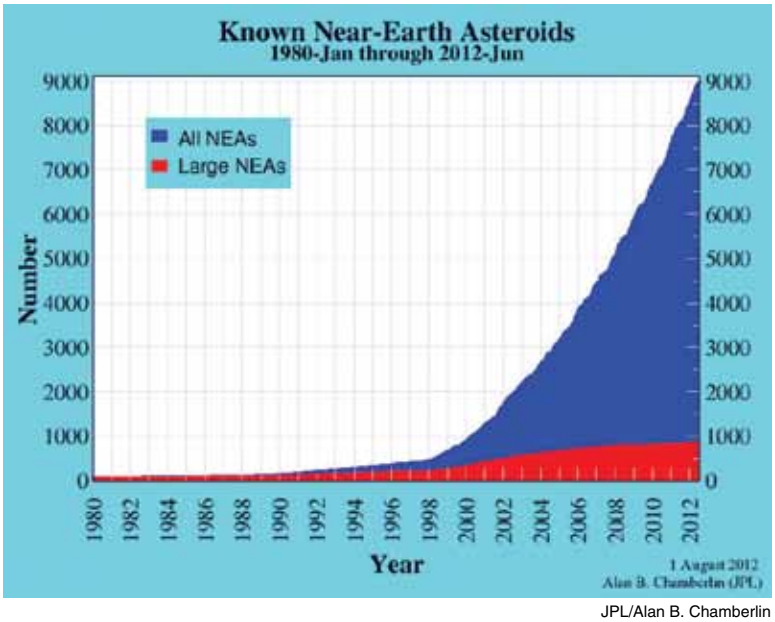
LPAC

LPAC'S Ben Deniston presented the urgency of developing a planetary defense against asteroids and comets that could impact Earth, with catastrophic effects. The question, he said, is "Do we act?"

So, we have fully automated systems now—we need a lot more, but they're developing these things that will scan the entire sky and track thousands and thousands of these objects. So the point is, if we were to see an object that was going to hit the Earth, these observation systems would be absolutely crucial, because to have any type of serious effort to stop it from intersecting the Earth, you want to intersect it 10 years before its expected impact. With these systems, they'll extrapolate 100 years into the future. There are degrees of error; they're not sure *exactly* where it will be 100 years from now, but they try to get forecasts in the range of 50, 60, 100 years in the future.

Remember this estimation for Tunguska-sized objects; that's about 1 in 200 years. But if you're looking at objects, where you're not able to determine precisely enough where it's going to be in 20 years, we're going to be faced with the situation, as we continue to track more and more of these objects, for every one Tunguska-sized event that might hit us, we might see 50 potential smaller impacts. We might see 50 objects that each have a 1 in 30, or 1 in 70, or 1 in 100 chance of hitting the Earth. Now, if you waited for each of those to play out, by the time you would know 100% whether it's going to hit or not, it's too late.

FIGURE 9



JPL/Alan B. Chamberlin

Do We Act?

So, we're right now on the cusp of when this question is going to start coming up for government. We're going to start to get, potentially, every few years, a new case of a 100-meter size object, a 1 in 75 chance of a hit in 15 years; do we act now? Maybe a couple of years later, you get another object, 90 meters across. If that came in, it could damage an area the size of a medium-sized country, a very significant regional effect, and maybe there's a 1 in 120 chance that it'll hit in 25 years. Do we act?

So the point is, as we continue to observe more and more, and track more and more of these bodies, especially the smaller ones (**Figure 9**), we have a better sense of where a lot of the bigger ones are. But a lot of the smaller ones, we are now beginning to, more and more, track. And the estimates of the experts working in this field are that we're getting to the point that this question is going to come up in a very serious way, and it's going to come to governments, saying, "We know. Do we act? There's a chance for this event; there's this chance for this other event. Do we act? Do we act?"

We're on a cusp with our growing sensory capability, of needing to address this question in a very serious way. There is a 2007 study that was done by a group at the University of Southampton, a study simulating thousands of random impacts, all over the planet. If there were thousands of impacts, what would be the effect of each impact? And they looked at which nations would be most affected. And the nations that had the highest death counts were largely in Asia, because one of the big dangers, is these things impacting the ocean, and generating a massive tsunami.

Remember what happened in Indonesia in 2004. More than 200,000 people died. It's hard to get your mind around that scale of an event. It's incredibly dramatic. These can have the same kind of effect if they hit in the ocean. The United States is also very vulnerable because we have two coasts, and we're also densely populated on both coasts. So, we're vulnerable from impacts in the Atlantic and in the Pacific.

So, at the top of the list, in terms of both life lost and economic impact, China is number one, and the U.S. is number two, in terms of nations vulnerable to small-to-medium-scale impacts.

To tie it back to the point of the victory of the Mars landing, this is the question for mankind as whole: Are we going to recognize our destiny as a non-biological species? What we know from the history of life, is that for any single species, there is no guarantee that it is going to continue to exist for any indefinite period of time. What we know is that if we are going to ensure that mankind continues to exist, not only are we going to have to expand the powers of mind to observe and sense the entire Solar System, and to sense the galaxy and our galactic environment, we're going to have to change it.

That's what the Mars victory represents; the NASA victory on Mars, in the face of fascists like Obama, who hate science and want to depopulate the planet and reduce our scientific capability. This is what the future has to be

for our nation and international relations if we're actually going to take this future of humanity seriously.

Mankind's Noëtic Characteristic

LaRouche: There's one thing which goes in a somewhat different direction, but is relevant to the same business, and I would like to emphasize that. I thought it would be more important at this time to have this presented, and then we can go back and treat some of the other things. I'll just indicate one of them which is extremely important.

Mankind: Well, we look at the biological history of man on the planet, and we find we have a phenomenon called man, which is unique, which has what we call noëtic characteristics. And no other known species has those characteristics.

Now we're dealing with this Mars development. We're actually getting into the nature of the universe. Therefore, the question is, where does noëtic intelligence come into play in terms of the planets, the planetary system, in terms particularly of *life*? Is it possible, since this universe is organized as a universe, that the noëtic capabilities which we associate with the human mind, could have been generated on Earth by itself? Not possible; because this is absolutely qualitative. And there is very little attention paid to this; and when you talk about the survival of human beings, you have to look at the survival of Earth. Now, does the Earth have a survival potential for human beings? Maybe not.

But does that mean that a superior characteristic of action, which is *human*, and intellect—most people don't know what a human intellect is, because they don't cultivate one. But the creative powers of the human mind are unique; and they belong on the scale of, shall we say, evolution. In other words, if you look at the human life in terms of the biological origins of human life, you have a phenomenon that occurs which is unique, and you can not derive this from something below. But it exists, and it exists in the system.

And therefore, the assumption is, then, that the quality of creativity, or human creativity, exists in the universe; it's not just something that has occurred on Earth. Because it's a higher order of things; it's not simply a higher degree of evolutional-biological systems. It has an actually noëtic characteristic which exists, which is the most efficient mechanism we know of. It's known to exist on Earth in the human population; it's known to have a history of existing on Earth also. And so, it's a very recent history, in terms of the history of the planet.

So, the question then comes back to another question: If this potential, this quality exists not only on Earth, in this rare species called man, what about the universe? Because this is a power which is greater than anything we know: that is, human noëtic powers are a more effective force in history than anything else. Can you say that if we exterminate human beings—is that going to shut off the universe, shut off something in the universe, or not? And therefore, we have to look at these things in this way. This is really one of our challenges.

And it goes against the idea that human intelligence is what most people think it is. It actually is a force in the universe of which we have no duplicate, in terms of our knowledge; but we do have the knowledge of the evolution of man, as man becoming man, with this noëtic capability. So we have to say, in a sense, that the noëtic capability of man was generated also on Earth, but it's a universal principle.

And this is what we really have to think about, because we don't really presently understand man himself, in these terms. We understand the phenomenon, we react to it, but there are very few people, living people—scientists and so forth, on this planet—who take this into account. They will admit that the noëtic factor exists, but they do not try to understand it.

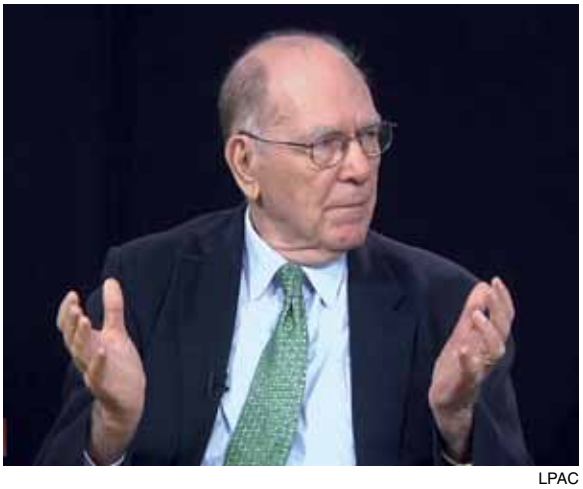
And obviously, what the existence of this implies, is that the whole universal system of our galaxy and so forth, is permeated by this principle. Because it evolved, to our knowledge, on Earth, but it is a characteristic which intrinsically, has not been generated in any other way, except from life, the evolution of life which goes through a qualitative change, which is the noëtic state.

And I would say, just briefly, to sum this up, that we must *think* about this noëtic state. It's important to us today, because we're dealing with human psychology, and most theory of human psychology, to my knowledge, is nonsense. It's an explanation; it's not a discovery, it's not a principle. And in this process, we have to include this. It's much less urgent immediately, in terms of time of action, than what we've been discussing on the table today, but we still have to think in those directions, because the creative powers, the noëtic powers of the human mind, are absolutely unique. They come from someplace, and the universe certainly did not suddenly create something entirely new, spontaneously, or we should not have an origin.

So the question of the origin of the noëtic capabilities of mankind: How are they expressed in terms of the galactic process, or the Solar System process? So, this is

something, a gesture toward modesty about what we *do* know, which is extremely important to consider. Because our concern is, my concern is, that so many human beings today are functionally stupid! Even so-called educated beings, are functionally stupid, because they do not understand the idea of a noëtic principle, and that's something that is very important to us.

And we're probably going to find it in looking at what we're doing on Mars right now. Because the question is, Mars seems to have had a potential of having some form of life, of living processes and similar things, and even noëtic processes, which don't dare exist anymore, perhaps. And therefore, this is what we have to concern ourselves with. We are concerned in the long term, of course, with the perpetuation of the species man in the universe; that's the long-term conception. This is what we've got to look at. And this is part of it. It's not this immediate thing we're looking at now, but it's something we have to take care of.



LPAC

"The noëtic characteristics of mankind, the human mind, are absolutely unique," LaRouche said. But, the entire universal system—our galaxy and beyond, is permeated by the noëtic principle.

Deniston: That's been explicitly attacked, too. And the history of the oligarchical principle was to attack explicitly this conception of the noëtic factor as you're discussing it; a principle of the universe.

LaRouche: It's also the question of the notion of time. We have a mechanistic conception of time, and we have indications that that is not the case. So, somewhere in the process, we have to keep this going, which I shall do.

A Miraculous Antenna

Martinson: A while back, you developed the image of man as something like an antenna that resonates with an existing principle of creation in the universe, but that, in order for such a miraculous antenna to be developed, you had to have the unfolding of the history of life to such a form that was appropriate for resonating with whatever that other phase-space is. I would say, something like Mars.

If it comes out that either there never was life on Mars, or there had been life, but it just couldn't take hold, then we may be looking at a similar phenomenon, where the geology and the chemistry of the planet, which perhaps was predisposed towards developing something that resonates with the principle of life, was unable to carry itself forward for some reason. Where on the Earth, that resonance was able to come into existence.

LaRouche: It comes through the Solar System, the parallel of the Solar System. The same thing.

So these conceptions have to be dealt with, and the problem is that they seem strange, but only because they're strange to people who haven't thought about them much. But they are important.

The noëtic characteristics of mankind, the human mind, are absolutely unique. And that's what I base myself on, as the issue. That's the key issue. That's the key thing you've got to look at constantly: the noëtic powers of mankind. And unique. And you find people out there, and you find most of the human population, has no conception, that is, no experience, of a conscious awareness of a noëtic principle. Most people don't.

And of course, the oligarchical principle is—we have two factors: You had the systemic suppression of noëtic capabilities of the human mind, which is done socially. That's the oligarchical principle.

But there's another side to it, which is not that particular thing. The question is, the noëtic principle must exist in the universe. It's a higher order. It emerges on Earth at a certain point, but it's a principle of the universe. And who knows where it must emerge, and how it functions.

That's the big question: to understand this. And you find that we live in a society, where most of the evil of society is that there's only a small percentile of our total population which actually has an active noëtic capability. Most people, in that sense, are ignorant. Sometimes they're smart, but they're ignorant on the actual idea of creativity. It's a completely different experience.

But it's something which is to be kept in mind.

Martinson: There's two aspects there. One, we have to pretty much crush the oligarchical principle, which is represented right now by Obama, and a bunch of other crooks. We need to crush that because it actively attacks the creative abilities of man. But the other aspect of it is that the way you inspire creativity in people, is, you throw them into a situation where they're confronted with contradictory juxtapositions of sensory input. You want to put them in a situation where they say, "Oh, my God, this doesn't make sense with this anymore." And they're forced to come up with creative solutions, which describe what's causing what they're perceiving.

So, from that standpoint, that's the importance of the Curiosity landing, but it's also the importance of the necessity to get man off the surface of the Earth, and into a space-faring culture.

The Significance of Bach

LaRouche: That's where the significance of Bach comes up. And you get the reflections, of course, later, with Furtwängler. But that's where it comes up. It's this awareness of the noëtic process.

And you can't locate it physically. The noëtic process, so expressed, is not locatable in a simple way. It's a shadow. It's a shadow which cannot be denied. It's a shadow which has an effect. But we have no ontological real understanding of it. We know it, we know it's true, we can demonstrate it—some of us, anyway. We can understand it to some degree. We know that it works. But it's just something that comes up on the front end of evolution, when you get to the highest level so far, in terms of biological evolution, this thing pops out, and some of these people who pop out of this process, actually have noëtic possibilities.

Very few do. Bach is a case who did. It's very obvious. And he's on record with his music; it's indelible.

But this is where we have to really go. We need a moral force within humanity, which understands that *this* is what's most important, and *this* must be promoted, and defended—against oligarchs and similar kinds of fools.

So we have a fairly good agenda for the coming weeks. And this is extremely important.

It also is important to get people out of the mud, intellectual mud, people who live in the intellectual mud. Their lives are miserable and petty. Their concerns are petty, about how I feel, and so forth. They have no sense of the role of mankind, or being part of mankind, with a role in the universe. Anyway, that's where we stand.

And this is very useful, what we've done today, I think, in terms of discussing this, because it lays a platform, it provides a platform from which we can take these other questions into mind.

Deniston: And I think there's a full unity to all of the aspects discussed. If you're talking about, as you're saying, mankind; if you want to talk about the planetary defense; you want to talk about the defense of mankind? It comes ultimately to this, what you're saying.

LaRouche: Exactly.

Deniston: How do you actually improve man's understanding of man, and man's ability to access that unique capability? And how to do that on a mass social scale, and develop a culture that does that? If you don't achieve that, you're not going to have any real sustained development of mankind.

LaRouche: If you don't think about that, you really are not fully human. It's only when you begin to think about these kinds of questions, that you acquire a sense, a *senseful* feeling of what human is. And most people who are human beings have not yet understood what human means. They don't know the experience of being human.

Deniston: They've been robbed of it.

LaRouche: Yeah, sure. That's what the oligarchical system does. That's what the Obama system does. That's why you have to keep it in mind. You have to say, "Who am I and what am I?" What species am I? What's your loyalty? What's the meaning of your existence? To what purpose do you exist? And what are you devoted to? It can't be for just physical things and the sense-perceptual things. What are you devoted to?

And when you think about the protection of human life, as a unique species in this myriad universe we live in, do we have to defend the principle of human life? Not just as life, but as the noëtic powers of the human mind. Because you cannot separate life, in the process as a whole, from the noëtic process of the human mind. And if you don't defend the noëtic process, by fighting the oligarchy, for example, you're not defending mankind. And the defense of Earth.

Looking at the Universe from Mars

And one of the implications of this landing on Mars, is that we've actually come to the point that we are looking at the universe from the standpoint of the Mars perspective. Instead of looking up to the sky to some

rocks up there, *you're now looking down at Earth, from Mars.* And that's what you're going to be doing. That's what happened with this thing.

For the first time, you have a dedicated systemic approach, on Mars, to your mind, as you have the experience of this case—what's happened now—this new colonization on Mars, so to speak. You now have put man, if he continues doing this, where man on Mars, or man's mind being echoed from Mars—you're now looking down from Mars orbit, down towards the Earth, and outward. It's a fundamental change. And that's what the change is, where mankind really becomes himself.

The minute you see that mankind's mind can envelop the area within the Mars orbit around the Sun, then you've made the change. And people who are operating from Earth, like these fellows who did this job, are going to be the human minds resonant in the Mars orbit, who are, from that standpoint, looking down at Earth. And when we try to make policy on Earth, henceforth, with this achievement, we have to look down at Earth; we have to have the human mind projected into that orbit, as was done by this feat.

In other words, we actually brought the use of the human mind, as an active responsive principle, like a robot which is trained to reflect human beings, now looking back at Earth, with concern for the defense of Earth. So now, we are looking at the defense of Earth from our parapet on Mars. We're defending Earth, from Mars. And that's the change.

And that poses the other questions: of what is man? What I've always thought, is that the next generation, the next 20, 25 years, within that generation, we should have actually achieved thermonuclear fusion, one week to Mars from the Moon, that sort of thing. So when you get to that point, you're thinking in those terms. You're already beginning, with your mind—which I'm sure this event is doing to many people—you're now thinking we are protecting Earth from Mars.

We're now protecting Earth, from Mars. That's the defense. And this is a fundamental change, and something like a Satan is trying to prevent that from coming into human knowledge.

Deniston: Well, looking at defense, the God of War is good to have on our side, right?

LaRouche: Oh, that's nice. "Mars, you're going to cut it out!"

Deniston: Kepler said he captured Mars, but now, we've really got it.

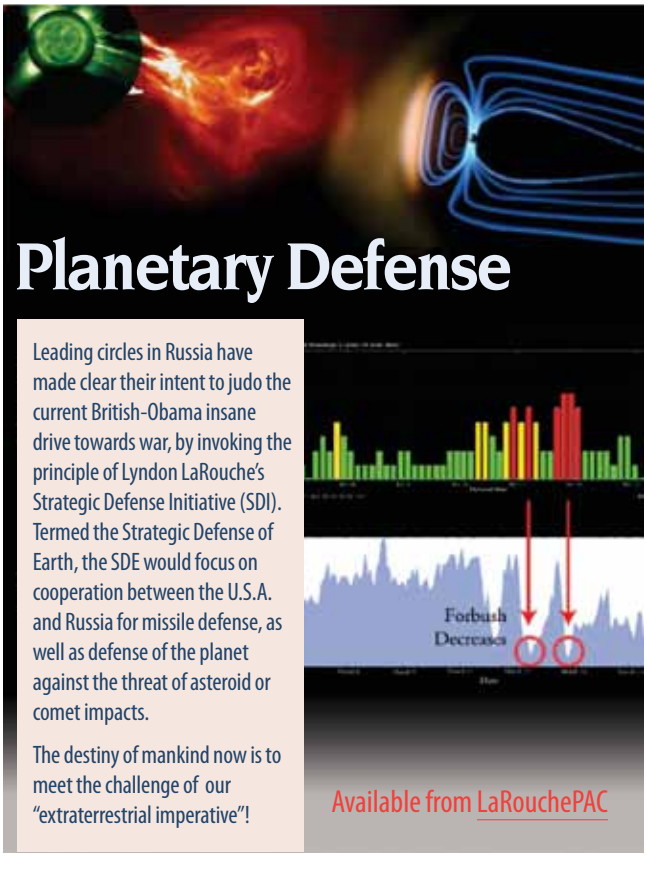
LaRouche: We've got him shackled.

No, the resonance of this, you can see, I've even been thinking of this in terms of another generation. Within another generation we would have sufficient control over the whole area of Earth, that we would now begin to think of ourselves, not as Martians, but really thinking of Mars as the outskirts of the location of people on Earth, the human place. So people who are working to defend Earth, on Mars—their identity is located, ironically, on Mars, where they're the defending forces, but the defending forces are not necessarily living on Mars; they're living mentally on Mars, as we see in the case of this installation that has just been made.

You have people who are not on Mars, but who are working from Earth, to act, from Mars, on the condition of Earth. And that's your defense of Earth concept.

This change is what's needed, this change in thinking. Because selfishness tends to come from people looking at their tummy, or something; it doesn't come from the sense of mankind, defense of mankind by mankind. That change in sense of identity, is what's crucial here.

It pleases me much.



Curiosity Will Open a New Chapter In Man's Understanding of Mars

by Marsha Freeman

Aug. 10—The successful landing of the Mars Curiosity rover early on Aug. 6 opens a new chapter in what has been a continually re-written history of Mars. Curiosity's current mission builds upon a 50-year legacy of breakthroughs in planetary exploration.

Mars has undergone dramatic changes over billions of years, in its geology, chemistry, topography, hydrology, and atmosphere. But in the past few decades, Mars has experienced *revolutionary* changes, in the mind of man. Through a carefully crafted series of unmanned missions to the Red Planet that began nearly a decade ago, man has sent increasingly complex representatives of his extended sensorium, to observe and probe a planet that might have once supported life. It is we who have "changed" the planet Mars.

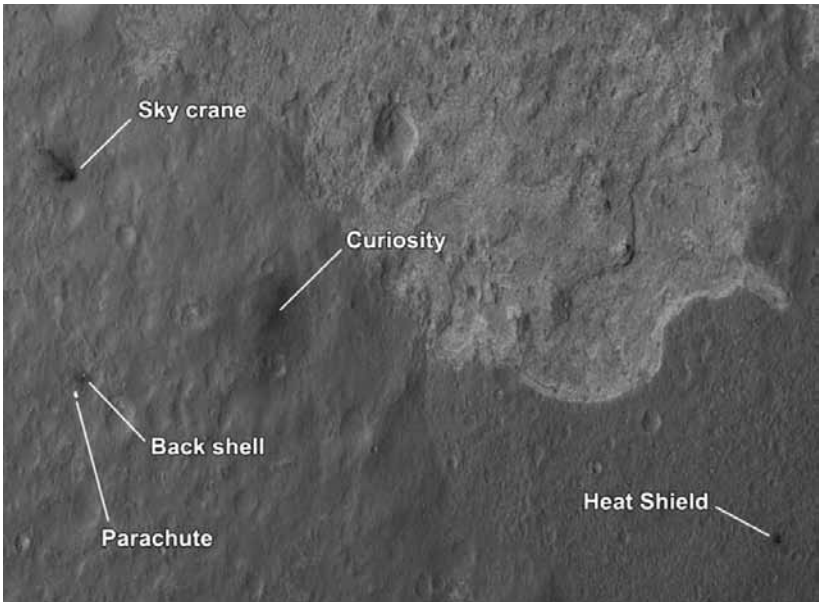
From Earth-based telescope observations, Mars was thought by Italian astronomer Giovanni Schiaparelli in 1877 to have "channels," then mistranslated as "canals," which were thought to have been built by intelligent beings. But man's first preliminary look at Mars, from quick fly-bys of the planet in the mid-1960s, revealed what looked, disappointingly, like the lifeless Moon—barren, dry, cold, bombarded for millennia by asteroids and comets, devoid of any possibility that there could have been life.

Then, in 1971, Mariner 9 orbited the planet for the first time, and for almost a year, took a closer look. It showed us a new Mars, one that has the largest volcano in the Solar System; channels and dry lake beds, most likely formed by liquid water; indications of a warmer

NASA/JPL-Caltech

Gale Crater was chosen as Curiosity's landing site, because the 3.4-mile high Mount Sharp is located at its center. The aim is to drive the rover to investigate the history of Mars, through the lower layers of the mountain, which would be oldest. If the rover can negotiate up Mount Sharp, we will see changes that have taken place more recently on the planet, as well. This photo was taken the day Curiosity landed on Aug. 6, with the Hazard-Avoidance camera. The rover's shadow can be seen in the center-ground.

Curiosity's Landing Site Seen from Orbit



NASA/JPL-Caltech/Univ. of Arizona

NASA's Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter (MRO) captured this photograph of the major elements used in the complex landing sequence of the rover. With the rover near-center, the Sky Crane, which lowered the rover gently down to the surface, is visible. The back shell and heat shield were jettisoned before the Sky Crane was deployed. The parachute was the largest planetary parachute ever built. MRO took this photo about 24 hours after landing.

past, and an environment that might have been hospitable to life. From the Mariner 9 results, an ambitious Viking mission was planned, to land spacecraft, for the first time, on the surface of Mars, and carry out an *in situ* investigation of this increasingly mysterious place.

Looking for Life

Viking's mission, launched in 1975, was an extremely ambitious one: to look for evidence of life on Mars. Based on a very preliminary understanding of the complex chemistry and other features of the planet, Viking's scientific instruments, investigating Mars' surface, only provided contradictory results as to whether or not organic material, which could indicate the presence of past or present life, were found. The "consensus" in the scientific community, that no indication of life was found by Viking, put on the back burner plans for any future missions to pursue the direct detection of life.

But interest in understanding the Red Planet—the one most similar to Earth in our Solar System—suffered only a temporary hiatus. If life never existed on Mars, "Why not?" would be as important a question to answer as, "How did it?" Scientists stepped back from the "life" question, to begin an effort to gain a more comprehensive understanding of Mars. "Follow the water," based on the proposition that liquid water is prerequisite for life, became the theme for the next two decades.

Mars Global Surveyor, launched in November 1996, arrived at the Red Planet in September of the following year. Just four days after being inserted into orbit around Mars, the spacecraft discovered a remnant magnetic field there, possibly a requirement for life. Over its nine-year mission, the orbiter discovered extensive layers in the planet's crust, ancient deltas, channels which appear to exhibit relatively recent activity, and minerals that form under wet conditions. It also served as a communications relay for the Mars Exploration rovers, Spirit and Opportunity.

Just a few months before Global Surveyor began its journey, on Aug. 7, 1996, scientists had announced a stunning observation. They had been given a gift—a piece of Mars that had been ejected from the planet billions of years ago, eventually to land in Antarctica. Meteorite ALH84001 (a piece of which can be seen in the National Museum of Natural History, in Washington, D.C.) was found to contain carbonates, and tiny structures, evocative of minuscule worm-like creatures on Earth. Although, still today, the debate continues over whether ALH84001 contains fossil evidence of life on Mars, the meteorite helped to spur the next series of Mars missions that were being planned.

The First Mars Rover

On July 4, 1997 the first lander on Mars in two decades, and the first-ever rover, made it to the surface of the planet. The Pathfinder mission, and its diminutive, 25-pound rover Sojourner, were designed mainly as a technology test-bed for more complex future missions, but contributed our first up-close look at the surface since Viking. Pathfinder sent back extensive data on wind and weather on Mars, more than 17,000 images, and more than 15 chemical analyses of rocks and soil.

After two mission failures in 1998 and 1999, the next U.S. craft to arrive at Mars, in 2001, is the one that,

The Rim on the Horizon

NASA/JPL-Caltech

This full-scale resolution image taken by Curiosity's navigation cameras, show the rover on a flat, pebbley plain, inside Gale Crater. What looks like a mountain range in the distance is the rim of the crater. The foreground shows two distinct zones of disturbed soil, which were most likely carved out by the blasts from the rover's descent thrusters. Part of the rover is visible in the foreground.

today, is the prime communications relay satellite for Curiosity data to be sent to Earth—Mars Odyssey. Early on, its gamma-ray spectrometer provided strong evidence for large quantities of frozen water, mixed in to the top layer of soil, near the North and South poles. Later, a site in this region was chosen as the target for the near-polar Phoenix Mars Lander.

Odyssey's cameras have identified minerals in Martian rocks and soils, and compiled the highest-resolution global map of Mars. Its observations helped to identify potential landing sites for the Spirit and Opportunity rovers, the Phoenix lander, and Curiosity. For over a decade, Odyssey has monitored the atmosphere of Mars, which data was critical for predicting the possible range of weather conditions during Curiosity's highly-complex landing.

Spirit and Opportunity, Mars' first mobile field geologists, landed in early 2004, and confirmed the past presence of liquid water on Mars. During its investigation of the Columbia Hills, Spirit discovered rocks and soils bearing minerals providing evidence of extensive exposure to water.

Opportunity's findings were a clincher: inside a small crater, the roving geologist examined an outcrop of bedrock. Not only had the rocks been saturated with water, but they had been laid down under the surface of gently flowing water. The presence of the mineral hematite, which had been identified from orbit by Mars Global Surveyor, was verified by Opportunity. Some hematite presented itself in the form of nearly-perfect spherical shapes, termed "blueberries" by the scientists, likely formed in flowing water.

Intriguing Observations

Following the excitement of the "new" Mars that was emerging before our eyes, the European Space Agency (ESA) decided to embark on its own Mars exploration program, and in June 2003, ESA's Mars Express went into orbit around the planet. The spacecraft has been able to identify deposits of clay minerals, similar to what Curiosity will encounter at Gale Crater, indicating a past wet environment. One intriguing observation by Mars Express was the detection of methane in the atmosphere. Since methane from the past would break down too rapidly to be detectable in the atmosphere today, it is apparently still being produced there. Although there are various ways that methane can be produced on Mars, one is by life.

Since 2006, the Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter (MRO) has been on station. It is now beaming back data from Curiosity. MRO has shown us three distinctly different time periods of Mars, and that it is still a dynamic world. It has observed dust storms, new craters, and avalanches. MRO has tracked the cycling of water from Mars' poles through its atmosphere, shown the effect of cyclical variations in the tilt of its axis of rotation, and deep deposits of carbon-dioxide ice buried in the solar cap.

In 2008, the Mars Polar lander verified deposits of underground water ice, first detected by Mars Odyssey from orbit. But its groundbreaking surprise observation was the detection of perchlorate, which is food for some microbes, and a chemical that can lower the freezing point of liquid water, perhaps enough to allow liquid

water to exist in otherwise below-freezing environments.

The team of more than 700 scientists around the world who conceived Curiosity have waited nearly a decade for the mission's realization. In April 2004, NASA announced an opportunity for researchers to propose science investigations for the mission. Eight months later, NASA announced the selection of eight experiments, and also scientific investigations, through international agreements, by Spain and Russia. Over the next few weeks, their wait will be over.

It is the past discoveries about Mars, and the infrastructure that has been built in orbit around the planet over decades, that have enabled the breakthroughs that Curiosity will make.

The Curiosity Mars Rover

Curiosity, weighing nearly 2,000 pounds, has a robotic arm with a reach of seven feet, and stands seven feet tall. Its mission is to investigate Gale Crater, to assess whether the area could have been a habitat for life.

Atop the mast is the Mastcam, two color cameras which will show the rover's surroundings in exquisite detail.

ChemCam, mounted on the mast, will investigate rocks, using a laser to create a glowing plasma, or ionized gas, from a small piece of the rock's surface. The light from the plasma will be studied by three spectrometers, to determine their elemental composition.

The **Rover Ultra High-Frequency Antenna (RUHF)** and the **High Gain Antenna** will send and receive data to and from orbiting spacecraft, and directly to Earth.

The **Multi-Mission Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator (MMRTG)** will allow the rover to operate its suite of 10 scientific instruments, over a two-year period. As the generator's 10.6 pounds of plutonium dioxide decays, the heat will be converted to 110 watts of electricity to power instruments and recharge the rover's batteries.

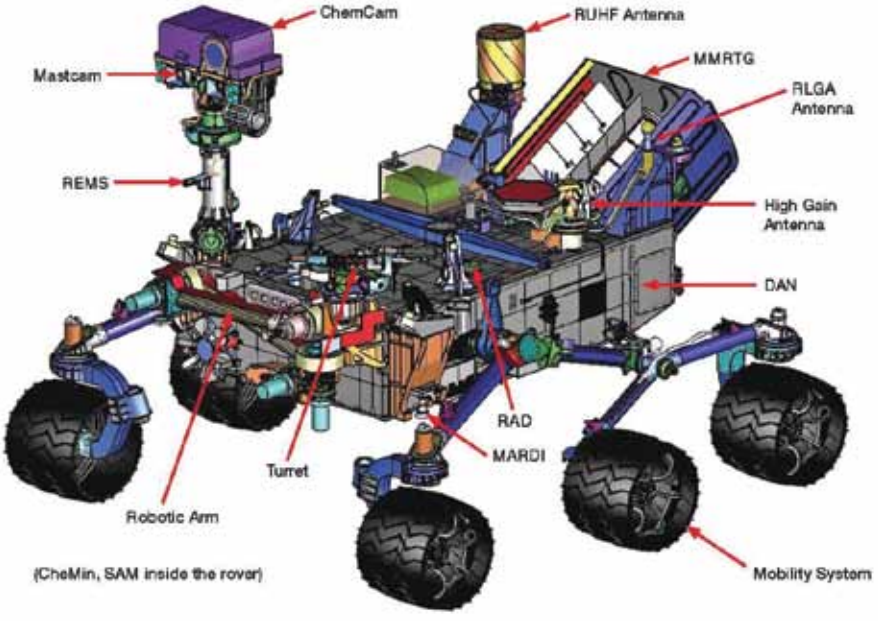
The **Dynamic Albedo of Neutrons (DAN)** investigation, contributed by Russia, will detect water bound in underground minerals, using neutrons to see how they scatter to identify hydrogen.

The **Radiation Assessment Detector (RAD)** has already measured galactic and solar radiation during the trip to Mars, and will provide a detailed profile of radiation on the surface.

The **Chemistry and Mineralogy (CheMin)** experiment will analyse powdered rock and soil samples that are delivered by the rover's robotic arm. It will identify the full range of minerals in the samples.

The **Sample Analysis at Mars (SAM)** investigation will use three analytical tools to study the chemical state of carbon compounds in the soil and the atmosphere.

The **Rover Environmental Monitoring Station (REMS)** is the Spanish-built weather station, recording wind, temperature, pressure, humidity, and ultraviolet radiation.



A 40-Year Plan

LaRouche's Record: The Moon-Mars Program

Lyndon LaRouche's emphasis on the scientific and economic necessity for a Moon-Mars colonization program dates back many decades. The following overview article appeared in "The LaRouche Program To Save the Nation," published for LaRouche's 1992 Congressional campaign (from prison, where he had been unjustly incarcerated) and republished in 1997. It has been abridged here.

. . . LaRouche's proposal that America assume the task of building a city on Mars within a timeframe of 40 years—and that that city be dedicated to the study of astronomy, and to the purpose of effecting an economic and cultural "paradigm shift" in the United States—epitomizes the optimistic vision which has made him the rallying point for those determined to resist fascism today.

LaRouche was one of the leading figures in, and a member of the board of directors of, the prestigious Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF), an association of scientists and entrepreneurs committed to the development of nuclear fusion energy and related technologies, all of which are crucial to the space colonization effort. In fact, it can be said that LaRouche was the one who inspired the founding of the group in 1975, by drawing together scientists eminent in their respective fields.

As a physical economist, LaRouche had intensively studied the work of Gottfried Leibniz. As with Leibniz, a fundamental tenet of LaRouche's thought is the connection between constant advances in scientific technology, and the application of those scientific technological advances to increasing industrial productivity, on the one hand, and the spiritual, moral, and therefore aesthetic health of a culture.

Conversely, LaRouche argued back then, as he does now, that an ecology movement which pretends to protect the environment by limiting the application of technology and strangling the advance of science, must be Malthusian. In fact, exactly opposite to what the Malthusians argue, the high-technology route for an economy allows it to support an increasing population at an improving standard of living, and at the same time, allows it to protect the environment more and more efficiently.

The least polluting energy source known to man is fusion power, with fission energy running a close second. Even high-temperature plasma reactions, which are not nuclear, are superior, less polluting forms of combustion. If we consider—as we should, and as LaRouche has urged—space to be our next frontier, then clearly our problem will be that we have too few people to do the job, rather than "too many people," as the Malthusians lie. Rather than overpopulation, the complaint will be: The world needs more people.

A City on Mars

What was the significance of LaRouche's Moon-Mars proposal?

The political and anti-NASA upheaval created by the disaster when the Space Shuttle *Challenger* blew up in January 1986, was peaking just at the point at which President Reagan was prepared to endorse a proposal by the National Commission on Space, headed by former NASA Administrator Tom Paine, for a manned Moon-Mars mission, to establish a manned colony on the Moon which would act as the basis for developing an industrial base on Mars.

The report was issued in the Spring of 1986, and President Reagan went on record as subscribing to the goals of the program, but still today, the project remains to be implemented.

LaRouche reviewed the perspective set out by Paine's commission and came to the conclusion that it was not sufficiently ambitious to accomplish the necessary job. He took exception to the extent to which the commission relied upon existing, off-the-shelf technology to accomplish the task.

LaRouche's objection was that a prerequisite for manned flight to Mars was the development of fusion-powered rockets. Only thus could we guarantee the safety of a crew, and colonists, who would otherwise be out of reach of help from Earth should they get into trouble, and who would have to suffer a nine-month-long journey from Earth to Mars, on a ballistic trajectory.

The fusion-powered space flight proposal was typical of LaRouche's approach to all questions of scientific research and development. If the U.S.A. decided to develop fusion rockets, then a byproduct would be de-

LaRouche's article "The Science and Technology Needed To Colonize Mars" appeared in this issue of the Fusion Energy Foundation's magazine (November-December 1986). The cover illustration, by Carter B. Emmart, shows a Mars lander unloading equipment for mankind's first Mars base.

velopment of a fusion-based economy here on Earth. This would mean an enormous increase in productivity on Earth, which would, in turn, transform the "costs of the space program" into gains in the civilian economy.

The example of the payback to the civilian economy—a ratio of more than 10:1 payback to investment—from investment in the Apollo program was a case in point. The fact that America succeeded in placing a man on the Moon, gave us an edge in semiconductor technology, the development of computers, and of course, of satellites as well—an edge that, unfortunately, we are in process of losing because of stupid decisions by the Presidents who succeeded Kennedy in office.

In the November-December 1986 issue of *Fusion* magazine, LaRouche's proposal, titled "The Science and Technology Needed to Colonize Mars," was the cover story. Here, he developed a timeline for the steps necessary to reach the Moon and Mars. This program became a featured part of LaRouche's 1988 campaign for President, which included a half-hour television broadcast, run nationally on prime time, on March 3, 1988.

The following quotations from the *Fusion* article touch upon the leading elements which LaRouche introduced into the debate on America's future in space. The extraordinary optimism which he evinced then, was in sharp contrast to the naysayers who used the tragedy of the *Challenger* accident to call for contraction of the program.

He wrote: "The Mars colonization mission is not only feasible, both technically and economically; it is urgent that we undertake this project, both for scientific reasons, and also for economic reasons. There are certain classes of technical and economic problems now developing on Earth, which we shall not solve on Earth without help from some of the scientific and economic byproducts of a Mars colonization project.

"Above all, it is time that we begin work on that project.

"For several reasons, the colonization of Mars cannot be accomplished with the technologies we had either developed, or were working to develop, at the beginning of the 1970s. Essentially, the difference boils down to the fact that Mars is a far greater distance from the Earth than the Moon is. We need more advanced technologies to overcome the several kinds of effects of that great distance.

"Therefore, setting the date for colonizing Mars had to wait, until we had begun to master four kinds of new physics breakthroughs: controlled thermonuclear fusion, as the primary source of energy used; lasers and other forms of coherent electromagnetic pulses as a basic tool; new developments in biological science of the kind now emerging around optical biophysics; and much more powerful, more compact computer systems to assist us in handling these new physics technologies.

"During the past dozen years, we have made some spectacularly promising breakthroughs in the four areas just listed. At an easily foreseeable rate of continued progress in these four areas of technology, all the condi-

tions for establishing the first permanent colony on Mars could be met approximately 40 years from now.

"For example: To bridge the long distances between Earth and Mars, we need continuous acceleration for about half the journey, and continuous deceleration for the second half.

"On the surface of Mars, we shall require a great deal of artificial energy. We shall consume much more energy per person than in the most developed industrial regions of Earth today, simply to maintain an agreeable artificial environment. The basic industries we develop on Mars, to produce essential materials from the natural resources available there, will operate at much higher temperatures than are used in any basic industries on Earth today.

"For these uses, we require energy generated at very high energy densities. This requires what we call today the second-generation level of controlled thermonuclear fusion, which should be on-line about 25 to 30 years from now."

'The Woman on Mars'

LaRouche's conceptions have a special poetic beauty. He began his March 1988 television show with a simulation of the first broadcast from the new city on Mars. He called the show "The Woman on Mars," referring to a famous movie ("The Woman in the Moon") made in 1929 by Fritz Lang, working with German space scientist Hermann Oberth, which forecasts space travel.

In the LaRouche broadcast, an announcer's voice is heard, saying, "Are you there, Dr. Gomez?"

From many million miles deep in space, a woman's voice answers, "Yes, John. I have the announcement for which you have been waiting. As of five minutes ago, our environmental systems were fully stabilized. Man's first permanent colony on Mars is now completely operational."

As LaRouche said in that 1988 TV show, a child born today might be that woman on Mars.

Three Missions of the United States

From LaRouche's 1984 Presidential campaign platform.

. . . It is the function of society, including the institutions of government, to assure to every person, especially the young, the opportunity to live a life full of confidence in the fact that their living will be fruitful for present and future generations in some meaningful degreee. We accomplish this, in part, by providing for the education and related circumstances of cultural development of the individual. We accomplish this, in part, by honoring and protecting the good which the individual contributes, to the advantage of present and future generations. We accomplish this by adopting national goals, missions in the sense of the Kennedy Moon-mission, which assure the young that the circumstances of adult lives over 40-odd years to come permit the young person's choice of profession to be a secure choice. . . .

There are three missions which may be selected as outstanding examples of policies to be adopted as commitments now.

1. Since we either possess, or can soon possess the technologies adequate to eradicate oppressive poverty from this planet, the contribution of the United States to that mission, at home, and in international affairs, ought to be a leading choice by the next administration.

2. We may hope that by approximately 40 years from now, we might have progressed beyond the immediate possibilities of mere war-avoidance, to the cultural preconditions among nations assuring durable peace on this planet. That must be the long-range mission of all aspects of the foreign policy of the United States.

3. New technologies in process of development now, afford mankind the possibility of establishing a city-sized permanent colony on Mars as early as 40 years from now. It is man's clear destiny to undertake such exploration and colonization of space. In addition to those various and incalculable benefits obtained from space-exploration, the mobilization of technological progress to the purpose of accomplishing this mission assures the highest potential rate of growth of the economy, per capita, on Earth.

So, let it be ordered, that every child and youth of this nation, when asked whether his or her adult life will be important to mankind, might answer confidently, that that life will be a contribution to making the success of these three missions possible. Let each young person be given so the right to say with confidence, "My life will be important for present and future generations of mankind." In a well-ordered state of affairs, every individual life will have such potential importance, and each individual will walk happily through life, in the confidence that this is so.

A Worldwide Effort Made It Happen

Aug. 10—While millions watched, listened, and electronically communicated around the world while the Curiosity Mars Science Laboratory was landing on Mars, people from many nations involved in the mission shared the pride of a global accomplishment with their NASA colleagues. Here are highlights:

South Africa's space agency SANSA invited the public to come to its Hartebeesthoek Radio Astronomy Observatory to join its "early bird team," and watch the live landing broadcast by NASA the morning of Aug. 6. South Africa's special pride in the mission stemmed from the role it played in the launch of the Mars Science Lab. When the spacecraft separated from the Atlas V rocket that launched it in November 2011, to continue its travels to Mars, SANSA tracked that critical event, accessible only in the Southern Hemisphere. Its Hartebeesthoek radio telescope facility was originally built by NASA in 1961, to help track its deep-space craft.

Similarly, the Deep Space Network radio dish at Canberra, **Australia**, which relayed Neil Armstrong's first words from the surface of the Moon in 1969 ("One small step a for man; one giant leap for mankind"), collected the beep signals, as Curiosity descended through the Martian atmosphere, and relayed them to NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), in Pasadena, Calif.

On the rover itself is a suite of 10 scientific instruments, contributed from nations around the world. Using data from the Rover Environmental Monitoring System (REMS), which was built in **Spain**, a team of 40 Spanish scientists and engineers will post daily weather reports from Curiosity.

Canada built the Alpha Particle X-Ray Spectrometer, which will identify chemical elements in rocks and soils. A "pinch" of radioactivity "queries" a target, by emitting radiation, and the X-ray detector "reads" the answer. The instrument rides on the multi-tool turret at the end of Curiosity's 7-foot-long arm. The instrument was built by Canada's MDA company, which designed and built the magnificent robotic arms that flew on the Space Shuttle, and services the International Space Station.

A Great Moment of Triumph

Russia, which has not had success yet in landing its own spacecraft on Mars, made an important contribution to the Curiosity rover. The Dynamic Albedo of Neutrons instrument shoots neutrons into the Martian ground, and measures how they are scattered. To a depth of about 20 inches, scientists will be able to detect hydrogen, a key marker for hydrated minerals and underground water on Mars.

France provided a laser for the chemistry and camera suite mounted atop Curiosity's mast. The laser can hit a rock or soil target up to 23 feet away, to vaporize a small spot of material, creating a plasma. A telescope observes the glowing plasma gas, and analyzes the spectrum of light created, to identify the chemical elements in the target.

Germany produced the Radiation Assessment Detector, which measured the penetration of galactic and solar radiation in the spacecraft on Curiosity's trip to Mars, and will provide a detailed assessment of the radiation environment astronauts will face on the surface, in the future. To check and calibrate the instruments, particle accelerator research facilities were used in **Europe**, **Japan**, and **South Africa**.

Italy's contribution is unique to its history: Leonardo da Vinci's Codex on Bird Flight, a document dating from about 1505, was reproduced on a microscopic scale and fastened to the chip on Curiosity. A copy of Leonardo's self-portrait is also on the rover, along with some essays, drawings, and other submissions from finalists and semi-finalists who participated in the "Send Your Name to Mars" rover-naming contest.

And this is not to mention the scientists and engineers of various nationalities—including Argentine and Peruvian—who were working at the Jet Propulsion Lab on the project, and whose work has stimulated tremendous pride within their home countries.

For the scientists and engineers around the world who have created Curiosity, the landing was a great moment of triumph, which was celebrated "with the rest of humanity."

Curiosity Spells The End of Obama

by Nancy Spannaus
and Marsha Freeman

Aug. 8—*From the inception of his Presidential campaign, and throughout his term in office, Barack Obama has qualified as the anti-science President. His consistent efforts to wreck NASA, especially its manned space exploration program, are the signature signs of that anti-science, pro-genocide campaign.*

Thus, NASA's spectacular breakthrough, putting the Curiosity science laboratory on Mars—a project launched nearly a decade ago—represents a resounding defeat for the Obama policy. It remains for the American population to draw the obvious conclusion: namely, that the continuation of the Obama Administration is incompatible with mankind's destiny as a creature of the Solar System, using his mind to master the universe.

The following is a partial review of Obama's sabotage of the NASA program.

Feb. 2, 2010: The Obama Administration's first significant move against NASA comes in its FY11 budget request, cancelling the Constellation program, which had been proposed by President George W. Bush to replace the soon-to-be-retired Space Shuttle program. Instead, Obama redirects funds from NASA to initiate a commercial crew program—basically privatizing the crown jewel of the nation's scientific program—while heavily weighting the R&D budget to greenie pet projects.

The Administration's proposal is immediately understood by NASA's veteran astronauts to be a death blow to the space exploration program as a whole, and they denounce it as such.

On **Feb. 3, 2010**, Lyndon LaRouche responds to the Obama move by issuing a statement calling for Obama's removal from office: "President Barack Obama's stated intention, to shut down and destroy the NASA program at its root, when added to the Hitler-like health-care policy, and the general, destructive features of all other leading Obama policies, is one step too far to bear. There is no longer room on this planet for a United States and a President Obama to occupy the same space.

"The need for Obama's ouster, either by resignation or impeachment, is now an existential issue for both our republic and the welfare of the planet generally."

On **March 2, 2010**, Kesha Rogers, LaRouche Democrat in Texas, wins the Democratic Primary election on her campaign platform of "Save NASA, Dump Obama."

Spring 2011: NASA indicates to the European Space Agency that it might not be able to meet its commitment to the joint Exo-Mars missions, in 2016 or 2018, due to Obama's budget cuts.

Feb. 13, 2012: NASA releases its FY13 budget request, which, at $17.7 billion, is a slight decline from FY12. The planetary science budget was reduced from FY12 by $300 million, with more than $200 million from the Mars program—a 40% cut ($581.7 million in FY12). Instead, the Administration proposes to double NASA's support to private companies for commercial crew transport to $850 million, as compared to the less than $406 million Congress appropriated in FY12.

Feb. 27, 2012: NASA Associate Administrator for Science, former astronaut John Grunsfeld, announces at the meeting of the Mars Exploration Program Analysis Group, made up of Mars scientists, that NASA is establishing the Mars Program Planning Group, to "reformulate" the Mars program, geared toward small, relatively inexpensive future missions. The Mars scientists angrily observed at the meeting that you can't solve big questions with small missions.

March 7, 2012: At House and Senate hearings, authorizing committees on the FY13 NASA budget request express their disagreement with the White House policy. Not only the Mars exploration budget, but the manned capsule, Orion, and the heavy-lift launcher are slated for $362 million in cuts. Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-Tex.) says Congress will never increase funding for the commercial crew, at the expense of the manned exploration program.

April 5, 2012: Hearings are held in the House and Senate, by both authorizing and appropriating committees, where OMB witnesses try to deny that they

White House/Pete Souza

President Obama has done everything possible to tear down the NASA space program, and to prevent any future manned space exploration, in favor of the anti-science lunacy of solar power and similar wind-eggs. Here, with Veep Joe Biden, he examines solar panels at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science in 2009.

had set a limit for spending on space science missions, flagrantly contradicting statements by NASA officials that they had been told the opposite by OMB.

April 7, 2012: Russian Space Agency and European Space Agency announce they have agreed to cooperate on the 2016 and 2018 orbiter and landers ExoMars missions, wherein Russia will provide capabilities NASA was to have contributed.

April 25, 2012: The House Committee on Appropriations bill for FY13 increases NASA's budget for future Mars missions to $150 million, or $88 million above Obama's request; Discovery and New Frontier programs (which could include a Mars mission) are given $480 million, which is $115.4 million above the request; planetary science research is increased by $3.5 million.

May 7, 2012: Obama threatens to veto the proposed FY13 appropriations bill, in part due to its reduction to NASA's commercial crew program, which provides $500 million for the commercial crew, from the $830 million the White House requested.

May 10, 2012: Ignoring Obama's veto threat, the full House approves its version of NASA's FY13 budget.

July 9, 2012: National Research Council meeting with former NASA Administrators on NASA's future. Former administrator James Beggs says that "there is too much program for the budget." The solution is simple he says: Increase NASA's budget by $4-5 billion per year, which would give it enough money to carry out all of its programs.

Aug. 5, 2012: When the Curiosity rover successfully lands on Mars, President Obama cynically responds by claiming the extraordinary feat "parallels our major steps forward towards a vision for a new partnership with American companies to send American astronauts into space on American spacecraft. That partnership will save taxpayer dollars, while allowing NASA to do what it has always done best."

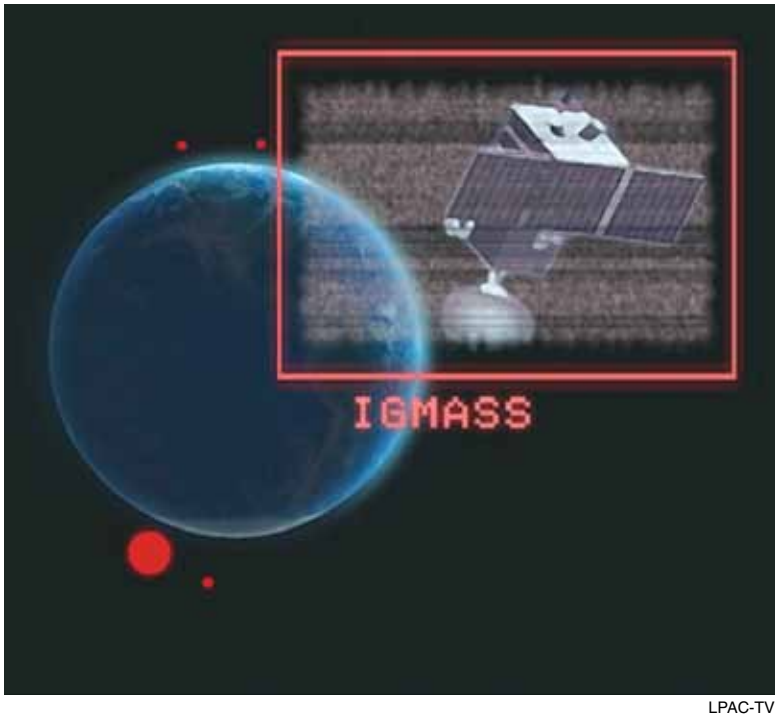
In fact, Obama's privatization program is part of his campaign to *kill* space science altogether, in favor of windmills and depopulation, as all NASA scientists and most policymakers know. To pursue the promise of Curiosity, Obama has to go.

The Strategic Defense of Earth

by Benjamin Deniston

Great ideas, ones with principled relevance to the future for all humanity, do not die easy.

FIGURE 1



LPAC-TV

Last Fall, in the context of rising U.S.-Russian tensions over NATO's planned expansion of its anti-ballistic missile systems in Eastern Europe, the Russian government proposed a new direction for U.S.-Russian relations. Covered in Russian press under the title of a "Strategic Defense of Earth," Dmitri Rogozin (then, Russia's Ambassador to NATO, before his December 2011 promotion to Deputy Prime Minister) proposed U.S.-Russian cooperation on both missile defense, and on the defense of the entire planet against the threat of comet or asteroid impacts.[1]

Since then, the U.S. government, under the disastrous reign of Obama, has refused to pursue this alternative direction, and has instead brought us closer to the brink of thermonuclear war.[2] Despite the present failure in the U.S. presidency, Russia has continued to promote international cooperation on planetary defense, with the deputy head of the Russian Federal Space Agency, Vitali Davydov, announcing a proposal to create a new federal program to deal with space threats, and Russia's Security Council for the first time putting asteroid defense on the agenda of their annual international security forum held in St. Petersburg.[3] At the same time Russia has been leading international cooperation in scientifically revolutionary areas, such as earthquake forecasting, with the International Global Monitoring Aerospace System (IGMASS) (**Figure 1**).[4]

The perspective of increased international cooperation in the Strategic Defense of Earth (SDE) is not merely one option among many. As was, and is, the case with Lyndon LaRouche's 1979 to 1980s beam-weapon defense proposal (later termed the Strategic Defense Initiative by Ronald Reagan), this is an existential challenge, which has been placed before all of mankind, predefined by larger processes.

Mankind's entry into the Space Age has provided a revolutionary new vantage point from which to view the past and future conditions of life on Earth. For the first time in human history, we are gaining insights into how the conditions we experience here on Earth are influenced, when not determined, by our Solar System, even our galaxy.[5] To take perhaps the most pointed example, even the multi-billion-year history of life on Earth is characterized by periodic mass extinctions driven by solar and galactic processes.

The question becomes: Will the economic and political policy of mankind as a whole reflect a recognition of these challenges? We have the unique potential to ensure the protection and advancement of humanity in a way never before possible, and the SDE and IGMASS programs typify the strategic, political, and economic pathway to do so.

1. "As World War Threatens, Russia Proposes 'SDE' "
2. "The Thermonuclear Option: Extinction or Existence"
3. "Strategic Defense of Earth: Russia To Put SDE at Top of Agenda"
4. "Russians Propose Global Monitoring"
5. "Planetary Defense: An Extraterrestrial Imperative"

While Panic Grows, Leading Germans Moot Glass-Steagall

by Our Wiesbaden Bureau

Aug. 13—Officially, the European banking establishment has declared the postponement of the euro crisis until early September, when the Summer holidays end. In reality, the battle is currently raging throughout the continent over how to resolve that deepening crisis, which is literally killing the nations of Greece and Spain: specifically, whether governments will be panicked into submitting to a European "monster-state," as Helga Zepp-LaRouche describes it, or whether sufficient political forces will emerge to shift the direction to Glass-Steagall-style banking separation, and the revival of scientific progress, as dramatized with the landing of the Curiosity science lab on Mars.

Germany has emerged as the major political battleground over these two alternatives. One side of the fight is reflected in the intensified drive for a "United States of Europe," in effect, a supranational dictatorship, which has now been publicly endorsed by Social Democratic Party (SPD) chairman Sigmar Gabriel, and presented as the platform for a potential Grand Coalition to replace the current Merkel government. The other side is expressed in an increasingly vocal and high-level faction coming out in favor of Glass-Steagall.

Over the last two weeks, this faction has included the weekly magazine *Der Spiegel,* the German government's international broadcasting agency Deutsche Welle, and numerous Members of Parliament. In a related development, an Austrian economist, Karl Socher, writing in the influential Swiss paper *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, endorsed a return to Glass-Steagall, and junking the doomed euro.

Creating the Panic

The bankers who want to maintain the current monetarist system—at the expense of national sovereignty and human life—are basically following the policy outlined at the Bilderberg Group meeting held in Virginia earlier this Summer. That policy called for utilizing (actually creating) the growing panic over the failures of the current bailout policy, to ram through their scenarios for banking union, eurobonds, and a United States of Europe. That panic is expected to hit big time on Sept. 12, when the German Constitutional Court is scheduled to rule on the constitutionality of the permanent bailout and no-sovereignty institution called the European Security Mechanism. There is a possibility the Court will nix the ESM.

In preparation, the propaganda for "more Europe" to save the euro, is coming on hot and heavy. In an interview with the weekly *Die Zeit* published the first week in August, that scoundrel Tony Blair weighed in behind European Central Bank (ECB) chairman Mario Draghi's calls for hyperinflation, and a "powerful political change of the European Union," in the direction of centralized power. It was in the same vein that SPD chairman Gabriel's proposals were made.

A memorandum published by the SPD leadership in

the Aug. 4-5 *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* first denies the reality of the euro crisis, saying that the problem is only the absence of state financing, due to the lack of full European integration. It warns against a "return to monetary nationalism," and calls for an all-EU debt guarantee fund, and a real EU constitution, voted in by a convention of delegates from all the EU countries. "More European integration brings more sovereignty," the paper lies.

This maneuver is supposed to be achieved by the creation of a new German government, a grand coalition between the SPD and the ruling Christian Democrats—allegedly possible because leading spokesmen for the CDU coalition have already floated similar proposals.

The Glass-Steagall Alternative

The more politicians blather on about "more Europe," however, the more sane policymakers look at the physical and financial devastation caused by the euro system, and call for the return to national banking systems under a Glass-Steagall system of banking separation—separating the gambling banks and debts, from commercial banking activity.

One stunning example came on July 30, when that week's print edition of *Der Spiegel*, one of the biggest news magazines in Europe, carried an editorial by editor-in-chief Georg Mascolo titled "Separate the Banks." He reported on former Citibank chairman Sanford Weill's conversion to Glass-Steagall, and said that Glass-Steagall should never have been repealed. So far, he claimed, there is not yet enough support for its revival, even if a "smart" German DAX CEO like Nikolaus von Bomhard (Munich Re) also wants to eliminate "the system's construction error."

To those who object (including in the economics section of *Spiegel*), he said that Deutsche Bank will have to find itself another business model, but the pros clearly are more than the cons. The famous argument that Lehman Borthers was purely an investment bank and would have had to be saved regardless of Glass-Steagall, is true—but only in the present system. If you had a strict separation of banks, it is highly probable that Lehman Brothers' collapse would not have affected the whole financial system. Mascolo called for a swift implementation of Glass-Steagall, and said "It could be quick and *it must be quick*" (emphasis added). He wrote:

"The Glass-Steagall Act became possible because a U.S. Senate commission had exposed the stupid, risky and sometimes criminal behavior of banks before the Great Depression. The outrage over it cleared the way for the law. Sometimes history does repeat itself. Glass-Steagall served the world well for decades; it would have been better to have never repealed the law. Now it is time to correct this mistake."

To make sure this policy statement wasn't missed internationally, *Spiegel* also posted the editorial in English.

Equally dramatic, was a lengthy article published Aug. 10 by Deutsche Welle, the official international broadcasting agency of the German government, which strongly promoted a return to breaking up the banks Glass-Steagall style. "Can Breaking Up Banks Fix the Financial Crisis?" the article asked, and then proceeded to say how a reinstatement of Glass-Steagall is "on the table in the United States and Germany: separating risky investment activities from everyday banking." The article then reviewed the various sides of the debate in Germany, as well as the history of Glass-Steagall, with a decided bias toward its reinstatement.

Taxpayers Should Not Foot the Bill

This ferment is also evident in the German parliament, where anti-bailout sentiment is high, and discussion of the alternative policy is active behind the scenes, largely due to the activity of the German LaRouche movement, headed by Zepp-LaRouche. On Aug. 13 Michael Fuchs, economic policy spokesman of the Christian Democrats and a vice chairman of the CDU parliamentary group in the Bundestag, in an interview with the *Handelsblatt* business daily, said that the Libor and Euribor scandals, along with other incidents on the financial markets, not only call for harsh juridical and other consequences, including at the top of Deutsche Bank, but there must be banking separation to make sure that "taypayers don't foot the bill for the risky deals of the investment bankers."

German LaRouche movement organizers assess the situation as overripe for the introduction of legislation for full banking separation (the German way of referring to Glass-Steagall), as soon as even one courageous parliamentarian can be found to do so. Such a shift in Germany, the strongest economy in Europe, could rapidly shift the situation in the entire continent—where the LaRouche movement has already laid the groundwork for the Glass-Steagall reform.

Obama's Green Genocide Destroys Meat Supply: 'Let Them Eat Biofuels!'

by Marcia Merry Baker

Aug. 11—The U.S. meat supply and world food chain are now being taken down, as a result of Obama's refusal to lift the Federal biofuels requirement, under which potentially more than half of the U.S. corn crop will go to gasoline, at a time of terrible losses from the North American drought, no grain reserves, and out-of-control food futures speculation. In global terms, more than 10% of the planet's cereals production is now going for fuel.

There has been a barrage of appeals over the last two weeks, from the livestock sector and Congress, to the Obama Administration, for a waiver on the biofuels requirement, but the White House continues its anti-food stance.

Moreover, Obama is backing still more extensive non-food use of food crops, in his "Biobased Products" campaign, which the Agriculture Department has been promoting this month, at the very same time that it is designating more U.S. counties as official "agricultural disasters." As of Aug. 6, there were 1,628 counties—more than half of the 3,000-plus nationwide—which are agri-disasters. In addition to crop losses, these counties have huge losses of pastureland, hay, and fodder generally. Forest fires are raging.

In effect, these grim updates are simply, "late-breaking dispatches from the Non-News Department," commented Lyndon LaRouche on Aug. 9, because the current crisis was predictable and inevitable, barring a sharp policy shift. Now we are in a catastrophe phase. What is required is to force the passage of Glass-Steagall reinstatement in Congress (H.R. 1489), and along with that, institute emergency measures to support the physical economic production capacity for the food supply. This means that Obama must be forced out of the Presidency.

USDA/Steven Vaughn

The Obama Administration has reiterated its commitment to corn-ethanol, in its campaign for a "biobased economy," as the U.S. food crop is decimated by drought and heat. The ethanol plant is in West Burlington, Iowa.

Drought Damage

On Aug. 10, more documentation came out on the scale of drought damage to U.S. crops. The first survey-based estimate for the Fall harvest was issued in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) report by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). It put the expected U.S. corn crop down 15% below last year's; the soy harvest down 13%, and so on. Futures prices are soaring—as deliberately condoned by the Dodd-Frank/White House non-regulation law.

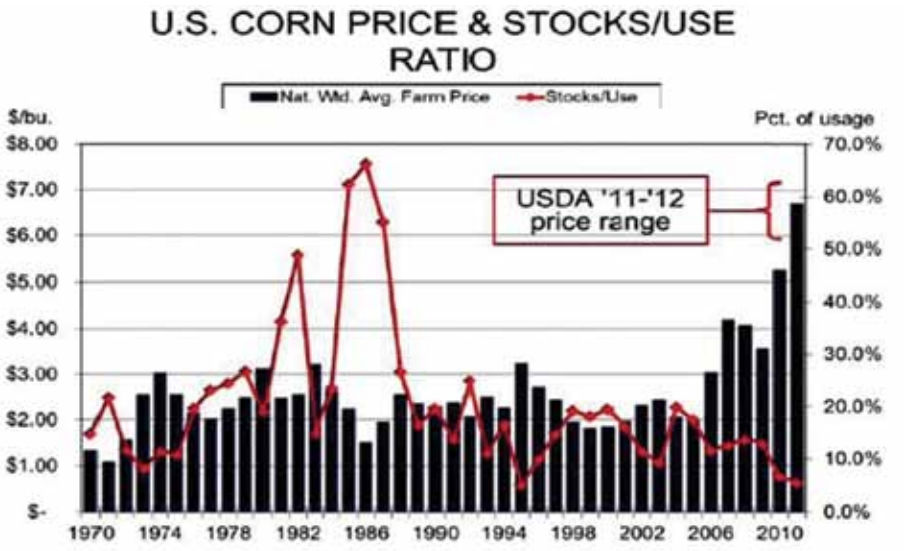
The impact is devastating: For this year, the Renewable Fuels Standard (RFS) requires 13.2 billion gallons of corn-based ethanol to be produced, which takes about 4.7 billion bushels of corn, *which would be about 50% of the total harvest*, if the harvest comes in under 10 billion bushels, as is now likely. Next year, the RFS

is scheduled to rise to 4.9 billion bushels.

Do the "math" for livestock producers, and the disaster is evident. For example, take hogs. Feed costs amount to 60-70% of the expense of raising a pig to market weight. To finish one pig takes approximately 10.5 bushels of corn (267 kg) and four bushels of soybeans (109 kg), in the form of meal, producing a meat animal of about 260-280 lbs (123 kg).

Because of scant corn availability from prior years' harvests, and soaring corn prices, pork producers are now losing $23 per head on each pig. Moreover, this impossible situation comes on top of the prior bad period, from Fall 2007 through Spring 2010, when 6,900 family-sized hog producers shut down, because of the impossible equation of input-costs exceeding revenue. We are at the end of the line. With different particulars, the same situation applies to dairy, chicken, turkey, egg, and other producers.

FIGURE 1



Obama's 'Biobased Economy'

At the same time that it is stonewalling the meat producers' appeal for livestock feed relief, the Obama Administration has issued a national release, reiterating its commitment to corn-ethanol, and pushing a "Biobased Economy"—meaning even more diversion of food into non-food use. Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack issued a statement the first week of August. In the *Drovers Cattle Network* Aug. 3, it was headlined, "Vilsack: Furthering the biobased economy."

After a passing expression of concern to help farmers and ranchers devastated by the drought, Vilsack goes on for seven paragraphs, pledging Federal support for "innovative producers and rural businesses" who are "working hard to boost the emerging bioeconomy." By this, the Administration means more farm-produced food and fiber going into non-food uses, which Vilsack praises as "a wide variety of products—from cleaners and paints to construction materials." He says, "From household products made of homegrown crops, to remarkable advanced biofuels that are powering American's ships and aircraft. . . ."

Under Obama, Federal procurement favors biobased products, and claims to be ordering 9,000 of them in 77 categories. There are also the jobs-creation claims. Vilsack says, "more than 3,000 companies are producing more than 25,000 biobased products made from renewable sources grown here at home, and supporting 100,000 American jobs. . . ."

The Agriculture Department has created an official label, "USDA Certified Biobased Product," to push this certifiable insanity.

Green Policy Is Genocide

The wrongful Federal mandate to use food crops for fuel, was first written into U.S. law in 2005, in the Energy Policy Act, which set the initial level of the annual RFS, and then in the 2007 Energy Independence and Security Act, which expanded the biofuels requirement. Specific Executive authority is vested in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), under the Clean Air Act, which has discretion to issue a waiver on the RFS, if harm is being done to the economy. The EPA has never done so. In the one case where an appeal was made—pursuant to it having to come from a state governor—the EPA denied a request in 2008 by Gov. Rick Perry (R-Tex.), on grounds of the harm to cattlemen and the beef supply at that time.

Such evil legislative changes as the U.S. 2005 and

2007 biofuels mandates, were foisted on governments around the world during the 2000s, under the banner of the fraud of man-made global-warming. This was one part of a greenie package of lies and immorality, featuring such fake premises as: the world's resources are fixed and running out; fossil fuels are depleting, polluting, and should be superceded by "renewable fuels" such as corn and cane ethanol and bio-diesel; carbon is bad; over-population is harming the Earth; man's activities are causing heat death to the planet, etc.

Why would farmers, who are in a position to know better, *go along*? It was, *to get along*. They were presented with corn-ethanol as the only sure return on deregulated markets. They were told to be smart, and follow the money. Farmers, like all citizens, saw nuclear power stopped; saw the space program diminished; and national food and farm policy destroyed by the WTO-era of globalization and "cheap food."

Now, it is empirically evident that this entire green package was designed to perpetrate destruction. Behind the lies and thuggery are interlocking financial, commodity, and political interests and cartels, best called the neo-British Empire, which orchestrated these evil policies, for the purpose of exerting control, and imposing mass depopulation, i.e., genocide.

Now, as the point has been reached of the blowout of these financial circles, seen in terms of multiple revelations of Libor-rigging, drug-money laundering, bail-out thievery, monopolization by such as JPMorgan Chase, Barclays, HSBC, et al., as well as Monsanto, DuPont, and BASF, there is the necessity and opportunity to throw over these interests and their greenie mind-control at that same time.

Will You Eat?

On July 30, a coalition of the leading national and regional livestock, poultry, dairy, and feed organizations delivered a petition to EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson, calling for a waiver, "in whole or in substantial part of the amount of renewable fuel that must be produced under the Renewable Fuels Standard (RFS) for the remainder of this year and for the portion of 2013 that is one year from the time the waiver becomes effective." The 19 groups petitioning, include the National Pork Producers Council, the Milk Producers Federation, the National Chicken Counil, the National Cattlemen Beef Association, and others.

On Aug. 1, 156 Congressmen—more than one-third of the House of Representatives—asked the EPA for a biofuels waiver. The same week, 25 Senators did so.

Then, on Aug. 9, came the clincher, in terms of satisfying the letter of the law of the Clean Air Act, to force the EPA to face the question of economic harm. Two Democratic governors filed appeals for an RFS waiver: Maryland's Martin O'Malley and Jack Markell of Delaware, who represent the Delmarva Peninsula, one of the world centers of poultry production.

The July 30 petition is a fully documented, 19-page petition, addressing four major points. To begin with, the groups state, "We believe that the drought—the most severe the nation has experienced in over half of a century—and the resulting harm under the RFS mandate, is manifest and supported in this request for a waiver." A map (see Figure 1, following article) is provided showing the likelihood that this drought will continue.

Secondly, the petition reviews the law, that the EPA has authority to act on the waiver request. In fact, the livestock groups make clear that the EPA doesn't even need a petition, or appeal from a governor for a waiver, on claim of economic harm. The law states, "the [EPA] Administrator on his own motion," in consultation with the Agriculture and Energy Departments, can exercise authority, and implement a waiver. (Clean Air Act Section 211(o)(7)(A)."

Thirdly, the petition shows the harmful consequences now extant, of continuing the RFS, given the "extreme and persistent" drought, the "rising commodity prices," and low stocks of corn. **Figure 1**, U.S. Corn Price & Stocks/Use Ratio, a graphic from the petition, shows the run-up in corn prices over the last two years; and the drastic fall in corn stocks. Subsequent to the numbers shown here, corn prices have soared, literally, off the chart to $8.50 this past week; and the corn stocks-to-use ratio is approaching, in effect, nil.

The petition states, "Demand [for corn] has exceeded the growth in supply, as evidenced by the shrinking of the ending stocks. The extensive drought conditions in 2012, however, will cut dramatically into the available corn supply. Corn yields will almost certainly be 20 bushels per acre below those projected at the start of the year [166, by the USDA—

ed.], and additional decreases of 20-30 or more bushels per acre are unfortunately very possible as the drought continues and deepens. Prices have escalated sharply."

A national average yield of 120 bushels per acre was estimated by the USDA in its Aug. 10 monthly report. In hundreds of cornbelt counties, it will be far less, and even nothing at all.

The petition stresses that, "Timing is everything.... The predicted devastating impact on corn yields and resulting high prices for feed pose a severe threat to livestock and poultry producers. Many will choose to leave livestock farming altogether, and that, combined with overall herd reductions across these industries, will cause significant job losses across all regions where livestock and poultry are raised."

Forewarned

Last year, LaRouche issued repeated warnings of the drastic losses to the food supply, from the combination of the extreme weather patterns and dynamics of the economic-collapse process underway, from the disintegration of the monetarist system. LaRouche issued a specific warning in his Jan. 18 State of the Union webcast: "We've got to the point, that the whole nation, all of Europe, the United States, the trans-Atlantic region generally, has gone into a *deep* economic collapse. Such that we now have a situation where we could *not*, without a change from the current policies, guarantee an adequate food supply *beginning this Spring* for the population of the United States, and for the populations of other nations! We've come to that point."

A year ago, on Sept. 14, the National Pork Producers Council warned Congress that livestock feed was entering a crisis phase, in testimony to a hearing of the House Agriculture Committee, Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy and Poultry. Its written testimony, provided again this July to the EPA, said that "[t]he 2011-2012 corn numbers are coming after a 2010-2011 marketing year that, while the third largest harvest on record, saw year-end stocks of just 17 days. That's an historic low. The last time the carryover was that small—Fall 1996—corn was so scarce in Iowa—the No. 1 corn-producing state—it had to be shipped in from Texas, and other areas suffered similar shortages."

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Midwest Farmers:

We Should Not Just Be 'Waiting for Rain!'

Aug. 11—The Drought Outlook map **Figure 1**, for the July through October period, shows how extensive and lingering the dryness is expected to be, causing terrible conditions for fires, crop failure, and livestock losses. These conditions were discussed by a panel of three farmers, from a tri-state region in the central Plains, on the Aug. 4 weekly web radio program, "The LaRouche Show" (www.larouchepub.com/radio). This map was included in the July 30 petition to the EPA, and the Agriculture and Interior Departments, for a waiver on the Federal mandate for biofuels, filed by livestock, meat, and dairy groups, because of the immediate corn and fodder shortage, and high feed prices.

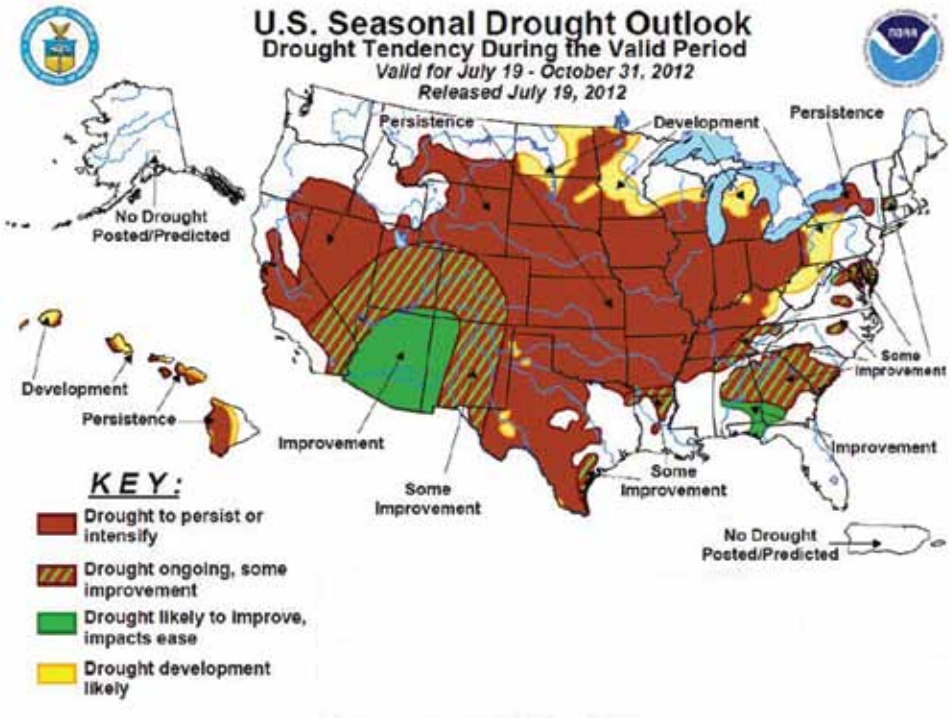
The LaRouche Show was hosted by Marcia Baker; the panelists were Don Eret from eastern Nebraska (Saline County), Ron Wieczorek from eastern South Dakota (Davison County), and Andy Olson from southwestern Minnesota (Cottonwood County). They are all involved in family-farm operations, in corn, soy, wheat, and livestock production. They are also leading the farm-state drive for NAWAPA XXI, and immediately, for Congress to return to Washington, D.C.; pass the Glass-Steagall reinstatement bill (H.R. 1489); enact emergency farm and food action; and establish a national credit system.

Excerpts from their first-hand reports follow.

Drought and Wildfires

Ron Wieczorek: Right now, Aug. 3, ... they had to evacuate a town on the Rosebud reservation of 2,000 people, because of wildfires. Pine Ridge has had the same problem. They had to move a community of 1,500, I don't know offhand how many homes burned. The government has already announced that they're going to move in some of these mobile homes, make them available, to the Native Americans out there. And I think you can all remember the fires in the Black Hills just a couple weeks ago, where we didn't even have any airplanes to drop water out there. They had a plane

FIGURE 1



Commerce Dept./NOAA

Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short-and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events—such as individual storms—cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications—such as crops—that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

crash, and we lost two pilots there—and they shut down the planes that we had here for a few days.

The situation is almost like it's out of control, in Western South Dakota. Thank God last night we had a little shower that moved across the state, which helped some with the fires we had there on the reservations in western South Dakota.

Don Eret: Up in Northeast Nebraska, the Niobrara River Valley had over a week of continually burning fires that they couldn't get out, and I think they have more pine trees involved there, which feeds the fires. I guess those are now out; but just this morning, they announced out in western Nebraska, in Ogallala, they had a 60,000-acre grass fire that was probably started by some farm equipment, and they didn't have the means to put that fire out.

Andy Olson: The drought in southwest Minnesota really started about a year ago, and we had very little rain. Last Fall's harvest—we were having problems with combine fires, and they would start the cornfield on fire, and one particularly hazardous day, with about a 40-mile-an-hour wind, it did get into a town in northwest Iowa, and it almost got out of control here too. And it would have gone for miles, just jumping roads and hitting this tinder-dry standing corn. So, we can look forward to something like that, if we don't get some real recharge, because the ground is very dry here.

Wieczorek: I was just looking at a report talking about the forest areas of the western United States. This article, using tree rings as their data base, they're comparing the the last four-year, five-year drought in the western United States, to similar drought conditions in the Middle Ages, from 977 to 1081, and from 1146 to 1151. So, this is really turning out to cover a very large area.

The other aspect of this thing is, much of the forest has already been destroyed, for these greenies that can only talk about carbon sequestration. They have destroyed probably a third of the ability to sequester carbon by these wildfires, and then all the added carbon that has been put in the air because of the smoke. These greenies should be screaming and hollering, for water from the Yukon and the MacKenzie rivers, and using the Kennedy program of NAWAPA, and the economics that LaRouche is projecting....

Crops, Livestock Hit

Wieczorek: I just drove from Sioux Falls to Platte, South Dakota which is on the Minnesota/Iowa border, basically, to the Missouri River area, on highway 44, and there were a lot of corn fields that looked like November, you know—there was no green left in them at all. Areas where a year ago it would have been grass green, are now open for the danger of fires. And my estimation on that 150 mile drive, was, looking at the corn fields, I would say we'd be very lucky if we have a 40-60 bushel per acre corn crop. A lot of fields there's nothing in, and compare that to a year ago, where we were looking at a 160 to 180 bushel corn crop.

Marcia Baker: And for those who aren't farmers, if you wanted a high average, you want at least 200 bushels, and early in the Spring we might have hoped for that.

Olson: The national media has been saying Minnesota has been getting adequate rain, but even where the rain has fallen, the tremendous heat throughout the cornbelt in the Midwest this Summer will affect the corn yields, as does the lack of moisture. In my situation here, we had a half an inch of rainfall in June and July, and our corn's been impacted dramatically.

To me, the most criminal, is that the green agenda has promoted biofuels and alternative energy and so forth.... Now that the choice is between feedgrains for livestock and food for the population, and that is posed against the ethanol, making fuel for automobiles out of food. We're the largest nation in the world that burns its food. And to me, it's extremely immoral.

And they played this with the farmers. They let the farmers in on these ethanol plants, and so there are those that did invest in these plants, that benefitted financially. And they've really felt like this has been great for themselves personally, but they don't understand the intention of this policy. *And the intention of the policy is to reduce population*, and that's what's going on right now. This biofuels thing has to come to a screeching halt. And maybe Congress can accomplish that in the coming period.

There would be a lot of screaming from those that are benefitting from the returns on the ethanol plants—farmers especially. But it's feast or famine. If you invested in an ethanol plant, you've done pretty well over the last years, and if you haven't, well, that's the way it's divide and conquer in agriculture.

We're in Serious Trouble

Wieczorek: In 1988, there was a $40 billion loss. I think we're already talking about almost three times that, and it's not over with. The drought is deepening across the southeastern part of the country, even in the southeastern part of the state here; where some of us got an inch [of rain] in the state, the southeast corner had about 25-50%, or a half inch, which is nothing, when you get another 100°, or even a 90° day, with the southwest winds.

We're in serious trouble.

Eret: I'm right on the border, pretty much, between irrigation and the dryland; in fact, our own farm has some of each, and that's because of the availability of underground water. There's going to be a harvest on the irrigated ground, but boy, that's coming at a big expense now, because irrigation is 24 hours a day, every day of the week, and running up pretty good fuel costs. And it's still not going to be a great crop—it's going to be a fair crop, probably, because of the heat wave.

Now, in the dryland, I can see the stuff all dried up already, and so whatever's going to happen to corn, has already taken place. Either there's going to be a little bit, or nothing there.

The other big crop is soybeans, and they're kind of green. If we don't get some rain here in a week, I guess we can pretty well shut down the dryland soybeans too.

Thre have been years previously—'36 and '56—when there were long periods of dryness, no rain; there were long periods of extremely high temperatures. Well, we have gotten a combination of the two together for an extremely long period now, and that's what really taking everything down hill here. And I think that's pretty much the story behind everything that we see on the maps, that show the whole central United States in this trouble.

Nebraska is the second-largest state to develop these ethanol plants, but they are all cutting back on production, and three of them now have shut down completely; it's the cost of the corn now that's regulating that. But it is causing problems for the livestock feeders, because most of our bigger farms maintain themselves as cow-calf operations, even though they have a lot of acreage of corn and beans.

But now they're going to market with their cattle, culling their herds down, and they're taking a beating on that, because that's reducing their prices because of that going on.

Now, talking about Glass-Steagall, the thing I see in it, is getting the regulation. I always followed quite closely the start of the CFTC [Commodity Futures Trading Commission] back in the '70s, and the whole thing nobody talks about is regulation of the commodities, like CFTC's supposed to be doing, and is not doing, because of all the deregulation that's going on now....

No Reserves; People Will Die

Olson: America used to have feedgrain reserves, but with the GATT, and the free trade, and all this deregulation, that has been eliminated, so there are no reserves. And this is the story with reduced production in America. And what this translates into, is that there are people in the world that are going to die because of this. There's not enough food.

It's frustrating when I think about this, but really, how are we going to solve this? I think the most important thing is to re-implement Glass-Steagall. And that will cause people to think, and we'll get a change in leadership....

As a farmer—that's been my profession—I'm very aware of how we can produce in this country. And back in '88, there was talk to revive the NAWAPA concept, and to get this started. And if we would have done that in '88, we would have had it pretty much in place, and the West would have water, and we could manage water between watersheds. But right now we're defenseless. We're just waiting for rain. And that's not the position that agriculture should be in in America.

Eret: We're getting what started in Texas last year, and moved up this way. Now our people are sending their cattle back to the Gulf [of Mexico] areas, to either get feed, or to sell their cattle there now, even though we were importing their cattle last year, onto our ranges here.

All of our crops are over one month ahead of schedule here, and that somehow has fit into this problem too.

Wieczorek: I just looked at a report that was printed in a journal called *Natural Geoscience*, by ten researchers out at Oregon State University. They refer to this as the strongest drought in eight centuries. So this is not a cyclical thing, a short-term cyclical thing.

There is a crying need for NAWAPA.

Lyndon LaRouche on Glass-Steagall and NAWAPA:

"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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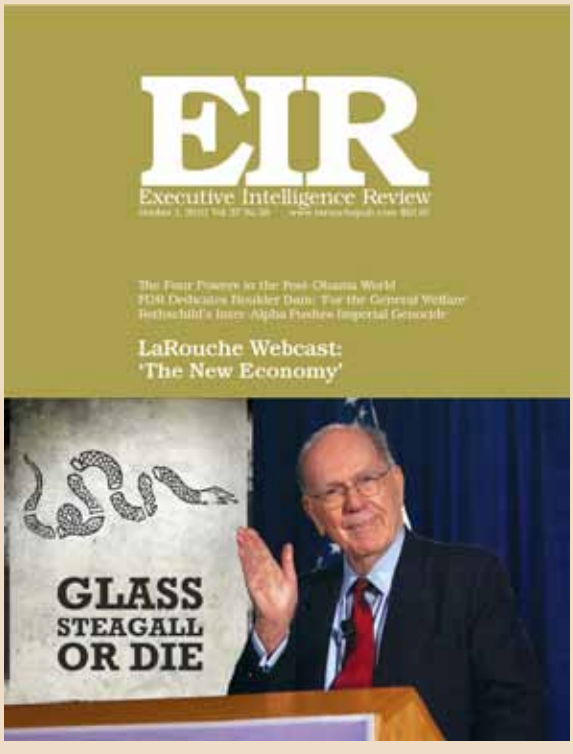


*The North American Water and Power Alliance

British Empire's No. 2 Drug Bank Charged with Money-Laundering

by Edward Spannaus

Aug. 13—While Obama Administration regulators and prosecutors dawdled, scheming about how to justify *not* bringing charges against a major London bank for flagrant violation of anti-money-laundering laws, New York State's top banking regulator stunned regulators on both sides of the Alantic, with a lightning strike against London's Standard Chartered Bank, one of the flagship banks of what *EIR* has long identified as Britain's Dope, Inc.

In his action, which clearly intersects the trans-Alantic fight over Glass-Steagall, the head of the New York State Department of Financial Services, Benjamin Lawsky, filed a show-cause order on Aug. 6, accusing Standard Chartered Bank (SBC) of "a staggering coverup," in hiding 60,000 secret transactions with Iran, involving $250 billion, with Iran over ten years. Lawsky gave Standard Chartered until Aug. 15, to explain why its license should not be revoked.

'Too Big To Jail'

Lawsky's action infuriated the bankster-coddlers at Obama's Treasury and Justice Departments, and the Federal Reserve, who were carefully putting together the grounds for another sweetheart deal with Standard Chartered, which at worst would have resulted in a non-prosecution or deferred-prosecution agreement, as they are reportedly doing with HSBC, history's number one dope bank, and have already done with so many other outlaw bankers. The Obama Administration is becoming notorious, even in conservative circles, for its unwillingness to prosecute any large-scale financial crimes committed by Wall Street bankers.

On Aug. 10, the *New York Times* confirmed that the U.S. Justice Department had been "on the verge of concluding that virtually all of [Standard Chartered's] transactions complied with the law," adding that "momentum was building not to pursue a criminal case against the bank." In reporting how alarmed are British and other European banks over Lawsky's actions, the *Times* says that banks, such as Lloyds, Barclays, and ING, which have already settled money-laundering cases with the Justice Department, are now worried that they could be targeted by New York State. One Federal official is quoted complaining that Lawsky "has created utter turmoil" by accusing SCB of violating New York State law, while the Feds were about to give the British drug bank a free pass.

Records Falsified

In his show-cause order, issued without advance notice, Lawsky charged that "For almost ten years, SBC schemed with the government of Iran and hid from regulators roughly 60,000 secret transactions, involving at least $250 billion, and reaping SCB hundreds of millions of dollars in fees. SBC actions left the U.S. financial system vulnerable to terrorists, weapons dealers, drug kingpins and corrupt regimes, and deprived law enforcement investigators of crucial information used to track all manner of criminal activity."

While the charges center on Standard Chartered's witting illegal dollar-clearing operations, carried out on behalf of Iranian banks, the references to arms dealers and drug kingpins and "other" anti-money-laundering law violations, indicate that the scope of Lawsky's investigation is much broader. The potential breadth of Standard Chartered's crimes, is indicated by the fact that its dollar-clearing business "clears approximately $190 *billion* per day for its international clients" (emphasis in original).

Lawsky's order shows how SBC routinely and repeatedly falsified banking records to deceive U.S. regulators. In 2006, the bank's chief executive for the Americas sent what Lawsky calls a "panicked message" to London, warning of the potential for "catastrophic reputational damage" to SBC because of the Iranian trans-

Creative Commons

N.Y. State Dept. of Financial Services

Benjamin Lawsky, New York's top bank regulator, has charged London's Standard Chartered Bank, one of the world's premier Dope, Inc. banks, with "a staggering coverup" of illegal banking transactions.

actions. He also warned about potential criminal exposure, writing that "there is equally important potential of risk of subjecting management in US and London (e.g. you and I) and elsewhere to personal reputation damages and/or *serious criminal liability*" (emphasis in original).

To illustrate what he calls "SBC's obvious contempt for U.S. banking regulations," Lawsky quotes the response from the relevant SCB official in London, who replied: "You f—ing Americans. Who are you to tell us, the rest of the world, that we're not going to deal with the Iranians?"

Legal specialists have confirmed that Lawsky is on very solid legal ground with his action against Standard Chartered. He not only has the authority, but the duty, to enforce the laws of the State of New York, regardless of what other regulators might or might not do. Even if SBC were right—that the number of its laundered transactions is much smaller than Lawsky charges—this lower amount, about 1% of the 60,000 wire transfers cited by Lawsky, is still sufficient grounds for prosecution. In an interview with Bloomberg radio on Aug. 9, former SEC chairman Arthur Levitt said, "I don't care if it is half of one per cent that weren't right," explaining, "There are going to be more that aren't right. The e-mails are really outrageous. I think Lawsky has uncovered something that probably has much deeper depth."

The day following Lawsky's action, Reuters began circulating a story labelled "EXCLUSIVE—U.S. regulators irate at NY action against StanChart," which reported that the U.S. Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve "were blindsided and angered" by Lawsky's action, and that "Lawsky's stunning move . . . is rewriting the playbook on how foreign banks settle cases involving the processing of shadowy funds tied to sanctioned countries," noting that such cases have usually been settled through negotiation—with public shaming kept to a minimum." But Lawsky, Reuters notes, "wasn't interested in a quiet pact of the sort reached by federal authorities in recent years."

London Shrieks

The reaction from London was even more hysterical. British politicians such as John Mann, a Labour MP, accused U.S. regulators of displaying an "increasing anti-British bias." Many claimed that U.S. regulators were simply trying weaken a financial rival, and said they suspected a power grab by U.S. authorities to shift power from the City of London, to Wall Street. Boris Johnson, the Mayor of London, said, "We must be very careful that the proper desire to root out wrongdoing does not become an excuse for protectionism and a self-interested attack on London's status as the world's pre-eminent financial centre." Perhaps he meant to call London "the world's pre-eminent money-laundering centre."

Bank of England governor Mervyn King denied that the New York action reflected an overall American attack on City of London banking, but he stressed the supposed differences between the Libor interest-rate-fixing affair and the SBC case, noting that in the latter case, only "one regulator, but not the others, has gone public while the investigation is still going on." Appeal-

ing to the cover-up artists in the Administration, King pleaded, "All that the U.K. authorities would ask is that the various regulatory bodies that are investigating a particular case try to work together and refrain from making too many public statements until the investigation is completed."

Who Is Benjamin Lawsky?

Inevitably, comparisons were quickly drawn between Lawsky and another "rogue prosecutor," Eliot Spitzer, the N.Y. Attorney General from 1999 to 2006 (and Governor 2007-08), who used New York State's powerful securities law, the Martin Act, as well as other laws, to go after investment banks and securities dealers such as Merrill Lynch, Salomon Smith Barney, AIG, among other Wall Street biggies which had up to that time been considered untouchable. There's good reason for the comparison.

In 2011, when New York Gov. Andrew Cuomo merged the Departments of Banking and Insurance into the new Department of Financial Services (supervising 4,400 financial institutions, with assets of over $6 trillion), Cuomo appointed Lawsky, his former chief of staff, to head the new agency; Lawsky was Acting Superintendent of Banking at the time. Earlier, when Cuomo was Attorney General (having succeeded Spitzer in 2007), Lawsky served as his special assistant. Lawsky had joined Cuomo's office in 2007, and handled such high-profile cases as Bank of America and Merrill Lynch.

Lawsky began his legal career as a litigator in the Justice Department in Washington, and then served as chief counsel to Sen. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.) on the Senate Judiciary Committee. From 2001 to 2006, Lawsky was an Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Southern District of New York, working under four different U.S. Attorneys, where he prosecuted organized crime, insider trading, and terrorism cases, among others. In the securities fraud unit, he worked with Neil Barofsky (the former Special Inspector General of the Troubled Asset Relief Program),[1] who speaks highly of Lawsky.

After Lawsky's filing of charges against Standard Chartered, and the barrage of attacks on him that followed, Barofsky told *Business Insider* that he knows Lawsky well, and even though Lawsky has never before faced such intense opposition, he will stay strong in the face of the pressure from Washington. And Barofsky, speaking to the *New York Times*, lauded Lawsky's speed in pursuing Standard Chartered, in contrast to what he called the "passivity of federal regulators."

One profile was unusually direct: *Business Insider*'s was entitled: "Meet the Wall Street Regulator Who Pissed Off the Fed, the Treasury, and the Entire City of London."

A Pillar of Dope, Inc.

As described in the landmark *EIR* book *Dope, Inc.*, Standard & Chartered is one of the flagship banks of the British Empire's Dope, Inc.—the product of a 1969 merger between Chartered Bank, the number two bank in Hong Kong and a partner of the HongKong & Shanghai Bank (now HSBC), and the Standard Bank of (British) South Africa,

Chartered Bank was closely linked to the HongKong & Shanghai Bank in many ways historically, including through the Inchape Co., and Peninsula & Orient (P&O) shipping lines—which was the major transporter of opium from India to China. Even the Wikipedia entry for Chartered Bank, describing its Shanghai branch, notes that "Initially, the bank's business dealt specifically with large volume discounting and re-discounting of opium and cotton bills. . . . Transactions in the opium trade generated substantial profits for Chartered bank."

Standard Bank was founded in 1862 in South Africa, and by the 1870s was associated with the Rothschild banking interests and the pre-eminent British imperialist Cecil Rhodes, whose Rhodes Trust was established to perpetuate and spread the British Empire to every continent of the world, and specifically to include "the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire."

With the near-simultaneous investigations of Barclays, HSBC, and now Standard Chartered, is it any wonder that the howls of protest emanating from the City of London are getting louder and shriller by the day? The very foundation of the British Empire's global financial system, the nexus of Dope, Inc. banking institutions, is potentially in mortal danger—but only if U.S. investigators, prosecutors, and political leaders are prepared to take on and destroy America's mortal enemy, and then to wield the restoration of Glass-Steagall and national banking to launch a new credit-based global recovery.

1. See *EIR*, Aug. 10, 2012, for a review of Barofsky's book *Bailout: An Inside Account of How Washington Abandoned Main Street While Rescuing Wall Street*.

Standard Chartered Bank Scandal Shows Need for Glass-Steagall

Aug. 10—Rowan Bosworth-Davies, a former London Metropolitan Police (New Scotland Yard) Fraud Squad detective and former head of investigations for City of London regulator FIMRA (predecessor to the Financial Services Authority), has denounced the cries of "unfair" coming from sections of the City, after New York State's Department of Financial Services ordered Standard Chartered Bank (SCB) to "show cause" why its New York banking license should not be revoked for money laundering.

Bosworth-Davies has decades of experience working with U.S. investigators and is not unknown to numerous former prosecutors from New York who support Glass-Steagall.

In a posting to his blog on Aug. 9 he wrote: "They [the City of London—ed.] don't seem to understand that the American authorities are growing very concerned with the way that just about every major financial scandal seems to emanate from London or has a London element. Barclays bank, the Libor scams, HSBC, and the money laundering evidence, the billion dollar derivatives losses caused to JPMorgan Chase, were all orchestrated from London; there are further U.S. investigations into RBS [Royal Bank of Scotland], it all adds up to an orchestrated level of regulatory failure and the Americans are rightly concerned."

In an Aug. 7 blog entry republished below, he wrote, "I hope that the U.S. regulatory agency which has reported on SCB makes sure that their licence to conduct financial business in New York is removed.... Executives of the major banks have decided they are 'too big to jail,' and international laws do not apply to them when they become inconvenient."

EIR's Roger Moore interviewed him on Aug. 10.

EIR: Numerous former U.S. prosecutors—Neil Barofsky, Eliot Spitzer, John Moscow—have come out calling for Glass-Steagall, the law pushed through by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1933. As a veteran of efforts to combat financial crime in the U.K., first as a detective in the New Scotland Yard Fraud Squad, and then as a consultant, what do you think of Glass-Steagall?

Bosworth-Davies: We all have to remember that the era of reconstruction introduced by President [Franklin] Roosevelt sought to focus on the need to put the financial sector back on a genuinely equitable footing, and the separation of the retail from the wholesale [investment] banks was a vital part of that reorganization. Here in the U.K. we have a desperate need to ringfence our retail banking operations so that the ordinary man and woman in the street can be secure in the knowledge that their savings and their banking facilities cannot be put at risk by the antics of the wise-guys in the "casino" banking community. A Glass-Steagall facility is a vital and fundamental requirement to begin re-creating a fair and honest banking sector, and should be a non-negotiable issue for our government and the bank regulators.

EIR: Could a Glass-Steagall reform in the U.K. be of use to fight the financial crimes of both Wall Street and the City, be they Libor-rigging or massive narcotics money-laundering as with Wachovia Bank and HSBC?

Bosworth-Davies: A more difficult question. In order to prevent similar scandals, such as Libor-

rigging or the money-laundering horror stories, what is needed in the London market is a far greater degree of regulatory focus to recognize and identify when financial institutions are not complying with the laws and regulations required by international standards of global banking compliance. I don't think that a Glass-Steagall provision would necessarily prevent these kind of crimes; these need a far greater degree of positive regulatory intervention, imposed by administrators who have the skill, moral courage, and expertise to take on the big players at their own game, and to be successful in court. Frankly, at the moment, we don't have such people in the U.K.; they would all rather work in the money-making sector than be regulators, who are routinely despised by those whom they regulate.

America Has To Do It

EIR: From you own unique experience, do you have advice for Americans on how to grapple with the criminal implications of our trans-Atlantic banking system, and how important what the U.S. does, or doesn't do, is for the world?

Bosworth-Davies: The Americans are the only people in the financial world who have any idea at all how to regulate financial markets. All too many worthwhile U.S. regulations have been undermined and dismantled by certain administrations, but the SEC, the CFTC, the Justice Department, OFAC, the Manhattan DA's Office, the Comptroller of Currency's Office, all have proven their ability to take on the biggest international financial criminals and put them away.

America has to realize that she is on her own in this struggle; no other country is going to back her attempts to regulate the financial sector in the way she seeks so to do. So she must make even more use of her unique powers to marginalize those who would seek to clear U.S. dollar transactions, where the activities from which those proceeds arise have criminal antecedents. No one else is going to be willing to work with the U.S. if and when their financial interests are challenged, so America needs to be willing to enforce her laws and regulations strictly; by so doing, she protects her markets, her currency, and her security.

That is why the Standard Chartered Bank case is of such importance and why the regulators must stay strong and stick to their principles, if the evidence is clear. Let the chips fall where they may!

Why the Banks Are Out of Control

by Rowan Bosworth-Davies

The following is a posting to "Rowans-Blog" of Aug. 7, reproduced with permission.

Why the British Financial Regulatory system is in such a drastic state, and why the banks are out of control.

Ever since my early visits to the USA in the early 1980s to study financial regulation with the SEC, the NASD, the CFTC and the major Exchanges, I have long reiterated my belief in the importance of the financial regulatory function in reining back the dishonest excesses of the financial sector.

Now, with yesterday's news about Standard Chartered Bank and their wholesale disregard of US laws on sanctions, my belief is reinforced even more strongly. I hope that the US regulatory agency which has reported on SCB makes sure that their licence to conduct financial business in New York is removed. Without an ability to clear US dollars, any bank will go out of business very quickly. And what can SCB say, "that they didn't know?" No, this episode is just yet another example of what has become an endemic culture of legal anomie within the banking system, where the Executives of the major banks have decided that they are "too big to jail," and international laws do not apply to them when they become inconvenient.

Without any doubt, the scandal that has become the "banking collapse" in the UK (not my words, they are Vince Cable's on the "Today Programme" on 26th July 2012), was caused by an excess of greed on the part of the banks, influenced both by a new environment of derivative abuse in the field of debt securitisation, but coupled with a culture of criminality which has been allowed to become endemic in the financial sector; an admixture of regulatory failure, influenced by political incompetence and the policy of a "light touch approach" towards regulation of banks; and the total failure of the regulators to understand and respond to the criminogenic culture inherent within the new product

models adopted by the practitioners whom they were supposed to oversee.

Lest anyone be tempted to observe that the financial problem started in the US, let me say that it was only allowed to become as bad as it did because the Americans, first under Reagan and later the younger George Bush, had demolished a superb regulatory edifice that had been in place since 1934, and had made a significant contribution to America's post-war financial hegemony!

Those US pioneers had taught us that without effective and professional regulators, armed with personal courage, good legal knowledge and sincere moral integrity, the financial sector it purports to regulate will run wild. The very reason that the SEC was created in the first place was to restore the integrity of the markets destroyed in the aftermath of the Wall Street Crash, a financial scandal caused by an epidemic of criminal operators who had undermined the credibility of the exchanges. The financial sector existed then, as it does today, to make money, lots of it, and it doesn't really care how it does it. Those who populate the financial markets are fairly crude creatures, motivated by greed and selfishness. You don't need to be very bright or intellectual to make money in the financial sector, but you do have to be willing to sacrifice any principles of honesty or integrity you may once have been born with. As Balzac once said, "behind every great fortune there is a great crime"!

Before anyone starts fulminating at these forthright statements, I am not interested in hearing any sob stories from financial players who seek to lay claim to a lifetime's dedication to the interests of others. I have been around this game for too long and seen too much to have any illusions about the truth of those remarks.

So, why and how has this state of affairs been allowed to develop?

The British have always adopted a schizophrenic attitude towards the way they view criminal activity. There is the crime of the streets, burglary, theft, mugging, joy-riding, rioting, committed by identifiable criminal types, and dealt with by the police. Then there is the kind of wrong-doing that takes place within the financial sector, but when it happens, it gets called something else (mis-selling), and is dealt with by regulatory agencies.

For some reason there is a complete distinction between the two courses of conduct. They are, and have always been dealt with differently; penalised differently; administered differently, and for some strange reason which I only finally understood after I had studied the work of Edwin Sutherland, considered differently by politicians, regulators and in many cases, even by the general public.

I once conducted an academic research project where I asked a group of financial services compliance officers to place in order of seriousness a series of criminal offences. In the general list I included six typical identifiable criminal offences such as theft, fraud, joy riding, robbery, while for the other six I used recognisable terms such as "insider trading," "churning," "misselling a financial product for the purposes of generating more commission," "misselling a financial product which meant that the client was no better off, but which generated more profit for the company," "front running," etc.

Without exception, in excess of 60 respondents put the identifiable ordinary crimes first in the list, while putting the financial issues last. It was as if activities which could be described in conventional criminal terms assumed a far greater degree of social opprobrium than did financial crimes, even though in pure legal definitions, all the offences alleged were equally criminal and all should be investigated and punished equally seriously.

It was a classic illustration of what Professor Michael Levi of Cardiff University once referred to as the huge social gulf that existed between the crimes of the streets as opposed to the crimes in the suites!

There is absolutely no reason why someone who steals a car or robs a post office should be considered to be any different from a person who trades in securities using inside information, who allows his institution to be used for the purposes of laundering of criminal money, or who helps himself to funds deposited with him for the purposes of investment.

One of the greatest tragedies of the British regime of financial regulation, and one of its biggest failings, is that none of those who hold down senior roles within the upper reaches of the regulatory agencies, have ever once undertaken even the simplest form of criminal investigation. They have never even arrested so much as a shoplifter, and they do not know how criminals will behave when they are being investigated; they do not know what evidence is needed to bring these persons before a court and to obtain a safe and proper conviction; they do not know how to go about acquiring even the most basic evidence which can be used to convict a criminal; and perhaps most importantly of all, they do not understand how to conduct themselves when they are being required to investigate a pattern of behaviour which might prove to possess important criminal consequences. Put more simply, they simply do not under-

stand the signs of crime, and they are therefore ill-equipped to deal with them even when they are staring them in the face!

Yet these are the very people we put in charge of our regulatory agencies, and we give them very complex investigatory powers. Members of the "Great and Good," people who have held down no doubt important roles in academe or the law, (even the Serious Fraud Office has been seriously criticised for its administrative failings), banking or other areas of financial business, former civil servants or senior partners in leading firms of accountants (if ever there was a serious conflict of interests it is in appointments such as these), or people who are seconded from other regulatory environments, but who have no experience at all in dealing with criminals.

While they all possess undoubted skills and experience, the one thing they all have in common is a complete lack of any understanding of the function of the criminal temperament.

And the people they recruit are cast in the same mould. They use the age-old civil service tests of suitability: are they the "safe pair of hands," or "is he one of us," requirements which succeed only in maintaining a regime of ineptitude. I simply cannot recall how many former senior, experienced police detectives, men and women who have real skill and experience in dealing with major criminals, have ever been recruited to become senior figures in the regulatory agencies.

There may be some who have found a niche in the business sector, albeit not too many, and at not too elevated a rank, but I cannot think of a single former detective currently holding down an important role in any financial regulatory agency.

It is as if the skills required to catch common working class thieves are considered to be unsuitable to catch criminals from a more elevated social sector of society.

I have observed this phenomenon for so many years, and I have come to the single and unpalatable conclusion that it has to be driven by the class element. Putting it more simply, it is as if society is happy to leave detectives to deal with the criminal classes, but they don't want "Mr Plod" stumbling around among the more delicate sensibilities to be found in the financial sector.

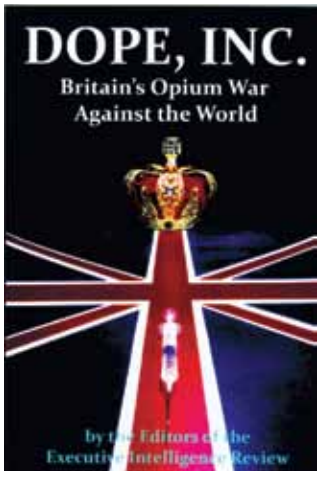
How else can you explain the fact that when I was a detective, I could charge a man with an offence which could result in his being incarcerated for life, without the need for any approval from anyone in Government, whereas if I wanted to charge a businessman with an offence subject to the Companies Act with a maximum period of imprisonment of 2 years, I was required to seek the authority of the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry first?

The civil service and the civil administrative function simply refuse to acknowledge the skills and the knowledge of police. It has been ever thus. During my career, even when I could demonstrate that my squad was dealing with named US mafia-organised criminals who were setting up share dealing operations in London, DTI officials refused to do anything about it, and just laughed at us, accusing us of "seeing the mafia behind every bush"!

So, this episode of bank malfeasance is an excellent opportunity for Government to take a close look at the way in which the financial sector is policed, because unless something drastic is done to change the way in which the financial sector is regulated, then we shall continue to suffer from the kind of scandals that have made London a cess-pit, the venue of first resort for every con-man, scam-artist and bankster in the world, rapidly ensuring our descent into the ranks of the global pariah states.

DOPE, INC.

Is Back In Print!



Dope, Inc., first commissioned by Lyndon LaRouche, and the underground bestseller since 1978, is back in print for the first time since 1992. The 320-page paperback, includes reprints from the third edition, and in-depth studies from *EIR*, analyzing the scope and size of the international illegal drug-trafficking empire known as Dope, Inc., including its latest incarnation in the drug wars being waged out of, and against Russia and Europe today.

This edition, published by Progressive Independent Media, is currently available in limited numbers, so there is no time to waste in buying yours today. The cost is $25 per book, with $4 for shipping and handling. It is available through www.larouchepub.com, and EIR, at 1-800-278-3135.

Obama, Netanyahu Intensify Push for World War III

by Jeffrey Steinberg and Michele Steinberg

Aug. 14—Secretary of State Hillary Clinton met over the past weekend with Turkish government officials, to create what the Aug. 12 *New York Times* described as a "nerve center for information sharing and planning" for the overthrow of the Bashar Assad government in Syria.

According to the *Times* report on Clinton's Ankara press conference on Aug. 11 with her Turkish counterpart, Ahmet Davutoglu, "a unified task force with intelligence, military and political leaders from both countries would be formed immediately to track Syria's present and plan for its future." However, under direct questioning from reporters, Clinton backed off from recent White House leaks and statements by John Brennan, President Obama's chief counter-terrorism advisor, that the U.S. was seriously considering the establishment of a no-fly zone over areas of Syrian territory near the Turkish border, to create a safe haven for rebels.

Sources inside the Obama Administration have confirmed that the Syria policy is coming directly from the White House, and that Clinton is being tightly scripted.

The Arab League had been scheduled to meet on Aug. 11 in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia to appoint a replacement to Kofi Annan, who resigned from his post as Arab League/United Nations envoy to Syria, effective the end of August. But the Arab League meeting was postponed, apparently over a failure to reach a consensus on where to go next, and whom to appoint as Annan's replacement.

While the Russians and Chinese continue to push for diplomatic solutions in Syria, *and* for Iran, including a replacement for Annan's mission, the Obama Administration is on a brazen war course, threatening confrontation with the other nuclear superpower, Russia.

Who Gives Obama the Authority?

The widely read website of Col. Patrick Lang, Sic Semper Tyrannis, published a scathing attack on President Obama Aug. 12, for his Syria policy, asking where Obama got the authority to create a coordination center to work with Syrian rebels to overthrow the Assad government. "There is no UN resolution or other sanction in international law for this effort to depose a sovereign government that is a member of the United Nations. What is the legal basis for this action within American law? Is it a presidential finding under the National Defense Act? If it is, then we should consider the fact that such a 'finding' authorizes a covert action without benefit of congressional agreement. Has the president of the United States now assumed the right and power to issue a personal decree that a foreign government should be overthrown? If that is the case, then any government, anywhere, would be a possible future target of any future US Administration."

Lang went on to pose a number of pointed questions, following from his attack on Obama's unconstitutional schemes: What is the assessment of the U.S. intelligence community (IC) on the Syrian opposition? Is Hillary the nominal leader of the Syria regime-change plan because of massive Pentagon and Joint

White House/Pete Souza

As Obama sets up his task force in Ankara to coordinate a regime-change war in Syria, his pal Netanyahu is gearing up for war against Iran. Unless cooler heads prevail, these plans could quickly escalate into a superpower confrontation, and global war.

Chiefs resistance to another war in a Muslim country? Where did Sen. John McCain get the report, which he conveyed on TV talk shows Aug. 12, that al-Qaeda is building a larger presence in Syria?

Lang called for open Congressional hearings with Generals Clapper, Petraeus, and Flynn (DNI, CIA, and DIA heads, respectively), to take up all these issues. In fact, according to some news accounts, a major element of the foreign jihadis now flooding into Syria are members of the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group, an organization that the UN says is linked to al-Qaeda.

Despite the propaganda barrage, reports from inside Syria, indicate that the Syrian Army remains loyal to the Assad government; the Sunni business community in both Aleppo and Damascus remain loyal; and the rebels are incapable of taking over the country, despite the influx of heavier weaponry.

In a further twist on the devolving situation in Syria and in the broader eastern Mediterranean and Near East region, both the U.S. and Turkey are reportedly trying to stem the flow of heavy weapons to the known al-Qaeda and neo-Salafi elements on the ground, but once the weapons flow begins, this will become impossible. (Shoulder-held, anti-aircraft, heat-seeking missiles have been delivered recently, from stockpiles seized in Libya after the Qaddafi overthrow and assassination).

The Anglo-Saudi newspaper *Asharq Al-Awsat,* on Aug. 11, advocated the expanded weapons flow and the creation of a no-fly zone, and praised the new sanctions against Hezbollah that Hillary Clinton announced while in Turkey. "So what we must be aware of today is that al-Assad's fall is inevitable, however, delaying this will mean paying a higher price, therefore we must arm the Syrian revolutionaries, impose buffer zones, as well as a no-fly zone. Doing otherwise is nothing more than being partners with Iran and Hezbollah in suppressing the Syrian people."

Thermonuclear World War III?

As the regime change campaign against Syria moves into its 17th month, a growing chorus of sane international voices are warning that an attempted replay of Libya in Syria could lead to a larger war—even a thermonuclear war, involving the U.S., Russia, and China.

In an Aug. 12 interview with ARD television in Germany, the country's Minister for Developing Sector Relations, Dirk Niebel, warned that Germany would oppose any no-fly zone, since it would require a UN Security Council resolution, and that no such resolution will be supported by Russia or China, which have already vetoed several Security Council resolutions on Syria authorizing outside intervention. Niebel warned that a no-fly zone would be a military operation, when the only viable outcome is a negotiated political solution.

The *Christian Science Monitor* on Aug. 14 directly warned that any further escalation against Syria could lead to war with Russia. And China's *People's Daily*, the same day, warned that any regime change in Syria would be a "calamity" leading to ethnic cleansing, a refugee crisis, regional war, and a new U.S. quagmire. Beijing-based diplomats have confirmed to *EIR* that

China's position is that they will never allow "another Libya" in Syria, and that the issue of Syria's national sovereignty is sacrosanct.

Netanyahu and Barak Escalate Threats

At the same time that Obama is escalating against Syria, using Secretary of State Clinton as the foil for a policy wholly devised at the White House, Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Defense Minister Ehud Barak are issuing a constant stream of threats to bomb Iran's nuclear facilities in the coming days.

In recent days, Netanyahu has rammed through a new series of Cabinet procedures to streamline the process of authorization for war, knowing that a majority of his security Cabinet, and the entire institutional leadership of Israel's defense and intelligence establishment, are adamantly opposed to his berserker war plans.

Veteran Israeli reporter Amir Oren wrote an op-ed Aug. 12 for *Ha'aretz* titled, "Obama must speak out against war with Iran," warning that, "This is the last chance—for Obama and the Israelis—to say their piece beforehand, instead of regretting their silence afterward."

The responsibility to stop the Israeli crazies in Bibi's faction lies with Obama, says Oren. "Without clear statements at the highest levels—publicly, not half-heartedly behind closed doors—the impression will remain that the Americans have come to terms with such an operation. By the time they deny that this is the case, it might be too late."

The reality is that Obama is not opposed to an Israeli strike on Iran, even if it comes before the Nov. 6 national elections in the U.S. Indeed, Obama's National Security Advisor, Thomas Donilon, recently was dispatched by the President to Israel to brief Netanyahu and Barak on the U.S. Administration's own war plans against Iran, and to share new U.S. intelligence ostensibly corroborating Israeli claims that Iran was aggressively moving ahead with plans to build a nuclear bomb.

When Barak publicly claimed that the U.S. intelligence community had completed a new National Intelligence Estimate corroborating Iran's advanced nuclear weapons efforts, top Obama Administration officials immediately came out and denied Barak's claims, asserting that there was still plenty of time for diplomacy and sanctions to work.

In effect, Israel has been given the green light to launch what is known as a "breakaway ally" attack on Iran, at a moment of Netanyahu and Barak's choosing, with a de facto blessing from Obama, but with plausible U.S. denial.

Bibi Grabs War Powers

Oren's commentary comes as Netanyahu's effort to give himself total power to launch war, without Cabinet or Knesset interference, reached a new high point. According to Israel's Ynet news, Netanyahu forced through a new protocol, now approved by "the government" of Israel that will give him unprecedented power, according to opposition leaders from Kadima and Labor, and which threatens Israel's "democracy." Among the changes in decision-making, are that Bibi will be able to delay any decision made by a ministerial committee and force a new vote before a decision is implemented—again and again, until he gets the vote he wants; he will be able to sit in on any committee and vote; the current week-long window for making a decision on a vote will be reduced to 12 hours; and Netanyahu has taken away the right of members of the ministerial committees to vote in absentia.

At the same series of government meetings where this was arranged, Bibi declared the Iran war to be of the highest importance: "All of the threats on the home front shrink in the face of another threat—Iran cannot be allowed to obtain nuclear weapons."

Even the Prime Minister's own legal advisor, Shlomit Barnea Fargo, questioned the legality of this decision, which allows Netanyahu to undermine the decisions of government-appointed committees.

Opposition leaders denounced the change as an effort to speed up the process of attacking Iran, without consulting the Knesset.

At the same time, there is another wave of high-level opposition to Netanyahu's war. These include a top IDF retired general, former Prime Minister Ehud Olmert, and a retired Canadian NATO general, who played a key command role in the Libya war of 2011.

Despite these war-avoidance efforts by patriotic forces in Israel, the United States, Russia, and China, the reality is: So long as Obama and Netanyahu remain in power, the "Guns of August" will remain cocked and loaded. An Israeli attack on Iran, or even a U.S. military action to enforce a no-fly zone over parts of Syria would be the spark to set off a super-power confrontation—a confrontation all but certain to lead to thermonuclear war.

Blair Sinks His Fangs into South Sudan, Which Is Struggling To Survive

by Lawrence K. Freeman

Aug. 10—On the eve of the first anniversary of the creation of South Sudan, it was announced that Tony Blair's "African Governance Initiative (AGI)" has become an official advisor to the government of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM). Consider this the "kiss of death" for this new nation, which also bodes ill for its northern neighbor, Sudan. Blair represents the Liberal Imperialist faction of the British Empire, and is using the AGI to expand its influence in the governments of Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Liberia, Guinea, and now South Sudan. If you have any doubts that Blair's new operation is a continuation and expansion of the Britain's financial empire in Africa, take note of the support for AGI by Baroness Lynda Chalker, the Minister of State responsible for the Commonwealth's "Overseas Development" of Africa from 1986-2007, essentially the British Colonial Office. USAID Administrator Rajiv Shah could not control his gushing praise for Blair and the AGI's "political skills and capacity development to help African government actually deliver [sic] to their people."

As Great Britain's Prime Minster, Blair became infamous, among other things, for his doctrine of the "responsibility to protect" (R2P), which advocates discarding over three centuries of the lawful recognition of the supremacy of the sovereign nation-state, established by the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, which ended over a century and a half of religious warfare in Europe. Blair's anti-nation-state doctrine insists that the so-called international community has the right to use its more powerful militaries to eliminate governments under the amorphous notion of "humanitarian intervention."

It was Blair who led the easily manipulated President George W. Bush into a war of regime change in Iraq, with no evidence ever presented that weapons of mass destruction existed that, as Blair asserted in the preface to a British government dossier issued in September 2002, could be deployed by Saddam Hussein within 45 minutes. It was also Blair's R2P that was used to justify the ouster and assassination of Libya's President Muammar Qaddafi, and it is same policy that is being applied today by President Barack Obama and his screeching UN ambassador Susan Rice to eliminate the government of Syria, thereby threatening potential nuclear war with Russia and China. Blair is also advising President Obama's re-election campaign.

Blair's claim that AGI's goal is to help African countries realize their vision is a wicked lie, which only the most naive could possibly believe. If the South Sudanese understood how the British operate, and what is behind Blair's encroachment into Juba, the capital of South Sudan, it would realize that it has more reason to fear from their government's new partner than from President Omar al-Bashir in Khartoum, Sudan.

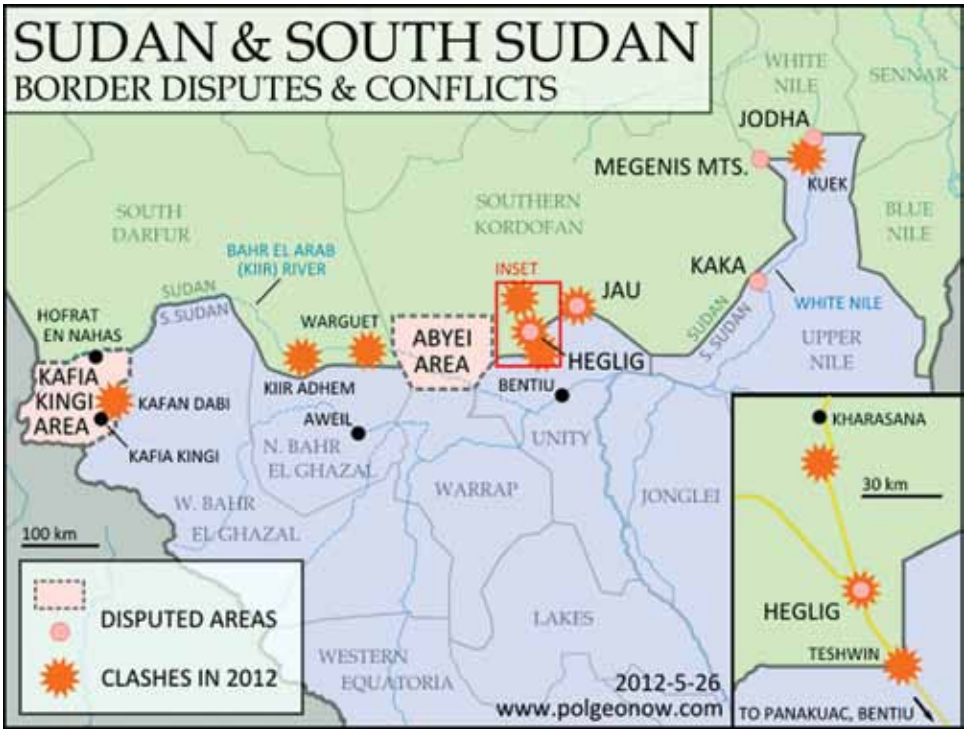
Peace Pact Failed the Sudanese People

July 9, 2012 marked the first anniversary of the secession of the Republic of South Sudan from Sudan, using borders drawn from the period of open British colonialism. Following the independence of South Sudan, the two neighboring countries have been mired in continuous military conflict, with the people of both nations enduring the pain of failed economies.

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed in January 2005, which led to elections in the South in January 2011, and the creation of the new nation six months later, did not serve the people of South Sudan well, nor those living in the newly configured Sudan to the north. It has brought neither peace nor prosperity to either nation. Both countries are faced with a massive financial-economic crisis, exacerbated by a border war that is bleeding both of them (**Figure 1**).

The seeds of destruction were sown in the CPA by

FIGURE 1



allowing key issues to remain unresolved, which have come to back haunt both nations. More importantly, the sponsors of the CPA did not put in place a pathway that would ensure that each nation would have a viable economic future. These glaring failures all but guaranteed that the fighting would continue, and the economic dividends associated with peace would be illusory. The land mines planted in the so-called peace plan went off on schedule to cause war and more economic hardship.

The truth of the matter is that the leading nations that imposed the CPA—the United States and Great Britain—had no intention to develop the full capacity of either nation, before, during, or after the CPA process. The U.S. lacks any true vision for the development of this fledgling nation (much less Sudan), and has limited itself to empty promises about how the "free markets" will build their economy. Under the reality of the crushing financial-economic crisis in the trans-Atlantic countries, the U.S. is pulling back from South Sudan in its time of need. Ambassador Richard Ross, an advisor to State Department on African Affairs speaking at the Heritage Foundation in Washington on July 31, speculated that the government of the SPLM could collapse at the turn of the New Year. This would be catastrophic for the entire region.

Will South Sudan Be Sacrificed?

There are many anti-Khartoum fanatics who were jumping for joy as they watched the demonstrations in Sudan following the imposition of austerity in mid-June, hoping that their decades-long "wet dream" of overthrowing the government in Khartoum will finally come to pass, while foolishly ignoring the perils facing the Government of South Sudan (GoSS).

Ominously, for the first time, U.S. analysts, bloggers, press outlets, and institutions have begun to criticize, often quite harshly, the GoSS, with some already calling South Sudan a "failed state," in a shift from their previous support for the world's newest nation. This change in attitude, taken together with the combined hyperinflationary and austerity polices that U.S. and European governments are implementing against their own populations, translates into a shrinking level of assistance, much less any intention to actually help develop a productive economy for South Sudan. Turning South Sudan into a new oil depot, a home for a new military base to support counter-terrorism deployments in Africa and beyond, and allowing foreign predators to grab up land and other assets, will not help this struggling nation overcome its huge deficit of basic infrastructure, which is vital for a functioning economy.

Two actions by the GoSS this year that further wrecked the already fragile economy and expanded the military front with Sudan, almost leading to all-out war, appear almost inexplicable. Sources on both sides of the Atlantic insist that the SPLM was emboldened to take the reckless actions, endangering its very survival, by Western donors, along with British and American operatives in Juba, and rogue elements in the SPLM itself. One cannot dismiss the possibility of cynical manipulation of South Sudan in pursuit of the demented obsession to topple the Khartoum government,

even if it results in the destruction of South Sudan itself.

First of all, in January, South Sudan shut down its own oil production of 350,000 barrels per day (bpd), resulting in the loss of billions of dollars in oil revenues so far this year, in an economy that relies on oil money for a whopping 98% of its budget. (See **Figure 2**.) Many dangerous fools believed that the loss of oil transit fees, paid to Sudan by South Sudan for the use of the northern oil pipeline, would further squeeze the weakened economy of Sudan, leading to greater unrest and the downfall of the government of President Bashir.

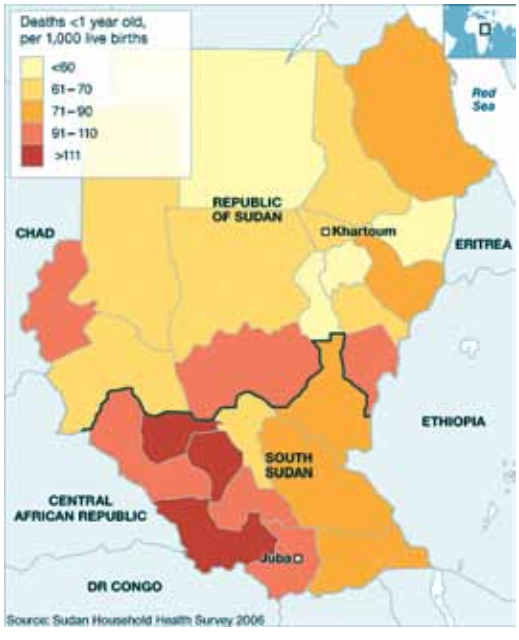
A leaked March 2012 memo from the World Bank following South Sudan's self-imposed oil shutdown was the subject of an article entitled "World Bank to South Sudan: Are you out of your freaking mind?" in the *Foreign Policy* blog on May 8 by Colum Lynch. The *Los Angeles Times* headline was, "South Sudan austerity budget in doubt; economic collapse feared." The author of the World Bank memo, Marcelo Giugale, wrote that "neither the president nor the senior ministers … were aware of the economic implications of the shutdown."

The cuts in the government's budget as a consequence of eliminating its single source of revenue are expected to increase the poverty level from 51% to 83% in 2013, for a population of over 8 million, and to double mortality rates for children under five from 10% to 20% of live births. (See **Figure 3**.) Various predictions are that the GoSS could run out of money as early as August, depending on the severity of its austerity budget.

Secondly, South Sudan, in April, invaded Sudan Heglig's oilfield. The *Los Angeles Times* article raised the question of why Juba would do this, "when you know you are financially vulnerable? This doesn't need economics. It's more common sense…." The Heglig oil complex in South Kordofan is vital for Sudan's oil production. The invasion was meant to further cripple Sudan's economy, and occurred days before important meetings between the countries were being scheduled. It was such a blatant violation of the CPA-demarcated border, that for the very first time, there was an international outcry against South Sudan, with threats of sanctions.

FIGURE 2
The Petroleum Industry

FIGURE 3
Infant Mortality



Conditions in South Sudan Worsening

Conditions in South Sudan have indeed deteriorated, with the South Sudanese pound being devalued over 70%, from 3.55 to 6 to the dollar, and inflation increasing to 74% in June from 20% a year earlier. UN agencies estimate that about half of South

Sudan's population will be food-insecure this year. According to a report produced by the Brookings Institution's African Growth Initiative, in rural parts of the country only 47% of the people have access to clean water, and only 6-7% have sanitation, with conditions in the towns just a few percentage points better.

As a consequence of South Sudan's austerity budget, even minimal but vital infrastructure programs have been postponed or cancelled, while essential social services are declining or being eliminated. With a paltry 186 miles of paved roads in a country almost the size of Texas, South Sudan can ill afford to delay its plans to construct 4,300 miles of roads, but these projects have been postponed due to the budget/economic crisis.

The UN humanitarian news service IRIN, in a July 9, 2012 release, reported that as South Sudan marks the anniversary of its independence, "the economy is in a free fall." Its budget for fiscal year 2012-13 (starting in July) has already been cut by almost 40% from $10.2 billion last year to $6.4 billion, with less than half of it actually resourced. IRIN fears that investments in agriculture, water, education, and other necessary services will be discontinued or retarded, causing increased violent tribal conflicts over limited food and water. IRIN highlights South Sudan's poor health care, reporting that it has only 120 doctors and just over 100 registered nurses for its entire population, and, before the budget cuts, had the highest maternal mortality rate in the world.

Donors are now shifting their priorities, directing what little money there was for development, to emergency assistance in services that the government cannot provide. The UN has doubled its estimate of the amount of money South Sudan will need in 2012 from $783 million to $1.5 billion. South Sudan has asked for funds from the U.S. and the European Union. China pledged $8 billion, but has only agreed to deliver $170 million. When South Sudan asked the Chinese government to help finance and build a new oil pipeline eastward to the coast of Kenya, the Chinese refused and told them to use the existing pipeline, which runs through Sudan.

Even the United States is taking a harder line, which Special Envoy Princeton Lyman made clear when he testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on March 14, that the U.S. will not make up the deficit in lost oil revenues. Also, for the first time officially, the U.S. acknowledged South Sudan's violation of Sudan's sovereignty in the ongoing war in South Kordofan, when State Department advisor Ross criticized South Sudan for supporting the SPLM-N guerrilla forces in South Kordofan, whose stated aim is the overthrow of the Khartoum government. This is strong language from Washington, which has been considered the "patron saint" of South Sudan. But, as one African economist in Washington told me, Europe and the United States must take moral responsibility for the conditions in South Sudan today.

FIGURE 4
The Issue Is Water

This satellite photo shows the huge preponderance of arable land in South Sudan compared to Sudan in the North, but in both countries, water infrastructure projects are desperately needed. In South Sudan, vast swamplands in the south need to be drained and channeled. The Jonglei Canal project, started in 1978, was halted during the civil war in 1984 by the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and never resumed.

Water and Food, More Valuable than Oil

South Sudan is arguably the most underdeveloped nation in the world. Oil is not the answer to developing its economy, but it can be useful if utilized to gain foreign exchange to develop the full potential of the economy. What is urgently required are massive investments

in infrastructure—not a road here and there, but brute force development of water, power, and rail transportation so that food can be grown now!

Look at the reality. South Sudan's land area is over 644,329 km^2, or 64,432,000 acres, the 42nd-largest nation in the world. Of this, 58 million acres, *over 90%*, is deemed suitable for farming, giving South Sudan one of the largest concentrations of uncultivated arable land on the planet (see **Figure 4**). The Nile River flows right through it, along with several smaller river systems, yet only *4.5% of its land is under cultivation and it has to import 90% of its food*. U.S. visitors to South Sudan report seeing large acreages of lush, green growth, indicating that the land is ideal for cultivation of crops.

Building up the agricultural sector should be the number one priority to ensure the viability of South Sudan as a nation-state,[1] far more critical than fixating on extractive industries. Basic infrastructure directed to support farmers, along with programs like an agricultural extension service, first created in the United States by President Lincoln to educate farmers on the best methods of planting, tilling, and animal husbandry, are essential for the livelihood of the nation.

The British Still Hate Khartoum

Since the death in 1885 of the British mercenary appointed as governor of Khartoum, Charles "Chinese" Gordon, killed by the forces of the Mahdi in 1885 when they took control of Sudan, the British have never forgotten nor forgiven Sudan. In retaliation, the British Empire in 1898 deployed its superior army, led by Lord Herbert Kitchener, to avenge the death of Gordon and retake their colonial possession, murdering over 20,000 followers of the Mahdi in the process.

Britain ruled Sudan through the Anglo-Egyptian condominium from 1899-1956, dividing the nation into a North and a South in 1922, which created the conditions for the outbreak of war between the two parts six months before the nation became independent in January 1956. In effect, there has been one long civil war that has gone on for generations, incubated during the period of British colonial rule, and continuing to the present day.

Is this some quirk of human nature, that the Sudanese people have wanted to kill each other for over half a century? Or, has there been a deliberate intention to manipulate and nurture prejudice and hatred, spawned from scores of years of British colonialism for the purpose of preventing the emergence of a sovereign nation-state, strategically situated in the Horn of Africa, and including a large section of the Nile River?

Washington's Anti-Khartoum Cabal

The British-indoctrinated Rhodes Scholar Susan Rice has demonized the Bashir government and sought regime change for Khartoum since she entered the U.S. government almost 20 years ago, serving in the two administrations of President Clinton, and now as President Obama's ambassador to the United Nations.

Anti-Sudan activist John Prendergast recently revealed that when he was being interviewed for a position to work for Rice, then senior director for African Affairs at Clinton's National Security Council, his answer to one question got him the job. Rice asked him if he agreed with her that Khartoum was "incorrigible." When he agreed that Khartoum was "too deformed to be reformed," she hired him. Rice told him afterwards that that was the most important question of the interview.

When Ambassador Lyman, speaking in Washington on Aug. 1 at the Atlantic Council's Ansari Center, reviewed U.S. relations with Khartoum, he failed to mention the U.S. bombing of a pharmaceuticals plant in Omdurman in 1998, which the U.S. later admitted it had mistakenly believed was producing chemical weapons. Mistake or not, it is disingenuous not to recognize that a collection of U.S. government officials have led an anti-Khartoum cabal in the White House and Congress that goes back to 1980s.

The British geopolitical intent to break up Sudan into several warring entities has been maintained by a nest of scoundrels who have been leading the campaign against Sudan for almost three decades, and remain active today, playing prominent roles in misleading South Sudan down the path of destruction.

One of them is **Roger Winter**, who is now in Juba as an advisor to the SPLM government; he previously served as USAID administrator under President Clinton and in President George W. Bush's State Department, on Sudan.

Another is **Ted Dagne**, who worked in the Congressional Research Office, and is now an official advisor to the Juba government. There are reports that Dagne fled South Sudan, fearing for his life, after drafting a letter

1. See interview with South Sudan's Agriculture Minister, Betty Achan Ogwaro, in *EIR*, Jan. 6, 2012.

EIRNS/Douglas DeGroot

The Merowe Dam in Sudan is one of Khartoum's grand achievements in infrastructure building, but much more is needed.

for President Kiir Mayardit calling on former government officials to return $4 billion in stolen government funds.

John Prendergast, a key member of this cabal, after leaving government, founded, with another Clinton African specialist, **Gayle Smith**, the Enough Project out of the Center for American Progress, whose seed money came from drug-legalization moneybags George Soros. Smith has since rejoined the government, working in President Obama's National Security Council. Prendergast, who has recently criticized the U.S. for not providing more direct assistance to the rebels in Sudan who are trying to overthrow President Bashir, acts as an unofficial advisor to South Sudan; he has recruited the loony **George Clooney**, *cum* "expert" on Sudan and Africa, who acquired his "expertise" as a philandering, drug-using Hollywood movie star.

Susan Rice, throughout her career, has shown nothing but disdain and visceral hatred towards the Khartoum government. Before joining the Obama Administration, Rice displayed her diplomatic skills, when she, former National Security Advisor **Anthony Lake**, and **Rep. Donald Payne** wrote a *Washington Post* op-ed on Oct. 2, 2006 calling for the U.S. and NATO to bomb "Sudanese airfields, aircraft and other military assets" and to "blockade Port Sudan."

Samantha Powers, a creation of George Soros, is a fellow traveler of this gang, and heads President Obama's Atrocities Prevention Board, whose first meeting in the White House targeted Sudan.

These and other "friends" of South Sudan, along with mischievous rogues in the SPLM itself, are emboldening some in the GoSS to make self-destructive decisions that may even lead to the downfall of the SPLM government.

The People of Sudan Are Also Suffering

In the past year, Sudan too has entered very tough economic times, having lost 75% of the oil revenues of the former unified country, which were its main source of foreign exchange, thus leading to a 100% devaluation of its currency. One of the many provisions of the CPA that was not resolved before separation was how to compensate Sudan for the $7 billion in lost oil exports. After South Sudan seceded, Sudan's oil production was reduced to only 120,000 bpd, from 470,000 bpd before the split (350,000 bpd was produced in the South).

EIRNS/Donielle Detoy

Construction of a spillway on the Upper Atbara River, north of Khartoum, in April 2012. The government is struggling to continue infrastructure projects, even as falling income from petroleum has dried up the funds for them.

South Sudan's shutdown of its own oil production caused additional economic difficulties for Sudan in lost revenues. The provocative attack on Sudan's main oil facility in Heglig further exacerbated Sudan's economic troubles, resulting in Khartoum's announcement of its own austerity measures to make up for the first quarter 2012 budget deficit of $2.4 billion (compared to a $1.7 billion budget surplus a year earlier). From June 2011 to June 2012, inflation rose 37%, transportation fees by 35%, and prices for basic commodities like cooking gas, edible oil, and charcoal all rose significantly.

President Bashir announced on June 18 the removal of fuel subsidies, which drove the price of gasoline up over 50% from 8.5 Sudanese pounds to 13.5 per gallon; an increase on the tax on imports; elimination of five ministerial posts; firing his presidential advisors; and a 25% cutback in the salaries of government officials. Street demonstrations broke out in response to the austerity budget.

Government officials think somehow Sudan will muddle through this economic crisis to better times next year, ignoring the economic disintegration of the trans-Atlantic system and its effects on the rest of the world. No austerity budget will ever produce economic growth, and even if South Sudan reopens its oilfields and resumes paying transport fees to Sudan, which is being negotiated now in Addis Ababa. However, this will not solve Khartoum's long-term problem: an inadequate commitment to fully develop Sudan.

Human Nature Is Creative and Demands Progress

A platform of integrated infrastructure projects of water, energy, and rail transportation would have helped to unite the whole country before the split. The failure to implement such a program reflects a two-fold problem.

First is the lack of comprehension—hardly unique to Sudan—that real physical economics is not about money; money has no intrinsic worth, but is only useful when it is deployed as credit for productive and socially necessary activities. Credit is a commitment to the future development of society. *Intention* to create a desired *future state*, 10, 20, 30 or more years beyond the here and now, is what must actually dictate the policies of the *present*. Where do you intend your nation to be decades from now, for future generations, is the question that must be asked to guide decisions today. Only a credit system can take a society into the future, and that defines real wealth, as opposed to monetary values. For example, many in Sudan deluded themselves for years into believing International Monetary Fund and World Bank reports showing levels of growth of 9% and above for Sudan prior to July 2011.

For years, the Khartoum government accepted the monetarist valuation of oil as the (false) measurement of wealth and failed to understand that the real wealth

USAID

Farming in the Nuba Mountains of South Sudan. It will take more than sticks and shovels to turn Sudan and South Sudan into a breadbasket for Africa—but it can be done.

of the economy is measured by the effects of directed investments, especially in physical infrastructure, that raise labor productivity—its economic power to produce the physical wealth that society requires to grow. Real economic progress continuously creates an increase in the surplus of physical wealth over what is consumed, through advancements in science and technology. A rising rate of economic progress will by necessity embody new and more powerful levels forms of energy production measured in higher levels energy-flux density.

This requires a commitment to scientific and technological progress, which flows from the power of the creative mind. The ability to advance through new technologies, as a residue of discoveries of new scientific principles, is the springboard for leaps in economic progress.

Second is the absence of an overriding *mission* to improve the quality of life for all Sudanese, overcoming all obstacles. Present levels of poverty are morally intolerable. The complete failure of the United States to promote or initiate any policy to develop Sudan over decades is the most striking indictment of its bankrupt policies, and greatly contributed to the division of Sudan, formerly the largest nation on the African continent.

A top-down commitment to transform this vast, underdeveloped territory into the breadbasket for Africa should have been the mission for Sudan, and now must become the mission around which the two independent nations can find a pathway to peace and cooperation.

Unfortunately, prejudices and animosities in Sudan and South Sudan run deep. Tolerance will have to be replaced by shared self-interest, which can gradually lead to the shedding of prejudicial beliefs. It will take time, but the first steps must be taken. Those advocating the overthrow of the governments of either Khartoum or Juba, directly or by promoting polices that could lead to regime change, are the enemies of not only the Sudanese people, but of all of mankind.

Endless war and economic depravation nurture the continuation of bigotry between and within nations. All human beings are created good, endowed by the Creator with the same innate potential for creative thought, which defines our true humanity. It is that "divine" quality of the creative sprit of our minds that unites us, transcending our ephemeral differences. Only when mankind reaches the heights where man respects man for his or her sacred capacity for creative thought, will we leave behind all these childish prejudices, which are so prevalent on the African continent.

It is time for true statesmen to begin the journey toward collaboration for the great mission of ending the misery that plagues Africa. This can be accomplished by embracing scientific and technological progress as the pathway to eliminate hunger and poverty once and for all. Let us all mobilize our talents for that great moral mission, and in the words of Lyndon LaRouche, finally "deliver justice to Africa."

It is incumbent on the patriotic leadership of both Sudan and South Sudan, to act with their hearts and minds overflowing with deep concern for the welfare of their citizens, if they are to escape from the present web of death and destruction that has entrapped both nations. I say this as a true friend of the Sudanese people.

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Will America Survive the Electoral Race to the Bottom?

by Nancy Spannaus

Aug. 14—Three acts of cowardice over the past week have confirmed the fact that the United States is on a pathway to near-inevitable destruction, unless a radical shift is made before the Democratic National Convention Sept. 3, which is currently on course to ratify Barack Obama as its Presidential candidate. Obama's nomination will consolidate this year's Presidential campaign as a "race to the bottom," as Lyndon LaRouche put it, in which both the Republican and Democratic candidates are unacceptable, in terms of the urgent needs of American citizens.

Should Obama's nomination be confirmed, commented LaRouche Aug. 13, he will have us on the road toward World War III, long before the November election. But the Romney candidacy, now made even worse with the addition of Vice Presidential candidate Rep. Paul Ryan, the loud-mouth advocate of fascist social policies, provides absolutely no alternative to disaster.

What is needed seems like a miracle, LaRouche continued, but "I don't think that the miracle you need is really that miraculous. It's up to somebody to do it. And there are people who can do it," starting with the remaining candidates on the LaRouche National slate (Kesha Rogers in Texas, and Rachel Brown in Massachusetts), and a LaRouchePAC leadership dedicated to an uncompromising commitment to ousting Obama. This will also require that those with political power, face the depth of the crisis, and take their responsibility to act *now*.

It is precisely the failures of leading political figures to take that responsibility over the last week, when they had the clear opportunity—failures typical of those in Congress and others, over the past three years—which raise questions about the ability of this nation to survive.

I. Congress Abdicates

Despite an overwhelming bipartisan vote on Aug. 2 to stay in session, ostensibly to deal with unresolved problems of the nation, the House of Representatives "voted," "by unanimous consent" on Aug. 7, to reverse itself, and go on recess until Sept. 10. The action, taken under pressure from President Obama, and with the connivance of the House and Senate leaderships, gave Obama a free hand for the military adventures he is pursuing, and derailed the growing momentum for emergency actions in favor of Glass-Steagall banking reform (Marcy Kaptur's H.R. 1489) which had taken off during the LaRouchePAC emergency mobilizations during the last two weeks of July.

What happened? Did the majority of Congress actually change its mind over the weekend of Aug. 4-5? Not at all.

Putting aside the possibility that many Members of Congress, most of whom had already gone to their home districts, did not *know* what was going to happen at 10 a.m. Aug. 7—when Congress had to reconvene under the Constitutional requirement of meeting every

LPAC-TV

Congress went AWOL in August, despite the urgent matters before it—especially revival of Glass-Steagall. At the same time, LPAC mobilized throughout the Summer months to impeach Obama, and to enact Glass-Steagall and NAWAPA.

three days when in session—the reversal was simply a matter of abdication of responsibility. *No Democrat, or Republican* bothered to show up to what is called the pro forma session, to object to the closing of Congress! If only one Member had done so, Republican Rep. William Thornberry, who was chairing the "session," would not have been able to declare the recess.

Why? The simple answer is cowardice.

EIR's sources in Washington emphasize that the leadership of both parties never did want to stay in session, and some were even surprised when the vote ended up the way it did, with 89 Republicans joining the entire Democratic delegation to keep Congress in session. In the run-up to the vote, there was a definite sense of shame expressed by many Congressmen, that they had not dealt with the drought crisis, nor the financial crisis. In addition, fears were rising about leaving President Obama "at home alone," under conditions where he's moving unabashedly toward once again making unconstitutional war, starting with Syria—a war which could lead toward a thermonuclear confrontation with Russia.

Under Obama's "deals" with the Republicans, and pressure on the Democrats, however, the vital interests of the United States were set aside, and Congress recessed—even though apparently no one was in the room but the chairman, the chaplain, and a few functionaries!

II. Democratic Party Leaders Fold

Before anyone gets self-righteous about the cowardice and venality of Congress, however, they should consider what happened in another setting—the Democratic Party Platform Committee hearing held in Detroit on Aug. 11.

Prior to this meeting of approximately 200 Democratic Party leaders and activists, LaRouchePAC had mounted a concerted campaign to get an amendment added to the Platform which would fundamentally change its character: an endorsement of the reinstatement of FDR's Glass-Steagall Act, and, specifically, support for Kaptur's H.R. 1489, which now has 78 co-sponsors, most of them Democrats. The campaign was successful, and one brave Platform Committee delegate introduced the amendment, while a handful of others expressed their desire to do so as well. (The second group was told their action was redundant, so it was not introduced.)

According to the traditional procedure, an amendment filed by just one delegate is supposed to be read, and if 15 delegates agreed, would then be taken up in debate at the Aug. 11 plenary session. The Glass-Steagall amendment had more than enough support to force debate, and many more commitments to vote for the amendment, creating a strong likelihood that it would have passed. But that didn't happen. The reason was that Obama campaign heavies put extraordinary pressure on the delegate who had introduced the Glass-Steagall amendment, and ultimately convinced that delegate to withdraw it. Other amendments not proposed by the core Obama machine were also withdrawn under pressure.

The line that was used in arm-twisting the delegates was that "nothing could be put on Obama's plate that might lead to him lose the election." This is, of course, insane, because as LaRouche emphasized, the Glass-

Steagall policy is the *only* actual election-winning policy available.

In the end, there was no discussion or debate on any policy issues, and Cory Booker, the mayor of Newark, New Jersey, who chaired the session, ended with ten minutes of mindless chanting. LaRouchePAC observers noted that many of those attending left disgruntled, but one fundamental point cannot be missed: Despite the courage of those who spoke up for Glass-Steagall before the meeting, no one on the Platform Committee raised a stink about what had been done to deep-six the game-changing amendment, or fought publicly in a situation where the Obama thugs could be forced to back down, or even be publicly exposed. Is that not cowardice?

III. Labor on the Sidelines

On the same day as the Democratic Party Platform Committee meeting, there was another gathering of leading Democrats, this time at the "Stand Up for America" labor rally held in Philadelphia, Pa. An estimated 15,000 to 20,000 workers from AFL-CIO unions gathered to demand that, as AFL-CIO President Richard Trumka put it in his speech to the rally, *both* party conventions take into account labor's demands for a "bill of rights" which would protect the working man and woman. The AFL-CIO has formally endorsed the reinstatement of Glass-Steagall, but that was conspicuously not part of the "bill of rights."

A team of more than 40 LaRouchePAC organizers attended the rally, leading with a direct message from LaRouche, titled, "The Labor of Mankind:Remember President Kennedy" (see below), and circulating a petition calling for support for Kaptur's H.R. 1489. A few hundred signatures were gathered, and organizers report a virtually unprecedented positive response to the signs for Glass-Steagall, which was presented as the first step to a real economic recovery, which requires the creation of a credit system to start up a major infrastructure project, specifically, NAWAPA XXI. The response to LaRouche's leaflet was also very positive, provoking a much deeper level of engagement by the trade unionists.

Many of the unionists were characteristically militant in their response on Glass-Steagall. For example, one individual from Long Island, when told that his Congressman, Democrat Steve Israel, had not signed on to H.R. 1489, could hardly contain himself. "I ran a phone bank for him," he exclaimed. "I'm going to roast his nuts."

Yet, as a political force to solve the nation's problems, the AFL-CIO has stood on the sidelines. Many of the activists there, even those wearing Obama t-shirts, know what evil Obama represents, some of them even coming over to LaRouche organizers holding the famous "moustache" sign, to hold serious discussions. But no call has gone out from the unions to mobilize their base for what must be done: Remove Obama from the Presidency and the Democratic candidacy, in order to clear the way for a candidate who will bring the United States back from the brink of war and disintegration, and institute our Constitutional system of government again.

Where are those with the courage to buck Obama, when the stakes are so high?

The Question of Leadership

There is no lack of discussion and understanding among Democrats *and* Republicans in the United States today, on the need to take the emergency measure which Lyndon LaRouche called for years ago: restore Glass-Steagall as a means of dumping the bailouts, and taking the private gambling debts off the government's books. The "Damascus Road conversion" of former Citigroup CEO Sandy Weill, to embracing Glass-Steagall, in the wake of the early July shift by a faction in the City of London, has caused a intense debate on the subject. Once again, former Kansas Federal Reserve president Thomas Hoenig has come out to do battle for Glass-Steagall; on Aug. 14, even former Reagan Budget Director David Stockman took to the pages of the *New York Times* to do the same.

What is missing is leadership informed by courage, the courage to take on an insane President willing to threaten to literally destroy his opponents; the courage to take on public opinion; the courage to take on powerful financiers who are still committed to this murderous, bankrupt financial system. Americans over recent decades have shown less and less of that courage—as the pathetic condition of our country attests.

That is the kind of courage which Lyndon LaRouche and LaRouchePAC are seeking to evoke in this country's political class, at the proverbial 11th hour. John F. Kennedy wrote about it in his *Profiles in Courage*, and lived it until he died. Will America find leaders today who will find the courage to fight?

Remember President Kennedy

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Friday, August 10, 2012

Since President John F. Kennedy was murdered, the conditions of life within our United States have moved along a downward trajectory for the prospects of mankind's development on Earth.

Now, especially since the triumphant flight of "Curiosity," there is also a recently increased emphasis on mission-orientations toward the defense of human life on Earth, against threats from objects which threaten human life on Earth. Similarly, the recent, brilliant success of the landing of "Curiosity" into its assigned region on Mars, has unleashed a rising wave of optimism respecting mankind's ability to organize a defense of human life against menacing objects in nearby space.

These recent developments have recently sparked a greatly increased enthusiasm for mankind's possibilities for accelerated scientific labors of multiple importance for us on Earth itself. A new burst of magnificent scientific progress could now unleash a great, accelerating wave of ever more rewarding labor here back on Earth, and also within nearby Solar space.

Now, the launching of the great scientific triumph of "Curiosity" which had struck the imagination of the world this week, must be recognized as the end of the idea of "cheap labor," both inside the United States, and throughout the world at large today.

The tendency which has crept into the life of our productive citizens, the tendency to impose a policy of cheaper labor, has become "the green disease" which destroys the employment, and the very meaning of the working person's life, which we had once thought the rightful future of both the Americans who fought and produced for our victory in World War II, and for the later generations of those citizens. The waste of the American generation that went to the useless war and the drug-addictions brought back from Indo-China, and the step-by-step destruction, generation by generation, of the worsening standard of life, security, health-care, and employment of our labor-force, especially under the two most recent U.S. Presidencies, presents us all today with the ugly truth of the policies being practiced at this time.

That issue is not merely the conditions of life, education, and work of our citizens today. On the streets of our nation, the generation of young people, especially adolescents and even younger, dumped on the streets of despair within our nation, attests to the fact of the crime against humanity which the current policies of our Federal government have brought upon the nation.

The issue of the life of our citizens and their offspring is not a matter limited to our own conditions of life. The worst crime committed against our nation's people to date, is the increasing tendency toward worthlessness with which the present policies of government are treating our citizens today, which is becoming rapidly worse. It is not the present life's condition that is the grave issue before us now; the worst thing is that the present policies of our present national policy-trends reject the reality of the fact, that the real test of the meaning of the life we grant to our citizens is expressed in the quality of life which is now increasingly denied with each breath taken under the present administration.

The example of the recent triumph of the meaning of human life, with the landing of Project Curiosity, points out most clearly the most precious value of them all: what is the future we are giving to both those recently born and their successors? On this account, the three terms of office of our recent Presidencies make an ugly spectacle of the very meaning of the lives which the present policies of our government have bequeathed to our citizens, and their descendants, now.

President John F. Kennedy, for example, understood this, and knew better.

Let the inspiration of the landing by "Curiosity" be the standard of true patriotism in human labor for today. Let skill, skill, skill, and science, be the standard of life which we extend to a truly meaningful course of life for all of our citizens, at last.

LaRouche Democrats Shape Elections In Michigan, Washington State

by Harley Schlanger

Aug. 9—The powerful intervention of the LaRouche candidates' slate into the U.S. Congressional elections, as a *national voice*, had a profound impact on the primary elections Aug. 7, in Michigan and Washington state. Slate members Bill Roberts, in the 11th Congressional District of Michigan, and Dave Christie, in Washington State's 9th C.D., ran hard-hitting campaigns, focused on the three-part Glass-Steagall-plus policy platform, and the removal of President Obama from office, as their only "issues." By sustaining this focus, the impact of their campaigns was felt far beyond their Congressional districts.

Roberts received 41% of the vote in the Democratic primary, a total of 15,338 votes. In Oakland County, one of the two counties in the district, the vote was even closer: his opponent, Dr. Syed Taj, had 54%, Roberts 45%. Taj spent more than $260,000 against Roberts, and had the full backing of the local Democratic party machine. He refused to debate Roberts, insisting that Roberts was "not a Democrat," because he wants to impeach President Obama. Since Taj's entire campaign message was that he supported Obama, and Roberts did not, this became the central issue in the race, and voters knew that a vote for Roberts was a vote against the President.

Rejection of Obama

Roberts commented in his post-election statement that the vote in the district "unmistakeably demonstrates that a large portion of Michigan's Democratic voters do not want Barack Obama to be their President." This vote conforms with the pattern elsewhere, that whenever there is a clear alternative to Obama in Democratic Party primaries, there has been a significant vote against his re-election. In Democratic Presidential primaries in West Virginia, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Arkansas, more than 40% of the votes cast were against Obama.

This is even clearer in two of the Congressional races involving LaRouche slate candidates. In the 22nd C.D. of Texas, Kesha Rogers, who is well-known there for her calls for Obama's removal, received over 50% of the vote, winning the May 29 Democratic nomination for the second time (the first time was in 2010). Roberts' 41% represents the same pattern.

However, in the case of the two LaRouche candidates, voters were confronted by a choice that went beyond a simple yes-or-no vote on Obama, as both Rogers and Roberts effectively communicated precisely why they opposed Obama, with an emphasis on the President's commitment to the greenie anti-devel-

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LaRouche Democrat Bill Roberts received 41% of the vote in Michigan's 11th C.D. primary race, boldly demanding the impeachment of Obama. His campaign generated widespread support for revival of Glass-Steagall as well.

opment perspective involved in his assault against NASA, and his anti-American support for London-centered bank bailouts and fascist austerity, rather than a return to Glass-Steagall and physical production.

These anti-Obama votes have created deep concern among Obama's operatives in the Democratic Party. In 1968, a 40%-plus vote against then-President Lyndon Johnson in New Hampshire, convinced him not to run for re-election. While there have been strong indications that many Democrats recognize that Obama's re-election is in trouble—and even agree that he should not be re-elected, as his policies have been so destructive—there has yet to be a decisive drive among Democrats to remove him, except that by Lyndon LaRouche and his slate.

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Running for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Seattle area, Dave Christie took Glass-Steagall and NAWAPA to party organizations throughout the state. The result was resolutions in favor of Glass-Steagall from the state party and AFL-CIO.

Taking National Leadership

During their campaigns, neither Roberts nor Christie limited themselves to campaigning in the district, but hit the region, bringing serious issues of national reconstruction to the voters. Roberts campaigned throughout the whole metropolitan Detroit area, which has been devastated by the post-2008 crash, on top of 30 years of deindustrialization which hit especially the auto industry, and the machine-tool sector within it. More than 211,000 auto jobs were lost between 2000 and 2007, and, even with the Federal bailout of the Big Three auto companies, Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler, total jobs in auto have continued to decline. The unemployment rate in the metropolitan Detroit area was officially 9.7% in June, but this is based on the faked figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Actual unemployment is closer to 20%, with estimates that up to 50% of youth are unemployed.

Roberts challenged voters to respond to this, offering the LaRouchePAC plan for reindustrialization, centered around the deployment of the Detroit area machine-tool capability, to build NAWAPA XXI also took this fight to labor unions in Ohio and Indiana, intersecting a growing anti-Obama sentiment, especially among building trades union members.

Roberts placed before the voters the evidence of how the Libor-rigging was taking lives, through cuts in police and fire protection, and health care, in order to pay illegal fees to investment banks for "risk management" costs. As Detroit has been placed under emergency financial management—i.e., fascist austerity run by the bankers who committed the fraud—Roberts intervened before the Detroit City Council, demanding that they join him in seeing Treasury Secretary Geithner fired, Obama removed, and the corrupt bankers jailed. This had a sharp effect on City Council members and city employees, who have been watching impotently as a non-elected emergency board—similar to the current governments in Greece and Italy—have been desperately trying to survive the draconian cuts which have been imposed.

No Love for Obama in Washington

While Christie received a smaller vote, of 3.27% in a five-way race, his campaign likewise had a much broader reach than his immediate district. He took Glass-Steagall and NAWAPA to the Democratic Party throughout the state. Eleven Democratic legislative district councils and county party organizations passed resolutions in favor of Glass-Steagall, with resolutions supporting its return passed by both the state party and the state AFL-CIO. Christie and his campaign organizers also took the campaign for NAWAPA throughout the Northwest, including neighboring states, some of which would be involved directly in the massive project.

It is also clear that Christie's campaign to remove Obama has had a significant effect. Not only have local Democratic clubs endorsed Glass-Steagall, and especially Rep. Marcy Kaptur's (D-Ohio) H.R. 1489, but the *entire* King County (Seattle area) Democratic slate has included Glass-Steagall in its platform. This is despite the fact that in virtually every debate over Glass-Steagall in every forum, someone raised an objection, saying they couldn't support it because Christie was calling for Obama to be removed, and was displaying posters of Obama with a Hitler mustache. At the same time, many in Washington know that it was Obama directly, and his Treasury Secretary Tim Geithner, who killed the effort in 2010 to pass Glass-Steagall, which had been spearheaded by Washington's Democratic Senator, Maria Cantwell.

In a post election statement, Christie said, "Over the last year of the campaign, we have stirred up massive support for the single unified policy of the national LaRouche Slate: Glass-Steagall, a national credit system, and NAWAPA XXI. We played a critical role in getting 11 Legislative District and County Democratic Party organizations to endorse resolutions in support of Glass-Steagall, including the Washington State Democratic Party. Labor organizations not only endorsed calls for Glass-Steagall, but also gave support for NAWAPA XXI publicly and privately. Every one of these endorsements involved intense and often bitter fights concerning Obama's mustache, and highlighted the growing discontent with Obama by a growing faction of the Democratic Party and organized labor."

In fact, the support for Obama is a millimeter deep, as shown by the fact that party leaders in Washington state have had to plead with activists to get on board with the Obama campaign, to no avail. At one party event, a member of the Democratic National Committee (DNC), unable to convince members to sign up to be delegates for the national convention in Charlotte, N.C., said publicly, "We have heard the grumblings, we know that there are Democrats who have given up on Obama, but he is our candidate, and we need to get behind him."

Her appeal moved no one in the room.

It was also acknowledged by Obama campaign organizers, that the number of volunteers to campaign for him in King County is down by 90%!

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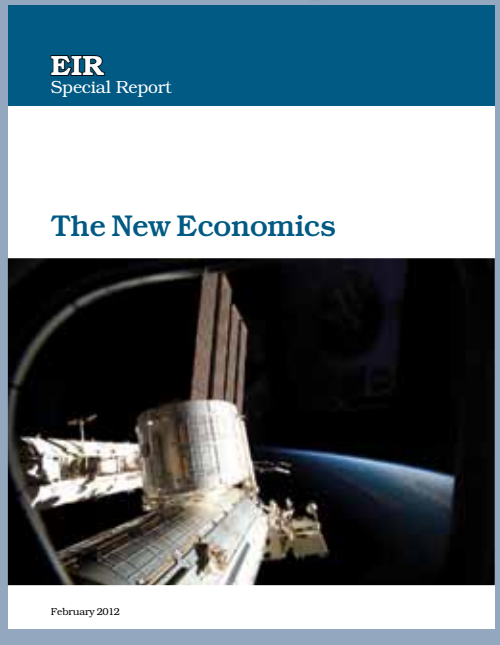

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THE 'SECRET OF FIRE':

Beyond Sense Perceptions

(*Continued from Earlier Edition*)

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Tuesday, July 31, 2012

On Wednesday, July 25, I had published a relatively short report, titled, **The Human Mind: Two Views**. *The following day, I had presented a related subject as an included topic of the regular, Wednesday, video feature,* **The Weekly Report**. *Now, I shall present, here, an extended, summary, print version of the core of the most essential features of that topic, the topic which is the subject of my own remarks on the core of the combined, crucial elements of both of the preceding, two presentations. Here I combine, and slightly amplify, the crucial elements of the essential content of both preceding reports, as "for the record," as if "under a single roof." Otherwise, thus, as I shall report here, these days in science represent the reaching of a significant milestone in my life's work.*

The implied question which I answer in this present report, is pointed at the fact that the control of society, allegedly from above, is based chiefly on what is fairly identified as "a pack of lies," fictions which are distributed for what is claimed to be the edification of popular opinions.

Witness, for example, the recent exposures of truth from certain notable British and U.S. leading personalities, in the matter of Glass-Steagall. The evidence had been there "all along," but when the time had come that it were more prudent for the edification of the wealthy, to expose the fact that the termination of Glass-Steagall had been a lie from the outset, the "change in party line" occurred with very little effort at informing the general public of what had happened all along through more than forty-odd years of "public opinion."

The case of the popular belief in a wrong-headed notion of the meaning of "fire," illustrates the point respecting the fabric, and fabrications of induced "public opinion."

I. Why this Report on Fire

Heretofore, it had been a customary practice, to present the subject of the physical principles of nature, within the limits of the terms of "sense-perception" as such. In my long experience of this matter, presentations of that nature, have been, usually, composed of two distinct parts. There has been, first, a customary, explicit representation of the argument, as explicitly stated here, in terms of reports composed on the basis of the subject of demonstrations of sense-perceptions, as such; but, you will note in the course of this report, there is often added something which may be described, broadly, as a mere description of what it is proposed that the reader, or lecture-hall audience, might *mistakenly* attribute to the stated definitions presented in sense-perceptual categories.

The outcome of such a proceeding, might leave that audience with a stubborn suspicion, the suspicion that

Prometheus gave man the gift of fire. The principle of "fire," writes LaRouche, can only be understood by mankind, not by the beasts. "There lies the meaning of human creativity. There lies the essence of scientific progress." The painting is by Ian Cossiers (1600-71).

the art of the stage magician has been included in the play. The alleged facts presented under such circumstances, would be bad enough; the added element of explanation, has an effect on the audience, tending to say something like: "If what I have really said, sounds to you like a side-show, which you must figure out for yourself— *I might hope that you understand what . . . I am trying to say."* The net effect of presenting such carnival music, is to suggest to the audience, the worrying suspicion, if only briefly, that the presentation of the alleged facts of sense-perception presented, seems to be some kind of fraud; the additional explanation makes one wonder, "Am I being taken in by some set of stage-magicians? Or, am I supposed to find it more comfortable, just to try to believe in this side-show?"

The more appropriate question, would be: "What has been missing here?" What has actually happened to produce effects, such as that, on this audience?

Should we console ourselves by wishing to believe, that: "The audience is being given the opportunity to see the texts and other exhibits on whatever is tantamount to 'the screen.'" However: it might have been suspected, that *there is nothing behind the screen*. The customary audience is left to imagine *what might be a possibility*, *which,* somehow, *might have been discovered behind that screen, a screen behind which I would warn you that what you might actually expect to find there, is nothing at all.*

"Ah, but, perhaps, there is actually nothing behind that screen"?

So, the member of the celebrated, standard audience, is left to mumble to himself, or herself, perhaps with some resentment, or choose to enjoy the following dubious thought, that:

"Sense-perception is sense-perception, which is proven to be sense-perception, which is essentially shown, and (perhaps), proven, by nothing so much as the decision to continue to believe that there is a sense-perception on a screen, which, in turn, has, apparently nothing substantial within it, or behind it. Quite naturally, popular opinion, being popular opinion, it will be more comfortable for the victims of this side-show, to try to join the rest of the suckers in trying to believe."

Bernhard Riemann pointed toward the existence of a similar kind of generic problem, as in the third, concluding section of his habilitation dissertation.

Therefore, let us, finally, provide the audience with what needs to be discovered, if anything, as "lurking behind the screen."

A Musical Example

The possible best chance of discovering a solution to the kind of problem which I have just outlined above, might be found in the successive work of Johann Sebastian Bach, Arthur Nikisch, and Wolfgang Furtwängler.

The advantage of such musical examples, is not merely the fact of the sounds (sounds are, after all, merely sense-perceptions, and therefore typical of that same rubbish known as "popular opinion," or the like); it is the quasi-shadows expressed in the way in which the sound of the music might be projected upon the human mind (as if between the cracks in the written score), which is that which contains the direct evidence for the Classical musical cases. The proper question to be posed, on that account, is: "Why is the music itself necessary? Why must it be presented in that way?"

Such questions do have the merit of "amounting to something of importance for the questioning mind." The question is: "Why do they do, what they do there?" If there is something wrong with the bare notes of a musical argument as such, "What is missing?" "What is the actually provable solution to *that emptied* riddle?"

The solution to that riddle, is not a mere object; it reposes, not on a screen, but in what sense-perception, as such, suggests might be the unseen action which actually works as if from behind the screen; that is what, in fact, moves the objects.

Therefore, that taken into account: "What is the demonstrable difference in the unseen motion whose effect is intrinsic to the matter at hand? It reposes in what is moving, as if from behind the screen of sense-perception."

The answer reposes, essentially, in the proper distinction of man from beast. There, is where I, your author for this occasion, chooses to "look," in both my writing, and my audio-visual presentations of yesterday; it reposes in the relevant, actually existing action lodged "behind the screen" which is the score, just as Bach, Nikisch, and Furtwängler had demonstrated that fact.

'Another Vicarious Hypothesis!'[1]

The secret of our subject here, lies not in "fire" as barely presumed as such, but in the principle which prompts mankind to define his own, efficient distinction from the beasts, which is to say: in his reliance on the usefulness of the notional experience of belief in "fire."

"Fire," when used, scientifically, merely as a descriptive term, signals the actual presence of a crucial element from which our investigation is derived; but, it is, also, so to speak, as Bernhard Riemann stated in the concluding portion of his habilitation dissertation, a kind of "hand-waving" term of convenience.

"Fire" serves, on precisely that account, as the term which illustrates mankind's specifically unique, and willful capability of using "fire," according to sundry manifestations of that homely, generic term. That term, so employed, is the hallmark-shadow of the most essential distinction of man from beast. It is the "fire behind the screen," the fire whose heat is actually experienced in a very practical way, as if from behind the screen: in an experience which not only distinguishes man from beasts, but expresses that effect in a very unique way.

The accompanying code-term for pinpointing the identity of the human use of "fire," is located, precisely, within mankind's acquisition of successively higher "species" defined as expressions of the general category of matters signifying mankind's willful power for using fire (when the term is used as in a manner of speaking) in ways and means which the upward evolution of mankind as a willful species has generated.

Let us discuss this term, "fire." The discussion can become a bit tricky, if we ignore the fact that mankind's use of the term "fire" covers a large (in fact, expanding) variety of respectively distinct types of species. For example: nuclear fission, thermonuclear fusion, matter-antimatter reactions, et al., et al. These latter categories, and similar ones, exist only for the noëtic potentials of the human mind, not for lower species of life. It is no exaggeration to state that these ideas, as ideas, are

1. It is a most notably relevant fact to be inserted at this point, that the only original discovery of the principle of gravitation, was that which had been made by Johannes Kepler, that as a consequence of his inspiration from a principally leading founder of modern science, Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa. The factual evidence on this point, is beyond competent challenge. However, once the fact of the fraudulent claims on behalf of Isaac Newton became undeniable among competent scientists dealing with the matter, there were attempts to approximate, syncretically (as it is sometimes said), the measurements of Kepler by others who sought to make a plausible approximation of Kepler's discovery. The tendency in that direction was strengthened by the unfolding skein of evidence, since the close of the Eighteenth Century and beginning of the Nineteenth, showing that all of Newton's nominal "discoveries" were merely wretched, false concoctions. There were, admittedly, some notable exceptions, mostly those errors which had been concocted as by-products of defects in even leading universities' practice of a compartmentalism of certain kinds of teaching practices in those institutions. The result had been, that certain nonsense was built into the system of university education, under which otherwise qualified physics professionals would accept Newton's notion as their particular religious belief, as distinct from actually scientific beliefs.

uniquely products of the capabilities which are potential for the human mind, not other species.

The distinction just stated, is of crucial importance, especially so for the poor fellow, scientist or not, who continues to believe in the efficacy of sense-perception as a supposed vehicle of scientific truth. Or, to express the same categorical thought otherwise, the proper (which is to say "efficient") notion of the popular opinion's general category of "fire" is actually known only as something unknown as a principle of "fire" as such. As scientific progress illustrates with a certain, ever-growing set of categories of "fire" in general, that notion of "fire" exists, for mankind until now, only in the creative powers of the human mind. The human mind is the only known instrument which can understand the true meaning of "fire," because only the human mind is capable of knowing the efficient meaning of the series of categories of "fire" which I have illustrated in my remarks on this matter, just above.

In fact, it is proper to look at this subject-matter in a reverse ordering. "Fire" appears as the inherently fearful, least denominator of human creativity in its general, progressive ordering of the effects of the power of human reason. Sense-perception among human beings is a footprint of the implicit repertoire of assorted categories of ever-higher ordering of mankind's ability to discover the true meaning of "thermodynamics" in general. "Fire," viewed within those terms of reference, is the expressed power of human creativity. There lies the essential distinction of man from beast. There lies the meaning of human creativity. There lies the essence of scientific progress.

Sense-perception, is what is needed by our dogs. The argument is now continued from here.

II. The Argument Which Must Be Used

I herewith continue the argument at the point I completed the preceding chapter.

Heretofore, usually, the most discreet customary continuation of the usual argument has abandoned a continued effort to assert a completed ontological proof; at that point, the customary practice has been some "hand waving" sort of statement used by the proponent as a "best guess" respecting an additional matter for which the proponent has no actually conclusive evidence to present, but, rather, the best reporters tend to wave their hands (often unctuously), suggesting that we have reached as far into the outskirts of the unknown as they are willing to treat as a fact on that occasion. That is commonplace practice.

Up to the point I have taken the present chapter's scope this far, there is nothing terribly wrong in the scientist's resort to such "hand-waving" methods for dealing with a subject-matter for which the relevant party presents no actual proof—on the condition that his implied claims go no further than that. The problems arise at the point the "hand-waving" evasion, is promoted, as if it were actually to be represented as a "scientific fact."

The case of the work of Bach, Nikisch, and Furtwängler "hits the outskirts" of a science of music in just this way; but, only the "outskirts." It addresses, and that securely, a very significant aspect of the problems to be considered. It "fails," if the word "fail" should be used, only in respect to the deeper questions it does not encompass.

Therefore, we must state the case against the "hand-wavers" as follows.

The customary argument against which I represent here, must be attacked from the vantage-point of noting the inherent error of asserted belief in not only human sense-perception, but that of lower forms of life generally. Most simply, but correctly said, sense-perception by people and others is premised on the implied assertion of a proof which depends categorically on sense-perception. So, sense-perception depends upon sense-perception: not exactly an impressiveb claim to verities. In short, any human conclusion respecting sense-perception depends for its underlying (i.e., "categorical" authority) on a proof which is independent of an original basis in sense-perception as such.

This is not to imply that sense-perception is inherently false in the claims associated with it. It means, exactly, what Johannes Kepler meant in his method (echoing that of Nicholas of Cusa) employed for the uniquely original discovery of the principle of gravitation. Hence, the relative uniqueness of the authority of "fire." But, do not halt there. It is man's willful management of "fire as a principle," which is the uniquely appropriate instrument for true empirical knowledge of mankind's knowledge, "not the masturbation-likeness of reliance on sense-perception."

'Mankind, the Only Species That Uses Fire'

The panelists in the LaRouchePAC-TV Weekly Report on July 25 were Lyndon LaRouche, Jason Ross, and Cody Jones.

Lyndon LaRouche: Today's subject is going to be unique, probably more unique than our two sidekicks here imagine, because there are implications which will unfold through the interaction of what all three of us are going to say. And that interaction is extremely important.

Usually at these events, you have one person makes a presentation, another person makes a presentation, a third person makes a presentation, and then there's a discussion. But the point is, each is making a contribution, essentially independent, even though there's interaction.

In this case, we are going to actually shift the agenda, in the middle, through the interaction, because we are going to step into an area which people usually don't know. And also they don't know the importance of how these subjects interact. You'll be disturbed, probably, for moments in the process, here, but you will be reassured that this is a change which is absolutely necessary, by the nature of the subject we're dealing with.

'Naming' Something Is Not 'Understanding' It

Jason Ross: I am going to talk about how communication works, the similarities between communication, discovery, and a little bit about music.

One aspect of this is what it means to communicate with somebody, and the difference between names and the things that are referred to by names. One of the things that you get with nominalism, where you become so textual that you forget the distinction between a real event, a real process, a real phenomenon, and then the name that you give to it, is that you can end up using names for things, instead of the actual things themselves. Which means you're never going to learn anything new about them, because you basically think you've already got everything.

Let me give an example of that (that might sound somewhat vague and general): Take, for example, the term "Pythagorean theorem." To many people that might mean a formula, $A^2+B^2=C^2$. To people who have had the opportunity to know where that came from (and actually in school this is probably fairly rare), have gone through why that it is actually true, the term "Pythagorean theorem" no longer refers to a formula, but it refers to the experience you went through when you discovered its truthfulness, when you discovered it as an actual geometrical principle. So you use the name, "Pythagorean theorem," not for the thing that could have been written down, the formula, but rather for that

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Left to right: Cody Jones, LaRouchePAC Basement Team; Lyndon LaRouche; Jason Ross, LaRouchePAC Basement Team. "Today's subject is going to be unique," said LaRouche, "probably more unique than our two sidekicks here imagine."

process of discovery that you went through, for your inner conviction that it's true, for your knowledge of it. And that's something that can't be directly named, although we can share a common name for that process of discovery that we went through, if we shared that process of discovery.

So that's how, even when we use names that seem like they're referring to specific things, we're actually referring, among people who know what they're talking about on these sorts of matters, to the process of thought that gave rise to a concept. And by sharing a process of creating that concept, we now have a new object that we're able to discuss amongst each other, in general; and we give a name to it, but the name refers to that process.

Start with Kepler

Take, for example, what Kepler did with his vicarious hypothesis,[1] which has been treated in more detail than I'm going to right now—I'll just say something quick about it. What Kepler has done, is to make a contradiction between two different aspects of view. You might say it's between the two different measurements of the planet's motion, between its longitude, moving along its ecliptic, and its latitude, above or below the ecliptic.

Basically by adopting a mathematical, sense-perceptual approach to modeling, in order to prove that it was wrong, Kepler created a model for the motion of Mars, and he shows that when you observe Mars moving this way [horizontal hand motion], you end up with one kind of model; and when you observe it moving this way [vertical hand motion], you have to have a different kind of model. That is, almost as if it was a contradiction between sight and sound (as treated in his *Harmony of the Worlds*), here, in *The New Astronomy*, he had a contradiction between the observed longitude positions and observed latitude positions.

The two disagreed with each other, and he insisted, "Hey, you've got to create an understanding of this planet that isn't based on modeling what you see." Because when you start from the apparent, perceived motion of the planet, not even as just perceived by the eyes, but as turned into a model of its actual position, if you try to even understand it in terms of its positions, something that could have been seen, you end up failing.

And he uses this to pull his readers into what he's been thinking for years already, which is that you have to have a physical approach to astronomy; that it's not objects moving around points, but a real astrophysics. Kepler was the first astrophysicist.

Now, that use of the vicarious hypothesis by him, really ushered in a changed conception of what science and what knowledge would be. No longer could you model something, and gauge the truth of your understanding by whether observations matched your facts; but instead, you would have find out, what's wrong with an old outlook? In other words, have I discovered anything new? If I have something new, it couldn't cohere with what I used to have. And that's what a discovery is.

This is discussed pretty well in a book coauthored by Einstein called *The Evolution of Physics*, and it's actually a very good overview, because he takes the examples that changed people's concepts of physics. Instead of just giving what end results are—what physicists say today—Einstein goes through the experiments that drove understanding forward; he describes the experiment, and sort of re-performs it for you in the book, so that you are observing the experiment, in Einstein's presence. The unusual aspects of it, are then something he can discuss with you, and you and Einstein share a process of discovery.

That book of his is pretty good at presenting what a real educational curriculum would have to be: What were the origins of the ideas? Why were the physical principles discovered? Why were they necessary? And importantly, what's the basis, what are the contradictions upon which they're based? Because, although we might revisit what we consider to be principles, in light of new evidence, etc., you have to understand, you always have to go back and look at things as a response to a provocation, where the real world did something you didn't expect it to. And your response to that, is to develop new knowledge.

Physical Value, Not Finances

So, when you think about the future that way, if you think about human economy this way, the biggest problem with the economy—besides the fact that we've got an oligarchical faction that's trying to run everything—but even among people who are trying to figure out what to do properly, there's no real ability to lean on an understanding of discovery, to lean on an understand-

1. See http://science.larouchepac.com/kepler/newastronomy/part2/16/index.html.

ing of Mr. LaRouche's application of energy-flux density, as a measure of real economic progress. To be able to rely on a real intuitive, visceral sense of the difference between physical economy, where progress lies not in a quantitative change, but in the creation of new possibilities for human society; that people don't have a real ability to lean on that and to trust themselves to understand that. And this lets people get sucked up into *financial* discussions.

Right now, for example, in the Congress and the Senate, many people know that Glass-Steagall is needed, really. But they are fighting with themselves over lines that are in their head, about the "need" for investment banks, or the "need" for these financial instruments. And it comes from this real difficulty people have in being able to say that there's absolutely *no* value in itself in finance, in money. It has no value in itself.

Value is physical. Value is how does society let people live lives that they know can have a lasting impact on the course of history. That's real value. So things like the space program, things like NAWAPA [the National Water and Power Alliance], these have a real value for people, physically, and intellectually or emotionally.

There have been articles on this website about the fight over that: on the National Bank, on Jackson's and Van Buren's takedown of that, and the real fight over the American System, the idea that, as a nation, we're going to have a trajectory for growth; that as a nation, we will be sovereign; that the powers of finance, the powers of money, of people who have a lot of money, will not be the primary determinant of where we go as a nation. That we're a *sovereign* nation, and that we, through our government, can decide, where will we go? We can make this decision as a sovereign nation, not under the thumb of financial interests.

Today, that is the fight that we're seeing: Will we decide to create a future, and implement it, or will we keep responding to financial crises, and basically doing whatever the banks say? That's the choice confronting us now, and a real understanding of what it is that lets the human species change itself from generation to generation, at a rate which should be increasing, unlike what we've seen over the past few decades. That understanding is really essential, for being able to be totally solid on the course that we need to take right now.

Friends Historical Library

Wolfgang Köhler (left) with another Gestalt psychologist, Hans Wallach. Köhler maintained that that it is the motion of the mind that is essential in the relationship between mind and matter.

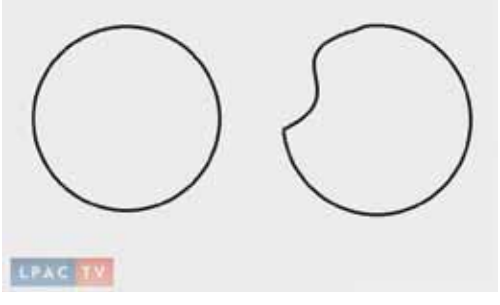
So even though sometimes it may seem abstract, that kind of visceral knowledge can prevent you from getting sucked into finance, and keep you headed in the right direction.

The Motion of the Mind

Cody Jones: I'll pick up by getting back to where you started, with this idea of names versus processes, or what we might think about as sense-impressions versus mind, or shadows versus substance. And we'll use an example that's derived from a writing of Wolfgang Köhler's, his *Place of Value in a World of Facts*. We'll start with an image which is not the exact same one he uses, but it gets to the same kind of thing.

You see here (**Figure 1**) two different images. Obviously the one on the left, we recognize as a circle, and the circle has a certain harmony to it; there's a certain ease in your experience of interacting with the circle. You know what it is; it sits well in the mind.

FIGURE 1



Now, on the right, you have something which looks kind of like a circle, but there's a bit of a distortion in it; there's some kind of ambiguity in it. Is this thing moving towards becoming a

filled-out circle? Was it a circle which is maybe deforming out of being a circle? There's a certain *un*easiness that's created whenever you see the other image; there's a certain tension created.

And so, what Köhler says is that the mind would experience these two interactions differently, and that would also be seen in the physical *substrate*, in the way the brain reacted to the same kind of experience. And he discussed it in terms of fields, physical fields. (A lot of work has been done since then, on what's actually happening physically in the brain, whenever the mind experiences something, and then how the substrate reacts.) But in general, the way he discussed it, would be that, the one on the left, the circle, would produce a corresponding sort of a steady-state field, an equilibrium condition, where you've got a geometric construct, which itself is in a kind of a state of equilibrium. There's a certain harmony there; there's a certain ease in it. And the substrate would correspondingly reflect that kind of steady-state condition.

Leonardo da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" (1505).

Whereas, with the other object, the one which is more ambiguous, the one which creates a certain kind of tension in the mind, because you're not sure where it's going, or what it's getting at—that would produce a corresponding tension, of sorts, in the substrate. You'd have a disequilibrium condition created.

And so, he was looking at this relationship between the mind and motion in the mind, tension versus ease in the mind, and how that corresponded to what was happening in the physical reality, also, of the substrate.

Mediating that, are obviously two objects which have no motion, no physical substance per se. The sense experience is static. Obviously both of those images are static: It's a static circle, it's a static quasi-circle. But yet, there's a higher reality, which is a reality of motion, of change. The one creates a sort of steady-state, the other one creates a kind of tension, a motion in the mind. So the mind, the reality of the mind, experiences motion; the physical substrate also would produce a kind of motion, a kind of tension, even though the sensual experience is very static, has no movement to it.

This is very much something people might be familiar with, who have experienced the *Mona Lisa*, for example. There's a lot of discussion—despite all the crazy stuff about the mystical symbolism involved in Leonardo da Vinci's work—the real profundity of it, is in the kind of tension in motion that's created, what it does for the mind. So, for example, with the *Mona Lisa*, there's always the question of the smile: Is she moving towards a smile? Is she coming out of a smile? Is it really a smile? Is it a smirk?

Now, obviously, it's a "static" painting. Physically, it's not moving; but, yet, it creates tension, it creates movement in the mind. And so, someone like Leonardo, who has motion in his mind, is figuring out a way to communicate and provoke motion in the mind of another, using something which is, from the standpoint of how you would describe the *Mona Lisa* mathematically, you would say it's static. But, yet, it came from motion in the mind of Leonardo, and it produces motion in the mind of the viewer.

Similarly, you have an even more profound counterpoint, as we've discussed before, in the image of [Rembrandt's] *Aristotle Contemplating the Bust of Homer*. Again, it's a static image. The mathematical description of it would be something absolutely static. But if you experience the work itself . . . what will jump out to you is this counterpoint that's created. On the one hand, you've got Aristotle, who's depicted as physically alive, but when you see the look on his face, and the sense that's conveyed about him, he's very dead. There's not a whole lot of thought involved. He's there engaging in some sort of phrenology, or something, on Homer's bust, trying to understand where the genius came from. Counterposed to that is the bust of Homer, which is ob-

viously just a piece of stone, but yet, what's conveyed by it, is life, is energy, is movement, is cognition!

And so you have this ironic counterpoint created. You've got the live Aristotle, who's essentially dead in the soul; the stone bust of Homer which is totally alive. That counterpoint creates real movement in the mind. Motion is created. That motion can produce a real effect.

I think it's one of the best ways to get a sense of, "Where do you locate reality?" Because nothing in the mathematics could ever communicate the motion that's generated here. There's nothing in just the physical depiction which gives you the motion. It's purely a motion created in the mind of the creator, conveyed to the mind of the observer. You have the communication of motion, a process set in motion, mediated by something which is static, using a metaphor, irony. Irony and metaphor create motion. That's the substance of the metaphor, the motion of the mind.

Rembrandt van Rijn's "Aristotle Contemplating the Bust of the Blind Homer" (1653).

Now, just to see where this intersects: This is sort of a higher idea of what Köhler was getting at, when he was looking at these two images, between the more static, harmonious, equilibrium image, and the one which has a certain tension in it, and how that really is the substance of mind.

I'll read an excerpt of a quote from Max Planck, where he gets at a very similar kind of thing; this is from an interview that Planck did, and he's asked a question about aesthetics, about the relationship between science and art. And he says: "The beauty of science arises from the fact that there exists a close connection between truth and beauty. This connection is probably due to the very structure of our minds." That the very structure of the mind is one which is both tuned into the truth of universal principles, and that that truth is also very much intimately connected to what we call "beauty," or what we think about as "aesthetics."

In the same vein, you've got, from Bernhard Riemann, in his *Philosophical Fragments*, his discussion on *Geistesmassen*, the formation of "thought-objects"—objects which are generated by a process of discovery. Once a discovery is made, and you have a certain Gestalt, a whole, you can call it an "object," but it's not an object in the sense of a dead thing; it's an object which is an effect of a process of creation.

And so he says: "The form of the developing thought-mass, or the quality of the image which corresponds to its formation, depends upon the relative form of motion, of the matter in which it is shaped, so that a given form of motion of the matter causes a like form of thought-mass shaped within it. And conversely, whatever the form of the thought-mass, it presupposes a like form of motion of the matter in which it is shaped."

And so again, you see this connection, as we discussed before with Köhler and Planck: the relationship between mind and matter; that it's the motion of mind,

which corresponds to a real motion in the *physical* substrate. That despite what the senses tell you, the reality is always in the physical reality; the physical reality is the mind in motion, and that motion corresponds to a real process of change in the physical universe, independent of however it might be described statically, through the mathematics or through some simple sense-impression.

So I just wanted to put that out there, because it's starting to go toward where we need to get, which is that, if we're going to fully come to understand the substance of the universe, and consequently the substance of mankind, we have to understand this relationship between mind and substance, creation and form. And really recognizing, as we've been discussing, that, at the heart of this, at the heart of communicating this, and at the heart of moving mankind, is this principle of irony, of paradox, and of metaphor.

Mastering that is going to be key to doing what you were saying toward the end there, Jason, of really getting across the true physical principles of economy, to give people a sense of the ironies involved, and moving their minds to recognize what the real substance of economy is.

Mankind and the Principle of Fire

LaRouche: The real problem is this, that we come into at this point. We start from a standpoint of using sense-perception, and attempting to interpret sense-perception, as a way of understanding things. At the same time, we're actually looking, not only with our eyes and so forth, but looking with our mind, at something which says, "This is crazy!" That sense-perception and trying to derive knowledge of the universe from sense-perception, is stupidity. We have to cure ourselves of that stupidity.

Now how do you do that?

Well, you always end up describing an object, the mind tends to describe an object. But then, what you do, essentially, is you end up trying to create an equivalence between the human mind and the animal mind. And you work all these things in, and you try to use approximations based on the idea of ordinary mathematics, of deductive method.

But you have to look out. Now, what's the difference between what is seen by an animal, and what is seen by a human being? That's the crucial thing, here. Because if you can not prove that a human being is something different than an animal, you have not solved the problem. You haven't even begun to crack it—and the time has come to crack it!

Because, what you're looking at, essentially, is you are looking at the human mind, as contrasted with the animal mind. Those are the two objects which you depend upon to *get free* of the ordinary mathematical models, and that's what you must free yourself of, the ordinary mathematical models. Because what you're doing otherwise, is you're trying to equate the mathematical model for an animal's mind, and the mathematical model for a human mind, *and that doesn't gel!*

The difference is, *that mankind discovers physical principles.* Now, these physical principles make man independent of sense-perception! Because now mankind, instead of trying to rely upon sense-perception inside the man, the man is now looking at the *contradiction between man and animal.* And looking at himself, at the difference between himself and an animal.

This is what I've been dealing with; this is exactly why I decided the time had come to get at, in order to break this *bind*. There is not just a scenario out there, there's not just a plate, your object, that's not what's there. What's there, is a difference between the behavior of the animal and the man. The difference is not simply a form of behavior, it's a fundamental difference. The animal responds to nature, to experience, based on a limited apparatus, with no real imagination. That is, the animal may imagine things, but it does not create forms that don't exist outside the animal mind. Only man does that.

We're now in a period, in which the future of mankind depends, in a very practical way, on understanding these questions I just posed. All along, mankind has been distinguished by, what? Mankind is distinguished by *fire: No animal uses fire willfully.* Human beings are distinguished by the use of fire. You have a fiery personality, perhaps, but you use fire anyway!

So, then it goes beyond fire. You find that the difference between man and beast lies in the principle of fire. Now, you're freed of the assumptions, the usual assumptions—you're free of them, once you say that fire, which is now energy-flux density, which is typical of this, that mankind now operates on that basis.

Now, look at the animal mind, look at it geometrically, for example: All you see is the animal behavior. You do not see any creativity whatsoever, beyond animal behavior. You see animals reacting in their behavior, as animals. They don't create fire. Animals shun fire; they're afraid of fire. Mankind depends upon fire.

And we have various kinds of fire, different expressions of fire; they go all the way up.

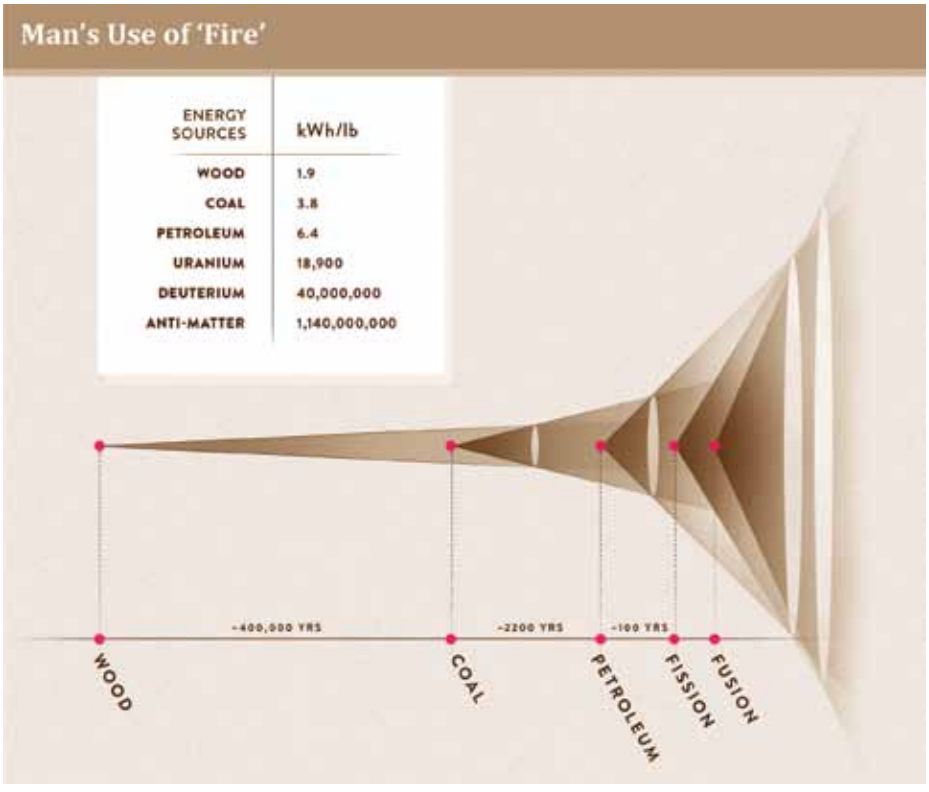
So now you find that where the animal has a predetermined mind, in a sense, based on that animal's characteristics, the human being is freed, if they wish to be; they're freed of the animal instinct. And they start with fire.

Now, the problem is, that we're in a society which is generally an animal society, in which you have a ruling class, an oligarchy, which rules over people. The people are treated as members of an animal farm! They do not actually think in terms of fire. Fire and its implications are not practical things for them.

Now, in man, we have different qualities of fire: Man discovers these qualities, man actually *creates* these qualities, because they didn't exist in the mind of man, as an animal characteristic, but through human discovery! And therefore, you find the oligarchical system is always making people stupid. And what is taught as psychology, usually, is human stupidity, because in order to be an obedient slave, or just an ordinary klutz, as it's said, you have to be stupid. Therefore, you do not think of *fire*, a *principle of fire*, as being your nature, as distinct from that of a beast.

So, what happens? You now begin to pile on discoveries, which are in the form of fire. They're not all just fire, flame fire, but they're in terms of energy-flux density increases, qualitative increases, and these qualitative increases are not measured simply by quantity; they're measured by quality. In other words, when man starts with fire, man goes, not from fire to more fire, but to things which belong to the same category as fire, but they're not all fire. So therefore, once you get this picture piled on, this is really the human mind. The human mind is fire in all its manifestations. Higher technologies, energy-flux densities, all things that the animal mind has no [idea about]—the animal is just afraid of fire; the animal does not use fire.

FIGURE 2



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Now, once you get into this matter, you find you've got a level on which human behavior is considered, we say, "natural human behavior," and that's fairly simple. But mankind can not survive as simply an animal. Mankind can not survive simply on, even using fire, if they have the guts to do it. But fire typifies something else which is more important: What we're doing now, is we're going to different orders of magnitude of energy-flux density, mankind is. But this is not animal fire, this is human fire!

Sense-Perception Proves Nothing

So, we no longer depend upon sense-perception as such. And once we understand that, we look at human beings, and we say, "Okay, the fact that we learn things, shall we say, discoveries of principle, does that mean we're still the old fire-fearing animal?" No! What happens is, mankind's behavior, the things that were once limited to natural reactions of fire and non-fire by the animal, these things no longer rule.

Because man now has created, in and of himself, discoveries of principles, a plethora of principles which are not combined with the baseline, which is the animal

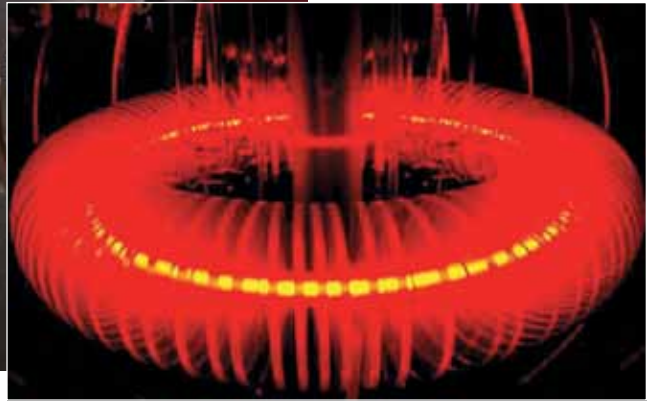
baseline, but the human mind is not based on going to this baseline and building on it. Because you can't. Because, what happens? Mankind actually creates *new qualities*, which are tantamount, in effect, to the principle of fire. These qualities—by going to thermonuclear fusion, for example—these qualities change, and these qualities exist only *in the mind of man!* The human will creates these processes. Man's use of these processes is a product of the human will; otherwise, they wouldn't exist.

So therefore, we say, now, what's the human mind? The human mind is no longer dependent on sense-perception. Because we are actually generating *new kinds of the equivalent of senses*, that did not exist. And therefore, the human mind, when it's developed *as* a human mind, is of a completely different character than what every psychologist will tell you, is mankind's behavior. And *we believe* in that stupidity! That we're simply an extension of the animal mind; they do not understand the implications of man's intimate relationship to fire, which is not limited to fire, because all these things we categorize with fire, like higher energy-flux densities, are not fire. But we classify them as fire, because in terms of relationship to human psychology, mankind *uses* fire. *No animal uses fire!*

So what does fire mean? Fire means, what we can discover. So instead of looking at animal behavior, instead of looking at human behavior*ism*, this kind of animal stuff, what you're now looking at is mankind's mind! And mankind's mind is not the animal mind, except in the terms of the oligarchical system.

Why does the British monarchy say we have to reduce the population of the planet, from 7 billion people to 1? They say, "We can no longer afford to sustain mankind. We must, in fact, make mankind stupid, to conform to his bestial self!" That is what the oligarchy demands. Therefore, the contention here, the great contention, which is the great slavery which you have to fight against, above all enemies, is this: *Sense-perception does not prove a damned thing!* What proves it, is the ability of mankind to create new categories of behavior, which are not given to man as a "natural," animal-like thing.

And what you're dealing with in the actual genius of these people, like Planck and Köhler, and Köhler's conception of mind, and Planck's agreement with that con-



Mankind uses fire, but no animal does. The conception of "fire" goes beyond the literal, to include power sources of higher and higher energy-flux density. In the center is a shipboard steam engine; on the bottom right is a fusion torus.

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ception, after very serious discussion, is the opening gesture which is sort of killed and suppressed now—it was the opening gesture for really understanding the difference between man and beast.

And the fact that we believe in *sense-perception*, and think that sense-perception controls man, is *man becoming a slave*, man becoming virtually stupid.

The time has come, and what we've been doing, is essentially, to get the hell out of that! Get free of it! We don't need sense-perception; *we don't rely on sense-perception as a standard of truth!* It is not truth! If you sit there with that all your life, you're just going to die and rot, as a species among everything else. Mankind has to go out and take *into* the universe; we have to *deal* with the problems of the galaxy! Mankind *can* approach that, and we *have* to approach that. There are many steps we have to go through, in order to develop man's ability to work within controlling a Solar System, and, as you have warned, dealing with the prospects of mankind when we can no longer *live* in a Solar System when the Sun gets too hot, or blows up on us.

So therefore, mankind's destiny must be in his future, not in his present; and this is actually built into mankind. Only mankind can do that; only mankind can think creatively.

But most of our people are stupid people; not stupid because they intend to be stupid, but because they accept a standard of sense-perception as truth. And they call that "being practical." A practical man is a stupid man; a practical man is a man who is not qualified to survive as a species. We're using up our survival potential as this kind of dope.

And this is the crucial breakthrough, to get free of this slavery to sense-perception. Animals live on sense-perception; human beings do not, if they're really human, unless they are animalized, and reduced to a stupid state. The complex we have, is we *do* have a biologically determined set of parameters of behavior; but when we limit ourselves, to say that everything is confined to that, that is where the factor of real stupidity and destruction comes in.

What mankind has been able to do, by discovering universal physical principles, and understanding the *principle* of universal physical principles, which is what Köhler did: Köhler said, the mind can not be divided into parts. And that's what Planck accepted. *And that is the truth!* That got killed, in a sense, by what happened after World War I, in which Bertrand Russell and company came in, and went in the other direction. Take the case of Russell's man on the question of life—

Jones: Oparin.

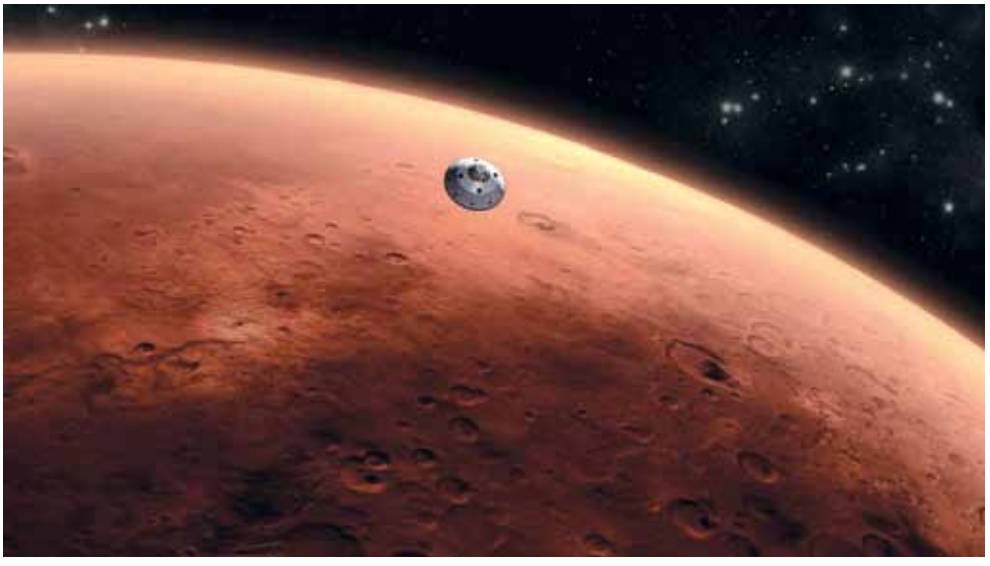
LaRouche: Yes. This was evil! And this was an evil created by Bertrand Russell. Everything that happened in the 1920s in terms of these sets—again, stupidity! And the point is, as long as you think that mankind can be defined in terms of products of sense-perception, you are no longer really human. You are just trying to be human, and not making it.

And the time has come, when mankind could not survive, without coming now, quickly, to a recognition that sense-perception is junk. That we do have sense-perception, but we do not *derive* what man is from sense-perception. What mankind actually is, is this being which is capable of discovering categories which lie *outside* sense-perception. And as long as we try to interpret things as sense-perception, as long as we delimit ourselves to truth as being standardized by sense-perception, *we're damned fools*, and we're going to get no place.

Take Over the Solar System!

We are going to have to actually take over this Solar System. It's obvious. We've come into a breaking point, and the development of thermonuclear fusion, as a practiced instrument, means exactly what Riemann was dealing with, in his famous third section of his habilitation dissertation: that we do not know from sense-perception what's out there. And the point is, how do we discover what is *really* out there, *not* in terms of sense-perception, but in terms of the human experimental capability to develop means by which we can measure what is real, and not go by sense-perception to define the standard for reality.

And I think the time has come that we can do it, that we can actually take head-on this issue of sense-perception, and realize that mankind has a *large* characteristic, potentially. And some people have it; but we have people who are talented and skilled, who go neurotic and go crazy, because they're struggling to do just this. They're struggling to reach out, to go to higher levels, to deeper understanding, and they keep coming back with sense-perception. Some jerk comes in and says, "Well, that doesn't accord with sense-perception." Well, that's *precisely* what a human being is, one who does *not* accord with sense-perception, which for a human being is a prison ship.



NASA/JPL-Caltech

Artist's conception of NASA's Mars Scientific Laboratory spacecraft approaching Mars. The Curiosity rover is inside the aeroshell. "We are going to have to actually take over this Solar System," said LaRouche. "It's obvious."

What mankind is looking for, is the development of mankind as a species, *of which there is no like.* That power exists within us. We have to work to realize it, and develop it. But therefore, when you talk about the human mind, you have to talk about a *shrinking part* which is sense-perception; relatively shrinking, less and less relatively important. Still essential: You don't want to put your hands on a hot stove! We should have learned that a long time ago. But you have to go ahead and you have to make discoveries, on the basis that you have to ask questions: "We got a galaxy up there, you know that? That galaxy is dangerous, it can kill us. What're we going to do about it?"

And it's those kinds of questions, where you reach *beyond*. It's the difference between the stupid person, who is practical—the practical person is the stupid person; they're rendered stupid by the fact that they believe in these sense-perceptions. Everything is sense-perception. But everything that is science, has been done *in defiance of sense-perception!* And the problem is, that we have a society which is an oligarchical society; it's the oligarchical principle in society which has always dictated, "Stick to sense-perception. Don't try to change sense-perception. Don't try to invent new devices."

Mankind's nature—this is the whole difference between mankind and the ape—just this: Most people do not rise much above the ape level. And they don't *know* that they *could* rise above the ape level. They have no conception of what that means: They're practical, they try to deduce everything. And when you limit yourself to sense-perception's reality, you are actually reducing yourself to the likeness of a beast, rather than a creative human being. And mankind is now approaching, as we see with thermonuclear fusion, and matter-antimatter reactions, which are well known now—this enters into, as Riemann was pointing out, a domain which the human mind has not heretofore understood. We have now entered that domain. And we should stick there.

And I think once we understand that the human mind includes a number of principles which are not *outside* the human mind, as such; but what we call the human mind, is simply a little niche down there, a shrinking niche of the whole human potential. And on the basis of this one characteristic, which no animal has, we can discover what we call our "universal physical principles." And it's the acquiring of those physical principles, which distinguishes mankind from the beast. These are the same principles on which mankind depends as a species, *if mankind as a species is going to continue to exist.* Because we're going into, what? At the best, thermonuclear fusion, matter-antimatter reactions? They're sluggish, we've got to get beyond that! Just think, with the size of the Solar System, even matter-antimatter is really kind of a sluggish thing for us and our fancy! And I'm sure that we'll discover ways of overcoming that.

But it's the intention of the *direction* of getting there, the commitment to get there. Okay. So the Sun is going to blow up, so what? Mankind will be able to deal with that threat—and be mankind. But it will be a *changed* mankind, in which more capabilities have been added and added and added. . . .

We're going to find, that as we go to thermonuclear fusion, which can be done within the next coming

generation, and the target will be, trips from Moon to Mars, for whatever reason we go there, but we're going to have to go there. Right now, we have this question of Defense of Earth,[2] as a concept. This idea of Defense of Earth is a step in the direction of a new discovery. Then mankind will no longer think of themselves as being some Earthling, as such; but mankind, even if mankind doesn't go there, physically, mankind will be controlling devices which go there. And the Defense of Earth is a simple conception, which demonstrates that.

When you go to the Defense of Earth, even if you're not going there, but if you're controlling the situation of Earth from Mars orbit, then, you are going to think you are part of the population, that Mars orbit is your territory. It's your habitat. And therefore, when we think in this creative way, as you see the case of these two guys, Planck and Köhler, and Einstein included, these geniuses are geniuses because they didn't believe in sense-perception! They didn't believe in being practical. Which for them is being stupid.

What drives them, what drives the creative mind, is the sense that if he just sticks to being normal, he's stupid. We don't *want* to be stupid! We're not going to submit to being stupid. We are going on to the next discovery; and we're going to identify ourselves, not with the discovery, *but the process of continuing the process of discovery.*

And I declare that, today, I'm convinced we now have enough knowledge, tucked into us, that we can take that *as a policy*, and push everything from henceforth on the basis of that policy.

Because, when I wrote this article[3] the day before yesterday, and yesterday, that's exactly what I decided to do, was to put forth a thesis which would actually cover this objective. Because the time for mankind has come, to realize *this* objective, and to kick some butt which will uplift people above sense-perception. The kick that makes you human, that lifts you above sense-perception. And leave sense-perception to senseless people who need it.

A Political Problem

Jones: Yes, that does get right at the heart of everything we're confronting with our operations in Washington, D.C., right now, around the fight for Glass-Steagall, a credit system, NAWAPA. Because with the monetarist system, you've had, through the shaping of the culture of the last 40 years, and things like behaviorist economics, all of this has been to convince people that you are just an animal; once you accept that idea that, like an animal, all you have to do is move and think according to various impulses, the pleasure/pain principle. Then it becomes, "How do I get pleasure, how do I avoid pain?" Well, that all becomes, it's a question of money: more money, more pleasure; less money, more pain.

And once you get people trapped in that kind of a situation, now, by controlling the money system, and determining what has value, and what should be desired, and what's fashionable and all these kinds of things, you're effectively controlling the whole population, as an animal population. And they lose total connection to what were the principles that even created the possibility to—whatever, have a cell phone, have a computer, have electricity. They just become these objects that you access with money, or are denied access to because of lack of money.

And so, you take on the condition, like any point in the evolutionary process: Though evolution has been governed, almost bound, by a principle of creative development, at any one moment, none of the elements of the biosphere, none of the animals of the biosphere, are aware of what that principle of creativity is. They just operate according to the system as it exists, and they're sort of in that pleasure/pain struggle for existence relative to that system.

Likewise, that's what's happened to man. We've gotten this far, because a very small number of people have been creative and have been able to communicate those ideas, through industry, through technology, so man has advanced up to the current level. But, for the most part, all the people in that system are operating relative to the system, as animals, with no real knowledge of how it ever even got there.

And now that's reaching a point, where, like with any animal system, once you put the brakes on the creative process, things become entropic: You start consuming your fixed base of resources; you get diminishing rates of return on your technology, and the thing really starts to implode, as we're now seeing it.

2. A reference to the Russian proposal for international cooperation for the Strategic Defense of Earth (SDE), including from asteroid and similar impacts and from ICBMs. See video at http://larouchepac.com/node/20616.

3. ``Music & Biology: The Human Mind: Two Views,'' *EIR*, Aug. 3, 2012. http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/public/2012/2012_30- 39/2012-30/pdf/57-65_3930.pdf.

It's the Only Chance Mankind Has

LaRouche: Well, I've come to recognize that I am now self-qualified, to commit myself to exactly what I've said today. It's something I've known for a long time, but the idea of imposing it as a policy on society, in an active form, with all the implications of what I'm doing clear in my own mind, and this is the only chance that mankind has, is to free ourselves from these old habits and go into the new.

And what we have out there, is, we have, very rarely, individuals who have survived enough in this process of degradation, to be able to imagine this, and also, at the same time, use their imagination to *create* some things of this type. We have to now *encourage them, to see themselves* in the manner that I have portrayed them, today. And if mankind *sees himself*, or at least some people *see themselves* in this role, and understand what scientific creativity *is*, what artistic creativity *is*, freedom from all this crap—we can fight to save humanity. And we can anticipate with confidence, that mankind will be able to go through things like the steps of thermonuclear fusion, matter-antimatter processes, and beyond; that mankind *can solve these problems*, and look at these challenges, not simply as terrible things that threaten us, but as challenges we must meet.

And the time has come, to shift everything to that level, because nothing else is going to do a *damned* bit of good.

Ross: We have to be seeking new kinds of fires, and the situation today would be like if you looked back to around the time of the introduction of the steam engine, and tried to imagine that mankind had just stayed using horses. It seems crazy. Why would you do that? Why wouldn't you move forward and do these other things?

LaRouche: They wanted more horses' asses!

Ross: But today, it's the exact same kind of thing, where people say, "Well, there's all these problems we could solve, but, you know, I just don't really . . . we don't really need to." Or "There's not any money for it." Or there's just no actual intention to make that what the human species is about, that that's the point of life.

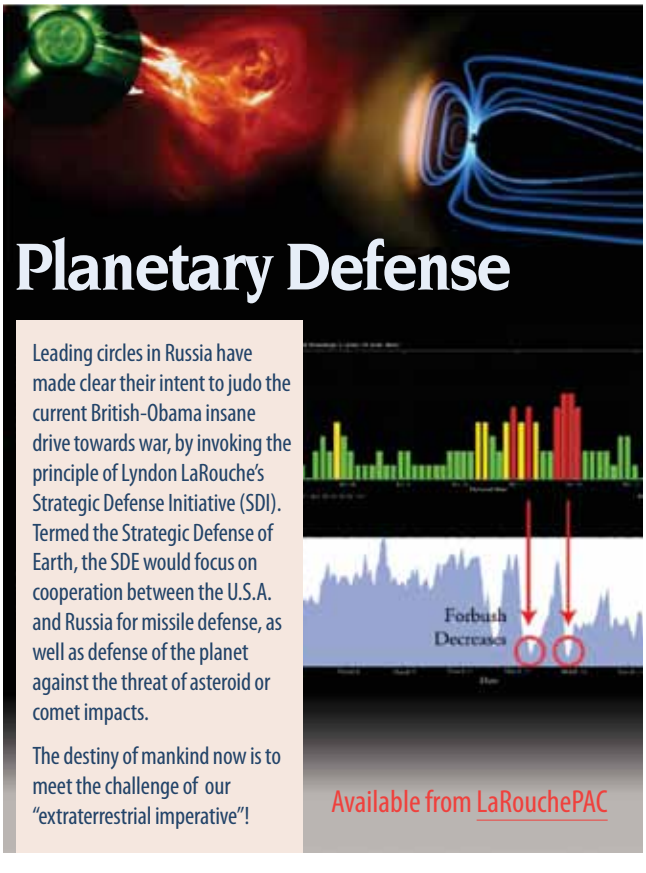
LaRouche: That's exactly the pitiful thing: Can you imagine mankind condemning the human species to death, which is what they're doing, by enforcing that kind of policy? What the Queen of England is proposing is the death of the human species. And she and her crowd are guilty of exactly that intention.

They may not see the implications; they may not *wish* to see the implications, but that's exactly what they're saying.

And the time has come, that we've got to break through on this thing. We can no longer tolerate submitting to this crap. Mankind has to understand what mankind *is*. And understand, on that basis, what man *can be*. And what I've just presented is simply a summary of that point. It's very clear. We all know the facts. It's getting the guts to put the facts forward, and basing oneself on them, and pushing other people to accept those realities.

And thermonuclear fusion, matter-antimatter are things which demonstrate that, if mankind can, as we know, deal with thermonuclear fusion, which is already settled—a settled question in terms of its capability—then why should mankind kiss butt? Mankind is a superior species, and has a superior destiny in the universe. Let's get at it!

Have some fun!



Editorial

Ending a Century of War?

It has been nearly a century now since the launch of what is called World War I in August 1914, a century of almost perpetual warfare, set in motion by a British Empire determined to dominate the world, and destroy any potential challenger. We now are reaching a new branching point: Either we supersede this imperial system in the very near term, or face the very real potential for the extermination of mankind through thermonuclear war.

Indeed, the heirs of those who launched World War I are still with us—and controlling the President of the United States, who is threatening to launch that next world war.

There have been two glimmers of hope for breaking this deadly cycle within this last century. The first came with the vision of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who, even as he agreed to mobilize the world's most impressive military-industrial machine to win the war against the Nazis, insisted on laying out a vision of a post-war world based on the end of empire, with a system of sovereign nation-states committed to what he called the Four Freedoms. As FDR put it in his discussions with his son Elliot, who reported it in *As He Saw It,* as long as there is imperialism, there will be war.

FDR's vision was almost entirely buried with him, as de facto British puppets such as Harry Truman took over the U.S. Presidency. And while President John F. Kennedy understood enough about the imperial genesis of world wars—including by reading Barbara Tuchman's *Guns of August*—to stop a thermonuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union, his assassination prevented him from following FDR's vision.

The second glimmer came with the initiative by Lyndon LaRouche for making nuclear weapons obsolete, specifically, his beam weapon defense program which was proclaimed by President Reagan in 1983 as the Strategic Defense Initiative. The SDI concept called for collaboration among the world's leading nation-states to move the planet beyond war, toward what physicist Edward Teller called the "common aims of mankind."

But the British were also able to bury that concept, at least temporarily. Ironically, it has been Russia—whose previous government nixed the plan—which has repeatedly offered collaboration on an updated SDI. The most recent offer broadens the concept even further, to that of building a space-based system for the Defense of Earth.

Yet the Empire and its puppets refuse to say yes. Despite the fact that the Russians have made it absolutely clear that a strategy of overriding national sovereignty, whose principles still form the basis of the United Nations process, will inevitably lead to a thermonuclear war, that is the path that the Obama Administration, in particular, has chosen. U.S. military leaders have vigorously opposed this path, pointing to the disaster to which it will lead. Yet Obama is pushing ahead—as the escalation toward military interventions in Syria and Iran, show.

How will saner heads prevail? The first step must be to realize that the Obama Administration's commitment to pursuing its war strategy is suicidal, and can only be stopped by removing him from power. That's radical action, to be sure, but entirely constitutional. But what could better justify radical action than the determination to stop a global thermonuclear confrontation that could wipe out life on Earth?

The cycle of perpetual war is not closed by a new war, but by a new system based on collaboration among nations for scientific progress. We need it now.

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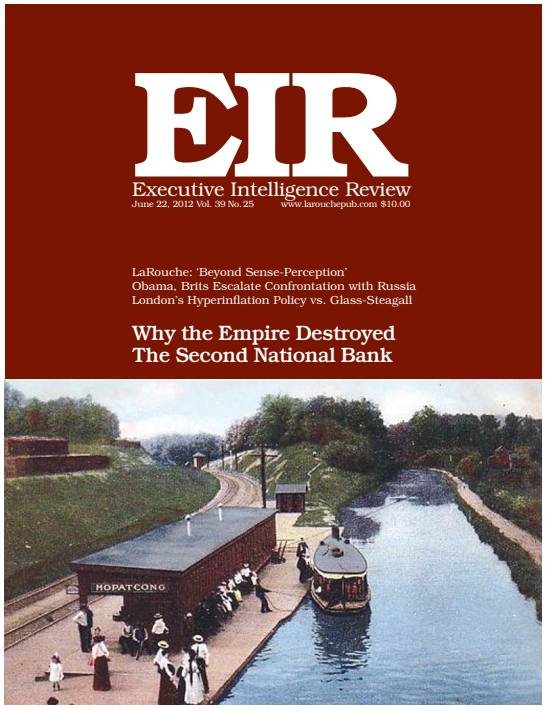

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