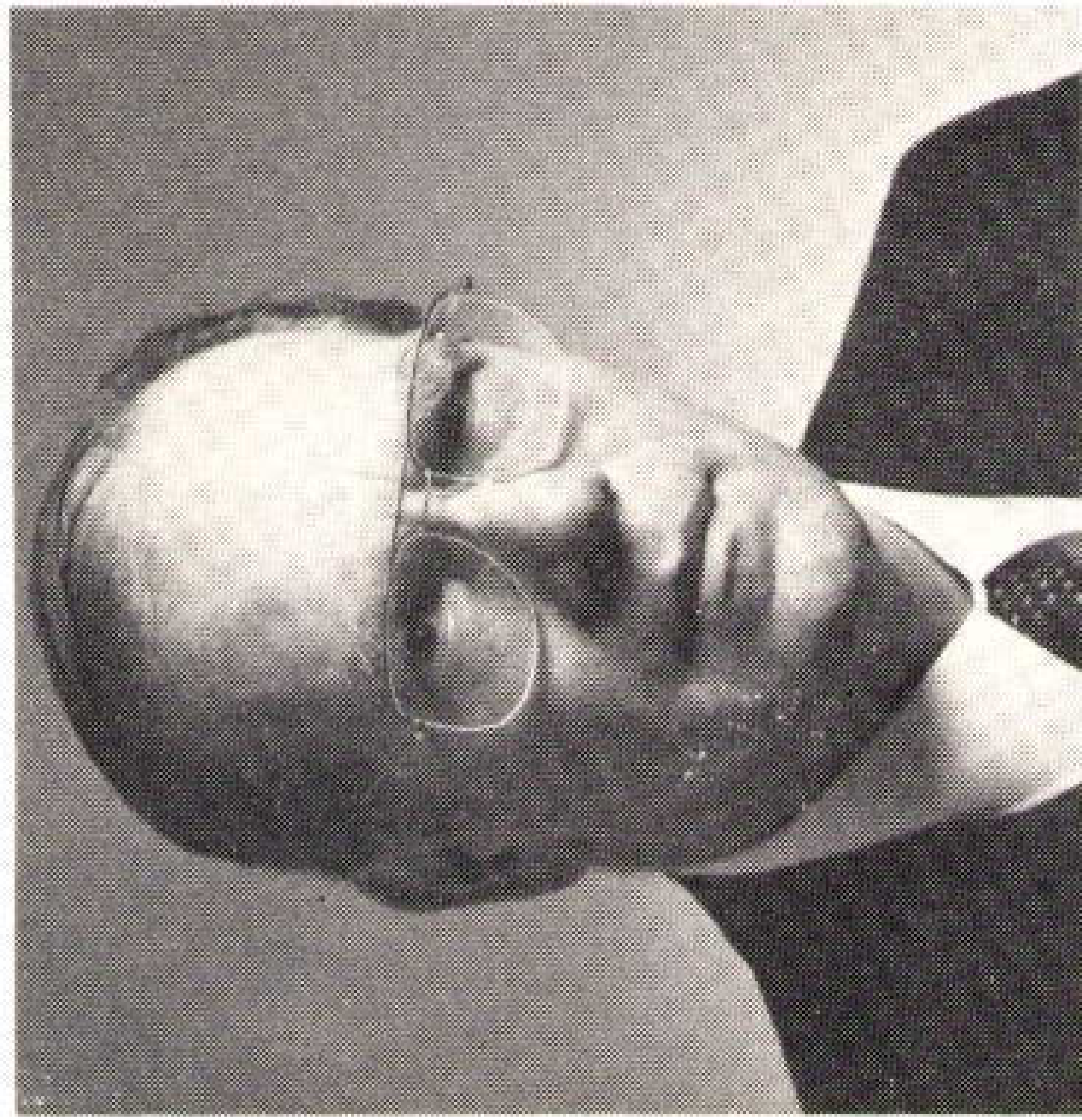


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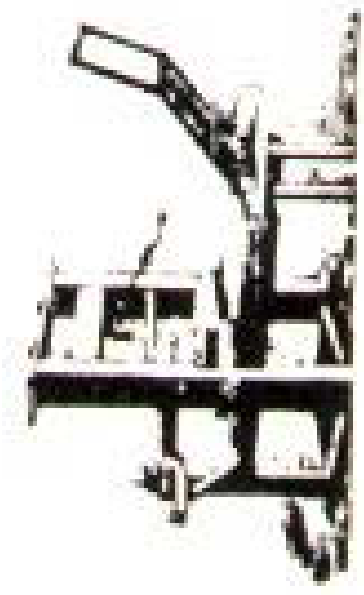


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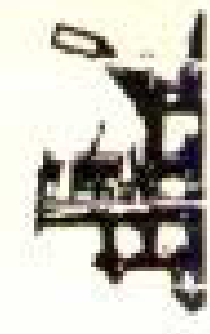
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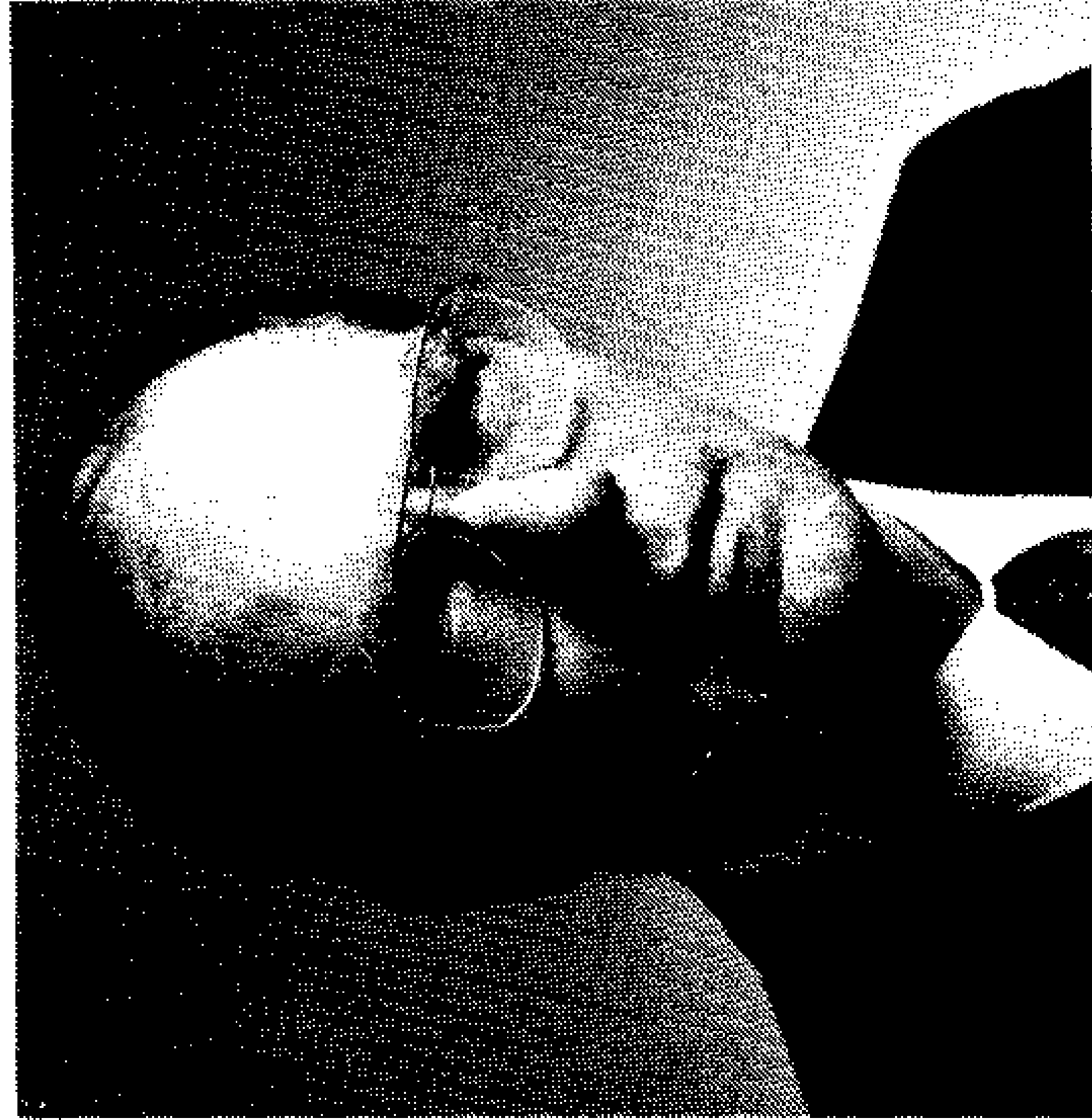


LYNDON H. LaROUCHE, JR.

Democrat for President

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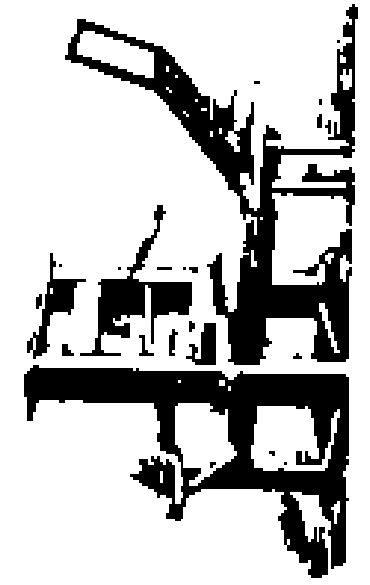


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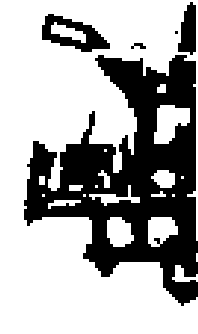
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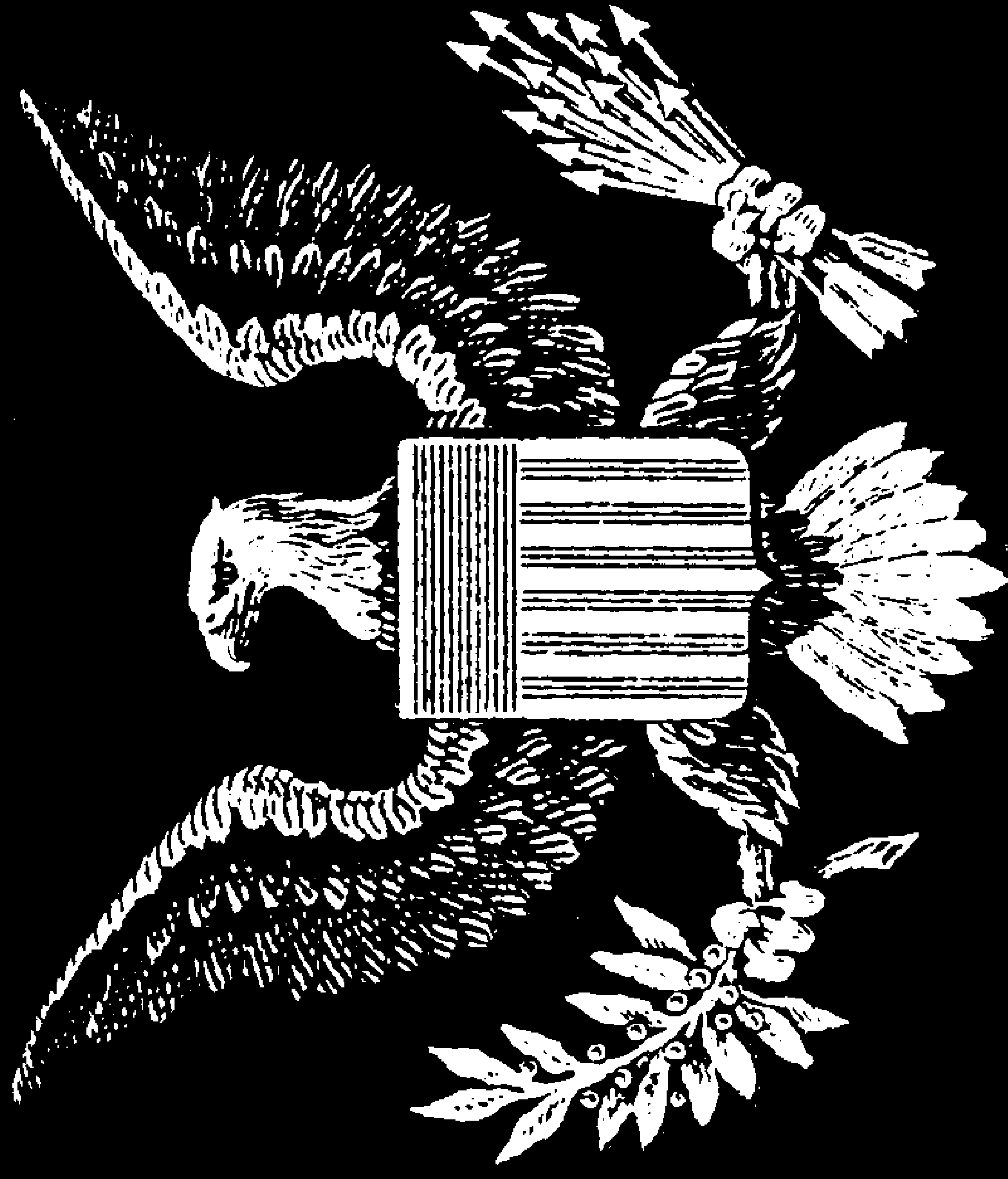
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LYNDON H. LAROUCHE, JR.

Democrat for President

**HOW TO
DEFEAT LIBERALISM
AND
WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY**

1980 Campaign Policy

**HOW TO
DEFEAT LIBERALISM
AND
WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY**

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The New Benjamin Franklin House
Publishing Company, New York

BOOKS BY LYNDON H. LAROUCHE

Dialectical Economics

The Case of Walter Lippmann

The Power of Reason: A Kind of an Autobiography

Will the Soviets Rule During the 1980s?

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When this white paper was written during a brief business trip to Europe this past June, it was presumed that the paper would be published no later than August. Therefore, the paper was written to be in tune with the state of the election campaign as the reader would experience it during August and September of this year.

Our June forecast proved accurate, as far as it was possible to foresee. We did not foresee the way in which General Alexander Haig's candidacy would be put back onto the shelf. We did foresee that the LaRouche candidacy would exert increasing influence on the election campaign as a whole.

Our June foresight proved accurate up through September, or at least most of September, 1979. While we had assumed that the Manhattan crowd's preference for Haig might very well be withdrawn somewhere down the line—as Haig's unsalability became evident, we had not foreseen the way in which the Haig candidacy would be so abruptly dumped, with Haig himself lured off to join Ray Cline in advising the lackluster George Bush. At this autumn's Switzerland conference of the influential International Institute for Strategic Studies,

that unit of British intelligence assigned to McGeorge Bundy the duty of publicly denouncing Henry Kissinger as virtually a "dangerous lunatic" in the dimensions of both general military strategy and what the Liddell Hart school eccentrically defines as "Grand Strategy" as well. The denunciation of Kissinger's incompetence by one leading faction of the Anglo-American crowd eliminated for the moment any further serious consideration of Kissinger's vest-pocket stooge, Haig.

As a consequence of the dropping of Haig by the Anglo-American back-room boys, the so-called Bilderbergers, the Republican side of the 1980s campaign has become a scramble, with slick and slippery John Connally the clear frontrunner over a fading, reprogrammed Reagan and a duller-than-dishwater George Bush. Meanwhile, my own campaign seems to be causing a rapid succession of changes in the campaign policy profile of all of the noticeable candidacies.

Connally has a specialist watching the LaRouche campaign. Partly as a result of developments around the LaRouche campaign, Connally has abruptly changed his posture, sometimes an apparent 180 degrees, several times during recent weeks. As soon as the LaRouche campaign proves the merit of some campaign tactic, such as the "town meeting" theme or the question-and-answer format for media campaigning, the Carter reelection committee directs Carter to attempt to imitate. The La-

Rouche candidacy in the Democratic Party has turned the overall 1980 campaign into a desperate scramble by leading Republican and Democratic competitors.

Otherwise, if the reader remembers that this white paper was intended to be read first during August and September of this year, before the publication of the New York Times' exercise in inciting violence against LaRouche and his associates, the reader will be able to see more clearly how the following pages apply with full force to the months yet to come.

—*Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.*
Manchester, N.H.
October 14, 1979

Foreword

“Why Mention Poor Buckley?”

At first glance, numerous readers might object to including the unfortunate William F. Buckley's name in the title of an important document such as this 1980 campaign policy report. Objectors would rightly emphasize the point that among most conservatives, Buckley's shameless public association with the cause of marijuana has been the proverbial last straw. Hence, we must anticipate the indicated initial reaction.

We believe that these objectors will come to agree with the purpose of our treatment of Buckley by the time they have read through to the close of this report.

There is coupling between what Buckley is and what he was once credulously accepted to be. Consequently, the very fact that Buckley has exposed himself, and has become an object of contempt, makes him most useful as a clinical case in the unveiling of a deeper, broader problem within the U.S. political process.

To put the cited possible objectors to mention of

Buckley at ease: pending their reaching later portions of this report, we preface the report with the following indicative observations.

It is now about a quarter-century since I, like many others, first viewed William F. Buckley on the New York City television screen. I detested him instantly. I don't mind snakes; I abhor snakelike-ness in people.

Then, as now, the most annoying of his neurotic mannerisms was his compulsive, frequent, serpentine flicking of his tongue. It is not only the flicking of the tongue—itsself of the forked variety. The matching posture around the eyes and peculiar tilt of the head reinforce the sudden and persisting impression of a serpent.

I confess that if I did not detest the unfortunate fellow, I would not underline his neurotic mannerisms in print. That dislike, by itself, would not cause me to mention the distasteful mannerism. One is most circumspect in pointing out annoying neurotic mannerisms, even most privately, to a friend. One tends to suffer the tic in silence in the case of an acquaintance. Even in the case of so repulsive a personality as Buckley's, one is informed by the rule of evidence that to prove that a toad is a toad, it is unnecessary to submit each and every wart in evidence. Neurotic mannerisms are ordinarily connected only indirectly at most to the important aspects of what the afflicted person is and does. In Buckley's case, the snakelike-ness mirrors the quality of the soul beneath.

Using the very strictest standards adopted by British nineteenth-century "philosophical radicalism"—the liberal philosophy of Jeremy Bentham, James Mill, Thomas Malthus, John Stuart Mill, Benjamin Jowett, John Ruskin, et al.—William Buckley's soul is that of a British liberal, through and through. He calls himself a "conservative," and professes his thoughts to be the purest red, white, and blue. Inside, he is all British liberal.

Therein lies the quality of the snake.

We noted above one feature of his current psychopolitical profile which only the most shameless of liars would attempt to deny. He has publicly advocated the use of the injurious, mind-altering substance, marijuana. He has publicly professed to smoke the poisonous stuff, at least on his yacht, in the safety of extraterritorial waters. Worse, he is officially associated with the leadership of the marijuana-pushing lobbying organization, NORML.

The "mental map" exposed by Buckley's defense of his marijuana pushing is that of a Benthamite "philosophical radical"—a modern British liberal. This case constitutes more or less what scientists term "crucial experimental proof" of his innermost nature. All cause for resisting this proof is removed by observing the same "mental map" displayed in his other principal political advocacies.

It would not be an exaggeration to link him to "sodomy," at least in the broader, Biblical usage of that term. Nor is it irrelevant to this report to pose that aspect of the matter here.

The certified “father” of modern varieties of British liberalism is Jeremy Bentham. It is relevant that Bentham was also a principal enemy of these United States from his rise to power in the British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) under Lord Shelburne, about 1783-1784, until the end of his regrettable life. His function, under his immediate masters, Shelburne and William Pitt the Younger, was as an agent of the special interests of the British East India Company and Barings Bank, an occupation he conducted as an executive of the “dirty tricks” side of SIS operations.

Bentham was the SIS executive most responsible for the training, deployment, and “handling” of SIS agents provocateurs Danton and Marat preceding and during the Jacobin Terror in France. He and his associates were also key to the deployment of Jacobin-like disturbances in the young United States of the 1780s and 1790s. Incidentally, but not accidentally, Bentham was the designer of the practices later applied, variously, as the Nazi slave-labor concentration camps, and the British criminality at Long Kesh and elsewhere in Northern Ireland. Bentham was the typically British modern liberal.

Among the most representative of Bentham’s published statements defining the principles and methods of modern British liberalism, is a paper which he issued in defense of the practice of pederasty. Although Bentham’s defense of sodomic practices is more than shocking enough for most tastes,

sodomic practices are but the proverbial tip of the iceberg. The importance of the paper, clinically speaking, is that he proves that his hedonistic doctrine, the kernel of British liberal philosophy to the present date, obliges every liberal of such a persuasion to condone the spread of pederasty.

For the sake of clarity, I interpolate my own political view of what is termed “homosexuality,” a policy which I encourage others to share. That given, we shall resume the main line of our account with the moral distinctions established more precisely.

I disassociate myself from a policy of persecuting the victims of a certain, dangerous variety of neurotic, over-domineering mothering. I mean those persons who have found themselves most unhappily conditioned by such rearing into what are termed today “homosexual impulses.” A child of a household with a weak father, or of a broken home with no father present, is left almost defenseless against a certain type of domineering, neurotic-irrationalist, overtly or covertly sensually incestuous, mothering or surrogate mothering. Contrary to frauds more recently circulated within the psychiatric profession, the etiology of “homosexuality” is conclusively established.

Like the victim of other forms of cruel neurosis, like the alcoholic, the victim of this mental disease called “homosexuality” is otherwise a person. He or she is a person with a more-or-less developed

intellect, of well-informed conscience, and usually a useful citizen. Just as only a wretch proposes that an alcoholic take a drink, so respect for the “homosexual” obliges us to denounce the pathology without losing sight of the victim’s rights and importance as a person.

Apart from being a psychopathology—or, to be more exact, the expression of a behavioral susceptibility associated with a certain form of psychopathology, pederasty is a violation of natural law. So is suicide, so are the “right to die” provisions notoriously embedded in the “Kennedy Health Bill,” so are the genocidal implications of the Club of Rome’s zero-growth doctrine and the “IMF conditionalities.” Pederasty is immoral not merely because certain religious doctrines assert this to be the case—Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, for example. The religious doctrines reflect natural law. The issue is not merely the deviant sexual practices issue per se; the unification of man and woman in love is the foundation-stone for the moral unity of the human species.

Although pederasty is a violation of natural law, as well as a psychopathology, we rightly follow the example of Christian doctrine in distinguishing between hatred for the sin and our regard for the sinner. Shall we, in a like sense, preemptorily shoot the child found using marijuana—another violation of natural law—or shall we work to save that child?

Most adult citizens will, or should, agree with my

insistence that there is an unbridgeable moral gulf between compassion for the victim of a pederastic psychopathology and promoting the spread of such a degraded practice.

According to Bentham, pederasty is a legitimate expression of “personal preference” in the pursuit of animalistic forms of sensual gratification. Bentham argues, from the same “utilitarian” standpoint which is the kernel of John Stuart Mill’s doctrine of political economy, that as long as a man gives one-hundredth or even one-thousandth of his sexual potentialities to the function of impregnating his wife, he may properly apply the residue of his sexual potencies to those forms of activity he finds more pleasurable than the marriage bed.

All of Bentham’s liberalism is based, according to his own writings, on what he terms the “hedonistic” principle. During the Victorian period, a time when shame-faced euphemisms were preferred, Mill and others substituted the mush-word “utilitarianism” for Bentham’s plain-spoken “hedonism.” The names changed; the axiomatic principles of liberalism did not. If pederasty was not publicly proposed during the Victorian period as it was during George III’s bawdier days, it was practiced as extensively. The circle of “Pre-Raphaelites” around John Ruskin and the emergence of the Isis-Urania cult exemplify the point. Oscar Wilde’s offense to British Victorian sensibilities was not his pederasty, but his bringing the continuing, widespread sodomic prac-

tices of the British oligarchy and its public schools into public notice once again.

On each occasion I have subjected myself to the political chore of tracing the lineaments of Buckley's characteristic mode of sophistry, over the decades the mode of rhetoric he employs has remained essentially unchanged. What many have defined as Buckley's unwholesome sort of sophistry is a consistent replica of the same method Bentham displays in such locations as his defense of pederasty. It was not in the slightest degree inconsistent that the Buckley of the 1950s should have exposed himself as a marijuana liberal of the 1970s.

The only significant objection one should anticipate for such a characterization would be that Buckley, a professed Catholic, is influenced additionally by that variety of American-Jesuit aberration which Pope Leo XIII denounced in 1899 as the "American heresy." There is, admittedly, a connection between aspects of Buckley's motives and that of the notorious brothers, Michael and Jeremy Novak. If we focus on the internal features of the Novaks' methodology, we discover that there is no methodological distinction between their own and Benthamite varieties of sophistry.

In brief, pseudo-Catholics of the Novaks' sort are self-identified with a hideous perversion they themselves define as the "delphic method." The term "delphic" accurately signifies the origin of this kind of sophistry to be, at least mediately, the ancient

temple of the Cult of Apollo at Delphi. One chief subordinate agency of the Delphi cult during fourth century B.C. Athens was the notorious school of rhetoric of Isocrates. That specific, sophist doctrine was passed down through the Ptolemaic cult of Isis, through the Isis cult at Rome, through Roman law, into modern times. Its identity with the sophistry of Bentham is not properly surprising; Bentham's liberalism was a popularization of the ancient "delphic method." The outer packaging of the two products differs; the content, the method is the same.

Where Buckley stands with respect to pederasty as such, we do not propose to determine here. The point has been made moot during recent months. The following matter shows how.

A most unfortunate wretch, a would-be modern Titus Oates, Gregory Rose, once testified to his suspicions that a sexual connection existed between Buckley and Buckley's spaniels. Rose was emphatic. He identified what he offered as indicative bits of circumstantial evidence. This testimony was based on Rose's alleged contacts with Buckley during Rose's activity within Young Americans for Freedom. More recently, at first in oral rumormongering and then in print, the *National Review* presented this same Rose as an eminently authoritative sort of witness. Additionally, Rose's competence as a witness was seconded by Ronald Reagan's *Citizens for the Republic*, and also by a Heritage Foundation-linked editor for the Copley

News Service. Rose's reliability as a witness was also proposed by the legal counsel for the ultraliberal United Auto Workers.

It happens that Rose is a compulsive liar. We ourselves have direct, extensive proof of that fact. Former FBI Director Clarence Kelley has corroborated that fact in an official summary of a most costly—and embarrassing to the FBI—investigation of Rose's qualities as a witness. Frankly, the veracity of the editors of the *National Review* is of about the same poor quality as Rose's own. I am not prepared, therefore, to accept Rose's suggestion that Buckley is or has been an animal-sodomist.

Such moot propositions pushed aside, it remains clear that marijuana-liberal Buckley is a sodomist in the broader, Biblical usage of that term. He is a Benthamite liberal.

The clinical usefulness of citing Buckley as an exemplary liberal masquerading in "conservative" colors is this. An adequate appreciation of the internal danger to our republic requires us to list a certain type of professed "conservative" as part of the same problem more shamelessly professed by the Institute for Policy Studies and the "Kennedy machine."

There is abundant corroborating evidence of this connection and its significance.

The interchangeability of certain liberals and self-styled conservatives is exemplified by comparing Keynesian liberal Abba Lerner, a close collaborator

of the Hoover Institute's social-democratic Sidney Hook, with the Mont Pelerin Society's professed "conservative," Milton Friedman. Both have publicly associated themselves as admirers and followers of Nazi Finance Minister Hjalmar Schacht—the same Warburg-sponsored Schacht who put Adolf Hitler into power in Germany. One can properly add to this collection not only the Mont Pelerin Society as a whole, but such liberals as Harvard professor John Kenneth Galbraith.

This connection is not a recent development. From Versailles until the eve of Hitler's rise to state power, Schacht was the leading figure of the liberal party of the Weimar Republic of Germany. The case of John Maynard Keynes is directly comparable to, and connected directly to Schacht's. Keynes published the first edition of his notorious *General Theory* in the German language, in Berlin, in 1936. For this edition Keynes himself wrote a special preface, endorsing the Nazi regime as the type of government best suited to implementing the monetary theories of the liberal Keynes.

The British fascist Oswald Mosley was a leading light of the British Fabian Society, most emphatically that anarchosyndicalist current of Fabians otherwise behind the Independent Labour Party. It is well documented that Winston Churchill was an acquaintance and public admirer of Italian fascism and Benito Mussolini through not later than 1938. It is also well documented that leading enthusiasts

for Mussolini in the United States featured prominently the circle of liberals around Sidney Hook's inspiration, John Dewey.

The pedigree of Buckley's own *National Review* dovetails with this. The foremost celebrity behind the development of *National Review* was Max Eastman. Eastman was a "Trotskyist" before Trotsky himself, closely associated with Trotsky's English-language publishing activities into the 1930s. Eastman was more generally a leading anglophile liberal during most of that part of the twentieth century which he inhabited. Another key figure of *National Review*, and long associate of Sidney Hook, is James Burnham, a leading figure of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party from 1938 into the first half of 1940. Prior to and during his membership in the Trotskyist organizations, Burnham was a Deweyite liberal.

During those migrations, there has been no significant change in the "map" of Burnham's mind. He, like Eastman, like Charles A. Beard, is typical of modern British or anglophile liberals who move rather freely from liberalism, to fascism, to communism, and back into varieties of the same old liberalism with a "conservative" veneer. During the late 1920s and 1930s, "communism" of assorted varieties was among the modish occupations for a young British or anglophile liberal to pursue for awhile. During the late 1940s and early 1950s, the "conservative," Cold War profile became a more

favored occupation for such ex-communists. When U.S. extensions of British intelligence elected to launch the perennial "boy wonder" Buckley into a political career, liberal old hands such as Eastman and Burnham were assigned to show the raw young Buckley "the ropes," and to provide the subtler sort of "slick tricks" only such old hands would know.

The same principle was demonstrated during 1974-1975, with the surfacing of a short-lived project known as ICNEP, the Initiatives Committee for National Economic Planning. The slate of luminaries presented as sponsors of ICNEP were predominantly shopworn anglophile liberals. Not only was ICNEP's policy fascist. Just as the sponsors made no effort to conceal the evidence that ICNEP was a British-authored political-intelligence project, they made no effort to cover over the group's consciously fascist intentions. The leading document offered at the first, New York City press conference launching the group publicly featured an article composed by two British intelligence-linked English academic liberals. The article was titled "Fascism With a Human Face."

More significant to the same effect is the series being published by McGraw-Hill on behalf of the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), the series of over thirty volumes identified as CFR's policy perspectives for the 1980s. The series was authored under the included direction of Cyrus Vance, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and W. Michael Blu-

mental during the 1975-1976 period, and its comprehensive planning phases were completed—according to McGraw-Hill—just in advance of the January 1977 inauguration of President Jimmy Carter. Study of the 1980s Project papers shows them to be the origin of each of the policies pushed by the Carter administration to this present date.

Apart from being a creation of the top agency of British foreign intelligence, the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA), CFR is the leading, dominating formal institution of the “Eastern liberal Establishment.” It is the heart of that British conspiracy against the United States outlined and documented in Carroll Quigley’s 1966 *Tragedy and Hope*. Yet, by the standard of comparison of Nazi Germany, all the policies CFR issues, with financial support from the “conservative” Lilly Endowment, are Nazi economic and monetary policies. Worse, compared to the CFR’s knowledgeable purposes today, Hitler’s genocide was minor. CFR advocates a combination of economic and monetary policies which, according to the sources on which the CFR teams have drawn, will result in the genocidal reduction of the human population from about four billion to one billion persons during the coming two decades.

To make matters complete, the Lilly Endowment is listed in official foundation grant records as the principal funder of Philip Agee’s *CounterSpy/Fifth Estate* operation, an operation which is one of the

bloodier branches of the ultraradical, self-styled “neo-Fabian” Institute for Policy Studies.

Modern British, or anglophile liberalism and its “radical” offshoot are the chief adversary of the United States and its people. These forces are presently engaged in a willful destruction of the value of the U.S. dollar and of the U.S. industrial economy. This treasonous endeavor CFR praises and urges under the heading of a policy of “controlled disintegration.” Together with such Trilateraloid aspects of CFR as Samuel P. Huntington, these liberals have proposed to bring democratic-republican forms to an end inside the United States, as well as among other nations. Presidential Review Memorandum 32, recently implemented by the Carter administration, has Huntington’s explicit purpose behind it. Senator “Ted” Kennedy, the centerpiece of raving liberalism in the Congress today, is sponsor of a “Project ’87” scheme to rip up the U.S. Constitution. Otherwise, these same liberals, supported by Buckley, are engaged in destroying our nation’s youth, through the promotion of marijuana and other dangerous, mind-altering substances.

Buckley himself stands self-discredited, but there are many liberals in “conservative” disguises permeating the ranks of accredited conservatives in the Republican and other parties, and in other institutions relevant to policy-making processes. The modern British liberals have thus deployed a pincers

movement against the political institutions of the United States. The overt liberals attack from the "left," while the fifth column of liberals in conservative disguises infiltrates from the "right," and shatters the resistance against liberalism from within.

The admittedly self-discredited Buckley is analogous to a loose bit of yarn in a knitted garment. Tug away at Buckley and one can unravel the entire liberal "fifth column" penetrating the ranks of those who would defend the American System from the criminal onslaught of British liberalism. So, the unwholesome, ill wind blowing from Buckley's mouth can be turned to some useful purpose.

—*Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.*

June 20, 1979

Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany

HOW TO DEFEAT LIBERALISM AND WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY

1

THE TIME TO SHAPE CAMPAIGN TACTICS

The time has come to provide a definite shape to the tactics for winning the presidential election of November 1980. Granted, the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) probably had worked through the tactics for the projected Kennedy nomination and the Haig election victory by about the time of the interim Democratic Party convention. Although the possibility of a Haig election has not yet been eliminated by any means, the catalytic effects of the LaRouche candidacy did scramble whatever specific game plan CFR insiders may have worked out before May 1979. Everyone who views the November 1980 election seriously must now work out a new set of tactics. Those who postpone that task would be more or less automatically self-eliminated from the contest.

When the LaRouche presidential candidacy was first presented publicly, at a Washington, D.C. press conference on January 15, 1979, elements of the U.S. State Department and other official and private agencies conducted a "blitz" to the end of deterring persons and organizations from attending either the press conference or the evening campaign-inauguration meeting which followed the same day. (This, for those not previously informed of those facts, is documented to the point of including State Department confession of part of its role in that direct connection.)

In brief, at that point earlier this year, the CFR crowd regarded the LaRouche campaign as a potentially dangerous complication, but, manifestly, one which they presumed the efforts of themselves and their accomplices could contain with the aid of what "Watergate" defined as "dirty tricks." In fact, the containment was massive, and was international rather than merely national in scope—extending to France, West Germany, Italy, Mexico, and most recently to India. The dirty tricks were abundant, and frequently rather nasty ones. "Tricks" included threats to the personal and financial well-being of individuals and organizations, and strong representations to high-ranking agencies of foreign governments.

Despite the massive containment effort, the campaign developed to the point that one veteran Republican insider aptly characterized with, "Now,

LaRouche's campaign is in the ball game." That point was established approximately May 1979. Since then, the public endorsements of the candidacy have grown, lagging behind the growth of broader, less politicized forms of collaboration.

Although the principal reflection of that development in the national media to date appears chiefly in the form of bigger and more frequent libels, the growth of the candidacy's impact is not missed either by CFR or by the campaign organizations behind the Connally, Haig, and Kennedy nominations. Connally has been compelled to redirect his overall campaign tactic, in direct response to the LaRouche candidacy's impact on his own campaigning. Haig's campaign has been pulled up slightly ahead of its original schedule. So has Kennedy's—the latter with devastating effects on the Carter administration's moral authority to govern, as well as upon the internal order of the Democratic Party.

Most recently, there has been highly visible, massive pressure brought to bear within the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. It is known that the White House applied some of this pressure, and that the Max Fisher-John Connally networks are applying even more visible pressure—both acting in that quarter as if to head off LaRouche as the "front runner." The Kennedy gang is also focusing on this point, although with a different approach.

The reasoning behind that "stop LaRouche" ef-

fort by Carter and Connally forces is symptomatic of the way in which the 1980 election will be won or lost.

There is a publicly emphasized instability within the Democratic and Republican parties, a degree, a quality of instability unprecedented during the postwar period to date. This was emphasized recently by the *Christian Science Monitor*, and the *Monitor's* outburst was echoed immediately by other press, as well as by the White House and the Democratic National Committee. There is evidence that the zealous drive for Senator Edward Kennedy's presidential nomination might split the Democratic Party, and the more than moot conjecture that a split in the Democratic Party might directly or indirectly foster a rupture within the Republican Party as well. Consequently, the *Monitor* proposed, there is the risk that a "third party maverick" might run off with the election.

We agree; that, speaking broadly, is the basis on which the 1980 LaRouche campaign was projected from the outset.

It is premature to foresee organizational splits as such in the Republican or Democratic Party as parties. The *form* in which a third-party ticket could win the 1980 election is presently only conjectural. The *content* of the winning combination is already clear.

So, for us, as for other prudent candidacies, and as for yet-uncommitted constituency organizations

around the nation, the question on the table right now is not simply "Who is going to win the November 1980 election?" but, "How—with what combinations?" What constituencies will each candidacy seek, and on what political basis? How will each attempt to secure the endorsement from leading representatives of those various constituencies? What percentiles of the various constituencies could existing leaderships "deliver," respectively, to Candidate A, Candidate B, and so forth?

Consequently, the choice of style for this report is determined primarily by the need to render it suitable for leaders of constituencies, leaders who are also veterans of electoral campaigns. This should not tend to close out a broader readership. The author has no such intention. Rather, it is the author's intent that the average citizen, so-called, must be informed of the way in which the electoral process works generally, and also of the present important changes in that process underway at this time.

This report is addressed, inclusively, both to persons who are already collaborating with the campaign, and to persons who should be leading their constituencies into collaboration. The latter include those who are already sympathetic to the national policy outlook represented by the candidacy, but who are holding back from support, while weighing the possibility that the candidate "could actually win" or could have at least a significant and useful

impact on the shaping of the November 1980 results. It also includes those who will begin to interest themselves in the policy outlook on condition that the campaign appears to be in some degree a practical proposition. The practical issues of campaign tactics in the minds of all these persons all have, therefore, a common solution.

At the same time, as stated above, the included objective of the campaign is to catalyze in the so-called ordinary citizen a proper sense of what it should mean to be a citizen of a democratic republic. This should mean that each citizen views issues of national policy by putting himself or herself into the frame of mind in which he or she accepts the kind of authority and responsibility for consequences of policies to the nation which is proper to the President of the United States.

In judging a President, or any other candidate for federal office, *what the candidate thinks* is very important, but is less important than *how the candidate thinks*. The citizen will begin to judge presidential candidates effectively only to the extent that each citizen adopts, for purposes of his or her own judgment of national policies, at least an echo of the kind of authority and responsibility for the welfare of the nation as a whole which a President should embody. The LaRouche candidacy will emphasize and foster that self-appreciation of the so-called ordinary citizen, by encouraging that citizen to look over the candidate's shoulder as the candidate

thinks through each important topic. This applies to an outline of campaign tactics as well as to the deliberation of those national policies the 1981-1985 administration must represent.

HOW LAROCHE COULD WIN IN 1980

The catch-phrases to the effect that "Third parties can't beat the two-party system" should be amended by the afterthought: "At least, to date, not since the election of Abraham Lincoln." Third parties can break through the barrier of the two-party system only under the conditions that the two major parties are in a grave crisis, and that this crisis within the parties is a reflection of a deepening political crisis in national life.

Both conditions exist. The threatened crisis of the parties, to which the *Christian Science Monitor* and other agencies addressed their publicly expressed fears, is a reflection of the inability of either the Democratic or Republican Party, as presently constituted, to pose itself as able to credibly ameliorate a monstrous crisis whose effects are infuriating a large plurality, if not already a majority of the citizens.

We examine this summarily, proceeding from the fact of the crisis in the parties into examination of the broad implications.

First, the general situation in the Republican Party.

Henry A. Kissinger reappeared from brief gestures of retirement. He assumed then his prominent role in the Republican National Committee, and in-and-out the "back door" of the White House. That development dates from approximately June-July 1977. Since approximately that same time, sections of the state Republican parties have been in a simmering state of semirevolt, their revulsion made freshly acute with receipt of each new issue of the RNC's newsletter. Over recent months, there have been more than mere hints at open bolting from RNC discipline. Over the period as a whole, the grumbling resentments have been rendered impatient fumbblings by the worrisome thought, "Where else do we go?"

CFR's scenario for getting General Alexander Haig into the White House is near to wrecking the Republicans. In the main, the CFR tactic has been to use up John Connally and George Bush to the principal end of wrecking the block of Republican votes which pulled itself together around the perennial candidacy of Ronald Reagan. This wrecking effort is complemented by an inside job on Reagan, through British intelligence's control over key aspects of the *Citizens for the Republic* newsletter and organization. Crane, and pathetic entities such as Senator Baker, have the net effect of compounding the confusion. Connally draws to himself the bitter-

ness his wrecking operations provoke. New York gains unchallenged control of the national convention machinery, and so clears the way for a Haig nomination.

Admittedly, the Haig scenario might succeed. It could tend to succeed if the following conditions were satisfied. (A) The Democratic Party did not come apart until spring-summer 1980. (B) No significant third-party candidacy offered conservative Republican constituencies a significant option for scrambling the Republican convention combinations against Haig before summer 1980. (C) That a certain dossier on Haig does not appear widespread in print. If Republicans perceive, in short, that they have nowhere else to go but to accept what a CFR-rigged Detroit convention offers them, the Haig scenario could succeed.

If however, the Kennedy caper rips the Democratic Party apart during 1979, the effect of the Connally-Bush-Haig scenario inside the Republican Party is to ensure that dissident constituencies of the Republican Party move toward finding a common solution with conservative dissidents from the Democratic Party. This is the circumstance under which a viable third-party alternative represents the sort of catalyst against which the *Monitor* warned.

As a corollary, if conservative constituencies moved away from the orbit of this season's Republican precandidacy offerings, that development

makes a split of conservatives from the Democratic Party quite probable.

The Carter administration's performance has ruined the Democratic Party for the present. That administration has already transformed a preceding single-digit inflation into a double-digit inflation, while reducing the value of the U.S. dollar by over 20 percent. In the eyes of the majority of citizens the Carter administration stands convicted not only of creating an energy hoax, but of being caught red-handed in aiding the oil multinationals in a monstrous "rip-off" in the process. Although Republican liberals such as Senator Jacob Javits are leading pushers of "decriminalization" of the mind-destroying drug marijuana, it is Democrats such as Carter and Kennedy who attract instinctive blame for the destruction of growing proportions of the nation's youth.

ABC-TV's series, showing Carter contradicting himself directly on the issues, is exemplary of the current effort to expose Carter either as a mental incompetent or a vacillating liar, or both. The effort has the effect of attributing all the evils of the administration to a man who will become one of the most despised ex-Presidents in our national history. In such ways, perhaps, some wiseacres imagine they will draw attention away from the crucial fact that Carter was merely a hand-picked puppet of the same CFR crew that is currently fielding stalking-horse Connally, Alexander Haig,

and Senator Kennedy. The American character makes it doubtful that such tricks will succeed.

The fact that a majority of citizens rightly know or suspect that the "energy crisis" is a "rip-off" perpetrated by the administration in collusion with the oil multinationals, demonstrates afresh that Americans are not such silly sheep as the unfortunate British subjects generally. It is the Carter *administration* which will be blamed. This conviction will be reinforced by the perception that this has been by far the worst Congress in memory, predominantly a Democratic Congress. As the "tax revolt" of 1978 attests, the growing persuasion among citizens is that the government administration they are enduring is not worth paying for.

As Carter falls in the polls, the judgment reflected is the conviction that Carter is some sort of "poor, hopeless slob." As this continues, the citizens will not credit Carter himself with responsibility for doing much of anything. The "poor peanut" will be regarded as merely a plaything of his sundry advisors. It is Schlesinger, Brzezinski, Califano, Vance, and so forth who will be seen as the culpable policy makers.

By the standard of conventional two-party political wisdom, Kennedy is doing currently the worst possible thing he might undertake were he to be seriously dedicated to securing both the Democratic nomination and the November 1980

election. Carter was run on the profile of the homespun ultrapopulist, the dumb country boy who promised to go down to Washington and to simplify the government in such a way that any old country boy would be able to make sense of the federal government. It is that sort of populist image which has been spoiled for elections yet to come by the electorate's saddening experience with Carter.

Although Kennedy is very much dedicated in practice to enhancing the profit rates of rentier-finance, British-tied insurance firms, oil monopolies, and monstrosly wasteful governmental pork barrels, he is overtly rabidly anti-industry, anti-farmer, and, with his "dereg" package, is beginning to expose himself as anti-"big labor" as well. John Kennedy's 1960 profile would have been more credible than Ted Kennedy's raving-populist profile under the present circumstances, especially after the disaster of the Carter administration.

The citizens have no wish to be sold on deliberately plunging into a new depression; they wish economic growth, to "get things back to near normal once again." They want to hear about a "New Frontier" whose experience will be consistent with their own perceptions of the American System. Kennedy's profiling himself as virtually an Institute for Policy Studies sort of populist radical may play well in such perennial swamps as Berkeley, Greenwich Village and Fabian Madison,

Wisconsin campus-grounds, but the majority of the nation is right now becoming pretty much fed up with its current experience of populism.

So, although the Kennedy machine does have the muscle to grab the nomination at the 1980 convention, the November voters, left with no choice but one between another round of populism and a Haig "man on a white horse," would, other things being equal, choose Haig by a wide majority.

Kennedy might not have the competence to perceive such distinctions. His handlers do. *He is being run deliberately to be nominated and lose.* He is being run to break up in advance any variant of a two-party combination which might represent an effective form of anti-Haig rallying point for the electorate.

All of the Republican and Democratic candidates we have either reviewed or implicitly reviewed here have the common feature of being representations of the Eastern Liberal Establishment. In other words, alternative voices for the New York Council on Foreign Relations, and thus of either the Fabian or Margaret Thatcher side of British foreign political-intelligence, and, either way, of the financial interests centered in the City of London most emphatically.

For related reasons, the instant we moot a platform and profile on which one of the candidates competing with Haig might, as a personality,

win both a party nomination and the ensuing election, we are implying that the candidate would run against the New York Council on Foreign Relations. This he could not do, as we have shown in other published locations, and as we shall examine the point in this report. That is the immediate source of the incurable crisis in the Republican and Democratic parties. To the extent that the national party machines are under the total or significant control of the New York crowd around CFR, the party leaderships and their candidates are unable to reach agreement on any policies but those which run deliberately against the most vital interests of the United States and its people.

The state of Michigan is illustrative. In addition to Max Fisher's power in the Republican National Committee itself, Max Fisher's key law firm in Detroit controls the funding conduits of both the Republican and Democratic parties in the state, as well as the rainbow assortment of kooky radicals which has been built up around the remnants of the Trotskyist organizations in that state. For just this reason, the state Republican Party was almost wiped out in the 1978 elections. The party would not buck Max Fisher, and therefore obliged itself to adopt the loser's platforms and postures which, with the aid of slightly more than the ordinary amount of vote fraud, ensured a Republican wipe-out at the polls.

At the state and local level, the more the party

machines cling to the national party line, the greater and more rapidly they distance themselves from an aggregate of about 70 percent of the eligible voters.

If a split occurs within the Republican and Democratic parties over the months ahead, the natural lines of cleavage are between liberals and conservatives. The implicit realignment would be an alliance of the conservative wings of both parties for a common national candidacy for 1980, against either a joint-liberal ticket on behalf of the CFR or some dismayed assortment of liberals and radicals. On condition that the conservatives had the support of a sufficient proportion of both trade unionists and so-called minority groups, the conservative ticket would command between two-thirds and three-quarters of the potential November 1980 vote.

The way in which such a winning combination would be assembled is properly obvious. Schlesinger and his accomplices have orchestrated escalating crisis-management operations, aimed at focusing the population's attention on the "energy issue." It is the intent of Schlesinger et al. to break the will of the majority of citizens on this issue, as the will of the Congress has already been virtually broken at this point. The majority of the population is conscious that it is being deliberately "ripped off" by Schlesinger et al., and the expressed anger is mounting.

The British and the CFR anglophiles have made an important political miscalculation. They have apparently used the models of Weimar Germany, of humiliated Third World nations, of the Anglo-American bullying of European and Japanese allies, and the model of current performance of the British population, as a reference guide for predicting the response patterns of U.S. citizens.

The American citizen generally is conscious that he or she is a citizen of what is or recently has been the most powerful nation, the richest nation in the world. Since the experience of the 1940-1945 war-production mobilization, the citizenry generally, whether consciously or not, does not accept the proposition that economic depressions are "inevitable" sorts of cyclical or "long swing" phenomena. He is not broken in will by the sense of being a subject of a defeated nation, like Weimar Germany, or of a weaker power which must bend and weave under pressure of great powers, or of a poor, former colonial nation, or such a demoralized sheep as the British subjects have been habituated to be since 1660. He or she is rightly convinced that solutions exist, if those entrusted with power are competent and willing to discover and employ them. He or she expects things which are bad to be made right.

Tell this citizen over and over again that there is an insoluble contraction of world petroleum supplies. He may give in, temporarily, to the sheer

repetition of such lies—until someone presents him—under proper circumstances—with an array of facts proving that the insoluble contraction of energy supplies was merely propaganda. Then, that citizen will straighten up, announcing words to the effect, "I knew it; I knew it all along. I was just waiting for someone to come along and present the facts."

There is sometimes an apparent discrepancy in values between what citizens are induced to accept as true and their underlying character as Americans. The deeply rooted, organic American dedication to using scientific and technological progress, for example, can be chased into hiding temporarily under barrages of "Three Mile Island" hoaxes and that sort of thing. But the underlying American character has not yet been changed, and will break through the temporary overlay of superimposed false beliefs under appropriate circumstances.

Although our liberals and radicals tend to think like the ordinary British subject, for anyone who has looked behind the eyes of both the majority sort of American and the average British subject, the two have entirely dissimilar moral characters. Relative to British liberalism, the characteristic American character is what I define here as conservative. I shall come to that definition in the next section of this report. For the present moment, I continue with the point under considera-

tion, assuming that my reference to the American character is sufficiently understood already for purposes of the immediate point.

The key to bringing the forces together, at least a large seed-crystal of such initiating forces, is to “judo” the Carter administration’s crisis management on the energy issue. This may not produce immediately the actual political unification of the majority of the electorate. It will unify some part of those forces, and that part will assure the rest that the majority is in the process of becoming unified around that issue.

As a candidate, LaRouche can promise that in the White House he could secure the United States all the petroleum it requires at a fair price. It is simple. A LaRouche presidency would have immediate, close cooperation with the government of Mexico. Mexico’s established policy is to produce petroleum at a rate determined by (a) Mexico’s ability to usefully consume natural gas produced, (b) Mexico’s domestic needs for petroleum, (c) such further increases as are warranted by oil-for-technology swaps. Otherwise, there is abundant oil all around the Caribbean region.

This compares with Schlesinger’s own distinctive role in creating an artificial oil shortage. He is dumping an estimated 200,000 barrels a day, at this time, into salt domes. These, Schlesinger explains are “strategic reserves.” Reserves? Interestingly, it is admitted that there is presently no

provision of the pumping facilities to get the stuff back up out of the domes once it is dumped in!

Kennedy, on the one side painting himself the Bold Wet Knight of Chappaquiddick, challenging the “profit-hungry oil multitis,” turns up as the fellow who pressured Carter into giving the multitis a \$5 bonus per barrel for buying back the oil, at jacked-up prices, which the same multitis had shipped from the Texas Gulf to the Rotterdam speculative market!

Such simple contrasts of facts settle the immediate oil question for the “average American.”

That permits the atmosphere to be calmed sufficiently to turn to the facts concerning nuclear energy. Would the citizen be prepared to accept a 20 percent increase in nuclear fuel costs, the cheapest fuel presently available, as the price for a form of waste reprocessing in which salvageable nuclear waste is put back into energy production and the unusable portion is radiated to eliminate its radioactivity? Facts, continuing along that line, show that there would be no need for an energy shortage for a developing world economy over the next one hundred years.

This permits us to proceed to explaining the facts showing why nuclear fusion energy must be developed and its commercial applications initiated during this present century. More facts.

This approach does not cover all of the issues. What it does accomplish is to bring to the surface

the citizen's inner, American character. Once his mind is cleared on the energy issue, he or she begins once again to have confidence in *thinking like an American*. He or she is now prepared to begin rethinking a whole range of issues from a traditionally American standpoint. He is now restored in his confidence in advanced technology.

As that process unfolds, his or her mind is prepared to define a philosophical world outlook appropriate to the American standpoint. As he or she asserts conscious knowledge of such an American philosophical world outlook, the noneconomic sorts of political issues are treated in a like manner.

Just as the energy issue is the key to unifying forces around economic and related issues, the issue of dangerous, mind-altering substances such as marijuana is the leading unifying issue of the majority of Americans on matters of domestic social policy.

These two broadly unifying issues, energy and "decriminalization," lead into an appropriately generalized philosophical policy outlook.

The campaign must focus on that point in a two-fold way.

The general background character of the campaign is a process of broad reeducation of citizens in American history, with emphasis on those features of that history which shape our national character and which also bear on the way we

ought to view the leading national policy issues confronting us now. The most specific purpose of such an effort is to affirm the reawakening of the underlying American character through such triggering issues as energy and decriminalization by aiding the citizen to locate the fact that the way in which he or she looks at the world is in historical fact what is properly identified as the American way of looking at the world.

The second of the complementary themes is the emphasis on the American System of economic policy—the tradition of Alexander Hamilton, Matthew Carey, Henry C. Carey, and Friedrich List. The LaRouche "Riemannian Economic Model" is demonstrated to be a result of a scientific breakthrough which qualitatively advances the power of the economic science associated with the American System.

American outlook, crucial aspects of American history, and the American System: these are the theme of the LaRouche campaign. The LaRouche proposals for a new, gold-based world monetary system and the "Riemannian Economic Model" define the actual policy solutions to the economic and monetary aspects of the present world crisis. So, the campaign makes a direct connection between the experienced American outlook of the conservative citizen, the crucial aspects of American history, the American System of political economy, and the application of the American System

to solve the economic and monetary problems underlying the present crisis. By so locating the individual citizen, in that way, within the understanding and solution for that crisis, rather than defining the solution as something external to the citizen's world outlook, the solution is not someone else's solution, it is in principle the citizen's own solution, his own world outlook expressed as a solution, and the candidate who represents that solution is the citizen's own specially qualified instrument to that end. The candidate serves as a specialized instrument of the citizen's self-government.

The conditions which represent the potential for fissioning and regrouping of the Republican and Democratic parties' forces are the potential for a LaRouche candidacy. This potential is efficiently defined at the outset in terms of those key, selected issues which lead to freeing the underlying American outlook of the citizen from superimposed overlay of induced, superficial beliefs. The activation of the citizenry around these issues is the active expression of the potential. That potential can be realized through a unifying candidacy which embodies effective policy solutions to the present crisis, and whose solutions are not only coherent with the American System but whose solutions are defined in terms of crucial features of American history.

The LaRouche candidacy may appear, in and of itself, a quite small wheel, by comparison with

the big wheels of the conservative factions of major parties, with the labor movement, and with large forces of the so-called minority groups. It is the little wheel which meshes the larger wheels together as a functioning whole.

That, in principle, is the outlook within which the practicability of the candidacy is to be defined. It is the appropriate small wheel which, under present and developing circumstances of crises, uniquely fits the requirements of a unique moment in national and world development. It is a unique, once-in-a-century exception to what ordinarily pass for the regular rules of political life.

KEY ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN

The following is a partial listing of the exemplary issues of the LaRouche campaign. Description of the issue by name is accompanied by a qualifying statement of position, and also appropriate identification of a typical adversary position.

Inclusion of such a listing here should aid the reader of the report in conceptualizing the campaign as a whole. These issues represent the week-to-week campaign action; the background considerations elaborated in this report describe the outlook which will guide the implementation of the week-to-week actions on the issues.

It should be emphasized that this report is a discussion document. It is intended to provoke the thought and proposals which will lead into the

revised campaign outlook formulated over the period leading into late winter 1979 and early spring 1980.

Like the American Revolution's development over the period from 1763-1766 through 1775-1783, we start with a practical focus on economic and related issues. Those economic issues, then and now, force us to focus more effectively on the political order governing not only our economic affairs, but the course of our national day-to-day life more broadly defined.

ECONOMIC AND ENERGY ISSUES

1. **Revive the American System**, as that system is elaborated for economic and monetary policies by George Washington's secretary of the treasury, Alexander Hamilton, and by Mathew Carey, Friedrich List, and Henry C. Carey. This is in opposition to the depressions and other injuries to our national interest caused by adaptations to the British liberals' policies—those of Adam Smith, Thomas Malthus, David Ricardo, Marshall, Keynes, and Nazi Finance Minister Hjalmar Schacht.

2. **The "LaRouche Model" as an update of the American System.** Effects on the national and world economy of LaRouche policies are contrasted to the "New Dark Ages" embedded as a

near-future foreseeable consequence of the various British, CFR, and Hapsburg policies for continuing to put the U.S.A. and world economy through what CFR identifies as a policy of "controlled disintegration."

Adversaries of the American System include, in addition to the CFR itself; the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA or "Chatham House"); the RIIA subsidiary, the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), and its subsidiary branches in various nations; the Hapsburg Pan-European Union, and its various adjuncts, including the Mont Pelerin Society; the Brookings Institution; the Aspen Institute; Georgetown University; the Wharton School; the Heritage Foundation; the Institute for Policy Studies and its subsidiaries; plus various spawn of the Bertrand Russell-H.G. Wells "world federalism" projects.

3. **A new world monetary system consistent with the American System**, as key to providing the U.S.A. with a large, self-expanding world market for high-technology capital-goods exports. This is the key, and presently only available "lever" for establishing a sustainable, noninflationary growth in skilled and semiskilled productive employment within the U.S.A., and thus providing the base for a noninflationary increase in other forms of useful employment.

Foreign allies for this effort include the Mexican government of President Lopez Portillo, the

French government of President Giscard d'Estaing, the forces behind the Giscard-Schmidt initiation of both the European Monetary System and the impending European Monetary Fund (EMF). U.S. cooperation with the new, gold-based monetary system represented by the European Monetary Fund's launching is the only practical means in sight for expanding U.S. high-technology exports substantially, or substantially improving productive employment and expanding the tax base within the United States itself.

Principal adversaries, in addition to those identified as opponents to the American System, include, most notably: the financial interests of the City of London and their accomplices in Canadian, Manhattan, British West Indies, and Hong Kong finance; the International Monetary Fund and World Bank; the UNO's UNCTAD bureaucracy; the Club of Rome; the World Bank's boosters in the so-called Brandt Commission.

4. A nuclear-centered energy policy. Although the combined proven and probable reserves of oil and natural gas are at least an order of magnitude greater than Carter administration estimates wish to admit, the dependence on so-called "fossil fuels" as a means of meeting increased world energy requirements would be folly on several counts, including the "environmental impact" of increased carbon-dioxide accumulations. Although high-technology uses (such as MHD and HTR appli-

cations) for better utilization of "fossil fuels" are part of the forward spectrum of increased energy supplies, and although hydroelectric power is a source of significant increases in Third World energy production, nuclear energy (fission, fusion, and fusion) must increasingly dominate world energy production, altogether dominating energy from fixed generating stations.

The adversaries are obvious and numerous, ranging from avowed (since 1960) neo-Malthusian James R. Schlesinger up, down, sideways.

5. Stamp out gasohol and related swindles. Alcohol requires two to three times more energy to produce than alcohol yields as a fuel. Programs of "coal gasification" and "liquefaction" modeled on the Nazi's Auschwitz coal-gasification programs, now widely proposed in the United States, are similarly energy wasteful. So-called soft-energy technologies, such as solar power, are the most monstrously energy wasteful of all current nonnuclear "alternatives," costing more to produce than can be recovered over medium to long-term periods of operation. Apart from being energy wasteful, the proposed programs are gigantic pork-barrel swindles of the federal revenues, as well as swindles directly of the private sector.

The ecological effects of "gasohol" and "wood chips" are monstrous beyond present scientific means for estimating their full consequences.

Note: Although it is the usual practice to meas-

ure energy in calories or equivalent forms of scalar quantities, this is only useful as a pragmatic approach to the simplest aspects of the matter. The error of treating energy as simply a scalar is implicit in the fact that higher-temperature reactions are more energy efficient. The view of energy as a scalar magnitude leads to an error which leaps off the charts whenever such a basis of comparison is extended to inorganic-versus-biological forms of energy. Energy in a biologically useful form is distinguished as energy in an *organized* form, or as *negentropy*.

Exemplary is the case of the potassium-sodium balance in the production of adequate ATP (the principal, mediating form of useful energy for human tissues), and in the resistance of bodies to heart disease and cancer. According to medical authorities, it is the combined action of potassium, insulin, and, preferably, forms of sugars from fruits, which is essential to providing the inputs for optimal ATP production in human tissue.

A related matter is the key function of animal protein as the most efficient source of the forms of protein required for the physiological activity of brain tissue, and also for maintaining the immunological potentials of the body.

Although solar energy is a weak, inefficient source of energy, in terms of the critical parameter of energy-density, the biological utilization of solar energy, as in forests, pastures, oceanic planktons,

agriculture, puts the captured energy into *organized forms* useful, necessary to life as a whole. When mankind burns wood as a fuel on a large scale, or converts foodstuffs into inorganic fuels on a large scale, the result is a catastrophic degradation of the biosphere. The fact that the combined development and use of “soft-energy technologies” requires more energy-input than is being produced for use is therefore only the proverbial “tip of the iceberg.” The consequence of extending such policies on a large scale means causing a global biological catastrophe.

6. Balancing governmental budgets. Under certain conditions, the federal government should maintain a “Hamiltonian” regular debt, and should incur what appear as deficits on account of that indebtedness. However, apart from “emergencies” of exceptional catastrophe or the like, the debt of the federal government should be incurred only against secured tangible wealth, as in the form of an actual or implicit *productive investment*.

The government may properly incur debt for

- (a) increasing hard-commodity exports from the U.S. economy—against debt-instruments which serve as assets securing the issuance of credit for exports by an agency of government;
- (b) providing credit to be used in cooperation with private-banking credit for capital investments and operating capital of production in

the internal agricultural, industrial, etc., sectors of the economy—against, therefore, secured loans;

(c) for economic, income-generating undertakings of government itself.

In general, all other governmental expenditures should occur within a “balanced budget,” and should be covered on a “pay as you go” basis.

There are two obvious kinds of merely nominal exceptions to this, again excluding “emergencies.” In the instance the federal or other government unit creates a fare-free local commuter system, that or some other governmental agency may purchase the capital installation into its own “pay as you go” operating budget. The government may create capital installations which become income-producing to the government through the sale of such installations to private entities.

Those forms of “emergency” and secured *capital* indebtedness aside, the operating budgets of governments should be balanced.

In general, this means that once the required operating expenditures of government have been determined, tax revenues must be equal to the amount required for such operating expenses.

The problem, properly defined, centers on the policy issue: How do we foster growth of the taxable base of national income to the effect that the income base rises more rapidly than the re-

quired, combined operating expenditures of various levels of government? This is the problem which has not generally been posed competently either by the proponents or opponents of “budget-balancing” requirements up to the present time.

Apart from the obvious administrative costs of government itself, and the cost of basic governmental services, the proper economic and monetary function of government, especially the federal government, is to provide the climate of economic and monetary “incentives” which foster growth in the per capita productive output of the national economy. This is accomplished chiefly by fostering high rates of scientific and technological progress, including encouraging scientific and engineering professions and productive-skill advancement in the labor force, and by providing relatively cheaper flows of credit and relatively lower rates of taxation for productive investment.

There is an excellent case for taking the government out of certain of its present domains of operations (and governmental operating costs), and a clear case for drastic reconsolidation measures in respect to heretofore proliferating agencies of government.

These measures are important, for more reasons than considerations of governmental operating costs. Unfortunately, slashes in operating expenses of governments so far have rather inevitably tended to occur in basic services, rather than in

eliminating entirely such redundant agencies as the departments of Health, Education and Welfare, Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, Energy, and so forth. In any case, exclusive stress on governmental expenses is a profound error. The problem of the United States' economy is not that we are consuming too much, but that we are producing too little. It is that problem which is key to the continued growth of governmental expenses over growth of the ultimate source of taxable income, the growth of per capita tangible-product output.

We must couple the balancing of the operating budget of government with a three-fold domestic policy:

- (a) developing sources of relatively low-cost medium to long-term credits to be combined with private-banking credit and investment of savings for investments in productive facilities and operating capital;
- (b) a basic revision of the tax code, which (i) centers around rates of depreciation and amortization plus investment tax credits, creating a tax shelter for productive investment and reinvestment of profits and dividends, (ii) a stepwise raising of the federal tax exemption on household incomes, up to the levels corresponding to a minimum basic standard of household life;
- (c) a fostering of emphasis on scientific, medi-

cal, and engineering education at the expense of preceding trends favoring liberal arts, with special emphasis on cutting the ratio of social science programs. This coincides with reversing the drift of the federal and other governments into becoming liberalism's social-work agencies.

POLITICAL ISSUES

1. The defense of the U.S. Constitution. The majority of the framers of both the Declaration of Independence and Constitution were dedicated to those notions of a republic which are consistent with the notion of "natural law." This outlook was directly, knowingly opposed to the British philosophy of law, and was the rule of law under the U.S. Supreme Court of Chief Justice John Marshall.

Today, the U.S. Constitution is directly under attack from various liberal quarters, including Senator Edward Kennedy's Mellon Foundation-backed "Project '87." According to Senator Kennedy and other spokesmen for this project, the purpose is to convene a new constitutional convention, not only to undo the work of the founding fathers, but to bring the nation entirely under the rule of the British liberal philosophy of law.

This treasonous endeavor is most prominently associated with "left" networks, such as those of the Institute for Policy Studies, but it is also aided

by World Federalist Union forces of “conservatives,” such as those associated with avowed pro-feudalist Otto von Hapsburg, the central figure for both the Pan-European Union and the associated Mont Pelerin Society. Consequently, the same treasonous thrust is conduited through the Heritage Foundation, a jointly controlled subsidiary of British secret-intelligence (IISS) and the Hapsburg-linked Mont Pelerin Society.

2. Reorganize the executive branch. Create a cabinet position for director of intelligence, disband the National Security Council, making the cabinet, aided by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the sole national-security body under the President in the executive branch. Eliminate departments including DOE, HEW, DOT, HUD, and place their useful functions under variously, the departments of Labor, Commerce and Industry, and Agriculture.

Expand the title of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to become a National Aerospace and Science Agency within the Department of Commerce and Industry, assimilating energy functions and the administration of all large-scale economic projects of government. Upgrade the functioning of the reorganized cabinet as the sitting (approximately daily) chief executive council and coordinating agency of the executive branch.

This is the only workable approach to cleaning out the worst messes of the executive branch. It is

the required approach for upgrading the President from the usually confused manager of a political delicatessen embracing various private concessionaires, into the efficient, responsible chief executive officer the U.S. Constitution requires.

3. Upgrade the political-intelligence functions of government. Since World War II, the intelligence functions of the federal government have become, increasingly, relatively errand boys and dupes for British intelligence, and more recently Israeli intelligence as well. With the Carter administration’s gutting of the covert-operations capabilities of the Central Intelligence Agency, concluding a process of gutting launched under Kissinger and Schlesinger, even the *potential* for an independent U.S. assessment of U.S. national interests has been largely eliminated. During the period from summer 1977, the political-intelligence information submitted to the White House, to the Congress and through standard “press leaks” has represented increasingly little better than propaganda handouts of British, Israeli, and Chinese Communist intelligence, and often enough merely reprints from leading articles of the London press.

Although competent political-intelligence does require the cultivation and maintenance of what are termed “assets” in place in various parts of the world, covert information-gathering practices are but an included, subordinate tool of formulating national intelligence estimates.

The American System subsumes a rigorous definition of basic U.S. interests both domestically and in world affairs. The world outside the United States includes social forces and developments which are variously contributing toward or against the progress of the world into the kind of order embedded in Franklin's transatlantic conspiracies and the joint establishment of the Society of Cincinnati by George Washington, the Marquis de Lafayette and the Baron von Steuben. The first administration of President George Washington is a point of reference for understanding the interconnection of the American System, as a world-outlook on our vital interests, with the kind of practice flowing into political-intelligence work through our Constitution.

This historical background, applied to interpreting the present state of world developments, provides a clear, enduring guide to the directions to be given to political-intelligence professionals. Those standards do not change in principle with administrations.

No administration is competently advised in today's complex world without the benefit of an independent, professional, U.S. assessment of current political-intelligence. We cannot tolerate a situation in which foreign governments' intelligence services maintain a controlled environment of perception and misinformation around our national intelligence services and the Oval Office itself.

DOMESTIC ISSUES

1. The central domestic social issue today is the interconnected process of destruction of the minds and morals of a growing portion of our youth through the combined effect of mind-altering substances and deterioration of our educational system.

The much suppressed fact of marijuana is that medical evidence demonstrates that the relevant active ingredient of marijuana and hashish, *cannabinoids*, does alter mental function, perhaps cumulatively and durably, for the worse, and may also contribute to genetic disturbances. It is a fraud to compare marijuana "merely" with the use of alcoholic beverages, with smoking of tobacco, or the two latter combined. The fact that users of marijuana argue vehemently that its use has not affected their minds coincides with the fact that a mind of reduced capability is no longer, by definition, capable of comprehending the powers it is no longer able to reproduce for comparison.

Marijuana usage is essentially the wedge-end of the broader drug problem, a problem which wanders through an assortment of synthetics, into the deadly substances, cocaine, heroin, and methadone, with children's use of aromatic "airplane glue"-sniffing a deadly detour. The combined effect of the spread of the "drug culture" is a growing rate of impairment and even destruction of the cognitive potentials of youth—down to primary school ages in significant degree.

This same drug problem is a principal factor in the degeneration of the public school setting as a whole, as well as a major contributor to decay of teaching and learning in the classrooms.

What is placed into jeopardy by tolerating the combined effect of decaying education with the spread of the drug problem is the cognitive potentials of emerging generations of young adults for productive employment and even for meeting the minimal moral and intellectual requirements of citizenship. These most affected portions of today's youth are being transformed into tomorrow's "useless eaters."

If we identify and eliminate from their present positions of power and influence those persons who have advocated "decriminalization" or who have in similar ways acted as influences on behalf of the powerful "drug lobby," we have efficiently rid ourselves of the largest single chunk of those elements of government and the parties within ranks or patronage of the "liberal establishment."

Together with the Carter administration's "energy hoax," imminent large increases in unemployment, and Carter's transforming Ford's single-digit inflation into double-digit inflation, drugs and the deterioration of schools are the problem hitting most directly and painfully against the majority of eligible voters today.

The "drug problem" must and can be cleaned up quickly. The argument that the "consumers'

appetite for drugs" creates the illegal traffic in drugs is certified, not accidentally, by the most corrupt police force in the world, the same Hong Kong police force which to the last man receives a substantial, weekly cash payoff—delivered inside police offices!—from the Hong Kong opium-heroin monopoly. We have the knowledge and the technology to virtually eradicate the supplies. A bout of "cold turkey" will not-so-miraculously condition users into abandoning what might be described as their appetites for the evil stuff.

The decay of education has taken the form of a quantum-advance in applying the implications of the doctrines of the anglophile liberal John Dewey. Rather than bringing the child to the level of knowledge, education is being systematically degraded to the level of ignorance of the "slow-learning" child. This fact is proven to be the case by the most obvious, direct, "crucial" test. The number of functional illiterates graduated from secondary schools is on the rise. This pattern could occur only if students are not flunked for failing to master the successive steps of progress along the way. Children who are not qualified to be certified as graduates of grammar schools are being certified as graduates of secondary schools.

These combined results, permitting the growing drug problem and the degradation of the schools, reflect a policy outlook among those persons and agencies responsible for the combined result. The

combined result is the destruction of the cognitive potentials of emerging generations of adults. A person or agency which tolerates such a policy toward the young is a person or agency working to transform the United States into an economy which is no longer capable of maintaining a level of high-technology production. It is not surprising, therefore, that the forces behind promoting the drug culture and the deschooling process are the same forces, centered around the New York Council on Foreign Relations, which openly advocate “controlled disintegration” of the world economy, and the genocidal reduction of the world’s population from a present four billion to about one billion over the period of the coming two decades.

The nation must go back to a policy of education which emphasizes pre-science skills and literacy in the pre-twentieth-century classics as the principal elements of both educational programs and of the qualification of matriculants. Insofar as federal, state, and local governments are paymasters for education, nothing but programs which efficiently express such a policy should be paid for out of public revenues or enjoy tax benefits.

2. Cleaning up terrorism. It is probable, although not yet certain, that during 1979-1980 the United States will be subjected to the kind of terrorist activities previously seen in Western Europe. Although the news media and others attempt to

present terrorism as a “sociological phenomenon,” the source of such information is deliberate lying by those high-level intelligence agencies which are the authors of terrorism. Terrorism is a special kind of political-intelligence operation against governments and political forces, an operation deployed by, ultimately, the secret intelligence services of Great Britain. These are not opinions; they are hard facts.

Terrorist capabilities existing in the United States today are the consequence of a project launched in this nation in 1938, through the cooperation of figures including Chicago University’s Robert Hutchins with British intelligence operatives Bertrand Russell and Aldous Huxley. The think tank behind the development of terrorist capabilities in their present form is the London Tavistock Institute (Sussex), the location at which Henry A. Kissinger received his advanced training as a British intelligence agent during the 1950s. From 1938 to the present date, there has been an overlapping connection between Bertrand Russell’s Peace Pledge Union and its successors (“Ban the Bomb” and the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation) with the Tavistock Clinic and Tavistock Institute.

In gridding all U.S. entities closely connected to terrorism, including the Institute for Policy Studies, the symbiosis of Russell networks and projects

with the Tavistock Institute of John Rawlings Rees, H. V. Dicks, and Eric Trist is consistent, and predominant.

It should be emphasized that the candidate's associates prepared a brief on the terrorist assassination of Italy's former Prime Minister Aldo Moro in the interest of Italian antiterrorist agencies. Since then, successful arrests have more than adequately corroborated that and other intelligence briefs compiled by this candidate and his associates on the same matter.

Behind international terrorism today, at the topmost level of coordination is British secret intelligence, allied with the Socialist International, with the networks centered around Otto von Hapsburg and his Pan-European Union, with CFR-linked circles inside the United States, and with the operational capabilities coordinated under Israeli intelligence. These agencies, with Israeli intelligence most directly coordinating assassination operations—including terrorist attacks into Israel itself!—deploy the “left” terrorists through “cut-outs,” breaking the visibility of the direct connection between the terrorists and their controllers at the point of actual deployments of terrorist groups and their operations.

Because of the use of “cut-outs,” such as pro-terrorist legal counsel, ordinary methods of police criminal investigation appear to lead to an attorney (whose client relationship is privileged), or to

some professor who is professed to be unaccountable for the behavior of his students. Beyond the point of cut-outs, the trail leading upward from the terrorist perpetrator to his controllers appears to die out for police investigators at such a “cut-out” as Baader-Meinhof controller and legal counsel Klaus Croissant.

Broader investigation of the curriculum of the terrorist group shows that the terrorist group appears to have been spun off from an entity such as the Institute for Policy Studies. It was the Institute for Policy Studies which created the conduit, funded by the Ford Foundation, under whose direction the future Weatherman bomber-terrorist group was produced in 1969. Later, after ending their “underground” career, many of these individuals went back to the Institute for Policy Studies, aided by remarkably gentle treatment from the attorney general's office—the latter fact not so astonishing if one understands the significance of former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and the Arthur J. Goldberg gang generally.

This is consistent with all terrorist groups. Some “left” or other agency, itself directly tied to the same network of persons and agencies “above suspicion,” is shown to have mothered these terrorists prior to the terrorist deployment, and to have rallied to their political defense later. Yet, powerful agencies intervene to prevent law-enforcement and intelligence agencies from bringing

this so-called background of terrorism into the area of criminal investigations. That is still policy in West Germany, although antiterrorist agencies in Italy have broken through that barrier to a considerable degree.

Correspondingly, the terrorist infrastructure in the United States falls entirely within the orbit of either the professed ultraliberals, such as the Institute for Policy Studies, or also overlaps with Heritage Foundation-linked “conservative” entities, as in the case of the Lilly Endowment’s funding of Philip Agee’s Institute for Policy Studies offshoot, *CounterSpy/Fifth Estate*.

Whether or not these evil liberals and “conservatives” proceed with launching an actual terrorist wave in the United States, the evil nest should be cleaned out.

2

THE CAUSE FOR THE DECLINE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

The Federalist Party was virtually destroyed under George Washington’s successor, President John Adams, chiefly because Adams and other Federalist leaders were duped by a very intensive and sophisticated, Edinburgh-centered British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) operation. The centerpiece of that SIS operation was Sir John Robison’s 1797 book, published in New York in 1798, titled *The Roots of Conspiracy*.

Later, John Adams’s son, John Quincy Adams, came to understand how his father’s circles had been duped and neutralized. John Quincy Adams

and Samuel F.B. Morse, also the son of a figure temporarily duped by Robison, worked to correct the error. They became leading figures not only in the development of the Whig Party in the United States, but also the developers of the American secret-intelligence agency which fought a secret-intelligence war against Britain into the early years of the Civil War.

The Whig component of Lincoln's Republican Party was the result of this corrective effort. Unfortunately for the longer term, the Republican Party was founded as an organizational compromise between Lincoln's Whigs and the New York- (and Boston-) centered elements. The cases of Seward and Stanton in Lincoln's cabinet are exemplary of the New York problem. With Lincoln's assassination, the wretched President Andrew Johnson and the corruption of President Grant by New York's Seligmann et al. rapidly degraded the leadership of the Republican Party in a manner analogous to the effect of Robison's corruption of John Adams's circles during the 1790s. The ensuing 1879 Specie Resumption Act, and the virtual takeover of the Republican Party at the top by J.P. Morgan and the Manhattan "Episcopagans" consolidated the trend toward degeneration of Lincoln's party into an instrument by the Robison variety of antilabor "conservatism."

Although the "Eastern Establishment" controlled the national Republican Party, Lincoln's Whig faction was not entirely crushed.

It was Midwestern grain farmers and skilled and semiskilled laboring men who had been the core of Lincoln's Whig forces. These farmers and laboring men were politically allied, as the Whig component, with an entrepreneurial current, an alliance specified by Henry C. Carey in his doctrine of "harmony of interests." Despite whatever localized conflicts might occur privately among farmers, laboring men and industrialists, Carey rightly insisted, taking farmers, labor and industry *as wholes*, they share a common national interest, a political interest which vastly overrides all local conflicts among them.

The Lincoln-labor alliance was weakened by the correlatives of Grant's corruption. As Rothschild, and increasingly also Morgan financial interests, grabbed control of U.S. national credit, especially over the 1871-1879 period, the London-coordinated Barings, Rothschild (e.g., Belmont), and Morgan interests were enabled to squeeze and loot native industrialist interests, passing on the effects of this squeeze to the farmers and the laboring men. This squeeze culminated in the mass labor upsurges of the 1877-1886 period. The continued squeeze of both labor and farmers culminated in the populist eruptions of the 1890s. The black voters remained Republican in preference into the 1930s, but the labor-Republican block was essentially shattered. To the extent that labor, or sections of labor, either voted Democratic or alternated between Republicans and Democrats, the "harmony of interests" of the 1850s and 1860s had been shattered.

After the Great Depression, the Republican Party became a minority party which occasionally benefited from resentments against a Democratic incumbent to secure a national majority vote.

Despite those and correlated developments, some currents of the Republican Party continue Lincoln's heritage today in the form of those Republican, patriotic currents which sustain a seething resentment against their nominal fellow-Republicans of the "Eastern Liberal Establishment."

Let it be emphasized: I have no special sympathies for the leaderships of the existing Republican or Democratic parties as such. *As a nationwide whole*, each is presently a useless, used-up counter-productive instrument. This view does not originate from my historical position as a representative of a competing Labor Party. Rather, the U.S. Labor Party came into existence because nationwide Republican and Democratic parties had already become inadequate instruments. My sympathies, and appropriate protocol, are extended to Republican and Democratic organizations only because these are, for the present, organizations to which useful and good people—as well as other kinds—happen to be associated. Because of my respect for those good persons, I treat their associations with corresponding degrees of courtesy and respect.

I have emphasized the Republican Party because the succession of Federalist, Whig, Republican, and U.S. Labor parties has been the main line of succes-

sion of the republican heritages of the American Revolution—as I shall demonstrate summarily here. The Democratic Party as such does not represent *directly* such a continuity. Rather, the viable elements of the Democratic Party have always developed in reaction to the failures of the Federalist and Republican parties, the failure of the latter parties to pursue "harmony of interests" policies with respect to, especially, labor and farmers.

I say this latter not to stir up gloating over Democrats among Republicans.

I am obliged to emphasize that particular bit of truth because behind the history of the Federalist, Whig, and Lincoln Republican forces there lies a fundamental principle which is usually overlooked. The Federalist, Whig, and Lincoln Republican forces were not created to the purpose of favoring one set of special-interest outlooks against other special-interest outlooks. Nor was there in any of these instances an intent to establish or perpetuate a two-party system. Indeed, the purpose of establishing the Federalist Party was to create a one-party system. The establishment of each of these parties reflects an effort to create the kind of political party which meshed with the specifications of the U.S. Constitution to provide the United States with an efficient realization of a democratic-republican form of self-government.

The Federalist Party was established, as we have just emphasized, to serve as the instrument of a one-

party system. The Whig party was created to begin afresh, reviving the purpose of the Federalist Party's creation while discarding the corrupted, used-up Federalist Party itself. The Republican Party was founded to the same end, an attempt to overcome the inadequacies of—and divisions within—the Whig Party.

The notion of working “loyally” on behalf of a party, to make that party successful over other, competing parties, is not legitimate as a *primary* principle of political life. The *primary* principle governing political parties is properly the creation and development of parties which supplement the constitutional order of government, to the effect of making our government an efficient expression of what that democratic republic must be. *We require a party which is so governed by appropriate, conscious principles, its internal social composition so ordered, that that party serves as an efficient instrument both for defining the true national interest and for developing and putting forward candidates qualified to pursue such policies in governmental office.*

Lincoln's Republican Party was intended to be such a party.

The most comprehensive articulation of the concept for Lincoln's Republican Party was given by Henry C. Carey. The central feature of Carey's articulation was the outline of the *American System* of political economy. *On condition that industry, labor, and farmers defined their own special interests and also the national interest from the standpoint of*

the American System, those three primary constituents of our population shared a “harmony of interests,” a common political interest which overrode each and every matter of localized conflict among sections of those forces.

Carey's outlook was not new. The collaborator of both the Careys and of the Marquis de Lafayette, Friedrich List, had espoused the same outlook. It was also the approach employed by Benjamin Franklin and his Freemasonic forces in mobilizing the American Revolution, and in educating the population to make possible the adopting of the U.S. Constitution. The experience of the working-man's parties of the post-War of 1812 period (and the way in which Martin Van Buren had duped them), plus the new conflicts arising as the Irish calamities and the aftermath of the 1848 revolutions in Europe shifted the composition of immigration into our labor force. It was such considerations which obliged Carey to address specifically the implications of a new quality of conflict between industry and labor emerging during the 1850s.

Often enough, older, well-established ideas take the outer practical form of serving as if they were new ideas, when such older notions are applied to an unprecedented, new complex of circumstances. This is demonstrated abundantly in the progress of the so-called physical sciences; it is demonstrated often enough in political life: Carey's “harmony of interests” is exemplary.

When the Republican Party abandoned ideolog-

ically the American System, doing so under alien, British influences, when that party adopted a false doctrinal outlook on political economy, together with a silly, antilabor posture, the Republican Party ceased to be a party suitable for working people. So that party ceased to have the principled, or moral qualifications of a democratic-republican party *representing the common, national interest of a majority of the citizenry*. The adoption of the 1879 Specie Resumption Act is the best point around which development to locate that turning-point.

The Republican Party did stumble with mixed qualities into the present century. Having lost labor, at least on principle and frequently in fact, the shrinking of an earlier, sizeable farmer base during and following the agricultural crises of the 1920s disqualified the party from being even symbolically a party of a majority of the citizenry.

Its remaining virtue was that embedded in the anti-Manhattan forces, centered in weight within a several-hundred-mile radius around Chicago. Among those forces there persisted an industrial-agricultural-entrepreneurial impulse. Although it had become generally an untutored, raw, pragmatic impulse, rather than the sort of conscious adherence to the American System represented by Carey and Lincoln, this impulse tended to coincide pragmatically with the philosophical outlook of the American System.

So, although a minority party in principle, the

Republican Party persisted as an alternative to the Democratic Party nationally, for the occasion whenever a majority of the voters might wish to express accumulated revulsions against a Harry S. Truman's administration or the cumulatively destructive effect of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. Nonetheless, to the extent the anti-Manhattan forces, as typified best during this century by Senator Borah, were a significant force within that party, it is to the credit of that party that it postponed the ruin of the United States up to a recent time.

To understand more fully how the Republican Party decayed we should turn our attention back to Robison's subversion of the Federalists. One intervening observation must be developed if one is to grasp the full significance of Robison's subversion then or like developments today.

Throughout the period from the 1812 war against Britain into the Civil War, the issues which divided the nation politically were slavery and the British doctrine of "free trade." Not accidentally, proslavery and pro-"free trade" factions were predominantly one and the same. As Mathew Carey, his son Henry C. Carey, and Friedrich List documented, the issue of "free trade" was the dividing line of policy between the American System and the British system. It was, in fact, the leading issue over which the American Revolution against Britain had been fought. Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* was pub-

lished on the eve of the Declaration of Independence—and hence not known among any significant number of loyal Americans during the 1776-1783 period. It is otherwise fair to state that the American Revolution was fought against everything for which Smith's *Wealth of Nations* stands. The Careys and List documented this extensively. Their arguments are so thoroughly grounded in fact that only a misinformed person or a liar would argue to the contrary.

The reasons for the coincidence between proslavery immorality and pro-“free trade” treason, prior to the Civil War, are not difficult to summarize.

Britain's policy of securing ultracheap cotton, through looting both the soil and slaves of American plantations, was a source of massive profits to the British financiers—and their New York and Boston accomplices. This most-profitable venture also served Britain's purpose in other ways.

The British viewed the fostering of an oligarchical, slave-owning class within the United States as the fostering of a pro-British Trojan Horse within the nation. As Rothschild's top U.S. agents, August Belmont and Judah Benjamin, each emphasized shamelessly—Belmont in letters written during the Civil War itself—Britain did not originally intend to have a protracted Civil War in the United States as a nation. The Civil War was Britain's fall-back option, to which it turned three days after American, anti-British secret-intelligence work guided

Lincoln and General Winfield Scott to frustrate a plotted Confederate seizure of Washington and of key Union armories—a plot which would have resulted in a quick British-led coup d'état. In 1860, and continuing into 1863, the American policy of Palmerston and Russell, and of Belmont, was to “balkanize” the North American continent into a collection of squabbling tyrannies, which could be orchestrated from London. As part of this, the United States was to be looted for the enlargement of Canada, with the remainder of the U.S. territory carved up into at least three distinct entities.

It was London-connected financial and mercantile interests, emphatically in New York and Boston, plus southern slave-owning forces together with London-connected financial agents such as Judah Benjamin, which were the gut of the “free trade” combination. Although Boston was radically abolitionist, whereas New York plus the southerners were proslavery, London viewed Boston abolitionism of John Brown's sort as an indispensable gang-countergang complementary tactic for aiding the projected “balkanization” of the United States.

The conflict between Midwestern grain farmers and the southern states' cotton-plantation interests shows most readily how the advocacy of “free trade” then was properly viewed as treasonous.

Cheap cotton meant not only looting the mental potentials and bodies of black slaves; it also meant

looting the soil. It is in this sense that the quarter-million slaveowners of 1860 are sometimes described as a "feudal" class. Capitalist farming, as described by Alexander Hamilton in his 1791 *Report on the Subject of Manufactures*, and later by Carey, refutes totally the British doctrine of marginal rent as associated, for example, with the fraud David Ricardo and others. The fertility of the soil is determined by the capital improvements—or lack of such improvements—effected by farmers. These capital improvements, the increase and maintenance of the fertility of the soil, are a constant-capital cost of agricultural production.

Just as prices of manufactures must be protected at minimal levels consistent with maintaining capital improvements, so for agriculture. So, the issue between Midwestern grain farmers and cotton-plantation interests was a principled conflict between capitalist interests of production against parasitical forms of rentier feudal land ownership and rentier-usury finance.

Mathew Carey's analysis of "free trade," in his address to the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of National Industry in 1819 is a relevant source on this point.

There was very little that was spontaneous in this correlation between "free trader" treason and the British conspiracy to destroy the United States. The American secret-intelligence services of the time identified these connections precisely.

The first of the identified foreign-based conspiracies against the United States was identified by the U.S. secret-intelligence services during the 1820s. This was the *Hapsburg's Jesuit conspiracy* conducted under the direction of the Holy Alliance's Prince Metternich and the cover of the Hapsburg's St. Leopold Foundation. This was later identified as the "American heresy" in 1899 by Pope Leo XIII, and is still very active, and very treasonous today in the form of the networks associated with Georgetown University.

The second of the identified treasonous forces was the greater *Boston Transcendentalists*—including Longfellow and Thoreau. Directly relevant to the case of Sir John Robison, also directly connected to Palmerston's "Young America" subversion-operation, the Boston Transcendentalists were controlled out of the Edinburgh division of the British Secret Intelligence Service, a connection reflected in the intelligence functions of the *Edinburgh Review* and *Blackwood's Magazine*.

This Edinburgh branch of SIS is the original chief point of manufacture of weird cults by the SIS. Under one-time head of Edinburgh SIS, David Hume, the original Ossian cult was manufactured—with participation in that project by Hume's subordinate, Adam Smith. Under a successor to Hume, the fraudulent fictionalist Sir Walter Scott, the Ossian cult was exported in revised forms, through such conduits as the Madame de Stael's Geneva salon, into Bavaria and

Austria. In the latter locations, Edinburgh Ossian-cultism established the basis for the emergence of those Odin and Thule cults which, in turn, produced Adolf Hitler and the entire Bavarian leadership of the Nazi party. After Hume's time, Sir John Robison, earlier a famous, Petrograd-based spy for SIS, headed up the anti-U.S. operations out of Edinburgh. The thick layer of cultism in the Transcendentalist poets and Ralph Waldo Emerson, as well as the Hesiod-cultist emphasis in Thoreau, reflect the Edinburgh touch.

A further comment on Edinburgh SIS is helpful for understanding the fight between the heirs of Franklin and British subversion in American Freemasonry, a matter of relevance to the case of the Boston network of SIS "assets," and also relevant to the next SIS conspiracy to be listed, the B'nai B'rith.

The political pedigree of the Scottish royal house of Stuart and of Edinburgh SIS dates from early during the fourteenth century, when the Hospitaller order-linked "Black Nobility" of Rome and Genoa, plus their banking representatives, the Bardi and Peruzzi, took over Scotland's Robert Bruce, placing Bruce on the throne.

From that point onward the lowlands Scottish aristocracy and its attached, tight-fisted, brutish squirearchy became a moral cesspool of all Europe. This persisted into the Jacobite highlanders' revolt of the eighteenth century, against George I,

following which the House of Hanover, the Campbells, the Humes, and so forth enriched themselves considerably in the course of a hideous genocide against the highland population. The moral qualities of that Scottish aristocracy, never Christian, and aggravated by their complicity in the highland genocide, coincides with the leading role of those families in developing the international opium-traffic, a tradition passed down to their descendants of the present date.

During the seventeenth, and into the eighteenth century, the British royal families and royalist British oligarchy were at pains to weaken the relative position of the republicanism-tainted English middle classes. They had not forgotten Dudley, Cromwell, or Milton, nor later, Joseph Priestley and his protégé Thomas Paine. Meanwhile, during the seventeenth century, Ashmole had reorganized Scottish Freemasonry on the basis of the anti-Christian cult of Isis.

So, Edinburgh, the old capital of Scotland, enjoyed special favor with the British oligarchy. It served as the point of coordinating Isis-cult penetrations of Freemasonry, and also as the center for promotion of "things that go bump in the night." Some interesting, positive things did develop as Scotland belatedly entered the ranks of civilized humanity—positive developments to which the Scottish oligarchy was generally immune.

During the eighteenth century, Edinburgh be-

came allied with Cambridge. Today the two ancient bastions of SIS, Edinburgh-Cambridge and Oxford, are distinguished from one another by Oxford's antitechnological preference for English public school faggotry and Cambridge's bent toward the pseudoscientific occult.

The third of the SIS conspiracies against the United States discovered by the then-contemporary U.S. secret-intelligence service was the B'nai B'rith. *B'nai B'rith, or the "Covenant,"* was created as a spin-off of *British Freemasonic networks*, using the networks of the Montefiores and the Rothschilds as the principal axis of organization. B'nai B'rith was established in the United States in 1843, with the Seligmann house on New York's Grand Street emerging as the national headquarters during the last century. In addition to the Seligmanns, Rothschild agents Judah Benjamin and August Belmont are most notable, with the proslavery Jewish financial community of Baltimore, Maryland the most notorious nest of B'nai B'rith's pro-British treason in the United States up through the Civil War. Judah Benjamin, one-time senator from New Orleans, was Rothschild's controller of the Confederate government, and later founder (1867) and chief fundraiser for the Ku Klux Klan. August Belmont, whose letters convict him of being a top British agent dedicated to destroying the United States, was the kingmaker of the national Democratic Party during the 1850s, and 1860s, and one

of the chief architects of the Civil War. Bernard Baruch, and the Lehmanns and Kuhn-Loebs of today, are exemplary of descendants of former proslavery Jewish families based in the Confederacy who continued the same immoral world outlook into present times.

The fourth conspiracy discovered by the contemporary American secret-intelligence service was *the Knights of the Golden Circle*. This was the principal secret society of the slave-owning class itself, and was the direct model used for Judah Benjamin's constitution of the Ku Klux Klan in 1867. "Ku Klux" is a play on "cyclos," for "circle." The Knights was modeled, down to the hooded robes passed on to the Ku Klux Klan, on the Hospitaller order, complete with the symbols and rituals copied from the cult of Isis. The "golden circle" symbol is derived from the golden snake, biting its tail, in Isis-cult symbology.

The "copperhead" conspiracy of the wartime period was the front organization for the Knights of the Golden Circle in Indiana and elsewhere—the basis for the Ku Klux Klan tradition among some Indiana families, and an historical fact relevant to the operations of cult-building (the Reverend Jim Jones, for example) and the Lilly Endowment base in that state today.

As Judah Benjamin's founding of the Ku Klux Klan illustrates, the B'nai B'rith and the Knights of the Golden Circle were interfaced. So the Met-

ternichean branch of American Jesuits, another nest of Isis-worshippers parading under Christian cover. The Palmetto Guards' case shows how the three tightly intersected around Baltimore, as does also the case of the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln.

These specific networks were also coordinated through the Episcopal Church, the later Episcopalian "blue bloods" of the East, rightly termed "Episcopagans" by a prominent twentieth century defector from those circles. The New York Anglican Cathedral of St. John the Divine is a hotbed of Isis-cultism, is directly linked to the Isis-Urania Students of the Hermetic Mysteries of the Order of the Golden Dawn through the Lindisfarne synthesizing center headed by Cambridge-born British agent Gregory Bateson.

The New York and Washington, D.C. Anglican cathedrals are the principal reference points for the inner Episcopagan circles of the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). These Episcopagans are the hard core of British factions of Freemasons in the United States, together with the B'nai B'rith leading layers. They overlap most significantly with the British-Canadian secret conspiracy, the Venerable Military and Hospitalier Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

This British secret conspiracy has a Jewish branch called the Jerusalem Foundation, which is interfaced, inclusively, with an Israeli intelligence

operation based in Baltimore known as the Sonneborn Institute. In terms of British secret-intelligence proper, the Episcopagans and their Zionist lobby underlings are predominantly members of the British-Canadian Special Operations Executive (SOE) establishment, which signifies the networks of Lord Beaverbrook, Churchill and Beaverbrook's famous protégé, Sir William Stephenson. This SOE control within Manhattan's elite is partly covered by three-way banking connections between London and New York, subsuming the SOE conduits represented by the entirety of the top command of Canadian banking.

The present-day significance of this history of treason for the problems of the Republican Party will be made clear soon enough.

Now, to the case of Robison.

During the 1780s and 1790s, the British government and intelligence services underwent a reorganization. The most noted figure in this was Lord Shelburne. The circumstance for the reorganization was most immediately the failure of Britain to prevent the success of the American Revolution and, otherwise, what London rightly viewed as the imminent danger that Lafayette would proceed with the plan to liberate Ireland, and then topple the British monarchy and oligarchy itself. During the 1770s and 1780s, American republicanism was a potent political force along the Rhine (e.g., Friedrich Schiller, Forster, Herder, and the net-

work of reading societies). The allied forces of Genoa, Geneva, Amsterdam, and London—the faction of oligarchical finance in which London had secured preeminence—were in real danger of being crushed by a republican movement. Benjamin Franklin and Lafayette's agents appeared everywhere to the British. Schiller, the composer Mozart, the father of the famous Dumas, and so forth.

The immediate backing for Shelburne came simultaneously from George III and from the interlinked combination of the British East India Company and Barings banking house.

It is indicated that Shelburne would have desired to take the position of prime minister for himself, but Shelburne was too notorious in more respects than one to be tolerated in that role—even by himself. William Pitt the Younger was adopted as Shelburne's prime minister, and Shelburne and Barings purchased more than a sufficient number of the members of parliament to install and keep Pitt in office. (A former leading intelligence operative for a certain minor power detailed for me cases which showed how cheaply he had formerly purchased British members of parliament.) Apart from Pitt, Shelburne's most famous protégés included Jeremy Bentham and James Mill. Bentham, apart from being the father of modern British liberalism (sometimes termed British "philosophical radicalism"), was a key executive of British

secret intelligence. He participated in the London training of Danton and Marat. British intelligence also ran Jacobin-type destabilization operations in the 1780s and 1790s United States.

Pitt-Bentham agents nearly succeeded in ruining the United States. In addition to the operation run against the principal U.S. banking house, through a corrupted Pennsylvania legislature, various insurrections were set afoot, and key figures including Thomas Jefferson were led a considerable way down the primrose path.

Since Aaron Burr had been earlier a protégé of Benedict Arnold, the exact dating of Burr's initial treason is not known to me at this time. His Bank of Manhattan operation was a financial operation against the United States—a deception operation. He was a founder of the New York Democratic Party machine-organization, especially the ballot-stuffing division, and, of course, a traitor to the United States in the British interest. (So, in fact, was later President Andrew Jackson, who withdrew from Burr's treasonous filibustering operation just in time to avoid falling under the same indictment as Burr.)

Through the penetration of post-1789 French government parties and organization through the Orleanist faction of Freemasons and through Necker's control over Robespierre, a credible poisoning of the relations between France and the United States was promoted on behalf of British

intelligence. This included the creation of visible links between such French channels and insurrectionist activities inside the United States. This operation was sufficiently successful to bring U.S. Army Inspector-General Alexander Hamilton to the point of building a U.S. army and navy in anticipation of a war with France, and to induce General George Washington himself to endorse this view. President John Adams was taken in.

The Federalists' disorientation concerning the background to the apparent French-American insurrectionist connections created the circumstance in which a blatant fraud such as Robison's might be accepted as credible. Robison twisted the facts in a way that the World War II SOE controllers of "Radiosender Calais" would have to admire. Robison started by attributing the controlling role of British and Orleanist oligarchicist Freemasons to the opposing, republican factions among continental Freemasons. So, the foolish Federalists were induced to believe that the most loyal allies of the American republic, the associates of Lafayette and the Rhineland German republicans, were the authors of the insurrectionary activities which the British, in fact, were fomenting in the U.S.A.

The duped Federalists accustomed themselves toward friendly association with British "conservatism" against French republicanism—ignorant of the British SIS role in coordinating antirepublicans Danton and Marat. With the death of

Benjamin Franklin, who almost certainly would not have been duped by Robison, the United States lost the intellect which had been most crucial to creating the American republic and its constitution. With the death of cool-headed George Washington, an element of recklessness, as well as philosophical lability, was set afoot.

The Federalists did the wrong things because they misdefined the problem. The Alien and Sedition Acts were symptomatic.

Instead of mobilizing the population politically against British Tory agents provocateurs, they capitulated to ally themselves with the anglophile proclivities of the Manhattan circles and the slave-owning aristocracy, letting their misplaced notion of "French agents" turn them against the very population which they should have been rallying against Tory agents. What killed the Federalists was "conservatism" of the sort with which William F. Buckley and the Heritage Foundation associate themselves, the "conservatism" of candidate General Alexander Haig.

The success of the British in fomenting Jacobin insurrectionism in the United States, and blaming German republicans of the 1790s, is analogous to the instance in which fools have blamed the destabilization of Iran on Soviet-linked actions. The British SIS ran the Khomeini operation overtly from the outset, aided most substantially by Israeli penetration of the SAVAK and Iranian Air Force,

and in due course by overt actions of Ramsey Clark, and other agents of Warren Christopher and Zbigniew Brzezinski. Yet, Mrs. Thatcher's Robert Moss reports that this was Soviets doing, and poor dumb George Bush, among other public fools, faithfully cited Moss and the Rothschild's *London Economist* on the point.

It is the same Robison sort of induced "conservatism" which ruined the Republican Party under the corrupted Grant, and which is leading Haig's boosters in the party toward the attempted final destruction of the republic at this moment. The adoption of the anti-American doctrine of "free trade," or in other words, the British cult of the "free-market economy," means driving the price of production down by passing the burden of profit at reduced incomes to farmers and labor. The resistance of labor to such a degradation of its conditions of life then is defined as the principal "cause of inflation," and an intolerable obstacle to investment and the "free-market economy." In other words, in addition to being outrightly treasonous, such "conservatism" means an attempt to define a minority party which rules by de facto dictatorial methods against the will and vital self-interests of a majority of the population. That is not republicanism; that is sheer lunacy. It is not the service of "freedom," but the name of "freedom" applied to an attempt at tyranny.

There is, in short, nothing of that "harmony of

interest" of Carey's, the principle on which Lincoln built the Republican Party, eliminated the treasonous slave-owning oligarchy from our national life, and established the successful industrial revolution which has persisted up to the point that present-day Republicans connive with James R. Schlesinger and Henry A. Kissinger to destroy the very basis for the U.S. industrial economy.

"Free trade," or the British cult of the "free-market economy" is a direct opposite to republicanism. It is such an effort to emulate the British system—against which the American Revolution was fought—which transforms a procapitalist outlook into a "conservative's" outlook.

The Ted Kennedy-sponsored "deregulation" of the airlines, which has already contributed to leaving 273 dead at Chicago's O'Hare airport, and the Kennedy-sponsored "deregulation" of trucking, are exemplary of such "conservatism."

INTERPOLATION: HOW TO PROTECT INVESTMENT

Opposed to the "free-traders," the American System is die-hard "protectionist." True, there are those—misinformed persons, or simply liberals' dupes—who equate "protectionism" with "governmental interference," with "profiteering," and who knows what else besides. To eliminate any reason for a reader to harbor sympathy for delu-

sions against “protectionism,” we summarize an illustration of what sound protectionism means at this time.

A LaRouche administration will protect U.S. industry and agriculture with a three-fold basic approach.

First, a selective credit policy. We must have low borrowing costs for exports, for sound medium to long-term investments abroad, and for the investments in plant, machinery, and operating capital needed to produce such high-technology capital-goods exports. Certain other categories of domestic investment activity, especially of the hard-commodity variety, and for expansion of and improvements in agriculture, should enjoy similarly favored treatment.

Let the borrowing costs on other nonpriority matters float as high as competition determines.

Second, a selective taxation policy. While gradually raising, stepwise, the household income-tax exemption for federal taxation, we otherwise maintain a high tax rate. But!—we must also accelerate depreciation and amortization for new improvements in production, as well as providing selective tax credits for such categories of investment. This is to be shaped to create a tax-sheltered flow for capital earnings directly reinvested into new productive investment.

Third, we shall promote capital-goods exports. Liberals’ fools argue that world export markets are a fixed “pie,” which must be shared out. Nonsense!

Capital-goods exports raise the per capita output of importing nations—if they are properly used, which has the effect of expanding the ability of that nation to purchase imports. By working with other key nations to establish a new, gold-based world monetary system, of the sort which fosters capital investment and economic growth—especially among so-called developing nations, the U.S. government fosters a self-expanding market for U.S. capital-goods exports.

Persons who are either ignorant of economics or who have been miseducated in the subject, imagine that such measures of protectionism must be inflationary. Some argue that economic growth is inherently inflationary, that inflation arises from a “heating up” of the economy. That happens to be a delusion. It is widely believed nonsense, a consensus which does not improve the quality of the delusion in the least degree. Others emphasize, “But, you must concede the point, that with competitive price-cutting the prices would be pushed down.” More sophistry! The dupe making that latter argument is confusing the nominal price of isolated purchases with the per capita total purchases of goods developed within the economy.

Here, for sake of space economy, I refer the reader to both my *The Theory of the European Monetary Fund* and the *Executive Intelligence Review* report by Dr. Uwe Parpart and Dr. Steven Bardwell on the “Riemannian Economic Model.”

S’ being the portion of the total tangible product

(either capital goods or tangible consumer goods) remaining after costs of maintaining industry, agriculture, transportation, energy production, and labor force in status quo ante, C being the current replacement and maintenance cost, and V being the cost of the total number of households represented by productive members of the labor force; the increase of the ratio $S'/(C+V)$ for the condition that C/V is rising, that the caloric equivalent, per capita value of V is rising, and the total value of $C + V$ is increasing, is the condition of economic growth.

This economic growth is effected through improved utilization of existing productive capacities, and through advances in the average level of technology of production. The combined ratio-improvement and expansion occurs through investment of S' in productive capacities and operating capital. The raising of the average level of technology is accomplished in a two-fold way. In the terms of existing forms of productive technology, it is accomplished by replacement of the relatively less-advanced by the more-advanced. This process depends, for its continuation, on the continuing discovery and introduction of still-more-advanced technologies, which, in turn, spread out to supercede preexisting technologies.

The result of this process is a secular deflation in the social cost of all products.

Whereas, if we reduce S' by "free trade," the

rate of investment will decline, so that there is less utilization of capital and labor force, and a much lower rate of deflation effected through technological progress. If the effort toward "free trade" competition is sufficiently efficient, the economy will collapse.

In other words, "free enterprise"—as distinct from "free trade"—functions only to the degree that the "dirigist" climate of "incentives" is so shaped as to tend to ensure that beneficial activities will be far more profitable than less beneficial activities.

That is the kernel of *the American System*.

LABOR'S INTEREST

The misinformed person who alleges that it is labor's specific interest to improve its lot at cost to capital is simply using the same ignorant logic behind the rationalization for "free trade."

Taking working people *as a whole*, the only way in which labor as a whole can improve its income, increase its leisure, progress to more mind-employing forms of productive employment, and so forth, is to increase the rate of investment in technologically advancing and expanding production and productive capacities. The exact same national interests as capitalists generally have *under the American System*.

The central problem for labor is labor's need to

have a higher rate of capital-intensive investment. The problem for investing capital is to have a sufficient rate of cultural development of the labor force to meet employment requirements in a climate of technological advancement. It is in labor's interest that reinvested profits be increased; it is in productive capital's interest that real wages, education, health services, leisure, be improved.

For both, the problem reduces to one of *optimization*. The standard of optimization is not simply what the allocation of total revenue should be for today. The standard is: *which rate of investment will give the labor force the highest rate of sustainable growth in per capita real incomes over the forward ten to twenty years?* If we throw away the silly, typically British notion of some underlying "basic subsistence level," the problem of optimization is readily defined conceptually. The higher the level of technology required, the higher the rate of effective real income growth per capita must be.

In point of fact, such determinations of optimal levels can not be made *competently* on a firm-by-firm basis. These relationships are coupled, causally, in the economy as a whole. That means that labor and capital, as political forces, can estimate optimal reference standards for labor *as a whole*, leaving variations to be negotiated, or fought out, locally.

In other words, the nation can determine that a

certain minimal standard of household real income is objectively required today to have an employable labor force for standards of tomorrow's production requirements. We can, in fact, determine this with sufficient precision that the "harmony of interest" of capital and labor can be defined in this respect.

Of course, if investment is stagnating, if the economy is stagnating, or contracting, there is no such "harmony of interest." The effort to simultaneously maintain profits and wages in even a stagnating economy is also known by the name of "class war." The point is, under the American System, we refuse to permit economic stagnation. Those who are making fruitful investments prosper in the sunshine of low-cost credit and lessened tax rates; the sluggards and wastrels, we permit the natural action of tax policy to treat.

Whenever one hears a "free trader," one should think of Karl Marx.

Marx, who was a gifted contributor to political economy, probably would have produced a correct conception of economic processes had he not suffered one devastating flaw. Duped Marx actually believed that the British economy was the model of reference for study of industrial-capitalist development, and that Adam Smith and David Ricardo were, in approximately that succession, the paragons of reference for a scientific view of political economy. Under the burden of such de-

lusions, Marx looked at the Malthusianism-ridden British economy of his time, seeking the archetype of the “free-trading” British capitalists. This poor British wretch Marx then portrayed with an effective caricature—of a *British wretch*.

The point of referring to that: I sometimes have the distinct impression that capitalists, especially would-be capitalists, have been secretly reading Marx. Having adduced from that source the portrait of a Dickensian caricature of a free-trading British capitalists, the would-be capitalist reader thereupon resolves to live up to that standard of a British caricature-capitalist. He embraces “free trade.”

The teacher asked the eight-year-old student, “What do you wish to grow up to be like?”

The student leered, took a deep breath, and announced cheerfully, “Fagin.”

How like that child are those would-be capitalists who elect to make themselves “conservatives.”

3

THE REPUBLICAN LABOR PARTY ALTERNATIVE

We begin by reformulating summarily a key point developed in the course of the two preceding sections of this report.

We have emphasized that, at this moment of writing, there is a very real danger that General Alexander Haig might win the White House on the Republican ticket during the November 1980 election. We have noted, for reasons elaborated in other locations, that the sequence of developments which would precede and follow a Haig election victory means the end of the United States as a constitutional republic. This ugly result *could* occur through a thermonuclear war, estimated to kill more than 60 percent of our civilian population. At the very best, the destruction of the United States would occur in the way proposed by the Trilateral Commission, as

for example, by CFR's Samuel P. Huntington: the United States is already, under PRM-32, being rapidly transformed into a neo-Malthusian, fascist dictatorship. Perhaps some people have the sort of twisted mind which would view Haig's election as a Republican Party victory. Only a twisted mind or some other sort of fool could entertain such a cheerful view of the prospect.

The combined effects of Watergate, of Gerald Ford's electioneering of September-October 1976, and of Ford's decision, made between approximately ten and eleven a.m., November 3, 1976, not to contest any further the monstrous vote fraud in the November 2 elections; these developments virtually finished off the Republican Party.

During the "morning after" period of 1977, key Republicans were almost literally brainwashed, in "sensitivity-training sessions." It was emphasized with Goebbels-like repetition of the Big Lie, that it was an excess of "principles" which had shattered the party. Now, it was proposed, and widely accepted, that Republicans must drop the principles, and seek instead the favors of that old whore-god-ness, the Consensus. Naturally, any Republican either foolish enough or corrupt enough to believe that the treasonous Henry A. Kissinger was a "genius" and a "national asset" would and did generally accept the "consensus" brainwashing.

If we compare the quality of the Republican Party of the 1970s with what it had been during Lincoln's

time, it is clear that the Republican Party's National Committee had been destroyed morally to about the same degree or greater than Kissinger's admirers proposed in the "brainwashing" sessions of mid-1977. The degree of destruction was more or less on the order Kissinger's admirers indicated; the nature of and reasons for the decay were entirely different than Kissinger's promoters have insisted to be the case.

From the standpoint of qualitative features, it is proper to outline a secular trend of decay of that party since Secretary of War Edwin Stanton's successful intervention to suppress the continued investigation of the Lincoln assassination—as well as suppress much of the evidence already accumulated. Just as an honest Warren Commission pursuit of the Permindex features of the John F. Kennedy assassination would have "blown the lid" off the Anglo-American alliance, the New York Council on Foreign Relations, and the "Zionist lobby," the unveiling of the British-Jesuit-B'nai B'rith roles in the Lincoln assassination would have finished off the "Eastern Liberal Establishment" during 1865-1866.

It is imperative to focus on the *qualitative* aspect of the decline of the party, rather than tolerating the incompetent assumption that the quantitative aspect of election results has inherently some *immediate* correlation with a party's qualifications to serve the nation.

1. Is the party governed by a conscious and efficient dedication to the American System, as described by Hamilton, the Careys, and Friedrich List? Is the party governed by a conscious and efficient grasp of the connection and subsumed distinctions between *natural law* and *constitutional law*?
2. If not, then to what degree has the party's leadership and membership tolerated ideology-in-practice degenerated into what often is termed nowadays (anglophile William James's) "pluralism," or, more exactly, the "hedonistic" principle of Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, and the "radical" democracy doctrine of Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill?

In other words, as we shall explain, *to what degree has the party's governing morality descended from the conscience-governed pursuit of "Earthy Paradise" (Dante's "Purgatory") into the "Inferno" of the hedonistic principle?*

3. To what degree does the party remain republican in fact? Putting to one side the rather different issue, the party's ability to secure quantities of block-constituency support by means of demagogic wheeling and dealing, do the party's conscious principles and internal practices represent the fundamental self-interest of the most-populous bodies of citizens of the republic—e.g., today, trade unionists and their families, as well as the so-called ethnic minorities?

By those qualitative standards, the Republican Party describes a secular tendency of political decay from 1866 to the present time. The rate of decay is not even—it is, in fact, very uneven, with inflection points as 1871, 1877-1879, the inauguration of Teddy Roosevelt, the toleration of Henry Kissinger, and so forth.

The principal correlative of this qualitative decay is the shift in adopted conceptions of axiomatic political-economic policy. That can be "measured," so to speak, to the degree the prevailing notion of political-economic principles moves away from, or even repudiates the American System—turning in favor of the alien, British ideology of "free trade," or nowadays, the "free-market economy." That moral disorientation, that political-moral degeneration assumes the form of "conservatism" as we described that connection in the preceding section.

To pin this down to the level of electoral results during recent times, let us examine, summarily, three developments which ought to be studied at this juncture, in the process of reevaluating the trends and conditions of the Republican Party to recent date. These three phenomena are, (1) The 1964 Barry Goldwater campaign, (2) Richard M. Nixon's trends toward "consensus" politics throughout the 1960s, into the 1968 and 1972 elections, (3) The phenomenon of the George Wallace campaign of 1967-1968, and the perhaps unintended, but decisive qualitative impact of the Wal-

lace campaign in securing Nixon the 1968 Republican nomination and the November 1968 election.

Summing up the qualitative implications of the Goldwater campaign: Goldwater was absolutely correct, formally speaking, in adopting the nominal policy that political principles—opposition to the Republicans' own part in the "Eastern Liberal Establishment"—were indispensable for rebuilding the party, and for going on to win elections with a reinvigorated party. The fault lay in the fact that Goldwater adopted the *wrong* principles in defining the "conservative" standpoint of his campaign.

In manifest results, Nixon's group interpreted Goldwater's defeat opportunistically. Nixon was oriented toward lessening the role of "ethnic constituencies" within the policy-making processes of the party, and toward a more free-wheeling approach to patching together combinations.

Nixon's 1960s practice is often misinterpreted as a trend toward deals with the "Zionist lobby." Since such a description implies, however wrongly, a view of Jewish-Americans generally, the term "Zionist lobby" is a dangerously misleading term unless emphatically qualified. To equate Jewish-Americans generally with a "Zionist lobby" is to degrade the ordinary citizen of Jewish religion or origins into a mere political commodity, to political chatelains of the Rothschilds, Montefiores, Bronfmans, Max Jacobs, Max Fisher, et al. Since the "Zionist lobby" potencies are merely subordinates and polit-

ical thugs for London and the Manhattan "Episcopagan" gang, Nixon's essential corruption was his selling out the existing mass base of the Republican Party, in favor of corrupt deals with the "Eastern Liberal Establishment." From the middle 1960s onward, those who objected to this policy frequently had the Goldwater campaign of 1964 thrown into their faces.

George Wallace's 1967 campaign catalyzed Nixon's 1968 convention nomination and Nixon's 1968 election victory. Wallace's campaign ripped open the liberal ideology superimposed upon the labor movement. To the extent that a Republican candidate bore what was viewed as a credible anti-"Eastern Liberal Establishment" image, that candidate could scoop up the benefit of most of what the Wallace campaign had stirred up. That ruled out Rockefeller. What liberal-connected Nixon scooped up in fact was later termed the "silent majority." It had to be regarded as "silent;" it had no efficient, consistent representation in the making of national policies within the Nixon administration, and was, for the moment, out of the Democratic Party. *The "silent majority" support for Nixon came chiefly, ironically, from those "constituencies" which Nixon had worked to put at a distance from the national Republican deliberative processes over the course of the 1960s.*

Like the case study of a drunk stumbling successfully through a mine field, through no efficient

intent of his own, Wallace's 1967-1968 campaign should be studied essentially as a social phenomenon, a demonstration of principles which are far, far more efficient today than they were back during 1967-1968.

George Wallace's talent was essentially that he was a genuine populist demagogue. Jimmy Carter is called a populist; as a demagogue, in his own right, poor Jimmy is comparatively most uninspiring. A comparison of Wallace with Carter helps us to see more deeply into Wallace's 1967-1968 campaign.

Like a Seventh Avenue imitation of a "Paris original," Carter is usefully, and justifiably compared to a cheap imitation of the British imports known as the Beatles and Rolling Stones. Although the rock-drug counterculture is addictive to large proportions of those sexually suggestible adolescents and preadolescents who have been sufficiently exposed to the habit, neither the Tavistockian Beatles nor their immediate imitators had any special inherent initial appeal to American youth as individuals. However, using promotional stunts like those used earlier in New York City "concert appearances" of a more youthful Frank Sinatra, by staging a claque of shrieking adolescents in a large audience, the suggestion can be planted that some piece of otherwise dull trash contains a hidden, but potent element of hedonistic excitement. This corresponds to the principle shared by confidence art-

ists and Madison Avenue: "If your neighbor, Mrs. Jones likes this so much, what's wrong with your taste?" The same technique was applied to build up the myth of Jimmy Carter's image as a populist demagogue during his successful campaign for the Georgia governor's mansion, and again during the 1976 campaign.

Seeing Carter perform, without first being conditioned to a buildup of Carter as a *reputed* populist demagogue, the average citizen's impression of Carter during that campaign would have been; "The poor man's a pathetic fool."

Not so George Wallace. He was a genuine, rip-snorting sort of southern populist rabblouser, who could walk into an initially hostile majority audience (of the right sociological profile) and have almost the entire crowd cheering him wildly after a short speech. Wallace was a real demagogue. Wallace was able to adapt his talent for an Alabama, Georgia, Carolinas, or Mississippi audience to audiences made up largely of skilled labor and shopkeepers in the northern industrial states.

To grasp the key point to be recognized here, it is indispensable to put temporarily to one side one's judgment of the quality of *content* of Wallace's own politics. One must concentrate not so much on what sort of politics Wallace might have been intending to sell; one should focus instead on the keynote of his 1967-1968 campaign: "There's not a dime's worth of difference..." Wallace accomplished in

principle what the 1964 Goldwater campaign conspicuously failed to do. Where labor and minorities saw Goldwater's attacks on the Eastern Liberal Establishment as also an attack on themselves, the "conservative" appeal of the Wallace campaign was precisely to large strata among labor included among those which Goldwater had pushed into the arms of Lyndon B. Johnson.

Otherwise, Goldwater and Wallace both failed, in different ways, because they made the exact same mistake—in principle, the same error. Goldwater foolishly seized upon the New York "welfare cheaters" circus performance as the dominant theme of his domestic policy. True, a conservative labor base had been developed through that caper in New York. The twist of that caper was shamelessly racist. However, it has been proven repeatedly that American working people—including New York "conservative" labor supporters—are not racist underneath—at least, only a small minority is racist underneath.

During the 1930s and early 1940s, in Detroit and elsewhere, trade unionists of southern extraction repeatedly, abruptly adopted the outlook of "our black brothers" during showdown strike struggles. The American worker will permit himself or herself to be conditioned to racist behavior and outwardly expressed beliefs, as a matter of peer-group influences—adopting racist beliefs much as Madison Avenue's victims are induced to prefer a brand

of detergent, toothpaste, or what-have-you. However, under appropriate circumstances, especially when some outsider—under such circumstances—essays to adopt and repeat the very racist catchphrases earlier used by sections of the labor movement, those same portions of the labor movement abruptly notice a very bad smell attached to that demagogue.

A very large portion of the trade unionists of 1967-1968 heartily enjoyed cheering Wallace throwing political dung at "them Eastern Establishment liberals." Generally, Wallace was not, however, the sort of fellow they wished to have as a regular guest at Sunday dinner.

The demagogue and the shallow-minded admirers of demagogues, most frequently overlook a very crucial point about large sections of voters. Most people live on two levels. On the outer, everyday level, they express and appear to sincerely believe beliefs of this or that sort—the kinds of beliefs usually picked up for statistical distortion by opinion polls. Underneath the man who seems like an Archie Bunker, there is an entirely different inner personality, far wiser, more noble of conscience than we ordinarily see manifest. Once one stirs up the inner personality, "Archie Bunker" develops deep resentments against any demagogue who is fool enough to adapt to what "Archie Bunker" himself usually seemed to believe up to that point.

Send a ghetto youth gang, modeled on Saul

Alinsky's Chicago experimental programs, tearing into a worker's neighborhood, or put in some herded welfare recipients to replace laid-off union members waiting out reemployment, and it may not be difficult to evoke passionate outbursts of racist reactions. However, send in some demagogue who pats those workers on their backs for expressing such racist epithets, and let that demagogue hint at pushing blacks, hispanics or so forth into the direction of the category Hitler called "useless eaters," and the American worker vomits with disgust.

It is not difficult, and altogether justified for an "ordinary working person" to hate Rothschild, Bronfman, Max Fischer, and so forth. However, if you believe that that same worker is about to become a swastika-brassarded anti-Semite storm-trooper, just you extend the proper hatred of Rothschild to the Jew who works with, attended school with, or lives next door to that same working person. He might just slug you with whatever is handiest! (And, I might just join him, too.) Similarly, insecurity may impel him, hedonistically, to exploit the fact that blacks have been traditionally "last hired, first fired." Yet, even in his hedonistic, heteronomic moods, that working person knows that he himself is but one or two steps up the ladder above the "last hired, first fired" category.

I don't know to what extent Wallace had been predominantly opportunist or "sincere" is his racist profile on the civil-rights issue. Neither did the typical working person of the 1967-1968 election

campaign. That working person assumed that Wallace was a racist bigot, and Wallace did nothing efficiently to alter that estimation.

I admit that I myself would be pleasantly amused by Ku Klux Klanners painting double-crosses on the headquarters of the Council of Foreign Relations, or burning British flags and effigies of Queen Elizabeth II or Margaret Thatcher before the Anglican cathedral in New York City. (The British flag is, with most appropriate irony, a double-cross: St. Andrew rampant upon St. George.) There really isn't a "dime's worth of difference" between Senator "Ted" Kennedy and General Alexander Haig. They belong to the same "acting company," have the same morality—or want thereof, but are temporarily assigned to read scripts for different public, staged roles.

At the moment who really cares much to know what school grades that young boy has earned, who just said of the "Emperor's New Suit of Clothes": "But, he has nothing on." One simply cheers and laughs a good deal. A very pleasant and useful thing has just occurred—whoever that kid is who did it.

It is one thing to applaud that child's action, and quite another matter to take him home for adoption. In the case of the hypothetical "double-cross burning" incident, one says, appropriately, "I guess even the Ku Klux Klan can't be all bad." Or, in the case of the actual 1967-1968 George Wallace, one thinks of Wallace as like the little

boy who said of the Emperor, "But, he has nothing on." There really wasn't a "dime's worth of difference"—one has to be a pre-1970s southerner to appreciate fully the irony of the Wallace emphasis on the "dime store" and "dime's worth of difference."

There was an ambivalence, which the Goldwater campaign missed in the New York conservative uproar around the "welfare cheaters" caper. The conservative working person may have veered pretty far into racialist outbursts, but what was the package which proved itself saleable to that same working person? "If he is able to work, he should get a job like us." *Like us!*

On the superficial, peer-group level, it was unfortunately not difficult to select a scapegoat for the working person's rage against a deterioration of society, especially a scapegoat of strangers with a differently hued skin. However when it came to proposing actions involving actual persons from the ranks of those darker-skinned welfare recipients, that person had to be treated as a person *like us*.

I almost vomited when a Kennedy—I believe it was the late Bobby Kennedy—tried to appear a booster of civil rights by proposing on his brother's election that now that a Catholic had reached the White House, black Americans should be inspired not to despair.

I know the history of the potato. I mean that I

know the more devious process by which the British monarchy and royalist oligarchy perpetrated in Ireland a more extensive genocide than the ancestors of the present British royal household conducted at the point of a gun and bayonet following the Jacobite defeat of the highlanders.

The British looted the Irish of their cattle and horses, and gave them the potato. (The same bestialization was imposed up and down the Rhine, with moral effects later recorded in Van Gogh's insightful painting, "The Potato Eaters.") Contrary to that lunatic British doctrine of rent which one may encounter in such locations as David Ricardo, the looting of the negentropic potential of the soil through use of labor-intensive forms of extensive cropping affects the "thermodynamics" of the crop species. The combined effects of labor-intensive cropping of an undernourished soil, and the persistent, extensive use of a fixed variety of crop-species under these conditions is the classic, ideal forcing-medium in which to breed some new, more virulent variety of insect pest or a pansylvatic. The cultivation of the boll-weevil by the southern slaveowners, and the catastrophe of the European potato blight are modern paradigms for such toleration of Adam Smith's or the Ricardian theory of rent.

The condition of the Irish and German potato eaters was brought to the point of crisis during the period following the 1815 Treaty of Vienna. In

the British Isles, the republication of Thomas Malthus's writings signaled a British determination to loot its own "marginal" populations by methods later made notorious through the labor-intensive policies of Auschwitz and kindred, Nazi, neo-Malthusian institutions. The austerity-looting of the Irish population expressed that Malthusian policy. The Vienna debt issues and British influences among the ranks of the petty potentates of Germany effected the same sort of result along the Rhine.

The condition of the Irish arriving in this country during the 1840s and 1850s was predominantly hideous.

Henry C. Carey, the son of a former political leader of the Irish resistance against Britain, correctly understood the connection between the state of immigrant Irish and the slavery question. Exemplary, on the docks of New Orleans "paddies" were employed for the most dangerous side of dock work, so that employers might not be obliged to risk the valuable investment in a black slave. The looting of black, slave labor, and the "Ricar-dian" looting of the soil as well, showed most directly the way in which "free trade" actually worked to prevent the economic progress of the United States, and to suppress large portions of the labor force into conditions of work and life even worse—in those respects, at least—than the circumstances of work of a high-priced slave.

The fact that the condition of large portions of

Irish immigrants was one of bitter sharing of conditions of life with black Americans, was among the most hideous features of our nation's social life during the 1850s and 1860s. In 1863, the Hapsburg Jesuits, working in concert with Rothschild agent August Belmont, played upon the correlated racist temper within the New York City Irish community, to foment what are euphemistically named "the 1863 New York draft riots," in fact a hideous orgy of lynching of those blacks who fell into the hands of the mob.

It was not accidental that the "New York draft riots" coincided with the battle at Gettysburg. The only chance that the Rothschilds might resurrect the prospect of British-French military aid for the Confederacy was some important military victory by the Confederate forces—hence, Lee's desperate gamble on the drive into Pennsylvania. The "New York Draft Riots" were launched by Belmont et al. directly in support of Lee's desperation campaign.

The outcome of that New York operation was a consolidation of Belmont's control over a New York Irish, Democratic Party machine. This was extended to Boston, where the fruity Transcendentalists created the Boston Irish machine. Not that the Irish immigrants generally became pro-British. Rather, they became conditioned to accept the role of being merely a heteronomic constituency force. Certain top strata of that machine managed to balance themselves between the commendably an-

glophobe impulses of the ordinary Irish-American, and their own service in delivering the same ordinary Irish-Americans into the control of the an-glophile gang.

Bobby and Ted Kennedy's father, Joseph P., married into the Boston machine family of "Honey" Fitzgerald, and thus came under the patronage, most emphatically, of the Rothschilds and Astors. Joe served the British sufficiently well that this parvenu succeeded in marrying his family into the ranks of one of the older, and most evil of the British royalist oligarchical families, the Cecils.

Having ascended by service to those same "blueblood" Episcopalian and Rothschild forces which perpetuated black chattel slavery in the United States into the Civil War period, which had connived over eighty years (1783-1863) to destroy the United States, and whose British part-ners perpetrated the genocide against the Irish in the first place, such a Kennedy parvenu had the nauseating insolence to propose that Jack Kennedy's entry into the White House should be regarded in itself as a source of inspiration for the descendants of slaves.

Otherwise, apart from being intolerably ob-scene—coming from one of Joe Kennedy's crew—the remark had a certain awkward touch of political cleverness to it.

The Kennedy boys—especially Jack and

Bobby—could never quite rid themselves of a parvenu's awkwardness in intellectual and concep-tual manners. Bobby's campaign for the New York senatorial election was a howler in respect to the density with which his speeches were speckled with malapropisms. The Kennedy remark about Jack's presidency being an inspiration for black Ameri-cans had nonetheless, as we have indicated, a germ of political cleverness to it; the problem was that under the costly effort to civilize Joe Kennedy's sons, the capacity for genuine conceptual thinking never took hold. Whenever a Kennedy boy at-tempted to appear profound, the crudeness of the effort smelled strongly of malapropism.

In the American philosophical outlook, the un-derlying policy of working people generally is, typically, that a skilled worker's son should aspire to become an engineer, a semiskilled worker should advance to skilled employment, and an unskilled person should acquire a good productive skill. "Make something of yourself," is the watch-word.

When the working person is confronted with what he or she views as "someone else" grabbing his job away from him (or her), getting the place in the better school from his family's child, looting his taxes for "loafing," and so forth, that working person does tend to fall into "conservative" reac-tion-formations of the sort at which the Goldwater campaign was, unfortunately, significantly tar-

geted. However, underneath, the same working person is usually quite a different sort of conservative: "Everyone should have the opportunity to become educated, and to make something of themselves."

Behind such relatively ordinary expressions of the American working person's underlying, American philosophical outlook, there is something still deeper, a noble moral quality which needs but to be encouraged and developed. It is in that latter quality that the working people of this nation are properly the backbone of the republican citizenry as a whole.

The Goldwater campaign missed the point. It proposed to combat the "Eastern Liberal Establishment," but conducted that action from the vantage point of the liberal type of "conservative" ideology, the "free trade" ideology, an ideology whose social basis is submission to conditions of antilabor alliance with the rentier-financier forces of the same "Eastern Liberal Establishment." In that respect, Goldwater was comparable to a goldfish dumped into a large outdoor pool, after months in a small fish bowl. Ideologically, and in ideologically shaped practice, Goldwater was still swimming in tight little circles. He spoke generously of "freedom," including freedom from the "Eastern Liberal Establishment"; the trouble was, he did not understand the road to true freedom. In his ideology, he was still a slave, like a slave who, escaped from bondage, sells his own children,

thus "freely" maintaining in "independence" the cultural habits of his former servile condition.

Someone should have informed Goldwater: "Slave, if you would liberate the enslaved minds of others, first free your own mind from slavish habits of ideology."

CAPITALIST REPUBLIC VERSUS CAPITALISTS' REPUBLIC

The British ideology of the "free-trader" sort of "conservative" is associated with the frequent telling of what is in historical fact a very evil fairy tale.

According to the mythologies of such miseducated folk, capitalism is the outcome of the spontaneous emergence, a sprouting of primordial protocapitalists. As these spontaneous sprouts evolved, presumably culled by Darwinian processes of "free trade" selection, proper individual capitalist entrepreneurs presumably appeared. Seeing the wisdom and advantage of submitting to the "invisible hand" embodied occultly in the collectivity of such capitalist entrepreneurs, it is proposed, right-thinking people worked to overturn feudalism and establish capitalist republics, republics so-called in which "freedom" was sometimes defined as the liberty of the entrepreneur to do pretty much as the collectivity of such persons deemed suitable.

The myth generally continues in elaboration, to

include such parentheticals as a virtual eyewitness description of the manner in which the “invisible hand” wrote some Lockean sort of “social contract,” so defining the rules governing the proper scope of the capitalists’ freedom from interference by anyone else, especially the state.

To dress up this fairy tale, to give it the sophist’s variety of appearance of “scientific merit,” Defoe’s *Robinson Crusoe* was recruited by some among the myth makers.

Later, the British version of the “Robinson Crusoe” theory of the primeval capitalist was picked up by the plagiarists of old Vienna, where von Mises, Bohm-Bawerk and others naturally perfected the nonsense tale into something akin to a Franz Lehar *Operetta*. Imagine, old Hapsburg Vienna, the veritable cesspool of decayed, Hapsburg feudalism, called upon the manifest capitalist spirit and experience of such a Hapsburg culturé, to teach the principles of successful economic development to industrialized nations. Would not any sensible person smell something of a fraud in the pretensions of a von Hayek, a Rudolf Hilferding, a Nikolai Bukharin, or the anachronistic but evil fairy tales of the Mont Pelerin Society?

Naturally, the whole account is a lie. In a manner of speaking, “I created capitalism and the modern national economy.” At least, I am permitted to say, figuratively, I did so in my special capacity today as a political heir and present

spokesman for those fifteenth-century, now-deceased Neoplatonic republicans who did in fact create both the modern form of the nation-state and the capitalist system as well.

The following, summary account of the origins and development of the capitalist nation-state has the double advantage of being true and also of presenting an account of the developing nature of capitalist economy which coincides with the verifying evidence of contemporary realities.

The origins of the modern nation-state are efficiently distinguished by comparing the *De Monarchia* of the Neoplatonist Dante Alighieri, circulated at the outset of the fourteenth century, with such sources as the *Concordantia Catholica* of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, another Neoplatonist who lived during the first sixty years, slightly longer, of the fifteenth century.

From Alcuin and Charlemagne, into the first half of the fourteenth century, the dominant Neoplatonic policy for developing a republican form of society centered around the effort to steer the Holy Roman Empire and other parts of Europe into the sort of technologically progressive, urban-centered development proposed by Charlemagne, by the Salien emperors, and by the Hohenstaufen successors of Friedrich Barbarossa.

This policy did produce relatively great prosperity within Europe into the middle decades of the thirteenth century. The population of France

reached a level of a prosperous twenty millions, a level not to be reached again until the eighteenth century. Southern Germany flourished, connected through Danube waterways into Byzantium, and by way of the Rhine and its tributaries into the North Sea. By way of Charlemagne's Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen) and down the Mosel (and Moselle), into the river systems feeding the Seine into the channel, and Rhone, into the Mediterranean and up by way of Bordeaux into the Bay of Biscay. The area now embraced by Switzerland, Bavaria (with Franconia), and Baden-Württemberg, was a center of urban-focused prosperity linked efficiently to other parts of Europe, Byzantium, and the Middle East.

At about the time of the death of Friedrich Hohenstaufen II, and the subsequent murder of his heir, this great prosperity of Europe was ruined, and Europe was plunged deliberately into a Dark Age.

This ruin was accomplished by, chiefly, a Genoese-based group of usurious, oligarchical banking families, which became known from the close of the thirteenth century to the present date as the "Black Guelph," or, in Germany, *Die Schwarze Welfen*—today, as the "black nobility." The Royal House of George I through Queen Victoria, otherwise also the presently ruling house of Britain, was the Hanover branch of the Welf dynasty—as Thomas Paine emphasized by referring to George

III as "Mr. Welf." The connection to the present date is not only biological, but moral and political.

It may stir recollections, to emphasize that the most notorious of the "Genoese," or "Black Guelph" banking houses from that period are the Bardi and the Peruzzi.

Although the ordinary accounts of the nearly century-long Dark Age emphasize the genocide of nearly one-third of the population of Central Europe by the Black Death, this report as taken by itself is an extremely misleading fallacy of commission. If one takes into account the entire period from the defeat of the Hohenstaufen to the conclusion of the mid-fourteenth-century bubonic pandemic, substantially more than half the population of Central Europe was eliminated. The truth of the matter is that the imposition of the equivalent of today's "IMF conditionalities" and James R. Schlesinger's zero-growth, antinuclear "energy policy," collapsed the previously existing, prosperous economies of Europe, driving large portions of the population into vagabondage, and fostering simultaneously the spread of famine and epidemic. It was the accumulated effects of this policy which so reduced the conditions of life and immunological potentials of the population that an escalating wave of diseases created the preconditions for the bubonic pandemic.

Dante's *De Monarchia* and his famous *Commedia* are the productions of one of the leading policy

makers for the attempted resistance against the Black Guelph policies. *De Monarchia* proposed a social-political order, while the *Commedia* reexamined, inclusively, the problem of preventing the reemergence in the future of thirteenth-fourteenth century equivalents of the insane, degenerate Muslim Brotherhood of Sir John Bagot Glubb Pasha and Glubb's "asset," Ayatollah Khomeini. (The account of Dante which portrays him as some lovesick wandering minstrel, pining, Werther-like, over some adolescent Beatrice, is a deliberate hoax.)

The only positive outcome of the Black Death was the bankruptcy of banking houses such as the Bardi and Peruzzi. The weakening of the concentrated power of the Black Guelphs, a consequence of the monstrous Dark Age those early Schlesingers had brought upon society, was the circumstance for a resurgence of the Neoplatonist republicans centered around the Augustinians. The writer and political leader Petrarch, a convert to Dante Alighieri's forces, worked (especially) from Avignon, contributing to building far-flung networks, out of which emerged Groote's great teaching order, the Brothers of the Common Life. It was these republican, Neoplatonic networks which produced Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa—and later Erasmus of Rotterdam and Hieronymous Bosch, and which also developed a French dauphin to become the great Louis XI.

There were numerous leading figures which merit singular honors to this date for their contributions during the late fourteenth and fifteenth century. During the early fifteenth century, four are exemplary. These are Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, the ecumenicist Cardinal Bessarion, the great Byzantine Platonist, Plethon, and Plethon's principal Italian student and collaborator, Cosimo de Medici. It was Cusa who did more than any other to elaborate a new political doctrine, that of an ("ecumenical") entente among sovereign nation-states. It was Plethon who presented the fundamental principles of modern political economy, and Cosimo de Medici who facilitated the building of Platonic networks throughout Europe.

The reascension of the Black Guelph forces during the late fifteenth century was most notably aided by their control over the Spain of Ferdinand and Isabella. With the aid to the Guelphs from Spanish military forces, the republican movement in Italy was turned into a shambles. The hope of an Italian republic was crushed for centuries by the defeat and death of Cesare Borgia at the beginning of the sixteenth century—Leonardo da Vinci was the Borgias' scientist, and Niccolò Machiavelli a leading Borgia political-military figure.

The first success occurred, despite the Black Guelph resurgence, under the direction of France's Louis XI during the latter part of the fifteenth century. Louis XI not only created the modern

nation of France from previously scattered parts. He created the first modern political economy, multiplying the income of France, substantially raising per capita incomes during his comparatively short reign.

Louis XI's success in France was strategically decisive in making possible the Neoplatonic republicans' creation of the modern English nation-state and national economy under the Tudor monarch Henry VII, and, with mixed features, under Henry VIII and Elizabeth I.

During the sixteenth century, the English republican faction, centered around the Dudley family, was strategically allied with the Neoplatonic republican forces of France, centered around the House of Navarre. In England, these same republicans formed the Commonwealth Party of the seventeenth century. In France, the Commonwealth Party faction was generically known as the *politiques*. The latter are associated with Jean Bodin, as well as the House of Navarre. During the seventeenth century, the prominent French *politiques* included Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin, and Jean-Baptiste Colbert. The Cromwell-Mazarin alliance against the Hapsburgs, dealing the Hapsburgs a crucial defeat in 1653, exemplified the continuation of the alliance of English and French republicans.

In addition to Colbert himself, the most important political, as well as scientific figure of Europe

during the last half of the seventeenth century was the German, Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz.

It is appropriate to pause here in the progress of our historical account, to reflect on a crucial feature of the economic development of England and France from Louis XI's reign to the closing decades of the seventeenth century. Here is the point at which we catch the kernel of the monstrous fraud embodied in Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*.

Every successful phase of the development of the modern national economy and capitalism, from fifteenth century Florence, through Louis XI's France, and through Colbert's brilliant launching of the industrial revolution in post-1653 France, is what the French call *dirigisme*. Whenever a dirigist policy was interrupted by a turn toward some semblance of what Smith terms "free trade," stagnation, economic retrogression, and even periods of relative economic collapse ensued.

This ought to be clearly implied by the very essence of the capitalist form of ownership. This is a legal form, not created by the spontaneous enterprise of individual capitalists. Rather, as in the Tudor use of patents, authorizing individual proprietorship over production using inventions, it was the state's creation of this protected form of property title for purposes of production and commerce which, in turn, created the capitalist.

This was modeled on Medici Florentine and

Louis XI's practices, and was boldly applied by Colbert. It was Colbert who, generally speaking, created the industrial-capitalists of France, by focusing the credit of the state to foster and to protect technologically advanced enterprises.

It is pure fraud to assert that eighteenth-century Britain was the leading case of European capitalist development. France was. In the sheer scale of production, in the average quality of technology, and in the rate of development, a relatively vigorous French development contrasted with the relative stagnation of industrial development in Britain. This fact is underscored by the emigration of English craftsmen from Britain to France, seeking and finding the employment opportunities lacking in Britain.

The disadvantageous position of France emerged in the aftermath of the 1815 Treaty of Vienna, under the monarchical restoration, Louis Napoleon (the latter, with some qualifications concerning the Saint-Simonians, the Pereira brothers, and so forth), and the sickness of the Third and Fourth Republics.

True, France's seventeenth to eighteenth century industrial development, although large and vigorous, contrasted with and was delimited by feudal parasitism in agriculture, and by the rentier proclivities among elements of the French financial aristocracy. It was not such oligarchical elements which characterized eighteenth-century France; it

was, rather, the conflict between the industrializing and the oligarchical elements which characterized pre-1789 France. It was not the Bourbon monarchy which was France's essential problem—unfortunately, the public school textbooks and many other “respected” sources I have encountered on this point lie atrociously. The problem of the monarchy itself was its recurring susceptibility to bend to the combined influences of the feudalist parasites and the Geneva-Genoa-Amsterdam-London axis of rentier financial interest.

The most crucial fact concerning the origins of American capitalism itself is that the leading English colonies in America were established during the seventeenth century by the English Commonwealth Party. Originally, this colonization effort was a strategic, conspiratorial venture, a scheme associated with Plato and with the sixteenth century Dudley faction. By developing what were intended to become strong, republican outposts in America, the English Commonwealth Party aimed, over the ensuing decades, to tilt the political balance of power among English-speaking peoples decisively in favor of the republican cause, and to thus ensure the defeat of the oligarchical faction associated with the Genoese faction of the Scottish oligarchy, the Stuarts, the Cecils, and the Cecils' agents, such as Francis Bacon, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, et al.

As part of the American Commonwealth Party

groups' heritage, they acquired ties to the networks of Colbert and Leibniz on the European continent. When Benjamin Franklin's visit to Britain in 1766 showed that the moral decay of the British people precluded continued common government by the British and the Americans, it was the republican networks of the continent to which Franklin and his British coconspirator Joseph Priestley turned to build the transatlantic, strategic conspiracy which made possible the establishment of our young republic.

The principles of political economy set forth in the key policy reports of Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton should not be viewed as so much an American peculiarity, but rather as the concentrated expression of the combined American Commonwealth Party experience with a rich heritage dateable most immediately to such figures as Pletthon (George Gemistos) and Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa. Since the aspirations of the transatlantic, anti-British republicans had been first realized in this way in the United States, the monetary and economic policies identified with Hamilton became known internationally as *the American System*.

A collaborator of Benjamin Franklin's from Paris days, Irish leader Mathew Carey settled in Philadelphia, established a typically Franklin political operation (and political-intelligence cover), including a publishing house, and emerged after

the murder of Hamilton as the leading American economic thinker. Later, beginning in the late 1830s, his son Henry C. Carey emerged as the United States' leading nineteenth-century economic thinker, serving as Lincoln's principal economic policy advisor. Through the Marquis de Lafayette, head of the continental European branch of the U.S. secret-intelligence service of that time, a German member of Lafayette's networks, Friedrich List, was brought to the United States (1825-1830). Here, List was associated with the *Reading Eagle*, while collaborating closely for some years with the Careys. List, later to become the creator of the German customs union, laid the foundation for German industrial development, and became the leading exponent of the *American System* in Europe.

To this day, most emphatically in Japan, Hamilton, Henry C. Carey, and Friedrich List are recognized as the representatives of the American System—a fact directly related to Japan's periods of successful industrial development.

As I have emphasized elsewhere, my own qualitative advancements in economic science are, not accidentally, an advancement on the American System of political economy as associated with Hamilton, Carey, and List.

"We," speaking on behalf of my deceased predecessors, created the system of national economy, beginning in the fifteenth century. As a matter of

promoting the realizations of useful inventions, “we” extended the notion of the inventor’s patent as a delimited, corporate privilege. Out of this policy and legal fictions, there developed directly the modern, capital form of ownership rights in the means of production. We thus created capitalism, because we rightly deemed it the most effective means for promoting private initiative in the development and realization of those technological advances indispensable for the economic viability and social progress of a republic. *We did not develop republics to accommodate capitalism; we created capitalism to serve the interests of the republic.*

We created not a capitalists’ republic, but a capitalist republic. It is the republic, not its capitalist character, which is essential. The republic defends the capitalist system not for the sake of the capitalist system, but because the capitalist system serves the interest of the republic. If we are properly advised that the state should not meddle extensively in the internal affairs of the capitalist firm, this is not because the capitalist proprietorship is some “sacred thing” above the proper authority of the state. We refrain, because it is silly and counterproductive to tolerate more than an absolutely unavoidable minimum of meddling.

It is the responsibility of the republic to manage the economy *as a whole*. A person who proposes that this be accomplished by state intervention into the internal affairs of each and every firm is

not overestimating the degree of ultimate proper authority of the state. That person’s error is that he is a misinformed, meddling fool. The state’s economic functions are not accomplished by meddling in the direction of individual firms, one at a time, but by determining the economic and monetary “climate” of the economic process as a whole.

There is, admittedly, a certain apparent “free market” subsumed within this. However, it is the state which creates such a “free market.” It is the state which acts to keep it “free,” just as the state is obliged to defend the freedom of the individual to walk the streets safe from wandering thugs and assassins.

Exemplary is the point that George Washington did not support the Constitution over the Articles of Confederation for the cause of “free trade.” Directly the opposite. “Free trade” was ruining the U.S. economy. Essential canals and roads could not be built, and so forth.

In summary of this immediate working point. The United States was *not* developed as a republic out of the influence of conceptions flowing from capitalism, “free enterprise,” or what-have-you. Rather, capitalism and the associated form, the modern national economy, were deliberately created and developed by a well-developed republican movement, a movement already thousands of years old when our own republic was established.

Capitalism was developed by republicans because the granting of patents of ownership for the productive use of technological advancements of the mode of production was rightly recognized as the most efficient approach to realizing the purposes of national economy. National economies, in turn, were created during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries under the influence of Neoplatonic republican leaders such as Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa.

It is not by examining the peculiarities of capitalism as such that we adduce proper principles of a republic. The republic is much older; its principles of a far higher authority, and more profound. This was rightly the predominant view among the framers of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

WHAT IS A REPUBLICAN PARTY?

Although the conception of a republic is clearly older than Thales, the want of adequate earlier literary sources obliges us to define the conception of a republic in terms of the fourth century B.C. dialogues of Plato. Unfortunately, through the efforts of such nineteenth-century hoaxsters as Benjamin Jowett, the previously extant English-language translations of Plato's dialogues, used in U.S. universities, are permeated with deliberate translators' frauds. This problem and its implica-

tions are documented in a new edition of a fresh English-language translation of the *Timaeus*. It should be emphasized that any Ph.D. in the classics or related fields who has adopted the predominant influence of the Cambridge or Warburg Institute on our universities is ipso facto worse than ignorant of any significant part of Ancient through Renaissance Mediterranean-centered civilization.

On this point, our founding fathers as a whole were not so miseducated.

Contrary to the mythologies which the British SIS has spread, through planted American institutions such as the Newcomen societies of the nineteenth century, the English-speaking American colonies of the middle eighteenth century did not represent a population which was in any sense a group of rough-hewn, sometimes Bible-thumping frontiersmen. The adult literacy rate in the eighteenth-century United States reached above 80 percent, as contrasted with approximately 40 percent in Britain at that time. The modal real income of the Americans was approximately twice that of the British population, and, even despite British efforts to prevent manufacturing in America, the superior cultural level of the Americans was reflected in a social productivity approximately twice that of the British population.

Increase and Cotton Mather, for example, were important Arabist scholars, as was the early nineteenth-century writer and American secret intelli-

gence operative, Washington Irving. (The writer James Fenimore Cooper was also an operative of the American secret-intelligence services, as was the key counterintelligence operative against the British SIS, Edgar Allan Poe.) Contrary to the British, nineteenth-century lie, Benjamin Franklin was no mere kite-tinkerer, but an acknowledged leading scientific thinker, described by Immanuel Kant as “the eighteenth-century Prometheus.”

For Franklin and his “junto” conspirators, as for other circles of leading Americans, libraries, schools, scientific societies, and the use of newspapers to spread classical knowledge and contemporary technological culture, were emphasized in a way which echoed the programs of the Abassid builders of ancient Baghdad. When leading Americans read Plato, they read him in the original Greek, as they were obliged, fortunately, to do.

A large proportion of eighteenth-century Americans did “thump Bibles,” as had their seventeenth-century Commonwealth Party predecessors. This “Bible-thumping” was not of the “fundamentalist” variety spawned out of Britain’s 1830s Oxford Movement. The Commonwealth Party Christian leaders may have studied the Old Testament, but they were essentially Christians, men and women of the New Testament, of Christ’s “New Dispensation.” These were men and women who joined with St. Paul in repudiating the “concision.” In the same sense as Philo Judaeus of Alexandria, the

close collaborator of St. Peter, in the sense of the Gospel of St. John, in the sense qualified by St. Augustine and the Nicean Creed, these American Christian leaders were *Neoplatonics*.

Since our Constitution rightly separates church from state, the outline of a campaign tactic is not the location to stress any sectarian theology as such. Nonetheless, Christian Neoplatonic outlooks were in fact the central channel through which leading eighteenth-century Americans informed themselves to the effect of becoming staunch republicans. Without taking the republican implications of Christian Neoplatonic theology into account, no competent rendering of the emergence of our republic is possible.

In ‘theology, the appellations “Platonic” or “Neoplatonic” signify that two, interconnected aspects of Plato’s dialogues serve as a reference point of rigorous thought for proving the scientific validity of that theology. This is the case with the Judaism of Philo Judaeus, for Apostolic and Patristic Christianity, and for the Koran. St. John’s opening verse, “In the beginning was the Word . . .” is exemplary of the point. The central position of Plato’s three levels of knowledge in the Koran is also exemplary. Philo’s presentation of the principle of the consubstantial Trinity, Philo’s situation of the concept of the Messiah, is most emphatically Platonic-Neoplatonic.

The fact that these three religions—Judaism as

defined by Philo, Christianity, and Islam—are governed by these common principles, distinguishes them absolutely from any other form of professed monotheism, and provides also the basis for establishing among Neoplatonic forms of those three religions a *community of principle for secular practice* to which we otherwise properly apply the term “ecumenicism.”

These same Neoplatonic principles are also the kernel of my own entire thought and intellectual method, whether in my original contributions to scientific knowledge (e.g., my breakthrough in economic science), or in the cohering body of my political thought and practice. Thus, my obligation to take note of that matter here is of a double character.

The fundamental principle of Platonic thought is associated with a notion labeled “the hypothesis of the higher hypothesis.” This notion presents, and also proves that there exists, available to human knowledge, one, distinct pathway of inquiry and practice through which man can discover the fundamental, lawful ordering of the universe. This is the principle of “natural law”—as distinct from the contrary, hedonistic “materialist” version offered by Francis Bacon, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Jeremy Bentham et al.

This notion leads to the proof that the universe is not a collection of independently self-evident

particles, e.g., as if acting on one another “at a distance.” The universe as a whole is proven to be primary and indivisible in its essential unity, its essential *being*. Furthermore, the universe is shown not to be a static, created collection of independent things, governed by fixed laws of the sort variously associated with Aristotle or Newton’s schema. The universe is, to use rigorous terminology, a self-subsisting, creative, self-elaborating being. This being embodies in a complete way those qualities less perfectly exhibited in man’s creative-mental self-development, man’s essential distinction from the beasts. In that sense, the being which is the universe as a whole manifests the qualities of lawful ordering we associate with *intelligence*.

As Plato himself emphasized in several locations, including the *Timaeus* dialogue, the notion of the “hypothesis of the higher hypothesis” leads to necessary, correlated *ontological* judgments. The combination of the notion of natural law and of the universe as a whole as therefore a self-subsisting, creative being unto itself, is the Platonic-Neoplatonic conception of a “monotheistic deity.”

There are many replicas of Plato’s conception in surviving documents of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. Outstanding, from the vantage point of the scientific thinker, are Ibn Sina’s development of the conception of *Necessary Being* in his *Metaphysics*, and Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa’s *De Non Aliud (The Non-Other)*. Such exemplary sci-

entific treatises are most valuable to the scholar in aiding him to discover and demonstrate the same conceptions in the Nicean Creed, the writings of St. Augustine, the Epistles of St. Paul, the Testament of St. John, and so forth.

The same conception, the combined "hypothesis of the higher hypothesis" and its ontological correlates, leads directly and necessarily to the key position of the trinity principle in Philo's Judaism, Christianity, and the Koran. The notion of the consubstantial Trinity, of the consubstantiality of divine and "man-born-of-woman" in Christianity, and of the conception of three levels of human knowledge in Philo, Christianity, and the Koran, are all exemplary of the trinity principle. The appearance of this trinity principle in the form it appears in, for example, the Koran, is proof that Islam, for example, is Neoplatonic.

Under modern British influences, including the spread of the British version of the "materialist" doctrine, the prejudice is established widely that such Neoplatonic conceptions are hostile to the standpoint and practice of the so-called materialist physical sciences. A correlated, older source of a related kind of prejudice within Christian culture is the *irrationalist* doctrine associated with Bernard of Clairvaux, William of Ockham, the twentieth-century existentialists (e.g., Martin Heidegger, Jean-Paul Sartre), and the structuralists (e.g., the school of the pseudoanthropologist Levi-Strauss,

the school of Sir Karl Popper, et al.) Such delusions are responsible for the supposed division between the so-called social sciences and the so-called hard sciences, the division which the "delphic" British author C.P. Snow described as "two cultures."

Aware that most political veterans are not steeped in the history of science, we are obliged nonetheless to identify the proof of our point at this juncture. Although many readers may find the allusions to theoretical scientific points necessarily included in this proof unfamiliar ground, they will also wish to assure themselves that a proof has been stated here. Otherwise, the points hanging on this proof, points directly bearing on the notion of a republic, would be left with an unsatisfied promissory note hanging to them as we proceed further.

A more thorough treatment of related points is given in other, available published locations, such as my October 1978 *The Theory of the European Monetary Fund*.

The British view of an incompatibility between Neoplatonic method and the "hard sciences" is a delusion. Exemplary of the fact that this British view is a delusion, is the case of the greatest physicist of the nineteenth century, Göttingen University's Bernhard Riemann. It is to be emphasized, not merely as a matter of rhetoric, that the production of a hydrogen bomb would not have been possible without Riemannian physics, and

that more beneficial accomplishments in plasma physics depend almost entirely upon abandoning the Newton-Maxwell standpoint in physics, in favor of the Riemannian.

Although Riemann's contributions to the advancement of physics constituted a leap, a qualitative breakthrough, they were not otherwise so much exceptional. Riemann's success was a qualitative advancement *within the whole course of "continental science"* running from Nicholas of Cusa's seminal critical treatment of Archimedes, through such figures as William Gilbert and Johannes Kepler, and through Descartes, Leibniz, Euler, the Bernouillis, and other "hydrodynamicists," into the circle of Karl Gauss and to Karl Weierstrass, Riemann, and Georg Cantor. Riemann is to be situated among such compatible circles as the current of Lazare Carnot through Cauchy and Pasteur in France, and the Göttingen and Petrograd "hydrodynamicist" schools.

Looking to the predecessors of Riemann, it is to be stressed that Benjamin Franklin's collaboration with England's John Priestley was twofold. Franklin's adoption of Priestley's collaborator, Thomas Paine, as his own closest collaborator during his last years, underlines the political facet of the Franklin-Priestley association. They were also scientific collaborators. As we have noted above, Franklin was no mere "kite-tinkerer," but was rightly regarded as a "father" of the science of electrical phenomena among the leading scien-

tific circles of Europe, including French scientists, Göttingen University, and such figures as Volta and Galvani.

It was the collaboration of Priestley and Franklin in scientific matters which did much to promote modern chemistry. Their joint methodological criticism of Lavoisier's errors in chemistry is notable. Kekulé and Leibig in Germany, the fathers of industrially relevant chemistry, reflect the same currents with which Franklin and Priestley were associated. The American scientist, Henry, one of the principal sources from which the British directly plagiarized the accomplishments credited to Faraday, is also relevant.

The Babbage-centered controversy, documenting the fact that early nineteenth-century British science was incompetent to assimilate the levels of scientific work of such Americans as Henry, or the leading institutions of France, Germany, and Russia at that time, has collateral bearing on the same point. The British Association for the Advancement of Science, BAAS, was established to the principal purpose of forcing British science to catch up with the level of, for example, the leading American scientists of the 1820s.

Ex post facto, the British and their sycophants have constructed a falsified account, which purports to show that the progress of the modern "hard sciences" is to be traced from a crucial breakthrough by a pederastic "James Schlesinger" of the turn of the seventeenth century, Francis

Bacon. According to the British hoax, the establishment of the Royal Society as the continuation of "baconianism" under the coordination of John Locke, represents the principal current of progress toward the true conception of inductive science," as formulated by Whewell and others into the middle nineteenth century.

A fair judgment of the matter must emphasize the important contributions and activity of Tudor science, as best exemplified by William Gilbert, and also the strata of mechanics-scientists such as Napier. Despite Bacon and the Stuarts, this current of Neoplatonic and Neoplatonism-influenced English science continued through the Commonwealth, and, as exemplified by the case of Hooke, did provide Locke's Royal Society with a rich native heritage of accomplishment from which to tap.

The connection between the Neoplatonic, Tudor heritage and Locke's close associates, the Baconians, is exemplified by the massive plagiarism of Hooke's work by Newton and Boyle. It was Hooke who consolidated all of the contemporary English contributions toward a mathematical physics, by consolidating the contributions of, most emphatically, Kepler and Galileo. As for Newton and Boyle, all the useful aspects of the work attributed to their authorship was plagiarized either from Hooke or from continental sources such as Huyghens and Leibniz.

Newton discovered no laws. His entire list of principles of physical action consists merely of reducing to the "action-at-a-distance" form the principles already embodied in Kepler's laws, plus Leibniz's important correction of Descartes on "inertia."

The widely accredited, pro-Newton interpretation of the Newton-Leibniz controversy, as reflected in the well-known Leibniz-Clarke correspondence, is essentially a hoax. This fact is proven conclusively by examining the correlation of changes in Newton's *Principia* with the circulation of written materials pertaining to the calculus by Leibniz. Newton's pretension of having developed a calculus is based on a patched-up, last-moment effort to appear to preempt the authority of Leibniz's work, of which the Royal Society was fully apprised, and also informed of the impending wider public circulation of Leibniz's discoveries.

Included in the relevant internal evidence is the effect of noting the important distinctions between Newton's infinite-reductionist, thus occultist, notion of infinitesimals, and the rigorous anticipation of the quantum conception in Leibniz's rigorous treatment of very small increments of action. In these and related differences between the infinitely reductionist Newtonian and the Leibniz version of a calculus, Leibniz's version corresponds to reality, where Newton's does not.

It is not accidental or irrelevant that the opening

of a chest of Newton's unpublished papers, first the brief inspection by John Maynard Keynes and the more extensive study later by others, shows that during the period Newton was purportedly developing the *Principia*, he was in fact intensely preoccupied with the most lurid forms of irrationalist occultism, the preoccupation leading into his period of insanity during the 1790s.

Later, England did produce important scientists, such as Priestley. During the nineteenth century, it produced only one scientific figure of genuine merit as a fundamental investigator, William Clifford. As the trail leading from the Edinburgh-Cambridge-centered controversy of Babbage et al. enables us to demonstrate most rigorously, all of Britain's purported contributions to science during the nineteenth century were either overtly imported, or shamelessly plagiarized from continental and American sources.

The postwar competition between the United States and Soviet governments, exemplified by U.S. "Operation Paper-Clip," to collect German scientists, merely reflects the lessons of the period from Versailles through 1945. The U.S. achievements in the Manhattan Project were derived by pooling native expressions of the influence of "continental science" with a considerable recruitment of refugees from Hitler and Mussolini. The most crucial accomplishments, in terms of basic physics aspects, of the Manhattan Project inevita-

bly centered around Göttingen University influence and accomplishments, especially those contributions of Göttingen chiefly indebted to the work of Weierstrass, Riemann, Cantor, Felix Klein, Hilbert, Courant, et al. To the extent that British science authored important experiments and texts during the late nineteenth century, (e.g., Maxwell, Rayleigh, Kelvin), these were either plagiarisms or syntheses of work taken from the continent. The heirs of Rutherford continue the same pattern. Although some British contributions have been good and useful, they have been entirely second-rate in respect to what is regarded as basic scientific contributions.

The mediating, working point we are thus outlining at this juncture is that the actual progress of basic scientific knowledge has been, consistently, the contribution of what the British libelously denounce and oppose as "continental science."

Cusa's critical treatment of the revived contribution of Archimedes is the leading point of departure for modern science. Although England did once share this Neoplatonic tradition, that connection is rooted in Tudor science, as exemplified by Francis Bacon's adopted principal adversary, Gilbert, and the continuation of the republican scientific tradition by English Commonwealth Party circles into Franklin's close collaborator, Joseph Priestley. Clifford's bitter

denunciation of his Cambridge peers, shortly before his mysterious terminal illness, shows that by the nineteenth century, a genuine scientific thinker in England was a most-resented exception.

As we turn to examine the British “materialist” and the Neoplatonic, “continental” currents in scientific controversy more deeply, to discover the systematic distinctions which cause “continental science” to be fruitful and the British school to be predominantly sterile—and plagiaristic, we are well advised to focus on the exemplary cases of Karl Weierstrass, Bernhard Riemann, and Georg Cantor, most emphatically on Riemann.

The key to all of Riemann’s accomplishments is embedded, variously directly and also by broader implications, in his 1854 habilitation dissertation on the subject of the hypotheses which underlie geometry. In this dissertation, Riemann insists that the lawful ordering of the universe cannot be reduced, mathematically—e.g., “geometrically”—to a fixed set of systems of relationships, of the sort which might be represented by simultaneous linear or even nonlinear equations. Rather, the universe is composed of coupled, distinct manifolds, each of which—taken one at a time—might or might not appear to be susceptible of internal mathematical description by systems of equations expressing a common, underlying characteristic principle of action. The efficient coupling of such multiple domains proves empirically, that the un-

derlying lawful ordering of our universe is associated with a generative principle, N , whose characteristic expression is the generation of a coupled, higher-order domain in the course of a characteristic form of action corresponding to N within the preceding, inferior domain.

Hence, if we denote the characteristic of the lower domain by n , the characteristic of the successor domain has the denotation $n+1$. These characteristics correspond to successive *transfinites* in Cantor’s scheme. Then, N is designated by the generative principle, $(n+1)$, precisely as Riemann outlines in the cited 1854 dissertation.

This feature of Riemannian physics is otherwise reflected as the problem of *discontinuity* within the notion of physical *function*. This notion, grounded significantly in the work of Lazare Carnot, Fourier, et al., was given a rigorous formalization by Karl Weierstrass. Georg Cantor, a student of Weierstrass, developed, by 1883 (e.g., Cantor’s *Grundlagen* . . .), the notion of *transfinites*. That latter aids us in coupling Riemannian physics, in a generalized way, to the problems of mathematical representation of a Riemannian physics.

Riemann’s conception of underlying hypotheses for multiply-connected domains is not only identical with Plato’s notion of the “hypothesis of the higher hypothesis.” A preliminary search of Riemann’s unpublished papers has shown not only that this writer’s earlier longstanding appreciation

of Riemann's intent has been the correct one, but that Riemann directly derived this notion of physical hypothesis as a Neoplatonic conception of natural law.

Now that we have completed the interpolation of this outlined proof, we may turn back to the main line of our presentation of the conception of a republic.

The Platonic-Neoplatonic notion of the hypothesis of the higher hypothesis, together with the monotheistic ontological conceptions proven by that notion, demonstrate that the entire universe is lawfully ordered accordingly. The Riemannian case noted above demonstrates that this lawful ordering governs the proper pursuit of what we term physical science, as well as the rigorous examination of theology and of the ordering of the creative powers of advancing knowledge of the human mind.

One more, crucial point is also proven in this same vein.

The proof that man's advancements in scientific knowledge represent a perfectible approach to true knowledge concerning our universe, does not lie in isolated experiments, or in those observations of nature usually thought to be the special empirical domain for physical inquiry. No matter how appropriate it appears to be the case that existing scientific practice permits a logically consistent explanation of physical phenomena, that mere consistency leaves open the possibility that this

same method of explaining nature may be some elaborate fairy tale. How do we prove that a logically consistent explanation of the phenomena of nature has in fact any true connection to the actual, lawful ordering within the universe?

The only possible proof which could be available is the crucial-experimental test: Does the *advancement* of scientific knowledge, to the extent those advances are reflected in *advancing technology* of man's production of his necessary conditions of life, prove itself in that fashion to be an *advance* of mankind's willful command of the lawful ordering of the universe? Does the *advancement* of scientific knowledge, as realized in this way, make possible a larger population, such that the average member of the enlarged population exerts a greater power over nature than the average member of the previous, smaller population?

What is proven in this way is *not* that existing knowledge is in correspondence directly with the ordering of nature. What is correlated in this proof is a relationship between an *advancement* of knowledge against an *advancement* in the human species' practical, willful power over the lawful ordering of nature. Reduced to the expression of this for scientific knowledge so-called, this approach enables us to prove that a certain method of continuously *revolutionizing our knowledge* correlates with a continuing process of *advancing productive technology*.

It is not those kinds of hypotheses which cor-

respond merely to the extended application of an existing level of development of knowledge which are *directly* involved in this proof. It is those *higher* orders of hypotheses which bear directly on qualitative advancements in knowledge. It is the *higher hypotheses* which are the subject of the indicated, crucial-experimental proof. As we are able to adduce a commonality which subsumes these successive, successful higher hypotheses, this adduced conception is the *higher hypothesis* identified by Plato. It is the hypothesis which defines such a higher hypothesis, which is crucially demonstrated by comparing the sweep of successful and unsuccessful courses of human development with the underlying assumption associated with each such development.

That is the only basis on which mankind can demonstrate that any ordering of human knowledge is actually in perfectible correspondence with the lawful ordering of nature.

This is the Platonic-Neoplatonic notion of *natural law*. It is also the basis for proving that man can perfect his knowledge of and agreement with *natural law*.

Consequently, Neoplatonic theology and science premised on the notion of natural law are two aspects of the same knowledge. Herein lies the crucial importance of Neoplatonic Christianity and the allied, Franklin-centered, anti-British circles of Freemasonry for the conduct of the Amer-

ican Revolution and the shaping of the Constitution.

Therefore, *the true interest of a nation is to order the conduct of its affairs according to natural law*. The advancement of a people in knowledge, in a direction consistent with natural law, and the improvement in its willful command over nature through technologies derived from advances in knowledge, is the principle of *freedom*—the freedom of the individual to innovate in thought and practice, to the effect, and on the condition that this process of innovation has the direction of fulfilling the requirements of natural law.

A nation so ordered is a republic. A party dedicated to that conception of *natural law* and *freedom* is a republican party.

As we shall now echo the judgment of our nation's founding fathers, including Thomas Paine, that is key to understanding why they sought to create a *democratic* republic, but rightly hated a *democracy*.

THE WICKED HERITAGE OF BACON AND LOCKE

What our founding fathers repudiated was what we otherwise term *British liberalism* today. Although the putative father of modern British liberalism (or, otherwise named British "philosophical radicalism") was Jeremy Bentham, Bentham

merely brought more completely into the open the wicked implications of such predecessors as Francis Bacon, Bacon's secretary Thomas Hobbes, Hobbes's successor John Locke, and the Swiss lunatic Jean-Jacques Rousseau. True, Bacon was not strictly original, either in his practice of pederasty or his philosophical wickedness, but it is sufficient for our purposes here to date pre-Benthamite British liberalism from Bacon.

Although Hobbes is not usually defined as a "liberal," for rather obvious reasons, Hobbes's conception of man and nature was identical with that of Bacon, and also with that of John Locke. Hobbes is therefore to be classed with Locke and Rousseau, as well as Bacon, in the conduct of those inquiries which focus attention on what Locke, Hume, et al. define as the content which they attribute to the name of "natural law." The fact that Hobbes and Locke were part of the same Stuart political-intelligence establishment, and shared the same underlying philosophical outlooks on man and nature, also bears on the fact that liberalism and fascism have proven so readily interchangeable during the past sixty years.

Bacon, Hobbes, and Locke start from the assumption that man is self-evidently a mere biological individuality—at least, axiomatically so. Like a dancing bear or parrot, man can be taught, and, unlike such creatures, may actually innovate. How-

ever, for all of them the hedonistic, competitive individuality of the feral beast is man's nature, and is therefore the premise from which the ordering of society is to be defined.

For Locke, as for Hume, the existence of a higher body of natural law, in the Platonic or Neoplatonic sense of natural law, is denied, at least insofar as human affairs are concerned. Locke's protégé Isaac Newton emphasizes the same immoral persuasion as a principle of science, as the motto attached to his *Principia*: "hypothesis is not necessary." That pathetic eighteenth-century follower of Hesiod, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, adopts the same view, with romantic, masturbational delusions attached.

The essential features of this wicked, hedonistic, anti-natural law viewpoint were acted out undisguised by the Jacobin Terror. The Terror was presided over by Maximilien Robespierre, the protégé of the Swiss banker Necker, and also, like Necker, a booster of Rousseau. The two persons principally responsible for leading the Terror itself were two British-trained agents provocateurs, Danton and Marat. Marat's newspaper, *L'Ami du Peuple* (*The Friend of the People*), is one of the most efficient sources of clinical proof of the moral similarities between the Jacobin Terror's forces and the "environmentalists" and international-terrorist gangs of today. Study of the Jacobin Terror

in this light aids us considerably in understanding the ultimate implications of British liberal philosophy, from Francis Bacon to the present date.

A fresh summary of the British secret-intelligence operation subsuming the Jacobin Terror shows the model otherwise exhibited by the 1780-1790s Jacobin-like disturbances in the U.S.A., and also the consistency of both with the operations of the Institute for Policy Studies today.

Danton and Marat were merely two British-trained, British-coordinated agents provocateurs. They succeeded temporarily in an Ayatollah Khomeini-like destabilization of France, not because of any special sort of evil genius radiating from themselves, nor even because of their battering-ram, the so-called *sansculottes* of Paris. Like Khomeini, they succeeded temporarily because, as agents provocateurs, they were stage-figures deployed into a controlled political environment, controlled by British SIS and SIS's Hospitalier-linked close collaborators on the continent.

The immediate cause of the French Revolution was the French minister who wrecked the finances of France, the Swiss banker Necker. This operation was run by the combined antirepublican forces of Rome, Genoa, Malta, Amsterdam, and London, with Necker acting as the key inside agent, the "fifth columnist" inside Louis XVI's government. Like the recent British SIS-orchestrated destabilization of Iran, London, Necker, the Duke of

Orleans, et al. exploited the, admittedly, very real flaws of the French government and political processes, to the purpose of diverting France away from the sort of transformation toward which Lafayette et al. were working. This is roughly analogous to the bypassing of the Iranian republican forces, represented by Bakhtiar, in favor of the New Dark Age, Jacobin-like, Muslim Brotherhood-centered lunatics around British secret-intelligence "asset" Khomeini.

This is better understood by referring to Franklin's Paris of the period of the American Revolution. The key political forces in Franklin's Paris were centered in French Freemasonry. Franklin, a French as well as an American Freemasonic leader, was the transatlantic leader of the republican faction among French (and German) Freemasons. The Duke of Orleans was the central figure of Franklin's antirepublican opposition. Swiss banker Necker was an ally of the Duke of Orleans.

Two brief anecdotal, but true sets of facts aid in showing how the British and the Orleanists were connected. After the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte, the Duke of Orleans was given the French throne. Orleans reached Paris, from London, on a ticket paid for by a personal loan out of the pocket of Nathan Rothschild. Necker's notorious daughter, famous as the Madame de Staël, was once temporarily affianced to William Pitt the

Younger, and was a close collaborator with the Edinburgh division of SIS (e.g., Sir Walter Scott), as a Swiss-based British agent key in the penetration of the circles of Goethe and others in Germany.

These connections were maintained through various conduits and covers. One important conduit was the penetration of the continental Freemasonic networks by Ashomlean (Isis-worshipping) British Freemasonry. Another was the Order of Malta, of which Necker was a member. The “Black Guelph” financier-axis—Rome, Genoa, Geneva, Amsterdam, London, and including the British East India Company and Barings Bank—was the principal connection among the deployments run under various other conduits and covers.

The leading opposition to the British-Orleanist forces was centered around the Society of Cincinnati. This society was a transatlantic military-intelligence organization created at the close of the American Revolution. It was jointly headed by George Washington (U.S.A.), Lafayette (France), and von Steuben (Germany). This society was, in turn, a consolidation of the transatlantic networks which had been organized around Franklin over the 1766-1783 period, networks which included previous networks of Colbertistes, followers of Leibniz, as well as the British and American branches of the Commonwealth Party.

Lafayette, for example, had an ongoing project

for toppling the royalist oligarchy of Britain, a project with whose development John Paul Jones and Thomas Paine were associated, and which included the liberation of Ireland, projected as an early phase. The composer, Wolfgang Mozart, and his father Leopold, were part of this transatlantic conspiracy—a key to the death of Mozart by poisoning at the hands of British network agent Salieri et al. The composer Ludwig van Beethoven was part of the same Franklin-oriented networks. So was Friedrich Schiller, also assassinated by poisoning. So, later, was the poet Heinrich Heine. Also Herder, Forster, and von Knigge.

Granted, Lafayette was opposed to dethroning Louis XVI, as well as, later, vigorously opposed to the guillotining of the monarch. Lafayette’s republican policy for France was Colbertiste. The French monarchy was not the problem of the republican cause, at least not in itself. It became a problem only to the degree that Louis XVI, as had Louis XIV earlier, bent to the combined pressures of the feudalist faction of serf-owning aristocrats plus the allied forces of the “Black Guelph” financier-axis. Prior to 1789, Lafayette et al. did not aim at eliminating monarchy on the European continent, but at “capturing” the institution of the monarchy to the purpose of developing republican economic and political conditions among the populations of European nations.

After the chain of events flowing from the 1789

crisis, the French republicans adapted to these conditions, by working to steer France into the direction of the American model. The issue within post-1789 France which led to the consolidation temporarily of Jacobin Terror power, was the defeat of the republican faction, associated with Thomas Paine, by the liberal faction of Robespierre et al. The republicans fought for a French constitution modeled upon the American. The factional forces allied with Robespierre contended for a constitution on the British liberal (Locke-Rousseau) model.

Robespierre himself is an ambiguous character, who had floated back and forth between the pro-Franklin and pro-Orleans factions of French Freemasonry. He came down on the side of Orleans, and came under the patronage of Necker's salon. Necker was pushing the ideology of the Swiss lunatic Rousseau. Robespierre became predominantly a Rousseauvian.

Otherwise exemplary of the situation is the fact that it was the Duke of Orleans who armed and directed the mob which stormed the nearly empty Bastille, a Bastille from which Orleans's ally, the notorious Marquis de Sade, had been released not much earlier. The custodians of the Bastille surrendered, and were butchered by Orleans's mob on the spot after a pathetic handful of remaining prisoners were released. It was Orleans who controlled the "sansculottes" of Paris well before

Danton and Marat were, respectively, dispatched from London to conduct their assignments as agents provocateurs.

These facts are, admittedly, contrary to the mythical account of the French Revolution usually encountered in the public school textbooks and other "respected" literary sources today. The fraudulent version, beloved of modern liberals and radicals, came into literary circulation after the 1815 Treaty of Vienna, from such initial sources as the pen of Madame de Staël and the scurrilous Lamartine. These myths were promoted by Lord Palmerston's radical movements of the 1830s and 1840s—such as "Young Italy," "Young Germany," "Young Poland," the Communist League, French varieties of this SIS "radical" plague, and the "Young America" Boston-Concord group including the Rousseauvian lunatic Thoreau. Through the credulity of Karl Marx and other susceptibles, the same myths became the centerpieces of the adopted pseudohistorical mythologies of socialists and communists alike, down to the present date. In this form, those myths have served to promote the idiotic notions of a "right-versus-left" axis of political gradations generally.

The seating arrangements of the French parliament of the early 1790s have thus served as the basis for a pseudohistorical cult which dominates most of the world's political posturing down to the present time.

The apparent, if temporary success of British agents provocateurs Danton and Marat did not flow from any remarkable powers in themselves, nor was it premised on the support of a majority of the "common people" of France. Directly the opposite.

The "sansculottes" were not properly speaking the working people of Paris—the "Paris proletariat." They were primarily vagabonds from rural districts, herded into Paris, Naderite "March-on-Washington"-style, in successive waves, lured by the promise of welfare and loot. In that degree, all of France was at the pleasure of an illiterate mob of vagabonds, representing a small fraction of the national population. British agents Danton and Marat served as the principal public spokesmen and agents provocateurs for this mob. The mob itself was preeminently the property of the Duke of Orleans and his associates.

The overthrow of the Bakhtiar government of Iran is comparable. Bakhtiar was not overthrown by the Iranian people's independent initiative. The key to the conduct of the physical destabilization was joint British, U.S.A., and Israeli control of the Iranian Air Force, and deep Israeli penetration of the exiled Shah's secret-police agency, the SAVAK. Aided by the U.S. State Department and Ramsey Clark, Israeli intelligence, on the eve of the coup against Bakhtiar, conducted a wave of assassinations against key Iranian ground-force

officers and others, while the Iranian Air Force was used as the principal force behind the coup overall.

Khomeini is best understood in terms of his comparability to Danton and Marat.

The true correlation of political forces in 1790s France was belatedly expressed by the action of Lazare Carnot and others in effecting the long-overdue action of Ninth Thermidor.

It could be proposed that the action of Franklin, Washington, and others in convening the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention can be compared with Ninth Thermidor in France. Cambridge-trained British agent Charles A. Beard and the rest of the anglophile-liberal gang of "revisionists" have distorted that aspect of the Constitution in the manner epitomized by Beard's own *Economic Interpretations* . . .—and, later, the treasonous Thurman Arnold, Gabriel Kolko, William A. Williams, Cambridge-linked (like Beard) Professor Eugene Genovese, and others of that ilk. Beard et al. pervert a germ of truth as ostensibly the factual premise for what is otherwise a fraudulent as well as treasonous construction.

As we have noted, the Americans of our revolution had a 90 percent literacy, more than twice that of late eighteenth-century Britain. The American population represented the highest level of culture of any nation of the world. Europe may have had individual geniuses and associated circles

whose level of culture was higher than that found in the United States. However, the American population, compared to the population of England, France, and other European nations, had twice the level of culture of the most advanced among other nations of that time.

The Tory agents' attempts to promote Jacobin disturbances among the American population had some degree of success among the most uncultured portions of the population—"backwoodsmen," backward strata within the ranks of farmers, and a small illiterate stratum of urban immigrants. The majority of American citizens were far more cultured than the average British or French subject. This was the principal "objective" political-sociological reason a democratic, constitutional republic emerged in the United States, whereas comparable conditions emerged in continental Europe only after a prolonged period of subsequent, industrially centered development.

The majority of the Americans had the combined level of literacy, political education (by Franklin, Paine, et al.), and experience of the struggle against Britain to willfully adopt and implement the institutions of a democratic form of constitutional republic. This qualification was most significantly a product of the republican, Commonwealth Party heritage of the Tudors, Cromwell, and John Milton. The Americans were capable of rising above the bestial level of seeing

no further than hedonistic and related heteronomic impulses, rising to adopt the *reflected* wisdom of self-government under the guidance of natural law.

THREE LEVELS OF KNOWLEDGE

The principle of the republic is the self-government of a nation by the reflected rule of natural law. This is opposed to, for example, a classical democracy, in which latter the nation is ruled by the irrational, hedonistic principle through episodic conceits of various ephemeral compositions of a majority of an electorate.

This principle of the republic has two, interconnected features. The first feature is the principle of knowable natural law, viewed as a scientific matter—in the same sense we, rightly or wrongly, attribute to scientific specialists knowledge of physics which is authoritative despite any popular prejudice to the contrary. The second feature involves the possibility that a governing electorate of a nation can be constituted with the assurance that this electorate's majority will submit its political judgments to the guidance of natural law.

The two sides of this problem were first elaborated, according to surviving documents at our disposal today, by Plato's Academy at Athens, and are the principal subject of Plato's dialogues. Special emphasis is usually placed, rightly enough, on

Plato's *Politeia* (*Republic*). Even the fraudulent English-language translations of Benjamin Jowett et al. enable the sensitive reader to smell out some of the important features of the original, Greek-language text. (The reader of such a translation must be aware that a literal interpretation of any isolated passage may be wholly incompetent, because of the deliberate, gross distortion of many such passages by Jowett, Cornford, et al.) However, even a correct translation of the *Republic* would not provide an adequately rigorous comprehension of Plato's thought as a whole.

As we have noted earlier in this section of the report, Plato's notion of the "hypothesis of the higher hypothesis," and connected ontological judgments, provide the key to the scientific appreciation of natural law. This is the appreciation conveyed through Philo, Apostolic Christianity, the Koran, and such Islamic scientists as al-Farabi and Ibn Sina. The work of LaRouche and his immediate associates, in effecting a qualitative, scientific advancement of the American System of political economic thought and practice, is a direct continuation of this notion of natural law.

The second, correlated problem of republican policy is that associated with the three levels of knowledge. The classic Renaissance treatment of these three levels is Dante Alighieri's *Commedia*. The republican political purpose of Dante's *Com-*

media is to provide a reference guide for the work of lifting mankind out of the hedonistic principle of the "Inferno," into the state of morality, conscience, represented by the thirty-three degrees of progress toward "Earthly Paradise" in the "Purgatory," and of continuing development to lift people out of "Purgatory" into the degrees of perfection associated with "Paradise." This *Commedia* served, through such figures as Petrarch, as a key training instrument for the forces which lifted Europe out of the Dark Age of the mid-fourteenth century, into the Golden Renaissance of the early fifteenth century.

The three levels of knowledge are efficiently summarized for more direct, layman's comprehension in the following terms.

When a child is born, it is morally, predominantly akin to a mere beast. It is dominated by its sensual appetites and associated impulses. Yet, it is not a beast, as its development over even the first weeks of life betrays a higher principle operating to shape that development. Despite those developmental features which distinguish the child as human—and as therefore lovable in a fashion not appropriately extended to house pets, the child remains *predominantly* irrational, variously a Hobbesian or Lockean, into a later phase of its development.

Those animallike moral defects within the child's

development we term “infantile” qualities, the qualities otherwise worshipped in the philosophy of the existentialists, as well as Bacon, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, et al. The child is “self-centered,” hedonistic.

In the healthy development of the new individual, the child surpasses the baser characteristics of egoistical impulses with unpleasant consequences. The proper object is not so much to instruct the healthy adolescence. This state is described from the inside by the eighteenth-century philosopher Immanuel Kant. Kant’s *Critique of Practical Reason*, especially the second section of that small book, is exemplary on this point. Kantian, or morally adolescent man, is otherwise man inhabiting the state Dante identifies as “Purgatory.”

In first approximation, the development of the child away from the “Inferno” of hedonistic infantilism takes the form of *negation*. “Junior does not drown baby sister in the bath tub.” The child recognizes that he or she must not obey slavishly the impulses which erupt from within. The possessive pronoun—the axiomatic basis of British philosophy—ceases to be the self-evidently highest moral authority for the child. With the aid of loving, but firm and consistent punishment of the existentialist, sometimes truly “infernal” child by the parents, the child associates certain recurring, egoistical impulses with unpleasant consequences. The proper object is not so much to instruct the

child that the parents will punish him or her for such impulses. The object of the punishment is to call the child’s attention to the fact that such impulses do lead to unpleasant consequences for the perpetrator in other ways.

Kant rightly emphasizes that *negation*, the child’s repression of acts which, detected, might lead to parental punishment, is not morality. It may be necessary, but it does not, by itself, represent a solution to the problem of lifting the child out of infantile immorality. A second phase, which Kant describes as *negation of the negation*, must be reached.

The child progresses beyond merely fearing punishment, to understanding that he or she must grow out of being a mere child. Through experience, the child accepts the idea of morality as an efficient guide to selecting those courses of action which will entitle him or her to be loved by other persons. This by itself is not adequate even for Kant. The morality must be a proper morality, a reflection of natural law. Morality must represent the sort of guide to individual and group practice which causes society as a whole to progress in its development, which aids society in preventing regression toward some Dark Age, and which thus makes the individual, moral person important as a contributor to society’s development and continued well-being.

The moral person contributes to the well-being

and advancement of society, and so gains the right to participate as an individual in the benefits which society is able to provide through progress.

The child's little back begins to straighten itself with pride. "I am a useful person. When I grow up, I am going to be . . . I am able to do good things which probably would not happen unless I did them. I do not do those destructive, greedy, irrational things which have bad consequences."

Rather than merely negating specific expressions of hedonistic impulses, the child arrives at a conception of *the moral personality*. The child negates those kinds of impulses which the child learns to associate with not being a moral person. The proof of the wisdom of morality in *some* matters, those matters in which the child is able to effect empirical verification of the wisdom of the morality offered, leads to an empirically grounded belief in that morality generally. This morality thus becomes like an independent force.

With that development *the child becomes self-defined as a moral person*; the child thus enters the domain of moral adolescence.

The flaw in moral adolescence is that the person in the state of Kantian "Purgatory" is still dedicated to sensuously defined personal goals. At best, the goals of moral adolescence are those Dante associates with "Earthly Paradise." Riches, social status, and so forth vanish for that person with death. He or she can bequeath riches, to be

consumed by his or her heirs, but he cannot take the rewards of "Earthly Paradise" past the point of death.

Death is not necessarily the end of a personal, mortal life. I am not speaking now of a spiritual after-life in the theological sense. I am emphasizing that the life of an individual need not end for the living or coming generations with the individual's demise. If the individual has contributed, directly or indirectly, to furthering the human condition's perfection, that contribution serves as a permanent building-stone, a part of the foundation on which future generations will build.

Consequently, sensible of mortality, the individual is poorly advised to remain in "Purgatory." The essential quality of human individual life is not the gratification of the desires of the biological individual as ends unto themselves. The proper purpose of an ephemeral, mortal life is that of aiding in making some immortal contribution to the continuing perfection of the human species.

One does not, therefore, flee into the desert to contemplate, denying oneself as a sensual being. One satisfies one's sensual needs according to the knowledge that *those mortal means are the indispensable, if ephemeral instrument through which one's power of reason mediates immortal contributions*.

Rather than treating moral and related understanding as the servants of sensual desire, and

proper aids for attaining "Earthly Paradise," one locates one's identity in Reason itself, and makes one's sensual existence as a mortal individual the companion and servant of the immortal work of Reason.

That is a fair description of Dante's figure progressing upward through the process of perfection in the state of "Paradise."

These three levels of Dante's *Commedia* are represented by the Socrates of Plato's *Republic* as, respectively the "bronze," "silver," and "golden" souls of what Socrates proposes as a "Phoenician myth." Plato's principle, that a republic is efficiently led by "philosopher kings," merely equates "philosopher king" with "golden soul."

The general citizenry of a republic, the electorate, is composed chiefly of "silver souls," those persons seeking "Earthly Paradise"—which is, relatively speaking, inadequate—but nonetheless, who have submitted their wills to the guidance of Reason, as Reason is expressed in the form of their adopted morality. Among those citizens, there must be also some "golden souls," "philosopher kings," scientists in the broader usage of the term as we have developed the usage in the course of this report. *These latter persons, who have submitted their lives to the service of Reason, inform morality.*

So, from such "silver" and "golden" souls combined, a republican party is constituted.

LABOR IN A MODERN INDUSTRIAL REPUBLIC

For our purposes, the term "working class" is not only susceptible of a rigorous meaning. It identifies a conception with which no republican can dispense.

The problem, which Karl Marx aggravated significantly, is that the term "working class" has been saddled with the Roman-traditional connotations of "a proletariat." This confusing "democratic proletariat" use of the term has been aggravated to an extreme by modern, British and anglophile sociologists' propagation of the notion of a "socioeconomic class."

The proper distinction of the term "working class" is none of these various "Marxian" or "quasi-Marxian" notions of an oppressed "poor."

The first analytical distinction of "working class" properly defined arises from the characteristic mode in which the employed members of certain households earn their living. In the narrowest, first approximation of this distinction, we emphasize those employed persons (or, also unemployed) whose characteristic mode of earning a living for their households is as what the National Income categories define as "operatives" in manufacturing and allied *productive* modes. Treating transportation as the conveyorlike, materials-handling aspect of national production of tangible

goods as a whole, we include transport operatives under the heading of productively employed persons.

Persons whose characteristic employment is so defined, whether employed, unemployed, or seeking entry into such forms of employment, fall, in first approximation, into what is usefully defined as a "working class." Here, we acknowledge properly Karl Marx's useful insight into the matter. It is the relationship of these operatives (and the members of their households, therefore) to *the process of production of tangible wealth* which is key. (Certain included connotations of the Marxian "means of production" I reject. Otherwise, the direction, if not the entire result of Marx's probing examination of the matter is fruitful.)

As emphasized earlier and in other published locations (such as *The Theory of the European Monetary Fund*), the exclusion of administrative and service employees from the categories of "productive" is not pejorative, but scientific. Persons employed in these categories may conduct *socially necessary* activities—as do firemen and police, for example. It is the negentropic change in the physical circumstances of society's existence which must be rigorously defined as *productive*. Alterations in that policy, alterations introduced for the sake of some group's "sensitivities," merely introduce rubbish, whose policy-shaping consequences work to the detriment of nearly everyone.

The point is that the *entirety* of the "working class," so rigorously defined, has, as an entity, a very special sort of immediate self-interest. In consequence of this, the working class represents, *potentially*, a powerful republican political force. In fact, it represents the proper backbone of a viable republican party in the United States, as in other industrialized nations today. Moreover, the realization of these republican potentials of the working class demands a well-defined, specific approach. That approach is defined and properly understood from the vantage point of those features which do in fact define the working class as we have indicated it to be properly defined here.

The condition of life and work of the whole working class depends immediately upon advances in the rate of investment in plant, equipment, machinery and operating capital of tangible goods production generally. The instant the common interest of *the aggregate whole* of the working class is defined, there is no policy which can satisfy the immediate needs except a policy of rapid capital-intensive investment in plant, equipment, machinery, and so forth.

True, trade unionists and others have historically manifest contrary policies and political impulses. The task of building the kind of republican party the United States requires is illuminated by examining the reasons for antirepublican political aberrations among trade unionists (among others).

What are the circumstances shaping such aberrations, and how are those and related problems to be overcome?

The first problem is that of *fragmentation*. One section of labor is corrupted into viewing its immediate interest best served at the relative expense of labor as a whole. The results of such aberrations fall generally under the same heading as "lifeboat economics."

A similar case is the susceptibility of labor to be indoctrinated with the Malthusian idiocy, that technological progress causes unemployment, or that high-technology development of the Third World's economies means the "export of jobs."

Both of the latter delusions have been widely propagated by Fabians among trade-union ranks today. The refutation of such delusions is therefore an integral part of the effort to develop trade unionists as a republican political force. The summary outline of such refutations is thus material to the campaign tactic, as well as illustrative of the broader, subsuming principle we are developing in this chapter of our report.

TECHNOLOGY AND JOBS

As U.S. census statistics since 1790 adequately illustrate the point, the first parameter of economic development and growth is the shift of the composition of the labor force from a rural component

in the order of 90 percent to a condition in which 3 percent of the labor force produces an abundance of food, sufficient to meet not only the requirements of the entire U.S. population, but a large number of people outside the United States besides.

The reduction of required agricultural employment, through technological progress, is offset by the growth of manufacturing and of related forms of urban employment. The surplus product of agriculture provides a key part of the needed operating capital for expansion of manufacturing.

As industry develops, an analogous development occurs within the overall, internal composition of the industrial labor force. There is a reduction of consumer-goods production's ratio in favor of the relative growth of capital-goods production. This is directly analogous to the shift of the labor force from rural to manufacturing employment.

The increase in the ratios of employment of capital-goods to consumer-goods production is associated with an increase in social productivity, in capital intensity of per capita productive investment, and—in a proper state of management of the economy overall—an increase in the rate of profit on combined fixed and operating capital investments for production itself.

This process demands an acceleration of the rate of scientific and technological developments. Just as manufacturing supersedes agricultural, and as

capital-goods supersedes consumer-goods production, these cited, combined developments cause emphasis on employment in capital-goods production to begin to be superseded by a new component of the productive labor force, science and engineering.

Provided that nonproductive costs, including the administrative and services costs, as well as waste, of a technologically advanced national economy are held to a relatively slower rate of growth than production of combined gross profit of agriculture, industry and so forth, the rate of profit of the national economy rises to such effect that the rate and quality of employment continuously rise.

Provided a foolish policy does not prevail, and under the condition, especially, that exogenous monetary interests are not superimposed on the production and investment, the effect of technological improvement in production is to increase not only the number, but also the quality of average employment opportunities for productive labor.

True, often, it has not appeared to work that way. Jefferson's administration did foul things up, largely under the influence of such advisors as British agent Gallatin. "Free trade" plunged the United States into a depression during the 1815-1818 period. From Jackson's inauguration in 1829, until 1861, British "free trade" policies prompted the 1837 Panic and the prolonged, relatively de-

pressed conditions of the 1840s and 1850s. The resurgence of British financial influences after Lincoln's assassination, most emphatically the 1879 Specie Resumption Act and the Warburg project known as the Federal Reserve System, have kept the nation under British monetary policies—excepting for the period of two world wars, during which dirigist republican methods were combined with British monetary policies.

Under British-system monetary policies, it might appear to some that technological improvements tend to correlate with increased unemployment. The reason for this misleading appearance is that the additional capital generated by technological improvements is siphoned off for nonproductive uses by the monetarist (rentier-type) financial interests, rather than flowing into expanded investments in production.

This sort of phenomenon is an expression of the same process which causes periodic cyclical phenomena—depressions and so-called recessions. The problem does not arise from the technological improvement, but from the monetary circumstances in which technological improvements have occurred.

The problem is analogous to the case of the argument that full employment causes an inflationary "heating up" of the economy. The effect of full employment in productive occupations, and of high rates of capital investment in such production, is to deflate the currency. Expansion of

productive employment deflates the currency, first, by shifting people from idleness or nonproductive occupations into production. This reduces the indirect-social-cost burden on gross profit of production as a whole, and increases the gross profit absolutely. The effect of this is to reduce the total, combined productive and nonproductive cost of average unit production, while increasing the value of the investment dollar, through higher average rates of yield. Technological improvement, the correlative of increased investments in productive work places, directly reduces the average unit cost of goods.

Whence, then, the apparent inflationary “heating up” of the economy? How can deflationary measures cause inflation? They don’t. The inflation arises for “exogenous,” monetary considerations which have no necessary correlation with the expansion of productive employment.

WPAs do contribute to inflation. The WPA form of employment is not productive. So does the shift away from production toward “services,” the conspicuous trend in the U.S. economy since the 1957-1958 recession. So does a shift in emphasis away from expansion of capital-goods production, tending to emphasize consumer-goods production. So does the shift of ratios away from science and engineering in universities and in professional employment, toward “liberal arts.”

An increase in high-technology forms of pro-

ductive employment is always a deflationary component of economic developments. Under conditions of high relative rates of capital investments in production, an increase in the training and employment of science and engineering graduates is a very powerful deflator.

Conversely, technological stagnation is a source of tendencies for spiraling inflation. The rise in marginal costs of primary commodities, occurring when these tendencies are not offset by technological progress, causes a direct and accelerating inflation in the costs of such commodities, and, hence, a rising inflation in the real (social) costs of everything consumed and produced.

Such “structural” inflation, in real, social-cost ratios, in turn, pushes up interest rates, shortens the average maturities of credit issued, and so, in monetary side effects, pulls capital out of production into nonproductive, speculative channels. It is the failure to invest in new productive technologies which acts directly to cause inflation, unemployment, and a lowering of living standards.

The problem of Manhattan finance, among its other malignant aspects, is that it has behaved predominantly toward the U.S. economy in a manner like the slave-owning cotton producers of the pre-Civil War period. One should contrast the 1850s and 1860s grain farmers of Lincoln’s Republican Party base, whose outlook has created the world’s most productive agriculture. In the

latter case, profits, both marketing and implicit profits of savings internal to the farm's own economy, are plowed into land improvements, livestock investments, and so forth. In contrast, the plantation owner looted the slaves and the soil, concentrating on monetary profits and luxuries, rather than increasing the fertility of the land and raising the cultural-productive powers of the producing slaves.

The Manhattan financiers are not industrial-capitalist bankers, but predominantly feudalist usurers, rentier-finance. They treat the U.S. industrial economy as an 1850s slaveowner and bankers such as August Belmont treated cotton production—with a similar, rentier, feudallike mentality. They lend not to develop the nation, but to loot it, usuriously.

This issue was key to the American System's design.

It was Hamilton's principle, that of Nicholas Biddle later, of Henry C. Carey, and of Lincoln, that the power over the principal concentrations of the credit of the republic should be in the hands of the federal treasury and a national banking system, and out of the private control of the British and the Manhattan bankers. The cause of all depressions, recessions, and related problems within the U.S. economy has been the violation of those Hamiltonian principles of national banking

and credit. The credit generated through the aggregate enterprise of farmers and industrialists must be made available at low rates for promoting productive investments in agriculture and industry. When the federal government, aided by a national bank, provides a major chunk of the total credit available, and distributes that as loans through the participation of the private banks, which add their own capital to the same purpose, the private banking system of the nation will act to steer most of the combined national and private-banking capital and credit into productive investments.

Under such conditions, no depression or "recession" can occur within the American System. Under those conditions, there would be no reason to suspect a correlation between technological improvements and a rise in unemployment.

Naturally, the Fabian socialists and trade-unionist networks, a creation of the British secret-intelligence service, spread the propaganda that it is technological investment, rather than the true culprit, British monetary policies, which cause unemployment.

"EXPORTING JOBS"

The argument that export of capital goods causes an "export of American jobs" is a similar piece of stupidity, fostered by the same Fabian networks.

By employing a worker in the Third World with modern productive capital, we raise the per capita national income of that nation. Not only does this increase enable that nation to repay us for the capital goods exported, but raises the income per capita of that nation substantially, and increases its total purchases from us—*thus increasing our productive employment.*

Admittedly, the effect of enabling those nations to produce consumer goods does tend to decrease the market for export of our consumer-goods production—at least, taking consumer-goods exports as a whole. However, it also causes a large and expanding increase in those same nations' demand for our capital-goods exports. In the balance, provided the development of Third World nations is conducted on an adequate scale, the rising demand for capital goods represents more jobs than are apparently "lost" in consumer-goods-exports shrinkage. Like all forms of sound economic growth, the effect of any successful U.S. economic policy and practice is to increase total productive employment, with the accompanying effect accelerating a shift in the character of overall productive employment, toward greater emphasis on capital-goods production, and on science and engineering.

The included effect may be to cause some workers to move from their present jobs—but only to move to better jobs at higher real income.

HOW LABOR BECOMES REPUBLICAN

The moment that labor views its essential interest in the terms the immediately preceding discussion exemplifies, labor becomes republican.

This republican impulse, so established in the ranks of the "working class" forces of the nation, becomes the matrix through which a kindred outlook is infused effectively, broadly into categories of households associated with administrative and services employment. The process so initiated draws the bulk of hispanic and black "minorities" into the same configuration of outlook.

That is the basis for developing a republican party.

The correlative of this process is a fostering of *the desire for large-scale changes in employment.* A high incidence of desire to improve the present job, or so secure a new and better job, is indispensable.

At this juncture, an issue confronts us of such immediate importance that we cannot properly defer it to a later point. It is contrary to our national interest to have pensions and related benefits locked too tightly into continued employment with a specific employer. Insofar as these programs function as incentives with particular employers, we would be most reluctant to tamper with *that aspect* of the programs. However, for the

case in which an employee either involuntarily loses employment, or in which he or she volunteers to leave as part of a force reduction required by management, the employee should be able to accrue these fringe benefits with no loss of the accrued interest in the program, relative to what he or she would have accrued to that point under conditions of continued employment.

We must reflect upon those practices which inhibit desirable forms of mobility in the labor force. We must not directly or implicitly penalize a person for doing that which corresponds to the national interest.

On this point, the industrial labor force is much more mobile in outlook than administrative employees (from job to job in the same vicinity, not necessarily in respect of migrating to new cities). The association of "bureaucratic" with the outlook often met among administrative employees is to the point.

Moreover, neither administrative nor service employees are production-oriented in the sense of industrial and related productive operatives. For this reason, most emphatically, the rigorous distinction of "working class" we have required here is indispensable for *political* practice.

Admittedly, especially in the United States, the categories of productive operative, and of administration and services, are by no means watertight compartments.

We, happily, are "sociologically" the most mobile of peoples.

The scientific conceptualization of a social category is not achieved through an inductive generalization from all of the members located within more-or-less rigidly defined social boundaries. A social category, if it is worth defining at all, is not defined by the common features of all of the individuals within a sharply demarcated population. A social category is defined by a characteristic feature, such as the industrial operative's distinct relationship to the process of production. This characteristic then affects each of the persons who come under that influence. Whether significant minorities, or minorities of the aggregate individuals under that influence do or do not reflect outlooks and impulses flowing from the characteristic, does not detract from the appropriateness of the characteristic.

As Erasmus of Rotterdam emphasized, "Existence is not a predicate." In this instance for applying that principle: It is the relationship to the process of production which is the *existence* of the industrial operative. The effect of that relationship upon the operative, from individual case to individual case, is only a predicated feature within the entire range of predicates subsumed by that relationship.

The most crucial of the social relationships affecting the world outlook of industrial and re-

lated operatives as a political force is not their relationship to other kinds of employees, as categories. Those connections are important, but do not have relatively the most potent effects. The most important relationship is that of employed strata of skilled and semiskilled trade unionists (for example) to the unemployed and relatively wretchedly employed.

When the labor movement says of, for example, the black unemployed or misemployed person, "He should have a job like ours," and when the labor movement campaigns politically to increase investment in capital-intensive work places for that purpose, the labor movement has to make a decisive step toward becoming a consciously republican political force.

Most of the trade-union movement either has that embedded, underlying impulse now, or would be brought around to that outlook under the proper circumstances.

The principal deterrent to such an outlook, and to adoption of a republican outlook as well, is all those conditions which labor views presently under the heading of "That happens to be the way things are." If "affirmative action" means a sharing-out of a shrinking number of jobs, or similar approaches to education and so forth, it is the acceptance of a shrinking "pie" which fosters eruptions of racist and related reactions among those who are persuaded, rightly or wrongly, that they are being forced to give up what is "theirs."

If, for an indirectly related example, a parent must send his or her children to a school in which forty or so students are in each classroom, in which teachers must contend with threats from hooligans, and in which the school will not or cannot toss out of the school the student on marijuana or some form of drugs, no child, including that parent's, is receiving much of an education. Hence, the emerging function of high schools as institutions for turning out functional illiterates.

To the extent that such conditions are tolerated, it is "every man for himself," including within the labor movement.

Accepting economic stagnation, tolerating drugs, marijuana and so forth in the schools, tolerating overcrowded classrooms "for the sake of economy," and analogous conditions, are the aggravating circumstances which tend to turn members of the labor movement into liberals—even though a liberal's policy means a direct, consequent injury to the immediate interests of labor. (Any trade unionist who votes liberal or supports John Connally's candidacy, should have his throat examined for self-inflicted knife wounds.)

Accepting "things as they are" on the scale of national policy presently drives sections of labor deeper and deeper into the hedonistic outlook of British (e.g., Fabian) liberalism.

It is perhaps only under conditions of a deep-

ening crisis, such as the crisis induced by the Carter administration in “energy” and related matters, that the current trend in “things as they are” becomes sufficiently intolerable that habituated outlooks can be changed for the better.

Under those, present kinds of conditions, the outlook of the labor movement can be substantially shifted—either for better, or in the absence of better, worse.

The way in which a shift toward the better, republican outlooks, is effected is already indicated. It must be emphasized that *such changes will not occur spontaneously, but must be supplied from outside the trade-union organizations as such.* Labor may be increasingly disposed to adopt republican outlooks, but labor must be provided with the programmatic expression of such an outlook—from, so to speak, the “outside.”

There must be some intellectual force “waiting in the wings” which has the developed special capabilities to serve as a qualified spokesman for the republican interests of labor as a whole.

It is on this point that Carey’s “harmony of interests” describes the desired result, while lacking the means for achieving that result.

It is in this respect that the U.S. Labor Party has embodied, and uniquely so, the special qualifications required to catalyze the mobilization of the labor movement as a republican political force *under present conditions of deepening crisis.*

Put that force, together with allied minority forces, together with the viable combinations within the 1968 and 1972 support of Nixon’s candidacy, bring this into the viable components of the Democratic Party, and a winning combination for November 1980 is defined.

Although the winning of that election is crucial, the notion of a republican political force of labor is not proposed as an expedient for the 1980 election. It is advanced as a permanent arrangement in our national life. With the labor movement as the mass-based kernel of a republican party, we have satisfied the requirements of Plato’s specifications for a republic. Such a republican party is the party of a *capitalist republic*, superseding the important, so-called conservative folly of a party which professes to be the instrument for a *capitalists’ republic*.

SUMMARY: DOWN TO FUNDAMENTALS

If more than 2,500 years of bitter division within civilized society can be said to define a putative meaning for a term, then the term *republic* means a state resolved to be self-governed according to natural law in the sense that Plato and the Neoplatonics defined *natural law*. It means a form of state constitutionally opposed to the forms of “democracy” promoted by Plato’s adversaries at

Athens; as Thomas Paine defended the Constitution against Lockean and Benthamite varieties of "democracy."

A republic also means, again on the authority of more than 2,500 years of the history of civilization, a state effectively ruled by a republican majority of an electorate, a majority which rejects the hedonistic principles of Locke, Bentham, et al.-from the vantage point of what Kant defines as the "understanding" or, better, from what Kant's critic, Friedrich Schiller signified as *Reason*. It means either that those morally immature strata of the population, today's liberals and radicals, ought to be disenfranchised, or, alternately, that a mobilized majority of republicans must prevent the enfranchised minority of liberals and radicals from significantly influencing the character and policy of our governing institutions.

A political organization committed to those undertakings and responsibilities is a *democratic-republican party*.

This requires that a majority of members of the society must be recruited to the function of serving as the ruling, republican majority of the electorate. In a modern industrial, democratic-republican state, this majority cannot be constituted as an efficient force unless the republican party (or the coalition of forces aggregately constituting the republican party in effect) is a mass-based institu-

tion which includes the core of the labor movement as its own kernel.

This, in turn, demands that the republican impulses and self-interests of the labor movement be made conscious for labor. This requires comprehensive, coherent programmatic representations of national economic policy as the instrument for aiding labor in giving conscious form to its actual or potential republican impulses.

This identifies the unique quality of the LaRouche campaign, as distinct from other aspects of the individual personality of the candidate. That is the key to winning the November 1980 election.

A correct, adequate comprehension of this and related matters obliges us to step back from both the accidents and the necessary special features of recent history, to look at the policy matter before us from the vantage point of 2,500 years of the struggle to bring the majority of the peoples of the world into a republican order according to natural law. In that broad sweep, capitalism as such is a relatively recent development, a subsumed form which we republicans developed from beginnings effected during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

We have seen repeatedly that whenever control over capitalism falls into the hands of our enemies, either the oligarchists or our liberal adversaries, the capitalist form of ownership is subordinated

to rentier-finance, and is thus turned, as a captured weapon, against the republic and republican forces generally. Capitalism functions as a productive form of republican life under those states and combinations of states which are firmly in the political control of those who created capitalism, the republicans.

American labor will defend capitalist production not because they do (or do not) own shares in corporations. They will defend capitalist production in the interests of the republic. We repeat that crucial policy: *They will not defend the republic for the sake of capitalism; they will defend capitalist production in the interest of the republic.*

There is no higher social rank which a citizen can attain in a republic than to be a member of the republican majority which rules that republic.

4

WITH WHOM WE STAND

The general tactic of the LaRouche 1979-1980 campaign, once more, is to rally approximately two-thirds of the eligible voters against an opposed force based in approximately one-quarter of the population. This majority includes much of the combination associated with Nixon's support during 1968 and 1972—minus the "Eastern Liberal Establishment." In place of the CFR-linked liberals, we add the kernel of the labor movement, crucial sections of the so-called minorities, and also so-called conservative Democrats.

In terms of potential, those eligible voters who are "organically" for a traditionally American commitment to economic growth through promotion of technological advances constitute two-thirds or more. This correlates with the ratio of citizens who

rightly believe or suspect that Carter's "energy crisis" is a hoax, and also correlates broadly with those who are against continuing the present course of tacitly or otherwise fostering the spreading use of marijuana and other mind-altering substances among youth, and, even grammar school children.

Neo-Malthusian and promarijuana postures are embedded within approximately 25 percent of the eligible voters. This is the hard core of both liberals and the allied, rainbow assortment of radicals among eligible voters.

For the first group, two-thirds or more of the eligible voters, no programmatic outlook but that we propose coincides in consequences with what the various components of that two-thirds each define as their basic self-interests. For the second group, there is very little in our programmatic outlook which does not infuriate them.

Therefore, we shall not waste effort seeking to conciliate that which is wholly incompatible with the candidacy, nor, considering the numbers involved, do we have any need to worry about the aggregate numerical strength of those liberal and radical voters.

The unavoidable and deep hostility of the liberals and radicals does pose special problems for the campaign, but not because of the numerical strength of such among the totality of eligible voters. It is the Council on Foreign Relations itself, CFR control of most of the nationally prominent

news and entertainment media, plus the liberals' abuse of powers of office in institutions they inhabit, which are the important, ponderable features of liberal power.

Apart from the forces represented by the majority of eligible voters as such, the principal focus of campaign efforts must be the shambles known today as the Republican and Democratic parties. The crucial, organized part of the two-thirds of the eligible voters is represented by various constituency groupings which have historical ties of one degree or another to either the Republican or Democratic parties, or not infrequently, both. It is not our campaign's policy to break up either party as an organization—although we would be obliged to react to such developments occurring otherwise. Our tactical focus is modeled on such precedents as "Democrats for Eisenhower": We adopt those parties' constituencies for the purpose of the national election, without necessarily seeking support for a full, national slate of Labor Party candidacies at the state and local level.

The disinclination to demand more from those parties' constituencies than is required for winning the national election is presently to be underlined by reminding ourselves that a President has a Congress with which to deal. The Labor Party will place some candidates to win in the 1980 elections. The overriding concern is to achieve a blend of Republican, Democratic, and Labor Party incumbents in

the Congress for the period 1981-1985, appropriate to the programs and policies to be enacted.

In practice, the relationship of the campaign as a whole to the Republican and Democratic parties will be determined on a state and local level—a point which needs no further clarification at this juncture, here.

However, over the longer period immediately ahead, the recent composition of the Republican and Democratic parties must be significantly altered. Either that, or some development to the same effect must emerge. This sort of “radical” organizational change in party composition may or may not occur definitively during the course of the 1979-1980 campaign. The trends pointing toward such a transformation will nonetheless become the principal background theme of the campaign.

The question is strongly posed by the ratios of the electorate we have cited: How is it possible that the liberal minority has more or less run national policy since the anarchist’s assassination of President William McKinley? An important part of the answer, if not the entire answer, is the key role of Manhattan-centered liberal elements in the national leadership of both of the principal parties.

Exemplary is the virtually clean sweep which the Michigan Republican Party suffered in the November 1978 elections. Governor Milliken survived the sweep, for rather well-known reasons. Representative Vanderjagt survived, representing a district

which would probably vote Republican even in an election following the Greek Kalends. The rest of the slate, including Senator Griffin, underwent a humiliating defeat. Why? In two words, “Max Fisher.”

The law firm associated with Fisher runs the finances and many other features of both the Republican and Democratic state parties. Truth be known, Fisher is at the center of the groups which control the Trotskyists and the Communist Labor Party, among other radical manifestations, in the same state. Fisher is directly a power in Republican National Committee precincts, and has a continuing, historical close association with many things, including the Bronfman and Jacobs influences within the Democratic National Committee’s precincts.

One may argue, with some considerable justification, that former Senator Griffin’s reelection campaign was a certifiable case of political hari-kiri from the outset. Such identifiable features of the campaigns of the defeated Republican candidates do not explain why the party ticket ran, generally, on such a loser’s profile, or other crucial features contributing to the defeat. The implications of the name “Max Fisher” do explain all that is essential.

The political price of keeping the bloc with the liberal component of the Republican Party obliges the conservatives to shape the expression of conservative profiles to fit within the conditions of the

conservative-liberal compromise between the two wings of the party.

In the case of the 1978 Michigan campaign, Labor Party officials were situated close to the decisions made within the Republican Party during and after the primaries; Labor Party officials predicted the kind of consequences flowing from those decisions; the results were even more painful than those projected. The problem behind those “suicidal” decisions was, again, “Max Fisher.”

The same problem prevails on the national level of both parties.

Looking at both parties, combined, from this vantage point one sees that the “nonliberal” forces are distributed among the two parties. The labor vote is primarily Democratic, but partially Republican—and, so on and so forth. Although sly agreements are occasionally arranged at the state and local levels, across party lines, the general effect is to put the nonliberals in the two parties into competition, but in a competition which depends upon compromises between the liberal and nonliberal segments of the respective parties. The across-party-lines agreements moderate this problem. The benefit to the nation from such special state and local arrangements is exaggerated in about the same proportion as the frequency of their occurrence may be underestimated in fact. When the national parties are defining the parties’ overall policy profiles, especially on national policy, in terms of the compromises between liberal and non-

liberal components of both parties, even a substantial number of localized special arrangements do not offset this to any significant national effect.

Correcting this problem would not succeed by itself. This problematical arrangement within the parties is complemented by liberal control over the great majority of the nationwide news and entertainment media, as well as secularly increasing control over political funding by the same liberals.

Exemplary of the latter problem is the Federal Election Commission. Established under the public-relations pretext of reducing “undesirable” electoral practices, the FEC has become the instrument for more massively corrupting the electoral process in favor of the liberals. The Carter administration’s installation of a former Arthur J. Goldberg protégé, Thomas Harris, has fostered unspeakable corruption in that agency.

Under the FEC, the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, NBC-TV, and so forth can produce, unconstrained, tens of millions of dollars’ worth of support for liberal candidates, under the unaudited pretext of “newsworthiness.” If an honest, nonliberal candidate is backed by a new, nonliberal campaign publication funded by nonliberal backers, or raises funds to buy sufficient television and radio time to begin to offset actually liberal ownership and manipulation of major electronic media, the corrupt FEC frowns and seeks pretexts for harassing these efforts.

If the nonliberals, plus a majority of trade union-

ists and minority strata were to assemble themselves as a unified political force nationally, the effect of this would be to establish the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Newsweek*, and so forth, as despised “dirty words” in a majority of the neighborhoods, factories and so forth, of the nation. As a spontaneous consequence of such a development, audiences and advertising flows would reflect this, and new, competing news organs would correct the situation in due course.

This has not occurred thus far, because the national profile of the two principal parties prevents the nonliberal majority of the citizenry from agreeing upon policy outlooks which efficiently correspond to the combined effect of their underlying interests and organically nonliberal impulses.

HOW POLICY PROFILES ARE SHAPED

Recently, Treasury Secretary W.M. Blumenthal has been prominent in a chorus of public figures, each insisting that the International Monetary Fund must not be “politicized.” What Blumenthal means by that perverted formulation is outlined in a series of books published by McGraw-Hill Book Company, representing a project funded by the Indianapolis-based Lilly Foundation—the same “conservative” institution which was the leading funder of

Philip Agee’s *CounterSpy/Fifth Estate* organization.

Currently, Blumenthal et al. propose to make the United States a virtual colony of the IMF, to enable the IMF to dictate exports, imports, taxes, and so forth to the U.S. government. This proposal to put the United States under a foreign dictatorship is presumably “nonpolitical,” merely treasonous.

The IMF is already performing that sort of function—of colonial master for various developing nations, including Bangladesh—where the effects are becoming genocidal; Peru, Zambia, Zaire, and so forth. Nonetheless, Blumenthal et al. insist that the issues of IMF policy are not issues of policy, not “political.” The question of imposing genocidal degrees of austerity over Third World nations, of subjecting the United States itself to foreign colonial rule, is all, according to the Carter administration, a matter of financial technicians’ expertise. The CFR argues that expertise will not function properly if the policies and practices are made accountable to political forces.

This nasty, treasonous argument of the Carter administration, an administration which pushes IMF-dictated genocide while waving the banner of “human rights,” is typical of the manner in which U.S. governmental policy is shaped. The policy of the executive branch is not made within the executive branch of government. The important issues of policy put before the Congress are not developed

within the Congress. They are pushed into the executive branch from private institutions such as the New York Council on Foreign Relations.

Every key domestic and foreign policy presented to date by the Carter administration was developed during 1975-1976 by the CFR and its Trilateral Commission subsidiary. McGraw-Hill is currently engaged in continued publication of the books which prove this to be the fact of the matter. Most of the policies and bills pushed into the White House bearing on monetary and economic policy are written in the Brookings Institution, or are worked up at such institutions as the Wharton School. The State Department has become increasingly, since the late 1920s and 1930s, a virtual conduit for policies cooked up at Georgetown University. A British-intelligence conduit, the Aspen Institute, virtually a subsidiary of British Petroleum, determines large segments of U.S. foreign policy. The Heritage Foundation, which surfaced as the leading "conservative" think tank in the United States beginning about May-June 1978, is a wholly controlled joint subsidiary of the British secret intelligence's International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) and the Hapsburg-linked, pro-feudalist Mont Pelerin Society. The latter is an entity launched by British intelligence at the close of World War II, founded principally as an intelligence operation against the United States.

The same arrangement shapes the policies of the

national leaderships of the Republican and Democratic parties.

There are two aspects to this corruption of our government and those parties. First, there is the matter of control over the nation's key policies by such private agencies. Second, there is the complementary fact that there have been virtually no agencies developing a counterpolicy to that of these private agencies.

Examining the private agencies which so far control the policy-input aspects of our federal government and the national leaderships of those parties, each of these agencies is either outrightly an alien, British interference in our national affairs, or an anglophile agency—like CFR—which is virtually a British intelligence agency, or an agency such as Georgetown University and the Mont Pelerin Society side of the Heritage Foundation, which latter are nominally more directly linked to the British monarchy's allies among the Hapsburg-centered, feudalist "black nobility" of continental Europe.

The result we must emphasize at this point is the following.

Although two-thirds or more of the eligible voters of the United States represent "organically" American impulses, there has been no agency which functions to produce programmatic policy outlooks consistent with an American System view of fundamental U.S. interests. In consequence of

this, the majority of even voting voters are efficiently disenfranchised in respect of shaping national policy. They are denied the opportunity to know, or to vote for policies which are consistent with their own, "organic" impulses as Americans.

First, the average citizen has had no efficient access to the quality of information he or she would require to judge the causes and possible remedies for the major issues confronting the nation. It is sufficient to list a sampling of those important channels of information which are pre-dominantly in enemy control.

- Under the accumulated influence of the British, "revisionist" school of historical lying—of Charles A. Beard et al.—American history as taught in public school textbooks and classrooms is predominantly a hoax. (Granted, public school teachers may not be aware that what they are teaching is a fraudulent concoction. Non-sense told with sincerity is not thereby less nonsensical.)
- In political science, economics, literature, psychology, philosophy, anthropology, sociology, as well as history, most of what is taught, both as a matter of fact and as a matter of method, in most of our university liberal arts departments is permeated with frauds.
- The predominant news and entertainment media of nationwide impact, together with the bulk of

wireservice reporting is also fraudulent. If some reporters may happen to be of honest inclinations, a fraudulent composition of the overall flow of so-called news is regulated at national, international, and regional points of wireservice and other agencies' administration of the flow of news copy. Few people appreciate how profoundly control of entertainment media conditions the public mind in respect to the interpretation of political issues.

Even in the case in which honest news media institutions contrive to secure national and international coverage independently of the dominant, controlled channels of information, major institutions of national impact, as well as regional and local outlets are confronted with the conditioning of the national audience to standards of "newsworthiness" and "credibility" defined by the cumulative impact of combined major media and corrupted opinion of governmental and party leaderships.

For example, when West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt negotiated a series of accords with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, during May 1978, no national media in the United States carried a report of the content of those agreements. This set of accords happened to have shaped, in a major part, the political developments within both continental Europe and parts of the Third World,

including the Middle East most emphatically, from that point onward. None of this was reported in the U.S. press, although it was the dominant news item in Europe. Rather, the brief U.S. news media reports emphasized only new rumors concerning Brezhnev's poor health.

Shortly after that event, France's President Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Schmidt introduced a new world monetary system as a proposal at the July meetings of the European Community (EC). These proposals were institutionalized, over vigorous, almost violent British public and private objections, in December 1978, and put into the first institutionalized phase of operations shortly afterwards. Yet, these historic agreements and their obvious implications were suppressed throughout 1978 in most of the U.S. press, and would not have reached the ears of any circles in the United States but for the initiatives of the U.S. Labor Party.

When, later, during the autumn of 1978, the Carter administration insisted that Saudi Arabia, Washington, and through other conduits, and when President Jimmy Carter announced that the content of Turner's lying (about Carter backing) was national policy, over the bloodbath in Zaire's Shaba province, European channels had reports of this *British-backed* operation in Shaba.

When, later, during the autumn of 1978, the Carter administration insisted that Saudi Arabia,

Jordan, and other Arab states were in agreement with the Camp David nonsense, there were official Arab statements and corroborating Arab actions which proved that the Carter administration line was sheer wishful nonsense.

In neither case did the U.S. press pick up the relevant reports.

These four cited cases are not exceptional. Nearly every day of the week there are major breaking developments, developments which tend to be reported with varying degrees of accuracy and distortion in the European press, or press of other nations, in which the U.S. press either does not report on a matter of U.S. national policy-making importance, or in which an altogether lying report is predominant in the major U.S. news media.

On the principal issues currently occupying major Washington decision-making processes, the U.S. citizen is either wholly uninformed or being lied to grossly by the government, the party leaders and the major news media, whereas, at least frequently, the newspaper reader in Mexico City, Paris, Bonn, Rome, is reading a report which is fairly close to the fact of the matter—perhaps distorted, but some semblance of the fact and importance of the development is being reported in at least a significant part of the leading news media in those other nations.

These points are cited to emphasize that it is

unreasonable to assume that the majority of eligible voters can be rallied in behalf of their vital interests unless they are provided with an alternative institution of special, included qualifications—an alternative to the national leadership of the Republican and Democratic parties today.

First, that alternative leadership must command sources of vital intelligence independent of the U.S. major news media and U.S. federal government sources.

Second, the alternative leadership must have the capability of formulating policies and programs in the national interest independent of the sorts of private sources on which the Republican and Democratic parties have depended to date.

On the first point, we emphasize what has been loosely named “U.S. Labor Party Intelligence.”

The key participating component within the U.S. Labor Party is the National Caucus of Labor Committees, actually launched, under a different title, during the summer of 1966. This NCLC has been the source for spinning off an international network with important branches in Western Europe and Latin America, as well as Canada, and with associations in other parts of the Third World. This network is best described as a political association modeled on Plato’s Academy at Athens, and otherwise paralleling the early private intelligence service of the United States, the Society of Cincinnatus. The International Caucus of

Labor Committees, the promoting body, emulates the Plato Academy in the span of its activities, including one activity established and later spun off during the autumn of 1971.

This activity is now known as “New Solidarity International Press Service” (NSIPS). This NSIPS, originally organized, back in 1971, along the lines of a major newsweekly’s editorial-intelligence staff, has evolved into an unusual capability as a developer of political intelligence. In quality, if by no means comparable in available technology or quantities, it is superior politically to the Central Intelligence Agency or other official U.S. intelligence agencies in its proven performance on matters of strategic political intelligence.

Parallel to his function as chairman of the U.S. Labor Party, the candidate was also chief executive of the executive political-intelligence panel for NSIPS.

This exceptional intelligence qualification at the disposal of the candidate is complemented by the kind of resources associated with a key “think tank.”

Whether CFR chooses to deny the fact or not, the kernel of all its own policy making is monetary and economic. Although the McGraw-Hill books containing the 1975-1976 policy studies of CFR deplore the fact that some persons, especially the followers of Hamilton and List, err in making economic policy the centerpiece of policy formu-

lation and conduct, the CFR authors are merely lying, quite shamelessly. They do nothing else but base all policy making on the foundation of monetary and economic policies. The essential difference between CFR and the followers of the American System is that CFR follows the British model, whereas the LaRouche campaign proceeds from the American System.

This does not mean that for us—as for CFR—“economics is everything.” Quite the contrary.

For us, technological progress is a material necessity for continued human existence; it is, more fundamentally, a policy of developing the conditions of social practice in which a practical premium is placed on the creative-mental potentialities of the individual citizen. Apart from material necessity as such, economic progress for us is an indispensable tool through which to promote the development of the individual in society, up out of the hedonistic bestiality of savages, through the state Dante associates with “Purgatory,” into the state Dante associates with “Paradise.”

In that sense, economic policies are subordinated to the moral concerns.

The case for the British oligarchs is directly opposite. In the tradition of the bucolic cultist Hesiod, the British oligarchy desires a world order in which a ruling aristocracy presides over a submissive, limited population, what can be described hyperbolically as a “feudal world order.” Like its

predecessor Hesiod, the oligarchy hates generalized technological progress—for the same reason we demand it. *Technological progress, with its requirement for development of the creative-mental powers, promotes a republican world outlook among the peoples, a republicanism that will not tolerate a feudallike order.*

For the oligarchs, including the ruling British strata and such shamelessly unreconstructed feudalists as Otto von Hapsburg, their desire to suppress technology is constrained by their opposing need to maintain the levels of their own military capability and relative economic supremacy to push most of the rest of the world into relative backwardness. In their view, the complications involved can be overcome only when their “feudalist” oligarchical class has conquered the world to the point that they are able to safely suppress all technological progress without risking further the defeat of their power on the military and economic fields.

In their zealous drive to reach their feudalist goals, these oligarchs and their think tankers apply their own monetary and economic policies, those of the British system. They are constantly determined to pull down the world economy, but in such a controlled way that they themselves do not lose power in that process.

During the 1960s and early 1970s, this objective—controlled disintegration of the U.S. and

world economies, combined—was extended to the notorious proposals of genocide from the Club of Rome. It was proposed by the Club of Rome to reduce the world's population to about one billion persons by the year 2000 A.D. This same policy of mass genocide was also adopted by the principal British foreign-intelligence think tank, the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA or "Chatham House"), and also by Otto von Hapsburg's Pan-European Union, the latter the organization to which the Mont Pelerin Society—as well as Milton Friedman and the Heritage Foundation—is directly tied.

With that qualification, the CFR's dedication to "controlled disintegration" of the U.S. economy, and to global genocide, the CFR is fully as committed to making economic policy the center of its concern as anyone else who might be mentioned.

It is to the point to emphasize that in a democratic-republican nation it is desirable that the government keep its official nose out of as many *noneconomic* matters as possible. Apart from police, fire, sanitation and public health, education, major public works, national defense, and such matters best provided by the federal government (or, state and local governments), the federal government ought to stick, in emphasis, to credit, banking, and economic matters. The function of the federal government is to provide, develop, and maintain the national infrastructure which private

individuals, farmers, and industry require as a suitable climate for their private activities.

There are, in fact, few problems within the nation or outside, in foreign affairs, for which a solution cannot be best fostered—if solved at all—by aid of appropriate monetary and economic policies and agreements.

Consequently, in assessing the candidate's—and the campaign's—qualifications in policy making, central are the candidate's special qualifications of personal competence and immediate support in defining appropriate monetary and economic policies as solutions to the principal problems.

It is not necessary to expand on the "Riemannian Economic Model" here. Other published locations cover that adequately. What is to be emphasized here is that the "Riemannian Economic Model" will perform a central part in the campaign, and that this practice will be decisive in aiding the generality of citizens to give policy expression to the previously suppressed, "organically" American impulses. Economic policy will not be the be-all of the campaign on this point. Giving coherent economic and related policies (e.g., energy policies) will provide the central feature, to which other matters of policy are attached. The combined effect will provide a coherent policy expression of basic U.S. policy interests at this turn.

It is the unification of forces of nonliberal Re-

publicans, Democrats, trade unionists, and minorities around a coherent approach to economic and monetary policies which will solve the problem we have identified in this chapter so far. "If you say you are an American, rather than a liberal, what does that mean in terms of the programs and policies for which you stand?" The citizen may "feel" his "organically" American impulses strongly, may be able to express abhorrence toward liberal and radical policies from that standpoint. Yet, without a positive policy to match his impulses, a policy which is comprehensive and coherent, a policy which is sound, the citizen cannot connect his impulses positively with anything definite he can say he is for.

This problem is underlined by comparison of the "loser" mentality often witnessed among conservatives. This "loser" mentality expresses itself in the effort to group conservative forces together around some adopted "issue" on which they esteem their sort to enjoy shared, fairly strong prejudices. This course of political action is often termed "being practical," as opposed to an effort to articulate a comprehensive policy for the nation. This approach invariably loses campaigns, but appears to reenforce a sense that being a "loser" is a concomitant of being principled and righteous.

The problem in all such cases I have reviewed is that the avowedly "practical" approach to selected gimmicks has no efficient bearing on the real issues. Often, following this course, a course of

selected issues of shared prejudices, leads to the errors of the fallacy of composition implied in the method being employed.

Nonliberals will not benefit from any political tactic based on an appeal to ready-made prejudices shared among some of them. The ill-fated Goldwater campaign should have taught that lesson. If one is ill-informed, as most conservatives, among others, have been, one must assume that this misinformation must have led to at least a very, very tiny bit of mistaken, if sometimes vigorous belief on various issues. The citizen needs to clear the by-products of misinformation and lacking information from his mind, to clear away the rubble of accumulated prejudices, and get down to discovering what is basically going wrong, and what new, *comprehensively* different approach will fix it.

A competent economic and monetary analysis and policy, based on the principles of republicanism and the American System, is the indispensable centerpiece for any approach which could conceivably succeed.

THE TOWN MEETING TACTIC

There are various means we should employ to offset the effects of liberal control of most of the nationally influential print and electronic media. One of these should be stressed as crucial,

The conception of the "town meeting" approach

to campaigning is not my input to the campaign. It was offered to me as a suggestion by a veteran with decades of experience in winning national and other political campaigns. The wisdom of the tactic, and of the analysis that went with it, was made immediately clear to me. It was also clear that the LaRouche candidacy could benefit from this approach best, because of the candidate's considerable assets, as opposed to the relatively much poorer qualifications of all announced Republican and Democratic precandidates.

The effect of the discrepancy between the majority of voters' "organically" American impulses and the policy drift of the federal government and national party leaderships is to estrange the voters increasingly from both the federal government and the parties. A disinterest in voting is coupled to an outlook, "What difference would it make if I did vote?" The argument that a small accumulation of votes from potential abstainees might turn the election results does not convince the nonvoter. He responds, with good grounds, "What difference does it make, which of those two bums is elected?"

To turn the local citizen out successfully for a national election, it is usually necessary to persuade him that one of the "two bums" might have a deal cooking with a local constituency organization—or something of that sort. Some "special interest," with no necessary connection to the

national candidate's qualifications otherwise, may cause the result seen when the votes are counted.

Our eligible voters have been turned in that manner into constituents, *not truly citizens*.

The citizen of a republic is a person who participates in thinking through national policies in an approximation of the manner which a President or member of the federal legislature *ought to employ*. Lacking information, generally lied to by major news media and government representatives, with no agency proposing to him a workable policy which corresponds to a solution, the eligible voter has been reduced to buying or rejecting politicians and packaged policies in the manner he is induced to prefer a particular brand of toothpaste or detergent. He has no idea of what is actually in the stuff, or whether those ingredients do or do not add up to what the product should be. He is left with no choice but to like it or dislike it on *other grounds*.

Just as we must provide the citizen with an offering of the quality of information and policy proposals he or she requires as a person of "organically" American impulses, we must also develop channels through which to bring the voter into a more intimate association with those policy materials.

What is wanted is the sort of "town meeting" which begins with a statement of a case, and continues with a free-wheeling discussion and

question session. It is preferable for this form of activity that the audiences be from between fifty and a few hundred persons; we require genuine interplay in the development of ideas, not a pattern of “glib question” and “pat answer.”

The included problem for effecting this tactic will be that of prompting the voters to free themselves from the image of the Sunday, half-hour television interview format—e.g., “Face the Nation.” We must encourage the voter to think in terms of question-formats such as “... What’s your information on that subject? On the basis of your information, how do you formulate your proposed policy...?” In other words, we must introduce the method of the Platonic dialogue, if in a rough-and-ready form, into voter-candidate exchanges.

The candidate’s duty, in formulating the responses, is to impart to the assembled voters at such meetings an image of the candidate sitting or standing in the Oval Office, gathering information, fighting through misinformation, prejudices, and so forth to define the issue, and then going through the process of “formulating a policy.” The voter must gain a sense of watching a future President’s mind working out a policy decision. In that way, combining the basic method of the Platonic dialogue with answers so formulated, the voter is encouraged to find a bit of the President of the United States in himself or herself.

Among the candidate’s special qualifications for

this approach to campaigning, none of the competing announced candidates really knows what he is talking about on any but the fewest of isolable topics. Those candidates are victims of packaged briefings, canned formulations of policy posture, and “pat,” quick answers tailored to appeal to assumed prejudices. If they were challenged as to how they arrived at a judgment or policy proposal, they would be either left to regurgitate some canned briefing, read from a newspaper clipping or similar source, or simply make up “facts”—hoping not to be caught until they were safely out of town. John Connally is brighter than most of the lot, but he would be destroyed before an audience which included a person with an extract of the address Connally made on the same topic at perhaps the last town he visited. Connally, personally, could carry the right policy; unfortunately, he is committed presently to the wrong policy, and is thus self-obliged to be a faker.

During the fourteen months of campaigning before the November 1980 election, this “town meeting” approach should become broadly institutionalized as a shift in the quality of political campaigning.

It should be launched with prearranged audiences, of constituency groups associated with supporters or potential collaborators of the campaign. As funds are available, videotaping of sessions or

portions of sessions should be used as a way of approximating the same result through performing the videotape before other groups, multiplying the density of each "town meeting" in that way. On the basis of the initial institutionalization, the idea of the town-meeting format should be promoted within the broader electorate, as a process which is developing. In this way, a more generalized sort of audience can be attracted to meetings of that format.

Over fourteen months, this approach means over 300 evening meetings of alternative "town meeting" and "rally" dimensions. Using the multiplier-effect of videotape replays, indirect participation through replays can increase the numbers of voters participating in the process by up to two orders of magnitude—varying with the extent of active campaign organization. These are merely heuristic figures, but they serve to illustrate an approach by which one national candidate alone can achieve the effect of direct interchange with the majority of voters, communicating a new sense of combined direct and implicit participation in the White House deliberations by the citizenry involved.

It is the combination of providing the information and policies required and overcoming the political-psychological estrangement of the voter from the national policy deliberating process which is the heart of the tactic for bringing together the indicated majority.

A TIME OF CRISIS

This is, as we noted at the outset of the body of this report, a time of crisis. It is a more profound crisis than World War II represented, a crisis on the order of magnitude of that which prompted the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention.

In terms of the galaxy of established, nationwide public figures, most are justly discredited. Although the secondary and tertiary leaderships of national political life, the nonliberal leaders of what are describable as "constituency groups," plus some figures of state and national political life are indispensable to the process, the possibility of saving the nation is not located in some combination of nationwide, public figures, but in a candidacy whose included feature is to restore to the majority of voters confidence in themselves.

The nonliberal majority of eligible voters, given the needed information, analysis, and comprehensive policy solutions, especially economic policies based on the American System, will be given confidence in themselves as Americans. They must gain a sense, through presentation of the essential programmatic material, that each of them has part of the qualification, like that of a President, to deliberate effective national policy. That, while one of those citizens lives, the United States does not lack someone who would lead.

In that way, they must understand that La-

Rouche's inauguration on January 20, 1981 would mean that they, each of that nonliberal majority, had marched down into Washington that day and had taken the nation and its government back into the republican hands of the American citizenry.

Appendix A

Source Documents on the American System

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Appendix B

Documents on the Republic

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Editor's note on Dante in English: The first full translation of Dante Alighieri's *Commedia* into English appeared in the early 1800s, nearly 500 years after the poet's death. Through the time of Milton, most English admirers of Dante could read the original Italian. After the overthrow of Milton's Commonwealth faction, Dante was identified with Milton and Shakespeare as an object of intense hatred by the British monarchy's antihumanists, led by the likes of Samuel Johnson and Voltaire. Henry Francis Cary's early 19th century blank-verse version was apparently part of a factional response from the Shakespeare-Milton republican partisans, who included Shelley, to that smear campaign.

For reasons argued by Muriel Mirak in her article on the *Commedia* (forthcoming in *The Campaigner*), the best English equivalent of the Italian “terza rima” used by Dante is the ten-syllable blank verse line. Two particularly dismal failures of this century in attempting to reduplicate the original rhyme scheme were done by Dorothy Sayers and John Ciardi, a third by fruitless Ezra Pound protégé Lawrence Binyon. Cary’s blank verse version, despite serious flaws, more faithfully reflects the original than many subsequent attempts. Readers who can at all cope with the Italian should consult bilingual editions in which “literal” prose renderings face the original text—keeping in mind, of course, that the pretense of an exact equivalent that disregards the *music* of the original is not a literal translation at all. For a sample of how the poem could be rendered into English poetry, the reader is referred to Shelley’s fragmentary translation of the “Matelda” passage from the “Earthly Paradise” section of *Purgatory*.

3. Plethon (George Gemistos), “De rebus Peloponnesi oratio I [et II],” included as the introduction to John Dee’s *General and rare memorials pertaining to the Perfect Arte of Navigation*. (London: John Daye, 1577).

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Appendix C

Some Adversaries of the American System

1. Smith, Adam, *Wealth of Nations*.
2. Malthus, Thomas, *First Essays on Population*, 1798.
———, *The Principles of Political Economy*.
3. Ricardo, David, *Principles*.
4. Mill, John Stuart, *Collected Works*, including "Principles of Political Economy," "Essays on Economy and Society," "Essays on Ethics, Religion, and Society." (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1966).
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 - c. _____, "Georgetown Jesuits: The Anti-Church and Anti-State Heresy." *New Solidarity*, Vol. 9, No. 75, Nov. 21, 1978.
2. The B'nai-B'rith British intelligence conspiracy:
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APPENDIX E

Scientific Method

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the Basis of Geometry," in: *The Collected Works of Bernhard Riemann*, edited by Heinrich Weber with the assistance of Richard Dedekind. (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1953).

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Appendix F

The Case of Henry A. Kissinger

The basic background on Henry A. Kissinger's role in the Nixon administration is developed in *Expel Britain's Kissinger for Treason*, Campaigner Special Report No. 13, Campaigner Publications, New York, 1978. The facts in that report have been cross-checked appropriately with principals, including Fritz Kraemer, "the man who invented Henry Kissinger," with key figures inside the Nixon administration, and others.

Since that report was published, additional masses of information have been collected and cross-checked, including firsthand reports on the development chiefly employed to argue for Kissinger's alleged "genius," the Egyptian operation of 1971-1973. This set of facts, appearing in print here for the first time, not only aids in completing the demystification of Kissinger, but sheds valuable light on the way in which British SIS plays off the United States and the Soviet Union to Britain's own crucial sort of special advantage.

We situate the Egyptian developments by referring summarily to surrounding circumstances, many of which circumstances—but not all—were covered in the Campaigner Special Report. The overall truth does little to recommend the probity of Senators Sam Ervin or How-

ard Baker, or of the famous proceedings in Judge Sirica's courtroom, including the participation of those persons in condoning the witting suppression of the most vital, direct evidence bearing on the Watergate break-in itself.

Nixon's preelection deal with Nelson A. Rockefeller brought into the Nixon administration Secretary of State William Rogers—which was good, but also Henry A. Kissinger, Alexander Haig, Morton Halperin, and, in practice, Daniel Ellsberg, all of which was very, very bad.

Rogers's notable policy, relative to the matters most immediately under consideration, was the so-called Rogers Plan. The "Rogers Plan" represented not only a revival of the foreign policy side of the Eisenhower administration's Atoms for Peace program. It was a workable basis for establishing the economic underpinnings for a durable peace in the Middle East. It was also, by direct implication, an approach through which Rogers, aided by such figures as France's President Pompidou, was well aimed in the direction of preventing such developments as the August 1971 collapse of the U.S. dollar.

London was determined to prevent implementation of the "Rogers Plan." Moscow aided London by taking a curiously uncooperative posture toward the plan. This is not astonishing, considering deep British SIS penetration of Soviet policy-shaping circles, or considering Brezhnev's then-primary emphasis on Willy Brandt's approach to "detente." Otherwise, apart from such influences upon Moscow, Moscow's attitude was inexcusable, since this was a matter on which both U.S. and Soviet vital interests happened to coincide in the clearest and most significant way. President Leonid Brezhnev and others have now

excellent motives for deploring their own folly concerning the Rogers Plan proposals back then.

Naturally, since London was opposed to the Rogers Plan, London's Zionist puppets in Tel Aviv were most strenuous in their efforts to sabotage the effort. In the White House, there was no reason to doubt the source of Henry Kissinger's opposition to the plan. Henry made no secret of the telexed orders British agent Kissinger of the U.S. National Security Council was receiving from London. Although Kissinger's opposition was most prominent among inside Nixon circles, during 1971 and 1972 John Connally worked zealously in British interests, and against U.S. interests, and against the policy thrust of the Rogers Plan.

As reported in the Campaigner Special Report, three developments enabled Kissinger to dupe Nixon into dumping Rogers's policies and then Rogers himself. The first was British SIS's orchestration of a butchering of Palestinian refugees known as the "Black September" massacre. The second was Chou En-lai's offer to negotiate "normalization" with Kissinger, but not with incumbent Secretary of State Rogers. The third was Kissinger's apparent success in the 1971-1973 Egyptian capers.

Aided by SIS "assets" among both Palestinians and Sir John Glubb Pasha's cronies in the Jordan military, London set up the "Black September" scenario, bringing it to a point of readiness. At that point, London conduced to Jordan's King Hussein, and to Nixon, through Kissinger, the information that the Soviets were about to knock over the dominoes of the Islamic world, and gain thus "geopolitical" control over Western Europe, all through a Soviet plot whose initial features, according to

London's report, happened, not miraculously, to correspond in considerable detail to the covert "Black September" operation London itself was about to unleash.

Rogers ridiculed London's outline of *such a Soviet plot*, which was sound thinking, but Rogers erred in overlooking that what Kissinger was reading from the London telexes had all the features of a rather bloody sort of otherwise typically British strategic-deception caper. So, when the British operation was unleashed, a credulous, duped Nixon downgraded Rogers and upgraded Kissinger.

The Chou En-lai intervention into internal U.S. affairs requires only routine knowledge of British SIS connections to the late Chou En-lai, and also to the senile Mao Tse-tung. Chou had become a British SIS "asset" while a student in Europe, by not later than the immediate aftermath of World War I. During the 1920s, back in China, Chou's activities dovetailed with British SIS operations run through the Communist International, including the Borodin and Roy operations in China itself.

The late-1940s Chinese Communist rise to power was a British SIS operation run chiefly through Hong Kong and Shanghai. A destabilization operation was run inside the Kuomintang, sabotaging the agreement which Roosevelt and Stalin had supervised—to the astonishment of Stalin and the consternation of such U.S. officials as General Hurley. (The 1940s-1950s "China Lobby" circles around Senator Knowland knew that someone had sold out someone, including the United States, but they had the wrong, neatly pat explanation of who was doing what to whom and for what purpose.)

While Britain was presumably participating with the

United States in the Korean War, during the 1949-1954 period the British and Israeli intelligence services were cozying up to the British SIS "assets" in Peking, and promoting the establishment of the new arrangements for the Anglo-Israeli-Peking opium traffic as well. The "Great Leap Forward" and the later "Cultural Revolution" consolidated Peking power in the hands of the British-Hapsburg-allied gang. If one understands what Peking and Chou En-lai were in fact at the time, Chou's acting to push Kissinger into State—and London's victim, Rogers, out—should surprise no one.

The standard explanation of Egypt's shift toward Washington over 1971-1973, among most leading Egyptians, has been that Moscow acted in the most astonishing way to push Cairo into Kissinger's embrace.

The United States had had its own intelligence "assets" in Egypt during and since World War II. Egypt under Naguib and Nasser was falling into American arms until the anglophile John Foster Dulles showed his true—not patriotic—colors in the Aswan Dam affair. During Dulles's fortunate illness, the Eisenhower administration had slapped Israel and the Eden government of Britain, as well as starting the fall of France's Fourth Republic, over the 1956 Suez affair. Dulles prevented Eisenhower's Suez policy from working to U.S. interest.

During the period of Nasser's warming relations to Moscow, U.S. approaches to Cairo had been persistent, and periodically relatively more ambitious. Johnson's conduct in the 1967 war had rightly infuriated Cairo. During the early 1970s, U.S. approaches to Cairo were still in process, but these would have come to little overall

but for Moscow's amazing action of pushing Cairo into Kissinger's arms.

Since the publication of the Campaigner Special Report on Kissinger, the writer and his collaborators have had the opportunity to piece together the sequence of events in Egypt during 1971-1973 in fresh light. The conclusions we have been enabled to reach have been cross-corroborated. The result is not the full story. Some aspects are still shadowy. Nonetheless, the mystery is substantially cleared away.

Key to our unraveling the 1971-1973 events in Egypt was the work which led us in 1977 to uncover Maclean and Philby as SIS "triple agents," a finding publicly confirmed by a French intelligence spokesman. The lead into our uncovering Philby was discovery of Soviet play-back against us of slanders and harassments we knew to have originated with British SIS, and also, in part, to have been conduited into Soviet circles through U.S. channels. Gridding this information, we were able to "triangulate" key points within the Soviet political-intelligence structure—coming up consistently with Maclean, and also Philby.

An analogous case of investigation is our more recent proof that the Pan-European Union of Otto von Hapsburg et al. is not only running Maoist organizations in Europe, as well as having special ties to the Peking ruling cliques, but is also overlapped with British intelligence, Israeli intelligence, and the Institute for Policy Studies in running Muslim Brotherhood assassination and espionage networks inside the U.S.A., as well as into the Islamic world generally. This aspect of British intelligence is very relevant to the case of "Kim" Philby and his father St. John Philby.

It is also relevant that some circles in the Soviet Union defend Philby's credentials to the present day. Some point to Philby's report to Moscow in 1951 on the Albanian coup in preparation. Others avoid scrutinizing too critically Philby's Middle East operations immediately prior to Philby's arrival in Moscow. As former Secretary Rogers might attest, even intelligent persons in Moscow can be obsessively foolish in clinging to certain beliefs.

The gist of the matter is this. Someone in Moscow introduced the bright idea into Politburo circles that Nasser's GRU and other spokesmen in Moscow must now present conclusive proof that Cairo was not moving to dump Moscow in favor of a deal with the Americans. Typical of some Soviet circles' emphasis on "objectivity," the test adopted was a laundry list of humiliating demands upon Cairo.

Predictably, Cairo reacted to Moscow's persistence in these humiliating demands by playing off Washington against Moscow. In desperation and anger, Cairo invited Kissinger to come in. Kissinger moved in, and used Moscow's distancing itself from Egypt in this way to set up arrangements for the 1973 Israeli-Arab war, followed by the OPEC crisis of 1973-1974 ... a crisis already set into motion during the summer of 1973, merely waiting for the autumn war.

Whence did "someone" in Moscow produce such a policy toward Egypt? A review of H.V. Dicks's work on the manipulation of the Soviet leadership at the RAND Corporation suggests relevant personalities and circles. The political profile of the policy is Imemo, and fits the same Moscow side of the London operation run against the "Rogers Plan."

The problem for London was that Moscow's strength-

ened strategic position in the Middle East obliged Washington to include Moscow in Arab-Israeli negotiations policy. Get Moscow out of Cairo, and London is then able to deploy its Washington puppet to impose the destabilization of the Middle East which London desires. The United States takes the blame for the dirty work, while the architect of U.S. policies, London, picks up the benefits.

This correlates with evidence from Harold Macmillan's memoirs, Macmillan's account of his summit meeting with President John F. Kennedy. Kennedy, exhibiting the policy outlook which prompted the British to deploy the Bronfman-backed Permindex assassination-organization into the environment of Kennedy's assassination, balked at Macmillan's shameless insistence on Britain's rigging U.S.-Soviet strategic conflicts to the ends of Britain's gains at the expense of both. Also correlated is the remark attributed to Henry Kissinger following Kennedy's assassination. Kissinger, already an indoctrinated British agent, booted out of Kennedy's administration on orders from the President to McGeorge Bundy, observed that Kennedy had been a risk to the security of the United States: i.e., the security of British interests in the U.S.A.

The "Camp David" mess, all of whose secret agreements were drafted by British intelligence, is entirely contrary to every aspect of actual U.S. Middle East and related interests. This was the result toward which the British have been working for approximately a decade. British agents "in place" in Moscow were crucial in setting the preconditions for such a fiasco into development back in 1971.