

## CONTENTS

Copyright © 1979 by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

All rights reserved.

For information address the publisher:

The New Benjamin Franklin House Publishing  
Company, Inc.

304 West 58th Street  
New York 10019

First printing, November 1979.

15,000

Second printing, July 1980.

15,000

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data  
LaRouche, Lyndon H.

Will the Soviets rule during the 1980s?

Includes Index

1. United States—1. Foreign Relations—1977—
2. World Politics—1975-1985.
3. Council on

Foreign Relations I. Title

E872.137 327.09'048 79-6522

ISBN: 0-933488-02-5

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Cover design: Alan Yue

<i>Preface</i>	v
I. How the Third World War Is Approaching	1
The Documentation	14
II. How—and to What Extent— London Rules the U.S.A.	26
The Profile of the CFR	33
The Commonwealth Party Heritage	50
Natural Law and the American System	64
1783-1863	82
The United States Today	104
The Myth of American "Democracy"	115
III. Bonn & Moscow's Miscalculations	120
The Matter of Economics	125
The Third World Without the IDB	133
The Third World as the Trigger of War	136
Four Hot Spots	145
The Alternative	148
The Factual Basis for Findings	149
The Imperialism Mythology	160
The Elementary Fraud in Marxist-Leninist Historiography	168
"Marxian Economics"	181
Paris and Bonn	186
<i>Index</i>	191

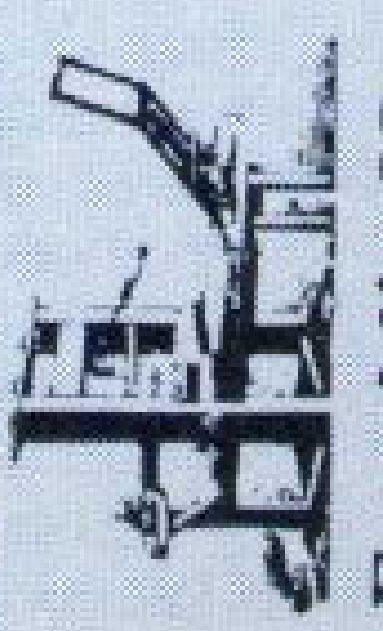
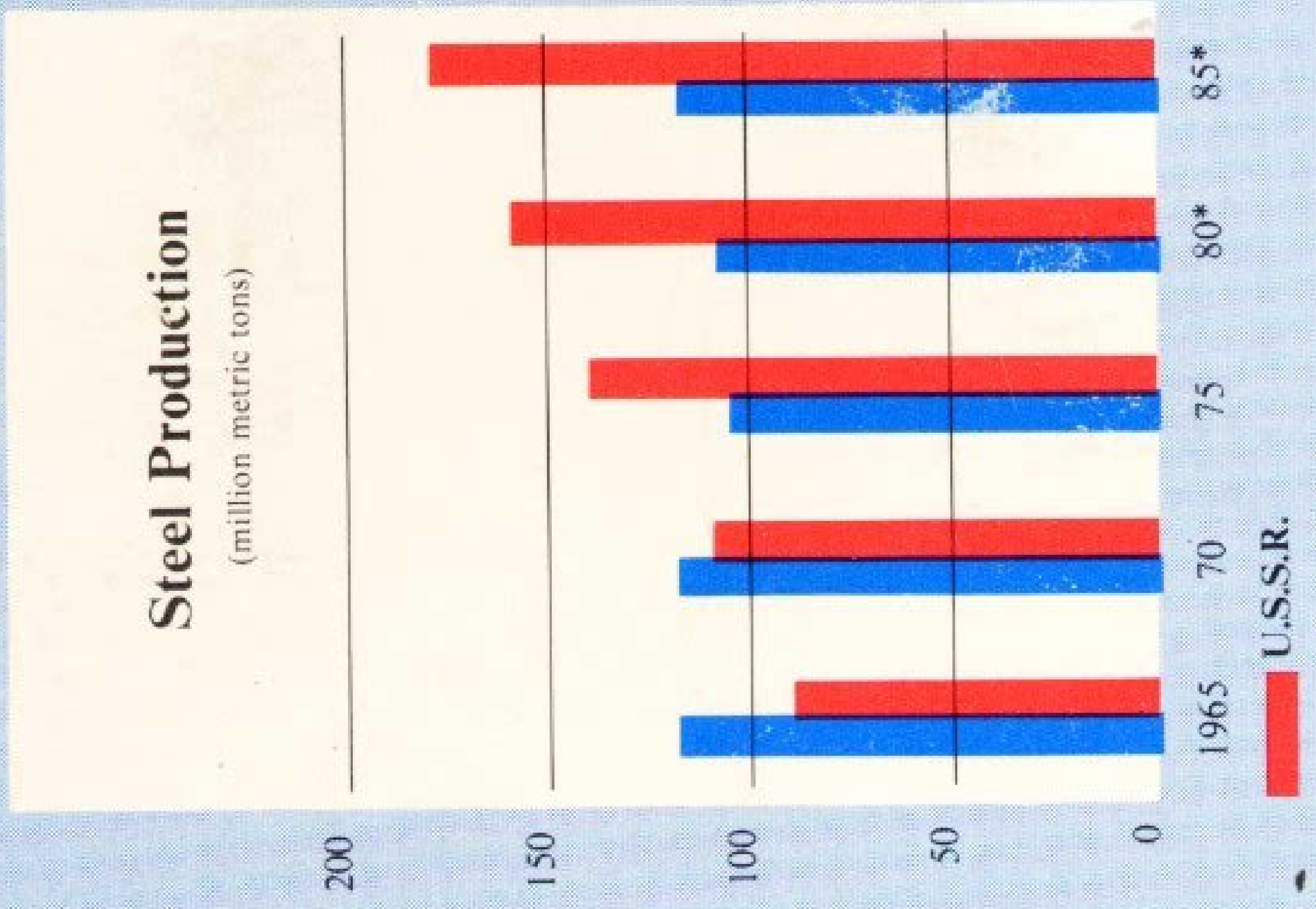




\$3.95

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

# Will the Soviets Rule During the 1980s?



The New Benjamin Franklin House Publishing Company, Inc.

ISBN: 0-933488-02-5

The New Benjamin Franklin House

WILL THE SOVIETS RULE DURING THE 1980s? LaRouche

# WILL THE SOVIETS RULE DURING THE 1980s?

LYNDON H. LaROUCHE, Jr.





BOOKS BY LYNDON H. LAROUCHE, JR.

*Dialectical Economics*

*The Case of Walter Lippmann*

*The Power of Reason: A Kind of Autobiography*

*How to Defeat Liberalism and William F. Buckley*

*Basic Economics for Conservative Democrats*

*What Every Conservative Should Know About Communism*

*Why the Revival of "SALT" Won't Stop War*

---

# PREFACE

I do not predict it as *inevitable* that the Soviet Union will dominate the world of the 1980s. Nor do I echo the delusion that the Soviet leadership has such an ambition. I do insist that what are called "Anglo-American" forces are now pushing the world toward a general thermonuclear war. It is probable that, at the end of that war, the Soviets will find themselves ruling what remains of the world's international affairs more or less by default.

I do not predict such a monstrous war to be inevitable. I insist that the early outbreak of such a war is now a matter of high probability; at this date (May 11), a majority of the United States National Security Council is committed to seeking a "Super Cuba Crisis" even as early as the May-June period of this year. From the standpoint of "objective probabilities," it must seem that only a miracle could prevent the principal military potencies from continuing on the present drive toward early war.

I am not a pessimist. Rather, I am a true optimist. A "true optimist" is one who faces a menace without wishful illusions, who seeks to define an effective solution for the worst likely variant of the problem to be overcome.

My own approach is to be contrasted with those manifest among leading governments at this moment of writing. Consider in summary, four cases: Japan, Moscow, Paris, Bonn. The first, the Ohira government, might be termed on performance trends the "Ohiroshima" government, which is now leading Japan into a "Strike North" Kamikaze-like flight forward from strategic realities. Although there are sensible forces in Japan, at this moment the Ohira government itself is not manifestly among them. The latter three, Moscow, Paris, and Bonn, each recognize the existence of an imminent danger of a thermonuclear World War III. They appear to agree on many of the main points concerning the character of this danger, although disagreeing, of course, over some of the subsumed features. Yet, so far the latter three have manifested an altogether inadequate comprehension of the nature of the war danger. All four are more optimistic than I am only to the degree that they are unrealistic.

Although the reactions among the governments listed vary, the root of the inadequacy in their views and practices is wishful thinking. Japan's majority does not wish to oppose the United

States, nor does it wish to rely on one-to-one negotiations with the Soviet Union. Therefore, the majority currently governs itself by delusions which justify the Tokyo government's failure to mount resistance to Washington-London-Peking blackmail. Paris and Bonn are constrained to avoid war, but without risking deep diplomatic breaks with Washington and London, or without rupturing in this way the internal political balance of the present factional combinations of domestic government. Paris and Bonn therefore support certain delusions which justify not facing the need to risk an open diplomatic rupture with the U.S. Carter administration. Moscow manifests a different spectrum of specific illusions than those notable in Paris or Bonn. Generically, wishful thinking rationalizes one's avoiding doing what one does not wish to do. Wishful thinking delimits the definition of the problem to be solved to those elements one might hope to remedy without violating the integrity of one's pragmatic delusions.

Such and other wishful delusions constitute the principal elements of a total package of strategic miscalculations. The world is going toward early thermonuclear war, not because the principal powers actually desire war, but because they are acting under the included influence of consoling, wishful delusions respecting crucial features of the political-economic-military strategic processes.

There are two sorts of persons on whom the

sobriquet of "optimist" falls. The first are those who are confident of the best only because of their wishful delusions. The second are those who are confident of the potential for creating a miraculous solution to the most monstrous problems—problems confronted in the fullness of their horrifying features, without whimpering, panic or wishful obsession with the imminent arrival of some non-existent rescuing potency. I am an optimist to the extent that I believe that some among you are capable of reason, and that among us we can exert our creative powers to discover a solution for the menace of war, even at the presently advanced state of the imminence of such war.

The fact is, the ruling Anglo-American forces are presently dedicated, inclusively, to a geopolitical crushing of the forces of the Warsaw Pact nations. They hope to secure that strategic victory without actually fighting a total thermonuclear war, but they pursue that course by means and to specific objectives of the moment which will oblige the Soviet command either to submit to conquest or to wage total war.

That latter is the kernel of the war danger.

For various reasons, if the world could survive the radioactive fallout, the Soviet forces would probably win such a total war. Moreover, the relative war-winning capability of Soviet forces will increase rapidly during the years just ahead—largely in consequence of the "controlled disinte-

gration" Carter et al. are imposing upon the economies of the industrialized capitalist states. That prospective shift in capabilities is being mooted among leading Anglo-American circles, a contemplation which is itself a major contributing factor in causing the war danger to be imminent before further shifts to Soviet relative advantage might probably occur.

In such a war, hundreds of millions of people would die, especially among the industrialized nations and China. Because of the massive destruction of high-technology potential in the presently industrialized nations, the aftermath of war (putting radioactive fallout aside) would be waves of famine and epidemic in the developing sector, social chaos and related desperation fueling endemic warfare, and related political modes of further depopulation in those regions of the world. During the decade or so following such a war, the world's population would be reduced from the order of four billion persons to the order of one billion persons or less. Only well into the next century would the world begin to reverse significantly this catastrophe—this New Dark Ages.

It is in that setting, and only that setting, that one could imagine the Soviet Union—or what remains of it—as dominating the world of the 1980s and beyond.

The following pages are dedicated to outlining the basis for the seeming miracle needed to prevent

this from occurring. There are two categories of points chiefly to be made here.

First, to prevent war under conditions in which the war danger has become as advanced as it is at present, one must mobilize against the war danger by employing the same kinds of political-psychological qualities required for winning a war. Leadership must, in the concept of Clausewitz, unify intellectual will with sensuous capability. The sensuous reality of the war danger must be grasped, and the moral dedication for action of the population and its leadership mobilized accordingly.

It is necessary to arouse both the ordinary citizen and many leading figures from their present, sheeplike intellectual torpor on related questions. Statements such as "I can't believe we are as close to war as that," and related expressions of efforts to block out frightening reality are exemplary of the sheeplikeness. Another form of commonplace expression of the same psychological impotence is the pitiable argument, "I can't be concerned with issues such as war; I have my family's future to think about," or, "my profession to think about," or, "I must think about preparing for my pension." The sheeplike state of mind splits the world into "big things"—with which the sheep have nothing to do—and "personal affairs," which the poor sheep appear to imagine to operate in a world outside the influence of such developments

as thermonuclear war. When war comes, many people will die radioactively while driving to work, as astonished in that moment as many poor sheep treating the march into the slaughterhouse—as just another ordinary sheep's procession.

Unfortunately, so far, most of the customary expressions by many public figures and most ordinary citizens on the important issues of life can be reduced to the equivalent of just one word: "Maaa."

It is the arousing of the individual consciousness from sheeplike "Maa-Maa-ing" to its potential human qualities of reason, which is an included, indispensable part of any effort to prevent war.

Second, the leading public figures and large portions of the citizenry must become conscious of those underlying causes for war, of those causes which in fact must be removed in order actually to prevent war.

Although the second problem might appear to be an obvious and straightforward matter, when viewed simply as a statement given in those words, the problem here is a most difficult one. It is the difficulty of enabling people to understand the actual underlying causes for war which makes the prevention of the impending war so much in the order of a seeming miracle. If leaders and general citizens would wake up in time, the war could still be prevented. It is not preventing the war which would be miraculous; it is the preceding effort, to

arouse people from their habitual ignorance and delusions, which requires the seeming miracle.

The following pages represent a new effort by me to awaken some of you people, so that together we might educate some of the rest in sufficient time. If you imagine the efforts of my immediate collaborators are insignificant in importance, then your chances for living beyond the next few months are even more insignificant. Your response to these pages will indicate whether or not you can muster the moral fitness to survive the present global crises.

—*Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.*

# I

## HOW THE THIRD WORLD WAR IS APPROACHING

The underlying causes for the imminent World War III are identical with those for the two preceding world wars of this century. In a word, the “geopolitical” doctrine adopted by the top policy-making circles of Britain, those around Lord Alfred Milner, at the beginning of this century.

On the outside, British geopolitical doctrine has always taken the included form of an anti-Russian military policy, first against Czarist Russia, and then, to the present date, against Soviet Russia. As Milner’s group defined the policy objectives: If Britain could orchestrate the balkanization of the “Eurasian heartland” into a collection of small, squabbling tyrannies, then the City of London could be assured of ruling both the indebtedness of nations and world commerce. By that means,

Milner's group perceived, the British oligarchy could effectively rule the world.

However, reading the sources on the formulation of the Milner policy then, or the policy papers outlining Carter administration strategic doctrine today, we discover that the British have viewed their principal enemy to be not Russia, but France, Germany, and Japan. It was and is geopolitical doctrine that France, Germany, and Japan can be conquered permanently by Britain only under two conditions: that the U.S. government is effectively controlled from London, and that Russia is broken up into a collection of squabbling, balkanized petty tyrannies. In other words, the destruction of Russia was and is viewed by the British and their American dupes as an indispensable means for preventing France, Germany, and Japan from breaking free of City of London control—from control of the International Monetary Fund's policies of "conditionalities."

That was the British policy which caused two preceding world wars. That is the policy leading the world toward World War III now. Whoever disputes that fact is either simply lying, or is presently too ignorant to conduct the affairs of nations.

In communicating the nature of the geopolitical policy to intelligent sorts of ordinary citizens, we are confronted by a two-level pedagogical problem.

The first level of the problem, which represents the easier part of the task, is a matter of outlining the British-authored policy itself. This is a matter of summarizing well-documented facts.

The second, more difficult level involves aiding the reader to comprehend the kind of mental processes which govern the outlook and conduct of the British oligarchy and its allied cothinkers. The ordinary citizen's usual response to such information is, "I cannot believe that people actually exist who are as evil as that."

Additionally, there are, of course, collateral difficulties for the reader. What is taught as history in most nations' public schools and universities today is chiefly fraud. This fraudulent but generally accepted view of history is complemented by the way in which the principal news and entertainment media of the world grossly distort the picture of current reality. It is usually true that the more the citizen imagines himself or herself well-informed, the more his or her image of the world and how it works reflects participation in a widespread, cultivated delusion.

For example, it is conventional "wisdom" that Hitler was created by German industrialists. In fact, he was created partly by Vienna welfare centers funded by Schiff-linked Zionist bankers like Konigswarter and Epstein. There Hitler was introduced to the swastika cult and the British-made Odin, Thule and Ostara cults. He was



later created as a political entity by part of the apparatus of the Wittelsbach regime, a Wittelsbach bureaucracy featuring Major-General Professor Karl Haushofer and Haushofer's cultist protégé Rudolf Hess, and including such figures as Hermann Goering, Heinrich Himmler, Roehm et al. After Hitler's emergence from Landsberg prison, where Haushofer's doctrines were incorporated into *Mein Kampf*, Hitler was "brought north," chiefly by interests tied to New York and London financial potencies, including Warburg and Morgan. It was Warburg protégé Hjalmar Schacht who put Hitler into power, with backing from the London and New York banking communities.

Inevitably, generally accredited opinion on the Nazi problem is a product of British intelligence fabrications. The same Hugh Trevor-Roper and John Wheeler Bennett who justified Churchill's saving Hitler from generals' plots in 1938, and again during the war, were key to formulating the myths now generally accredited. Naturally, all the actual British guilt for the Hitler regime was concealed from indictment, just as London-Manhattan protégé Schacht was saved, not surprisingly, from the Nuremberg gallows.

These are not matters of contestable opinion, they are simple matters of abundantly documented fact.

To understand the truth of today's geopolitics, we must, if briefly, look back toward the 1890s.

One must, so to speak, look over the shoulders of Lord Alfred Milner, and such Fabian collaborators as Fabians Sidney Webb and H. G. Wells. These were the persons who laid down the doctrine which caused two world wars, the doctrine which prompted London to put Hitler into power, the doctrine which now threatens to cause World War III.

During the 1890s, the leaders of the strategically weakened British Empire identified the chief source of their problem as the emergence of the United States, German, and Japanese industrial developments of the post-1860 period. In all three cases, this industrial development had been governed by the influence of the so-called mercantilist thinkers, Alexander Hamilton, the two American Careys, and the "Americanist" father of the German Zollverein, Friedrich List. In British estimation, if the outgrowth of "Hamiltonian" influence continued in the way the developments of the 1890s portended, the power of the City of London would soon be broken, forever.

The danger of the spread of what the British call "mercantilism" was concretely concentrated in the complementary policies of France's Hanotaux and Czarist Minister Count Sergei Witte. Hanotaux and Witte were engaged in developing an economic entente among France, Germany, Russia, and Japan. The collaboration of France and Germany around the development of Russia, and

Russian, German, French, and Japanese cooperation in launching a "New China" thrust into China, meant, in British eyes, early collaboration on this same project between the Europeans and the United States.

The British adopted a two-level approach to this perceived threat. The first level of approach was concerted efforts to disrupt the threatened success of Hanotaux's and Witte's efforts. The second was the launching of the "geopolitical strategy" as the permanent, long-term solution to the problem of future threats of the same sort.

In Japan, the British succeeded in promoting what became known as the "Strike North" faction, the current which has been strengthened in influence under the present Ohira administration of Japan. This was used to turn the Russo-Japanese cooperation on China into an adversary relationship between Russia and Japan—leading into the Russo-Japanese War.

The Dreyfus "spy scandal," and the following Zola counterscandal, ultimately identifying the Rothschild agent d'Esterhazy as the culprit, destabilized Hanotaux and brought the Germanophile faction of France into the ascendancy.

In Russia, a British-led destabilization, involving Anglo-Dutch "superagent" Alexander Helphand (Parvus), combined with the effects of the Russo-Japanese War to bring down Witte, and to set into motion the adversary relationship between

Germany and Russia. This was aided by British intelligence's Balkan operations, again utilizing British-controlled anarchists and Parvus, and by playing on the pan-Slavism lunacy within Russian court circles.

The pattern was completed by an anarchist assassin's murder of anglophobe U.S. President William McKinley, putting raving anglophile Teddy Roosevelt into the White House. The effort was complemented by successful British pressure forcing a break between Germany and the beleaguered Oom Paul Kruger, abandoning Kruger to British Boer War adventurism.

Milner's group complemented these measures by *temporarily* adopting what it termed a "Hamiltonian" policy for development of British military-economic capabilities. The British navy was rebuilt in preparation for the projected coming war, and the Boer War was used to transform the British land forces from an archaic instrument into the semblance of a modern force. (In the early phases of the Boer War, the British infantry employed rifles without sights, and was deployed for musketry volleys in emulation of eighteenth-century cabinet-warfare tactics.)

Having set France against Germany, Germany against Russia, Japan against Russia, and having brought the top command in the United States into an Anglo-American alliance, Britain organized World War I.

The war did not go as Britain planned. There were, after the fact, two obvious and major elements of miscalculation in the British scheme. Nonetheless, the British created the war. It is, even according to British doctrine, one matter to set a Frankenstein's monster into motion, and another matter to control one's creation after it has been put independently afoot.

The original application of the British geopolitical doctrine was to have Germany and Czarist Russia bleed one another into debilitation, and then to have allied British and French forces occupy the Rhineland, with the complicity of Belgium, and dictate the carving up of both Russia and the Austro-Hungarian pudding.

The first of the obvious points of British miscalculation was a misreading of Germany's military policy. Although key elements of the Hohenzollern government may have been anglophiles, for the Kaiser's government to mobilize the German nation to major war, it was obliged to follow a nationalist policy, through which various key industrial, military and labor factions could be mobilized to the purposes of war. This brought into prominence the influence of republican impulses within the German state, an admittedly distorted impulse given concentrated expression in the Schlieffen doctrine. So, Germany struck westward as well as eastward. But for a command

failure of hesitation in the top levels, Germany's invasion of France in 1914 would have been as decisively successful militarily as during the second try, in 1940.

The second principal point of British miscalculation was the Russian Revolution. Essentially, the 1917 Russian Revolution was intended to have been a controlled replay of the 1905 aborted revolution. The operation, which featured Parvus on the German command side, was a British plan, intended to facilitate the balkanization of Russia in a way broadly prefacing the British intelligence operation in Iran during the past months.

The Bolshevik Revolution represented, in British eyes, Lenin's accomplishment of the unthinkable. Lenin and Chicherin's launching of the "Rapallo" tactic strengthened London's worst fears. Soviet Russia represented a far stronger "geopolitical" threat than Witte's Russia had been. During the middle 1920s, after Lenin's death and the temporary hegemony of Bukharin's policy, the British hoped that Soviet Russia could be kept in the relative backwardness Bukharin's anti-industrial policies specified. Stalin's launching of the First Five Year Plan, and the fall of Bukharin, raised British fears to the point of frenzy. The threat of German industrialists and others, led by von Schleicher, to revive the "Rapallo" thrust in the context of Soviet industrialization, was the devel-



opment which prompted London to rush the politically failing Hitler into power through the notorious “legal coup d’état.”

Again, the British relied on their controls over Hitler to ensure an eastward-only thrust for Nazi policy. Once again, the British miscalculated the German course of action, just as they had in respect to World War I.

From the Wehrmacht invasion of France onward, Britain *temporarily* abandoned its near-term objective, the destruction of Russia, because of a British perception that London’s own Frankenstein’s monster, Hitler, now represented a far worse *immediate* danger to Britain than Moscow.

Despite the expediency-driven Churchill’s short-term alliance with Stalin during the war, Churchill’s policy, as expressed by his fights with Roosevelt and Stalin over the “Second Front,” was to postpone allied invasion of the European continent until both the Wehrmacht and Soviet forces had bled one another to death to the maximum possible degree. Then, as foolish Marshal Montgomery’s post-D-Day thrusts reflect, at the last moment, British-led forces would rush into the Rhineland, to restore the picture to that of the geopolitical doctrine.

The so-called Morgenthau Plan was the most direct reflection of original British policy for occupied Germany. Morgenthau was a protégé of British agent-of-influence Bernard Baruch. The

resemblance between Morgenthau’s scheme and Baruch’s role in shaping the German reparations features of Warburg’s Versailles Treaty is not coincidence. On condition that the assumed mutual bleeding of Russia and Germany had occurred, Germany was to be put through the British “final solution,” returned to a primeval state of pastoral imbecility.

Although most of the British were apparently temporarily gratified by the Stalingrad victory—excepting H. G. Wells, who went insane shortly after learning the news—the extent of Soviet economic-military recovery for the counteroffensive astonished and terrified Churchill et al. War-ravaged Russia threatened to emerge from the war in a relatively greater strategic strength than before the war. Again, as with the 1917 October Revolution, the British authors of World War II had been caught with a fundamental miscalculation on their Russian front.

So, the “Morgenthau Plan” was temporized, and then abandoned, abandoned totally after the failure of the UNRRA-covered plans to destabilize Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union itself. Baruch himself was among the earliest of the sponsors to distance himself from his protégé’s concoction. During the last years of the 1940s, coinciding with Bertrand Russell and Winston Churchill’s demands for a “preventive nuclear war” against the Soviet Union, British policy was that of rearming

Germany one more time, for one more attempt to implement the geopolitical thrust from Central Europe. NATO, the outgrowth of a British-created seed project, was the foremost institutional expression of that shift in policy.

Even at the end of the war in Europe, Churchill planned to rearm Wehrmacht and Waffen SS divisions for an allied military assault on Soviet forces. At the time, the United States would not tolerate such a policy, even though, admittedly, some U.S. personnel were won over to the project. So, the policy was shelved until after Truman had led the United States into the Cold War, and until the Korean War consolidated this shift in U.S. policy.

After the Soviet Union had successively developed fission and then hydrogen weapons, the NATO geopolitical policy became increasingly untenable strategically. The Eisenhower administration's crushing of Britain in the 1956 Suez affair and the subsequent emergence of de Gaulle's Fifth Republic represented the decisive turning point. From the middle 1950s, especially following the Suez crisis, the British worked to develop what later became the so-called China Option—while continuing to push exploitation of the waning potentials of NATO. The 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis, and President Kennedy's 1963 break with the British, in seeking detente, mark the end of NATO's dominant role in British geopolitical

plans. President de Gaulle's exit from NATO essentially concretized, rather than caused, the reality reflected in the London motives for the 1963 Permindex assassination of President John Kennedy.

Today, NATO has no other strategic significance than as a supporting feature to the current form of London's geopolitical thrust, a thrust based chiefly in the combinations of the China and Middle East options. NATO is a logistical base, plus one element of the global geopolitical deployment ringing the Warsaw Pact.

As the New York Council on Foreign Relations and other Anglo-American policy documents state explicitly, quite shamelessly, it is again France, Germany, and Japan which are the principal targets of British geopolitical deployment. Once again, as in the creation of two earlier world wars, the projected destruction of Russia is but a crucial means to the end of eradicating what the British describe as the "mercantilist" impulse within the capitalist and Third World sectors.

Nonetheless, although the intended conquest of the Soviet Union is merely the crucial means to the end of crushing France, West Germany, and Japan, the war between NATO and the Warsaw Pact is no less real. Nor, ironically, is it to be doubted that Japan, and possibly France and West Germany, might support NATO in the war whose true objective was their own nations' destruction.

## The Documentation

The exemplary documents to be studied by any leading figure who is not a fool are a series of about twenty volumes being published by McGraw-Hill Book Company. These volumes encompass a collection of fundamental policy decisions completed prior to the end of 1976, studies completed by a special task force of the New York Council on Foreign Relations.

These documents are issued under the collective title of the "1980s Project." The contents of these remarkable documents, compared with the adopted policies and trends in practice of the Carter administration during the past two years, show that those pages do in fact reflect the fundamental strategic commitments of the U.S. government at this time.

It is also noteworthy that the staff preparing these documents was headed by the present U.S. secretary of state, Cyrus R. Vance, and also included Leslie Gelb, Roger Fisher, Theodore M. Hesburgh, Joseph S. Nye, Jr., Harold Van B. Cleveland, Lawrence C. McQuade, William Diebold, Jr., Eugene B. Skolnikoff, and Miriam Camps. Diebold and Camps coordinated a group including Tom J. Farer, David C. Gompert, Catherine Gwin, Roger D. Hansen, Edward L. Morse, Richard H. Ullman. The studies were coordinated by some of these named persons, plus also Werner

M. Blumenthal, Richard N. Cooper, Stanley Hoffman, Richard A. Falk, Samuel P. Huntington, and Marshall D. Shulman. Another key element was a committee representing the CFR's Board of Directors, which included W. Michael Blumenthal, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Walter J. Levy, and Robert V. Roosa.

A comparison of those names with key membership lists of both the Trilateral Commission's Carter administration and its notable supplementary collaborators reinforces the appropriate impression that these studies do indeed reflect the kind of thinking and policy outlook governing the United States at this time.

After studying at least some of those documents, and also examining the deployment of U.S. and British policies during this period, no intelligent person could doubt that the United States is projected directly *toward* early thermonuclear war. Nor could any sane reader of those documents doubt that the conquest of the Soviet Union is motivated by the London-Manhattan commitment to destroying France, West Germany, Japan, and most of the developing sector.

As we have noted, the fact which would tend to astonish the intelligent official studying these sources is not so much that such policies exist, but that there exist presumably urbane individuals who are so depraved, so wanting in elementary morality, as to think in the terms the documents employ.



The Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) starts from the premise that the fundamental conflict in the world today is between the adherents of the British monetary and political system, on the one side, and the adherents of what CFR defines as the “neomercantilists,” on the other. The principal nations CFR denounces for “mercantilist” practices are Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany. The other nation singled out as a principal victim is France. France’s political role under “mercantilist” (Gaullist) leadership threatens to create a powerful political force around the kind of “mercantilist” impulses exemplified by the Japanese and West German economies.

The CFR’s attacks on the Soviet Union do not specify CFR fear of a spread of communism. The CFR’s argument is simple and clear. The danger of “Marxism” (i.e., the U.S.S.R.), the CFR argues, is that it concurs with the “mercantilists” in dedication to policies of generalized scientific and technological progress. Most notable, according to the CFR, is the “danger” that the *French, West German, and Japanese economies will enter into cooperation with the Soviet economy to foster high-technology development of the developing nations.*

In other words, the CFR’s present view of the Russian problem is identical with the policy toward Czarist Russia by Lord Alfred Milner, Sidney Webb, and H. G. Wells—among others—at the beginning of this present century. This is identical

with British rage against “Rapallo,” British sponsorship of Hitler against von Schleicher, and David Owen’s obscene threats against Giscard and Schmidt over both the Schmidt-Brezhnev accords of May 1978 and the European Monetary System. Whether voiced by Margaret “Iron Lady” Thatcher or Roy Jenkins, the British determination to bring down the Giscard and Schmidt governments (before June 1979, said the London *Economist* recently) is identical with Milner’s determination to bring down Hanotaux and Witte at the turn of this century.

CFR makes two interconnected points concerning a proposed return to the Cold War and Cuban Missile Crisis-style confrontations. First, it insists that a reactivation of the Cold War is indispensable for blackmailing Japan, the Federal Republic, and France back into the NATO control of those nations’ foreign and domestic policies generally. CFR complains bitterly that Nixon’s detente arrangements have contributed to a peaceful atmosphere in which France, West Germany, and Japan have developed some degree of relative independence from London and Manhattan’s control.

Second, on the matter of military-strategic relations between the U.S.A. and Soviet Union, the CFR develops four alternative levels of strategic relations, emphasizing the close interconnection between economic and arms policies in determining these four levels.

Boiling down the arguments developed in several of these interrelated literary sources, and comparing those arguments with current Carter administration practice, the four levels are these. First, we consider one of the military versions, as given in the 1977 *Nuclear Weapons and World Politics*, and then we correlate those four military levels with their corresponding economic-policy levels.

The First Regime, as summarized by CFR's David C. Gompert, is described "in essence, the current regime projected into the future." This means a combination of SALT-like arrangements designed to maintain the "stability" of mutually-assured destruction (MAD).

The Second Regime, as described by the same source, represents a limited reduction of scope and significance of nuclear weapons. Most of the reduced stockpiles would be intended merely as deterrent, while a relatively small allocation would be negotiated for narrowly defined areas of unilateral and multilateral use.

The Third Regime, which Gompert relegates to the role of a posture to be made effective perhaps during the 1990s, projects the ultimate banning of nuclear weapons.

The Fourth Regime, he describes as "one of 'strategic deterioration,'" which he qualifies as essentially "a number of plausible developments in

technology and politics over the next 10 to 15 years that could undermine strategic stability, shake world politics, and perhaps increase the chances of nuclear conflict."

In CFR's world outlook, these military "regimes" are correlated with economic policy by means of the following mediating connection. The stated policy of the CFR for the entire world during the post-1976 period is one of "controlled disintegration" of, most emphatically, the industrial economies of the world. On this point, the key references are the genocidal proposals of the Club of Rome for reducing the world's population to about one billion by the year 2000 A.D., or analogous proposals issued as the "Year 2000" Project of the British Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA).

It is emphasized, below, that the CFR was created as a principal U.S. subsidiary of the RIIA, and has been efficiently a U.S. branch of Chatham House (RIIA) over the entirety of the past nearly six decades. The resemblance of the CFR to RIIA (or International Institute for Strategic Studies) policies is no coincidence.

The strategic problem confronting CFR is that if it intends to turn back the clock on industrial development in the capitalist industrialized and developing nations combined, the continuation of a commitment to scientific and technological prog-

ress by the Comecon bloc of nations becomes strategically intolerable. Therefore, in CFR's thinking, even if one pushes aside for the moment the aim of actually breaking up the Soviet Union as well as the Comecon, the possibility of deferring military conflict with the Soviet Union depends on the degree to which the Soviet leadership will impose upon its own economy a degree of zero growth effectively matching that being conducted in the capitalist sector.

This is reflected into the matter of military regimes with aid of one adjustment. It is British policy, or at least what one conveniently identifies as the Cambridge faction, to maintain a relatively high degree of military-technological capability while savagely gutting civilian industrial and agricultural technology. Therefore, CFR does not necessarily view the level of military capability as being reduced, if at all, at the same rate as civilian-economy capabilities.

What CFR proposes for the United States, West Germany, Japan, and so forth is analogous to the Nazi Germany policy of the 1930s. Use Schachtian "fiscal austerity" and related measures to cannibalize most of the civilian sector of industrial and agricultural production, increasing the emphasis on labor-intensive employment at the expense of former modal ratios of capital-intensive (e.g., energy-intensive) employment. This cannibalization of the civilian phase of the economy is to be in

contrast to a relative or even absolute increase in the military and military-related sectors.

This is, of course, already stated Carter administration policy.

In attempting to correlate the relationships between civilian and military components of policy, CFR resorts to what is more or less an appropriate yardstick. It assumes, with general correctness, that the rate of capital-intensive development of scientific and technological progress in the economy generally bears directly on the nation's military-technological capabilities. Therefore, it is the degree of technological progress spilling over into the military aspect of the economy which becomes the key parameter for correlating the two aspects of the policy.

**Regime One** thus becomes a correlative of economic zero growth. This includes not only the condition of economic stagnation, but even a significant degree of contraction ("controlled disintegration") in the economy as a whole.

**Regime Two** becomes a constriction of armaments to the degree required by economies undergoing a more drastic contraction.

**Regime Three** correlates with a drive toward generalized bucolic imbecility in the world's economy.

**Regime Four** is the condition in which the Soviet bloc continues a policy of scientific and technological progress.

With the aid of the qualifications we have just



summarized, one can readily translate the economic into the military aspects of CFR policy, and vice versa.

This situates CFR's military-strategic policy within the framework of its monetary-economic policies, and rightly so.

It is simpler to reduce the four "regimes" to mere distinctions of degree. The first through third of Gompert's four regimes are *varying degrees of zero-growth deindustrialization of the civilian economy*, translated into their military correlatives. The fourth regime defines what Gompert et al. view as *casus belli*. If the Soviet Union continues to reflect in the military sphere *the effects of scientific and technological progress in the civilian sphere*, this, Gompert asserts, will "shake world politics, and perhaps increase the chances of nuclear conflict."

The formal flaw in the *Nuclear Weapons and World Politics* text as a source for policy studies is the CFR-dictated time frame without which the schemas are elaborated. The present, CFR-dictated, rate of "controlled disintegration" of the U.S. economy, combined with the efforts of an imminent Middle East crisis on the Western European and Japanese economies, means that the orchestrated zero-growth collapse of the Western economies is imminent. Even if the looming Middle East crisis were not unleashed, the effect of the spread of "IMF conditionalities" and the policies being pushed through current GATT negotiations

would rapidly dry out world export markets, and bring Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany to the point of economic disaster. The world is at a turning point during mid-1979: not at some point down the line during the 1980s.

Either the Soviets capitulate *during 1979*, or the accelerating discrepancies produced by combined Soviet growth and "controlled disintegration" of Western economies mean immediate emergence of correlations of economic and military potential absolutely intolerable to the Anglo-American policy makers. The issue of the "Fourth Regime" is posed for a point in time which is now, not down the line during the middle to late 1980s.

As to timetables, it is therefore clear that *Nuclear Weapons and World Politics* is grossly misleading, perhaps deliberately so. A book of that sort is intended to present the policy formulations "algebraically," not to moot or reveal timetables in the minds of the top circles. It is by mapping the "algebraic formulations" of the texts to the actual course of events since the papers were written (1975 to 1976), that we adduce the actually applicable time scales.

To the point, we quote excerpts from a recent article by the spokesman for the Soviet Academy of Sciences, P. Aleksandrov:

When the nuclear threat hung over our country, our scientists and engineers answered the call of the party, and with its constant help, independently

solved all the most difficult scientific and technical questions of creating atomic technology and nuclear weapons in the same amount of time it took the United States, which was drawing on major scientific forces from many countries.

The military bases with which the imperialists surrounded our country posed new, difficult tasks for Soviet scientists and engineers. They accomplished a real feat, in creating intercontinental ballistic missiles and thermonuclear rocket weapons in order to exclude the possibility of waging a war against our country that was "safe for the aggressor." The tremendous contribution of Soviet science to raising the economic and defense might of our homeland greatly helped our party conduct a consistent Leninist peace policy. . . .

Soviet scientists love their homeland and consider it their primary duty to maintain the defense might of our country on the level necessary to preserve peace.

But we are enemies of the arms race, which lowers the standard of living of all peoples and increases the danger of war.

—*Pravda*, April 15, 1979

Not only does Aleksandrov's article indicate that the Soviets are dedicated to the Fourth Re-gime, for the civilian economy certainly, and the military sector as required, but fundamental self-interest allows Moscow no other choice. With London, Manhattan, and Washington so obsessively on a manic geopolitical kick, with destabilizations on Soviet borders, and efforts to crush Soviet treaty partners generally, Moscow will ex-

plore every avenue to reestablishing a now, in fact, nonexistent "detente," but Moscow will not throw away what it perceives to be the credible war-winning potential of its nation.

Meanwhile, with the implementation of two of the more notorious policies of the Carter administration, the Brzezinski-Schlesinger Presidential Review Memorandum 41 against Mexico, and Samuel Huntington's Presidential Review Memorandum 32 formulation of dictatorial powers, plus the not-so-secret contents of the Carter-Teng and Carter-Begin-Sadat agreements, and with London and Brzezinski's determination to have a thermonuclear "superconfrontation," plus the fall of the Schmidt and Giscard governments before the end of June, the CFR policies for the 1980s are in fact ripened into the Carter policies of the here and now.

## HOW—AND TO WHAT EXTENT— LONDON RULES THE U.S.A.

Many otherwise intelligent leading European and Third World public figures, plus most among Soviet persons we have met so far, reject as “incredible” the report that the U.S. government is presently a “dumb American giant being pulled around the world on a British leash.” Yet, there exists massive and altogether conclusive documentary and other supporting fact which proves that these doubting public figures are absolutely wrong. The authorship of the documentation already indicated, the CFR, is a leading part of the evidence doubting public figures and journalists refuse to take adequately into account.

Without analyzing the CFR’s drive toward early thermonuclear war as a made-in-London policy,

there can be no competent understanding of any of the principal problems facing nations today.

Consider the hypothetical case of a typical Western continental European public figure. This person either visits the United States more or less frequently, or is part of a political or business circle, some of whose representatives have kept up regular transatlantic traffic over decades. This person considers himself rather well informed. He or she reads not only leading European newspapers and magazines, but also special business and other intelligence reports. These literary sources, plus radio and television, report what both leading press and figures of accredited importance in the United States are saying and doing. To such a hypothetical European, our summary of the internal situation inside the United States is “credible”; taken as a whole, it is contrary to every evaluation of the internal U.S. situation generally current in the circles with which our hypothetical European is chiefly associated.

That “well-informed” public figure is chiefly mistaken on most of the points of his or her accepted views of the United States. For one who knows the inside of the U.S.A., the leading causes of the Europeans’ wrong opinions are not difficult to identify.

First, there is the U.S. national press. With a minority of commendable exceptions, the international community of editors and journalists gives



a very bad reputation to the name of prostitution. Europe is bad enough on this point, but the European press is relatively a miracle of candor by contrast with the overall picture of the principal national news media of the United States. There are less corrupted interests represented within the financial and corporate-executive control of U.S. major news media, but those are a minority interest within the relevant news corporations.

The *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, the *Boston Globe*, and so forth are controlled conduits of mixed "black" and "grey" propaganda to a degree which ought to make Josef Goebbels envious. The major radio and TV news conduits are in the same condition. Sometimes the truth about a major development is reported within these channels; on the infrequent occasions this occurs, there is almost without exception a remarkable, important story behind the reasons for such exceptional behavior.

Equally significant are the so-called entertainment media. Entertainment is used deliberately in the United States to shape the way in which the public mind responds to political and related issues. Indeed, fictional entertainments, controlled presentation of commercial sports, and entertainment generally, are all guided to produce political and related psychological-conditioning effects. Popular entertainment, from "Hollywood" on down, is controlled by the same complex of

political-financial interests which controls the principal news media in the United States, and the control of both principal news and entertainment is deployed to produce a mutually reinforcing effect.

Second, the European visitor to the United States is usually visiting within a controlled psychological environment. His or her top-level governmental, business, and analogous contacts usually represent the so-called Eastern Establishment, or are persons and groupings which reflect the dominant influence of that establishment. At the highest levels, these persons simply lie to European continental contacts as a matter of policy. At the lower levels in U.S. influential circles, the U.S. contact merely parrots the "official line" passed down to him from topmost circles.

If he or she gave appropriate thought to the matter, the visiting European does have hard evidence which ought to cause him to suspect that he is being lied to by his U.S. contacts. Contrast the philosophical outlook expressed by CFR with the directly opposite "organic" philosophical outlook of about two-thirds or more of the eligible U.S. voters. Although many of the facts we present below may be new to the direct knowledge of European public figures, as well as ordinary European citizens, those Europeans should recognize that we are merely adding to similar kinds of facts which they already know. We are mainly corro-

borating a judgment they should have made even before reading this report.

First, we shall concentrate on the case of CFR itself. As we expose CFR, which is a ruling influence over both the U.S. administration and top levels of the largest two parties, we shall show that it is without question a London channel of influence. We shall show also that CFR is otherwise merely the chief coordinating agency for a nest of other British conduits, or for British-allied conduits such as those historically linked to the Hapsburgs and the European "black nobility" generally.

Second, we shall dispel the rather popular illusion, an illusion that despite the issues of the American Revolution and U.S.-British War of 1812, U.S. culture, including political philosophy, is essentially an extension of the same philosophical outlook, the same Anglo-Saxon traditions which many identify with British "parliamentary democracy" today.

We shall identify the continuing, bitter differences in political philosophy between the United States and Britain over the period from 1763 through the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. That period is of special significance because during that time there was an unbroken continuity of leadership, typified by Benjamin Franklin, the Federalists, and the Whigs, leading into the Lincoln, Whig faction of the 1860s Republican Party. That leadership was fully con-

scious of the fundamental, irreconcilable differences in economic policy and political philosophy between the two principal English-speaking nations.

It is the study of the United States during that century (1763 to 1863) which is indispensable for understanding crucial, if largely "subsurface," determinants of the American national character today.

The point to be stressed for today, from the examination of the century after 1763, is that the late-1800s U.S. industrial revolution, set into motion by the Lincoln wartime administration, was decisive for shaping the manifested organic practice and world outlook of the majority of the U.S. adult population down through the demise of the Nixon administration. Despite "post-Watergate," it is this heritage which continues to determine the "organic" impulses of more than two-thirds of the eligible voters of the United States today.

It might not be essential to know that historical background to discover that the majority of Americans have such "organic" philosophical-political outlooks today. Obviously, such outlooks are a matter of fact, and exist as a matter of fact whether or not one knows the historical background involved. It is quite a different matter merely to know a fact and to understand the implications of the fact. To assess how a majority of Americans will or might respond to their "organic" impulses

of this sort, one must know how those impulses were acquired, and how they are so determined to function or not function under varying circumstances.

After we have outlined below the background to the present outlooks of the two, distinct social strata, respectively the majority of voters and the CFR, we are able to adduce the significance of the virulently neo-Malthusian outlook of CFR and the directly opposing "organic" dedication to technological progress of the overwhelming majority of ordinary citizens.

In this procedure, we are enabled to provide a richer, more useful version of that truth which most educated Europeans should have known even before their reading of this report. It should have been clear to them beyond doubt that the policies of the Carter administration and CFR are directly opposite to the American character in general. The CFR, like its puppet-entity, the Carter administration, in no way represents a historically American outlook in political philosophy. The CFR (and its Carter-administration entity) is an un-American, alien thing, superimposed upon the topmost aspect of the political and financial structure of the United States.

Our purpose in this chapter is not merely to provide a better proof of what Europeans ought to have known even without this report. The purpose is to expose the internal social-political

processes of the United States so that Europeans may be better advised in choosing how to deal with the problem the Carter administration represents for the world today.

### The Profile of CFR

We have already noted that the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) was created after World War I as the U.S. branch of the London Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA). The RIIA, in turn, was created as an offshoot of the London Round Table organization of Lord Alfred Milner et al. Otherwise, the RIIA is the chief formal agency of those top-level British oligarchical circles which determine British foreign policies, and which define the objectives and major scenarios for British foreign intelligence activities worldwide.

We add a note of caution here. In general, the oligarchical elites of the world are not defined, in the final analysis, by nominal membership in any formal organization such as RIIA. The topmost social strata of power exist as a stratum in terms of what seem, relatively speaking, informal associations, involving family, schoolboy backgrounds, and so forth. It is these informal associations which create (and sometimes destroy) entities such as the Round Table, the RIIA, IISS, and so forth. The formal organizations are *instru-*

ments used by the topmost oligarchical strata; they are not in one-for-one correspondence with the composition of the topmost strata. Some of the most powerful behind-the-scenes controllers seldom appear in the limelight of political pageantry and press notice.

However, it is correct to view RIIA as among the higher ranking of the *instruments* of influence, policy and deployment coordination, as a most important conduit of the will and decisions of the behind-the-scenes, more informally linked ruling strata. A member of RIIA, IISS, CFR, and so forth, may be either a fully witting conspirator, or merely a useful fool in the judgment of those who manipulate fools with the aid of such formal associations. It is the importance of the formal association as a *tool* of influence which should be kept in view, and one should at the same time avoid viewing such associations as embodying independent special interest and power. One must take into account the practical importance of such formal associations, without taking the formalities of organizations "too literally."

The ranking importance of RIIA as the policy-conduiting institution behind the British Foreign Office and Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) is what must be kept in view: nothing more, not much less. RIIA, like the Tavistock Institute (Sussex) division of SIS, is among the most obvious of the higher-ranking vehicles through which the whole

complex of financial skulduggery, and evil professors at Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Sussex, and the London School of Economics is transformed into concerted policy making for action.

Compare the case of the Mont Pelerin Society (MPS). MPS was created under British SIS sponsorship in Switzerland at the close of World War II, and is in point of fact the political-intelligence arm of the cultist, profederalist Pan-European Union, which was revived through direct sponsorship of Winston Churchill at the close of World War II. In the global hierarchy, MPS is approximately on the same level as a subordinate arm of RIIA, the International Institute for Strategic Studies. As in the case of the British intelligence-controlled Heritage Foundation in the United States, MPS and IISS are directly partners, on the same hierarchical level, in turning foolish self-styled "conservatives" into marketable political commodities of the British monarchy and the Hapsburgs.

CFR was not only created as a branch of British secret intelligence inside the United States. It has been, predominantly at least, continuously a more or less *treasonous* U.S. arm of British oligarchy policy throughout the period to date.

There are three most notable strata in the leading circles of CFR. Summary of this social composition aids the reader in understanding the relevant facts.



The top-ranking inner circles of CFR are predominantly a stratum of "American aristocrats" otherwise known variously as the "Episcopagans" or simply as "our crowd." The term "Episcopagan" is derived in part from the fact that most of the topmost inner circles are members of the U.S.-Canadian branch of Queen's own Church of England—with the odd Presbyterian and occasional Lutheran thrown in. The "pagan" in "Episcopagan" was added by a public figure who departed those circles in disgust. The name "Episcopagan," has stuck ever since. Although professedly Christian, an important component of the "aristocrats" is dedicated worshippers of the Ptolemaic version of the Egyptian-Roman heathen cult of Isis. This paganism, practiced shamelessly in the New York Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, we shall identify as of direct relevance for understanding the political philosophical outlook of the CFR's dominant, inner circles.

The Episcopagan component of CFR significantly overlaps with other entities beside the Anglican church. Significant numbers of Episcopagans are listed and active members of the British-Canadian version of the Maltese Order, the Queen's own Venerable Military and Hospitaller Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. This overlaps with members in leading circles of the British (Ashmolean, Isis-cult worshipping) faction of Freemasonry. These memberships fre-

quently overlap with the most perverted of the British cults, such as the Isis-Urania, Hermeticist cult of the "Golden Dawn."

The Episcopagans are generally of two distinguishable pedigrees. One component is more or less of native American "blue blood" origins, families whose sons frequently matriculate at the U.S. parody of Eton, Groton, and are notably inclined to backgrounds in either law or finance developed at such institutions as Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Columbia, Princeton, and so forth. Another component is directly of British, Canadian, or perhaps Australian origins (e.g., Rupert Murdoch, a creation of the late Lord Beaverbrook.)

The second-ranking stratum within the inner circle of CFR centers around persons of nominally Jewish descent. This stratum is, in large part, a key to the contemporary image of the so-called U.S. "Zionist lobby." This arrangement is a continuation of the role of the Montefiores and Rothschilds as powerful *Hofjuden* of the British monarchy and Empire. It also includes families who performed a treasonous, proslavery role in alliance with Rothschild during the U.S. Civil War, such as the Lehmans, Kuhn-Loebs, and Baruch families. That ancestral connection is not merely biological; it represents an unbroken political-philosophical tradition. The connection to London-centered finance is one qualification of this stratum. Another more or less essential element of

pedigree presently of the older members of this stratum is a wartime background either as British intelligence agents, or Americans assigned to the British-Canadian Special Operations Executive (SOE).

Both the Episcopans and nominally Jewish ranks of CFR's inner circles share, predominantly, SOE connections from the wartime or early post-war years. The superior rank of London over the Manhattan branch of RIIA and SIS was clearly stated during the 1940s and early 1950s, and has been fully and continuously accepted by the CFR crowd down to the present date. The arrangement is understood, by both the British and their American subordinates, as a combination of "British brains" directing "American muscle." London is "mother," or is described as "M," as in "Montefiore." The Manhattan crowd know their assigned position as a junior branch of the British oligarchy. Sometimes the children are restive, even bordering on insolence, but in the end mother remains mother.

As it is said around Manhattan, when it comes to the final showdown on a decisive issue, Rockefeller will not break with Rothschild.

Some sense of the lower rank of the "Zionist" component is effected by considering the case of Bronfman. The Canada-based, organized crime-linked Bronfmans are estimated to have a wealth in the order of seven billions of dollars, and have

a potent financial and boardroom influence in many branches of Canadian and U.S. banking, insurance, and other corporations, as well as in their traditional whisky and real estate operations. Exemplary of their importance in British-Canadian and U.S. intelligence is the case of the profascist assassination organization, Permindex. This was an organization implicated in backing the attempted assassinations of President de Gaulle, and implicated in the arrangements for the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Permindex was headed by one Major Louis M. Bloomfield, currently a leading representative of the Bronfman interests. Bloomfield was earlier a second to SOE's Sir William Stephenson, and controlled such elements of U.S. counterintelligence as the FBI's Division Five and the U.S. Office of Naval Intelligence, not only during the war but during much of the postwar period. Bloomfield's network was involved in creating a continuing, transatlantic operation against this writer, beginning spring-summer 1975, an operation which extended in Europe into Switzerland, the Federal Republic, France, Italy, Belgium, and so forth.

The third significant stratum to be considered is best characterized as "lower-class parvenus" who have been assimilated into the third rank in and around CFR and allied British intelligence conduits as useful tools. Exemplary of this are Henry A. Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and various

less-publicized persons of the same general category of qualifications.

In the composition of CFR's "1980s Project" studies, Cyrus Vance represents the Episcopagan circles, whereas persons included otherwise frequently represent the second or third rank, or even *potential initiates* for the lower, third rank.

General Alexander Haig is exemplary of a person being initiated, like Kissinger, into the third rank. Haig therefore has a much higher rank in the U.S. structure than President Carter, and is, in fact, a hooded initiate into the Queen's own Maltese Order cult.

To situate CFR as a coordinating agency of British intelligence within the U.S. political scene as a whole, one must take into account two general classes of institutions which aggregately comprise the hard core of treasonous influences inside the United States today. It is approximately correct to choose the British assassination of President William McKinley as the dividing line between nineteenth-century British networks and those established in the United States under the influence of Lord Alfred Milner's policy.

CFR belongs to the latter category, and is the successor to the earlier National Civic Federation branch of the London Round Table networks. Also of relevance as Milner-era creations are the Russell Sage Foundation, the American Friends Service Committee, the Brookings Institution, the

Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Aspen Institute, World Federalists, Amnesty International, and so forth, as well as the National Council of Churches branch of the World Council of Churches.

British-Canadian control of U.S. financial interests begins during the eighteenth century, with the financial institutions which Lord Shelburne, William Pitt the Younger, David Hume, Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham, James Mill, and Reverend Thomas Malthus represented: the British East India Company and Barings. During the nineteenth century, beginning about 1818, but most emphatically after the 1837 Panic, Rothschild penetrated the United States massively, holding control of the national Democratic Party during the 1850s and 1860s. The case of Morgan is well known. After the treasonous 1879 Specie Resumption Act, Morgan, Warburg et al. zoomed to virtual top-down control of U.S. credit, with the British consolidating London-allied Manhattan bankers' control of the economy through President Theodore Roosevelt's breaking of the independent power of U.S. industrial firms. The 1907 Panic and the Warburg establishment of the Federal Reserve System consolidated British top-down financial-policy control over the U.S. economy.

Among the important political-intelligence entities surviving from the nineteenth century are the U.S., Georgetown University-coordinated, Jesuit

organizations. Although these networks are in effect assets of British secret intelligence throughout the Western Hemisphere, this network was originally planted and developed in the United States under the direct control of the Hapsburgs' Rothschild-controlled Prince Metternich. For various reasons which need not be detailed here, Georgetown and the Jesuits coordinated by it are organically, sociologically, closer linked to the European continent's black nobility and to the Mont Pelerin Society and Pan-European Union than to directly British social conduits of network coordination.

Another important entity is the B'nai B'rith, which was established in the United States in 1843, as a principal arm of British secret intelligence, then working to destroy the United States from within, as part of the operation culminating in the U.S. Civil War of the 1860s. All of the so-called Zionist organizations in the United States and Canada are offshoots of the B'nai B'rith, which has been continuously, since its founding, a special political-intelligence arm of London-centered financial interests linked commonly to the Montefiores and Rothschilds.

It was the American Jesuits and B'nai B'rith which founded the racist, terrorist organization, the Ku Klux Klan, in 1867; it is the B'nai B'rith which has been repeatedly discovered to exert top-down control within Klan organizations to the present date. The principal sponsor and fundraiser

for the Ku Klux Klan was the financial controller of the Confederacy, Rothschild agent Judah Benjamin. Benjamin conducted the project with collaboration of the proslavery grandfather of Bernard Baruch, plus a Catholic priest. In a similar way, the American Nazi Party was created during the postwar period by financial figures associated with B'nai B'rith, which has also been proven to be the sponsor and coordinator of various swastika-wearing little groups during 1978 and 1979.

Another of the principal elements deployed by the British in the United States is the American connections of the Socialist International. The leadership of the United Auto Workers trade union is exemplary of this, as are the intelligence professionals associated with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. In the United States, as in Western continental Europe, the British intelligence conduits within the Socialist International networks are most commonly distinguished by their overlap and intersection with operations otherwise coordinated by Zionist organizations. Key layers within the Socialist Party of America, within the allied Social Democrats U.S.A., with the League for Industrial Democracy (LID), the Jewish Labor Committee, and the Joseph Rauh, Jr. faction within the Americans for Democratic Action, are exemplary, as are Lane Kirkland of the AFL-CIO and Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department.

Also the so-called American left is controlled



top-down with a major contributing role through the forces represented by the points of intersection of the Zionist organizations and elements linked to the Socialist International.

For example, the Communist Party U.S.A. The key intelligence element is a unit sometimes termed the "KGB" element, a unit which reports on U.S. and Canadian citizens to Moscow as its best-known routine function. This unit has been controlled top-down by British-Canadian secret intelligence since approximately 1938, and is presently the controlling element within the CPUSA leadership. The CPUSA is otherwise substantially integrated into a network coordinated by the Institute for Policy Studies, the latter an entity created in 1963 as an "asset" of the U.S. National Security Council, an entity closely linked to terrorist groups both inside the U.S.A. and abroad. The overall, environmental control of the CPUSA from its creation at the close of World War I has been supplied by private political-intelligence networks associated with the Socialist International and the B'nai B'rith.

The "Trotskyist" organizations are all controlled top-down by British-linked political-intelligence networks, as are the anarchist organizations, as well as the Maoist groups. Many intelligence and security agencies deploy operations inside and into the surrounding environment of the "left" groups, but the predominant, top-

down input determining the character of the organizations is provided directly by British-Canadian conduits with aid of Socialist International-linked and Zionist contributions to shaping the environment of control and providing "sleepers" and other assets.

It is a standard, frequent operation, for the British-Canadian secret-intelligence networks to deploy one of their "right-wing" creations, and use that deployment to activate some of their other, "left-liberal" assets as a countergang against the right-wing deployment. Exemplary is the United Auto Workers' role in sponsoring what is called an "Anti-Nazi Coalition," which is directly controlled by the same elements of B'nai B'rith which also deployed the Nazi demonstrations used as the pretext for mobilizing the "Anti-Nazi Coalition."

Through a range of allied British conduits and assets, entities both of a policy-shaping variety and also of a deception-operations variety, the latter including the Klan, Nazis, "left" groups, and so forth, CFR represents in effect a wide assortment of forces to be deployed in a coordinated way to shape U.S. policy at the top.

CFR presently controls absolutely the top, national-organization strata of both the Democratic and Republican parties. The "conservative" elements in the United States are run, as are the Buckleyite organizations in particular, on the basis of a Jesuit-Mont Pelerin Society channel of influ-

Isles' general population, or of the material interests of those Isles in the sense of capitalist-defined material interests. One ought to understand this to signify the hegemony of the British oligarchy's leading strata, plus the correlated hegemony of British intelligence networks as the leading stratum of a global network of oligarchical factional forces.

Admittedly, with the ranks of the international oligarchical strata in general, there are Hobbesian sorts of intramural frictions and even, occasionally, outright conflicts. Also, as typified by the traditions associated, respectively, with H.G. Wells and Bertrand Russell, there are factional differentiations which tend to cut across national borders. Such factional distinctions acknowledged in that way, behind such secondary and tertiary differentiations, the entire oligarchical faction is characterized by a common basic, root ideology.

As we examine the U.S. elements connected to British control and overreaching influence, we discover not merely British hegemony on specific issues. We discover that these U.S. strata have assimilated the same political-philosophical outlook as the British oligarchy generally.

At this root level, there is no *axiomatic* difference in political-philosophical outlook among William F. Buckley, the Heritage Foundation, Douglas Fraser of the UAW, the pages of the Communist Party's *Daily World*, or of the various Maoist and Trotskyist groupings. All of these cited

ence. The "left" and liberal varieties of British Fabian and other philosophical radicalism are coordinated through the Socialist International, "neo-Fabian" IPS, and Zionist conduits. Key elements of the U.S. intelligence community, including the FBI's counterespionage division, Naval Intelligence, Air Force Intelligence, the National Security Agency, and elements of the CIA, are also presently and historically under British-Canadian-Israeli control.

Once it is understood that the British oligarchs and such British allies as the Italian black nobility, Pan-European Union, Egyptian Copts, the "twenty-two" feudal families of Pakistan, and so forth all share an underlying common political-philosophical world outlook, a proper hearing of the term "British intelligence networks" is developed. Since the final quarter of the eighteenth century, the City of London has been the flagship for black nobility-linked financial power in Genoa, Rome, Geneva, Amsterdam, and so forth. Since the same period, especially since the rise of Shelburne's Barings-centered faction in Britain (Pitt the Younger, Bentham, et al.), the British oligarchy has risen to a clear position of *primus inter pares* on behalf of oligarchical factional forces globally.

Therefore, when one hears of a "British faction" in world politics, one should not understand this to mean a political epiphenomenon of the British

cases, and many others, represent mental processes governed by the axiomatic, methodological distinctions of *British philosophical radicalism* in the specific sense that designation is applied to the successors of Jeremy Bentham. In English-speaking, Protestant countries and strata this takes the form of pragmatic irrationalism, with William James (“pluralism”), John Dewey, and Bertrand Russell the prototypes of such influence in the United States. In Catholic countries and strata, the same irrationalism is more frequently encountered under the title of “existentialism.”

The policy of the CFR, as set forth in the cited documents, is for the “controlled disintegration” of U.S. (as well as West German and Japanese) industry, and for fascist measures of austerity aimed principally at trade unionists. In this sense, the industrialist who tolerates CFR’s policies is a foolish dupe, being impelled to support the destruction of his specific interests as well as of his nation. Similarly, the “leftist” rabble in the United States, who all support policies assigned to their part of the effort by CFR’s collaborators, are acting in effect as promoters of fascist policies. So, with many of the strata: on the secondary and tertiary levels of practice, these strata are dedicated to the destruction of what they identify as their characteristic interest. If one looks deeper, the CFR program agrees with that kind of philosophical radicalism which such affected strata have

adopted as the axiomatics of their political-philosophical judgment.

In respect of the consequences of CFR’s program, most of those identified are pathetic dupes. They usually succeed in avoiding recognizing this, because they are philosophical irrationalists; they deny a rigorous causality connecting the effects of policy with the chain-reaction consequences of such immediate effects. For example, the “environmentalist” refuses to believe that demanding “deindustrialization” means early, genocidal scales of famine, epidemic, and violent social chaos in regions of the developing sector. He argues, “It doesn’t follow!” Ask him why not, and he will reply, as a matter of last resort, that he does not accept the idea of such rigorous rationality of causal relationships—he rejects “the tyranny of reason.” All of these sorts insist that some immediate condition, such as “free enterprise,” “freedom from the existence of nuclear plants,” their compelling desire to “get back to nature,” or some other such specific demand, is *primary*. They refuse to consider any consequence which would tend to be an argument against realizing one of these “primary” demands.

Therefore, we should not imagine that these dupes have not been swindled in the same way as a person who has been sold a bad used car through salesman’s deceit. They accept one or another particular packaging of the axiomatics of British

philosophical radicalism. They are deceived respecting the results of their advocacy, not the advocacy itself.

The same principle applies to the CFR inner circles themselves. They profess themselves to be "anglophiles" in politics and economic thinking, just as they usually profess themselves to be either Episcopalian or Jewish in matters of religious preferences. This is not only the adopted self-image of a "junior branch of the British oligarchy"; it is an assimilation of the axiomatics of the political-philosophical outlook expressed variously by Oxford, Cambridge, Sussex, the London School of Economics, and the London *Economist*.

As we outline the character of the opposing, characteristically American political-philosophical outlook, we are able to show how profound the contrast is in fact. The result of that comparison shows not only how entirely alien the CFR and its accomplices are to the historically determined American philosophical outlook; the more rigorous comparison properly suggests remedial approaches for the disastrous condition of U.S. policy today.

### **The Commonwealth Party Heritage**

It is either a self-deception or a fraud to attempt to reconcile the leading facts of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century American history with the pre-

sumption that the English-speaking American peoples were governed by something like the political-philosophical outlook one associates with "British parliamentary democracy" today. The most succinct identification of the point to be made is to characterize the American Revolution of 1775-1783 as a *second occurrence of the mid-seventeenth century Civil War in England*.

It is to be granted, there were several specific "objective issues" which were prominent features of the revolutionary establishment of the United States. These issues triggered the separation, because they reflected and expressed a fundamental political-philosophical difference between the majority of the Americans and what a morally decayed British population had become under the successive influence of the Stuart, Orange, and Hanoverian forms of the post-1660, Restorationist British monarchy.

The historical root of the American Revolution is located most immediately in the fact that most of the English-speaking colonies established during the seventeenth century were not only established as strategic projects of the English Commonwealth Party; the dominant strata among the colonists continued to be an elite taken from the ranks of the British Commonwealth Party elite—together with whole parishes of Commonwealth Party "dissenters," opponents of the Stuart-established Church of England. Although Dutch



and German colonists, most notably, were recruited to these projects, in most cases they were assimilated into the culture of the English colonists.

During the period of the American Revolution, this historically determined difference between the respective majorities of the Americans and British was complemented by the fact that the Americans had approximately a 90 percent functional literacy, in contrast to about 40 percent in England. Also, the Americans had approximately double the real incomes and productivities of the British. This latter economic advantage existed despite the British actions to prevent manufacturing in the colonies.

The majority among the Americans of the late eighteenth century represented a Commonwealth Party-derived culture. This American culture was in every way superior to and opposed to the general condition of culture in Britain.

On the surface, the principal issue between the Americans and the British monarchy over the period 1766-1775 was Britain's insistence on denying Americans the right to develop manufacturing. Britain's stated motives for this colonialist policy against the Americans were those given in Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*. In brief, *the American Revolution was made, most immediately, against the "free trade" and related doctrines of Smith.*

The tax issue was a secondary, and connected, issue. Following London's defeat of France in 1763, at the end of what the Americans termed the "French and Indian Wars," London's policy was to keep the English colonies in a relative condition of bucolic economic imbecility, using explanations like Smith's. These are the same general arguments employed for British nineteenth-century colonial policy, and are the policy of neocolonialism of the IMF, World Bank, and "Brandt Commission" proponents of "appropriate technologies" today.

The tax issue, as an issue of policy, was defined by British determination to pile up a massive per capita debt burden on the Americans, without permitting the Americans to raise their levels of per capita output and income. While the tax proposals were oppressive in principle—if not in degree—it was the use of British debt-service burdens in the form of increasing tax rates to gobble up the margin for savings of investment capital for American agriculture and industry which was the deeper, more urgent issue behind the tax issue itself.

The American Revolution was made against the doctrine of Adam Smith's mid-1770s *Wealth of Nations*. Although this was an important practical issue, a practical issue of profound importance, it was relatively the trigger, not the true cause for the American Revolution. The fact that the Amer-

icans and the ruling British circles had directly opposite views on the principles of political economy reflected a deeper reality, that the minds of the opposed factions worked in different, opposite ways. Once the British attempted to forcefully impose the British political-philosophical outlook on the Americans in forms of efficient practice, the relations between the British and the Americans became intolerable to the latter. No community of principle existed between the two cultures.

This same point is illustrated by the content of the American Revolution. As exemplary of content, one may select the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the *Federalist Papers*, and the leading documents of George Washington's first administration. The Americans did not create an independent republic distinguished from the British merely by the absence of an aristocracy, or by adoption of the political-economic policies for which the Revolution had been fought. The Americans invoked and applied principles they shared in common with their Commonwealth Party antecedents, with the French Colbertistes and with the influence of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. They established a republic opposite to the British culture of that time—in respect of philosophical world outlook, in conception of law, and also in political-economic principles.

Revolutions are wars in the profoundest political sense of war. The immediate issues which prompt

nations to go to war are merely the triggering developments, the detonators of a much greater political-explosive charge.

Admittedly, too frequently, as in the conflict between France and Germany during World War I, the war ought not to have occurred, since the two nations' peoples and economies had more principled interests in common than differences—as Hanotaux had understood, and as de Gaulle and Adenauer understood later. In that case, the larger issues behind the triggering events of war were not worth a war between France and Germany. In fact, on the basis of deeper issues, the France of Lafayette and Carnot, and the Germany of Friedrich List ought to have been allied against England.

In the case of the American Revolution, the background issues were of the most profound and unnegotiable significance.

That said, the fact remains that the anti-British approach to political economy of the American Federalists did reflect directly the deeper issues as a whole. The treasonous CFR circles reflect evidence of that historical fact today—if in a perverse, treasonous way.

Note again that the CFR team led by Cyrus Vance et al. defined the primary, immediate adversaries of the U.S. to be *not the Soviet Union*, but the German Federal Republic and Japan. The underlying philosophical difference which CFR

attributes to this curiously defined adversary condition is that the growth of the economies of West Germany and Japan embodies in practice the policies of Alexander Hamilton and Friedrich List. CFR knows very well that Hamilton, Mathew Carey, Henry C. Carey, and Friedrich List represent to this day the economists of the "American System." Friedrich List understood the matter that way, as Germany's proper choice of the "American System" over the alternative, British, doctrine and practice. On that account, Cyrus Vance et al. are overtly, consciously, shamelessly treasonous. This CFR hatred against Hamilton, the Careys, and List is correlated with the Anglo-American faction's fanatical, "neo-Malthusian" proposal for immediate "controlled disintegration" of the U.S. economy itself.

Werner M. Blumenthal did not destroy the value of the U.S. dollar during 1977 and 1978 simply because Blumenthal was blindly foolish. Blumenthal, a member of the Vance-led CFR team of 1975-1976, was carrying out *the adopted CFR policy of wrecking the value of the U.S. dollar*, as part of the scenario of "controlled disintegration" adopted by all the controlling interests behind the puppet-President Jimmy E. Carter.

Vance et al. are treasonously anti-American, both in practice and in their stated hostility to the political-economic policy on which the development of U.S. economic power and democratic-republican internal order was premised.

Vance et al. single out France as the notable other chief adversary of CFR's policies. In this instance, France, it is not so much the recent performance of the French economy as a whole which enrages Vance et al. It is Gaullism. Vance et al. correctly define Gaullism's central tendency as a modern political expression of Colbert, Carnot, and Lafayette, by way of Hanotaux. It is a Gaullist France politically allied with a Germany and Japan implementing the "American System," which Vance et al. declare to be the potential combination of forces puppet-President Carter must destroy at birth.

We have already emphasized that CFR's admitted policy is a direct continuation of that British geopolitical policy which has already caused two world wars during this century. To understand the issues of the American Revolution, to understand how the "organic" political-philosophical outlook of a majority of U.S. eligible voters has been shaped to the present date, we must take into account the fact that Milner's geopolitical doctrine of the present century to date is directly, entirely derived in outlook and other features of axiomatics from a continuous course of British oligarchical policy making over the period since the rise of Lord Shelburne's cabal in 1780s Britain. Shelburne's cabal was, in turn, in the manner of Milner's cabal later, merely a reformulation of a preceding British oligarchical doctrine for new circumstances of practice. This underlying, oli-

garchical doctrine was the doctrine against which the Commonwealth Party had fought in beheading Charles I during the seventeenth century, and has been the doctrine of the British monarchy since the Stuart Restoration of 1660.

In a parallel way, the European allies of Benjamin Franklin were not assembled on the basis of mere expediency, of a momentary common opposition to Britain. There was a continuing alliance between the U.S. Federalists and Whigs, on the one side, and continental European networks centered around the Marquis de Lafayette, on the European side. This European connection of Commonwealth Party, Federalist, and Whig circles in the U.S. continued through the administration of Abraham Lincoln, and thereafter continued in a weaker form through Henry C. Carey, and through connections among U.S. scientists with centers such as Göttingen. This pattern of the late 1700s and nineteenth century had a profound historical basis in developments from the late 1300s into the alliance between France and Cromwell during the middle of the seventeenth century.

The roots of the alliance go much deeper.

Although recorded history shows an unbroken connection of the American Revolution to the city-building policies of Alexander the Great and the philosophical world outlook of Plato's Academy, for present purposes it is sufficient to trace the continuity from the White Guelph faction of the

early fourteenth century, with included emphasis on the work of Dante Alighieri. The issues confronting Dante are an adequate representation of the main lines of policy of the Neoplatonic, or republican, faction down to approximately the present date.

From Alcuin and Charlemagne, through the Hohenstaufen, the European political forces associated with the Augustinian currents of Christianity were city builders, dedicated to fostering the spread and development of knowledge and technological and scientific progress. Despite the ebbs and flows of struggles between the Augustinian and the opposing oligarchist forces, the influence of the republicans had brought mid-thirteenth century France to an estimated population of 20 million, with a much higher level of technology generally than during the following century. Then came the near hundred years of savage decline from approximately 1268 A.D. The process of decline was what may be termed today the "Cambodian Maoist model" of economic genocide.

The Rome-centered usurers, the core of the Italian "black nobility," succeeded, with the aid of their Mongol allies, in crushing the city-builder ruling forces of the Mediterranean region, and in imposing policies which now prefigure the doctrines and policies of the Club of Rome, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the "appropriate technologies" feature of the

“Brandt Commission” proposals. This economic-genocidal, proto-Malthusian policy was implemented through the usury of the leading “Black Guelph” bankers, most notably the Bardi and Peruzzi.

This thirteenth-century policy of “controlled disintegration” caused a genocidal depopulation of Europe over the ensuing century. Although it is estimated that “only a third” of the population of Europe was destroyed by the Black Death, if the period leading up to the plague is included in the study, *more than half the population of Europe was destroyed by Black Guelph economic genocide during the period from about 1268 into the 1350s*. The cause of this economic genocide was a reversal of the preestablished trends in productive technology, combined with the pyramiding of combined debt and with Mont Pelerin Society-like “austerity measures.” The intensification of labor on estates, the debt service-linked looting of primitive accumulation of peasants in improvements in land and livestock, increased the per capita, employed-labor “efficiency” (“productivity”) of the economy by measures which lowered per hectare yields and also drove growing ratios of the population into vagabondage. This circumstance intensified the use of military forms of looting one’s feudal neighbor to pay one’s debts, and of going more deeply into debt to finance such military ventures. The result was that the economy of Europe cannibal-

ized itself, creating the economic and social conditions of famines and depletion of immunological potentials, in which an ascending spiral of epidemic disease cleared the way for the culminating onslaught of the Black Death.

It was this catastrophe which occupied the attention of Dante Alighieri and his immediate successors, including the pro-Dante convert Petrarch. The genocide, whose aftereffects placed a premium on the value of scarce agricultural and craft labor, created conditions which Petrarch and others exploited to lay the political foundations for the Golden Renaissance.

The fourteenth-century thread of new forms of republicanism expressed earlier in Dante’s *De Monarchia* and *Commedia* was centered in Augustinian networks, in an associated underground network of freemasonry, and in the emergence of the Conciliar reform of the Papacy. The typifications of the early fifteenth-century Golden Renaissance republicanism are the spread of Augustinian networks such as the Grootean Brothers of the Common Life, the rise of science and republicanism around Padua and Florence, and the combined effects of such seminal figures as Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, Cardinal Bessarion, and the Paleologue Platonist Plethon.

Plethon was, without doubt, formally the author of modern European political economy, developing a policy which was subsequently put into



practice by France's Louis XI—in creating France as a modern nation in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Although the Rome-Genoa black nobility and its usurious bankers reconsolidated a powerful position during the last half of the fifteenth century, the impetus to political-economic development and republicanism given by Louis XI's successes and by the aborted but important efforts of Cesare Borgia's forces (e.g., Leonardo da Vinci, Niccolò Machiavelli) established a potent Neoplatonic-republican movement in Tudor England, Navarre's France, and currents leading into Leibniz in Germany. Meanwhile, the Paleologue Neoplatonic-republican current in Russia, early associated with Ivan the Great, reemerged around Ivan "the Terrible," and continued afterwards in Russia, to be revived during Leibniz's time around Peter the Great.

This republican network was associated with the Dudley faction in England, with the House of Navarre and the *politiques* in France, and was otherwise the Europe-wide network associated with Giordano Bruno. The Commonwealth Party of seventeenth century England sprang directly from this, as did Richelieu, Descartes, Mazarin, and Colbert in France. Leibniz was in the most meaningful sense the direct heir of Giordano Bruno, and was the central political-intelligence figure of the European Neoplatonic conspiratorial networks to the end of his life.

Franklin and his British coconspirators, especially Priestley, were bearers of such a conscious tradition. The degree of knowledge of the preceding history may have varied from person to person among the leading figures of Franklin's circles, but the fact of the Mazarin-Milton-Leibniz networks' alliance was the starting point for the transatlantic conspiracy which made the success of the American Revolution a strategic possibility.

So, when the Society of Cincinnatus was created in 1783, under the joint leadership of Washington (U.S.A.), Lafayette (France), and von Steuben (Germany), this new form of the anti-British transatlantic conspiracy represented a conscious determination (at that time) to extend the political-economic and related principles of the American Revolution into Europe. This was not seen by the European participants as a matter of imitating some innovation imagined to be essentially a product of American conditions. The American Revolution, despite its included American-innovated elements, was understood, correctly, to be a product and partial realization of the combined efforts of European Neoplatonic-republican currents over a long sweep of preceding centuries.

Notable is the issue of law.

The distinguishing feature of the oligarchical antirepublican currents of Europe from the sixteenth century to the present day is the advocacy of Roman law as the model of reference. The republicans, as typified by Leibniz, adopted the

Augustinian view that Rome was intrinsically corrupt, and that Roman law showed itself to embody that imperial immorality. The republicans took the position of "natural law," in the Neoplatonic sense of "natural law."

The historical standpoint of law in the British system is Roman law. The standpoint of law adopted by the American Revolution and the young republic was anti-British, anti-Roman; the doctrine of law used was that transmitted to U.S. legal practice by Leibniz and his cothinkers in this matter. This authority of anti-British natural law continued to be the doctrine of the U.S. Supreme Court down throughout the term of Chief Justice John Marshall.

### Natural Law and The American System

The standpoint of natural law with respect to political economy was accurately represented by Pope Paul VI in his 1967 *Populorum Progressio*. To compel the present-day reader to comprehend the point adequately, it is useful, even more or less indispensable to cite *Populorum Progressio*. It is true that constitutional law in correspondence to natural law prescribes the fundamental material interest and policy of the republic to be the fostering of generalized scientific and technological progress. However, Pope Paul VI rightly empha-

sized that it is not the material benefits of such progress which are morally essential. In no sense does Apostolic (e.g., Augustinian Neoplatonic) Christianity consider the achievement of "earthly paradise" for the individual or the individual family or state to be morally acceptable as a *primary end* of state policy. On this point, Apostolic Christianity is scientifically correct, in the sense given by Dante Alighieri's *Commedia*. The pursuit of a "rationalist" policy of fostering scientific and technological progress by republics is not an end unto itself; it is a means for providing the preconditions necessary and most favorable not only to the propagation of the human species, but also for the fostering of the perfection of the powers of reason in the individual citizen.

That cautionary observation taken into account, it is otherwise the inviolable prescription of natural law that the republic must foster generalized scientific and technological progress. First, otherwise states cannot continue to provide the necessary material preconditions of life to their citizens as a whole. Second, without a moral climate of social practice to the effect that the individual person is valued for potential development of the creative powers of mind, the citizens of states live in a moral condition analogous to that of mere beasts.

This is not to misuse the term "natural law" in the sense associated with John Locke's dogmas. It is not some mere alternative to the empiricist-

pragmatic doctrines of Hobbes, Locke, Hume, Bentham, Mill, William James, John Dewey and the modern Fabians or Russellites. It is not the donation of the dignity of "natural" to the concocted positive law of some mere Englishman or Scot. It is "natural" in the sense that certain essential, axiomatic features of the lawful ordering of the entire universe are efficiently, irrefutably knowable for man. That latter is the notion argued and proven by Plato, by the Neoplatonics, by Leibniz, and proven afresh, proven more adequately by my own relevant writings, including summary of this matter in my autumn 1978 *The Theory of the European Monetary Fund*.

In political economy, the fundamental, applicable aspect of natural law is proven and succinctly stated by U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton in his 1791 *Report on the Subject of Manufactures*. In this source Hamilton provides a comprehensive, final refutation of the follies of the British doctrines of political economy, as well as shattering the credit of the deluded axiomatic assumptions of the French physiocrats. Hamilton's proof was reformulated, against Adam Smith, by Mathew Carey. It was reformulated against Smith, Malthus, and Ricardo—among others—by Malthus Carey's son, Henry C. Carey. The sole source of the wealth of humanity is the development of the productive powers of labor, a development which depends upon both scientific progress and

the embodiment of such progress for practice in those forms we presently term "capital-intensive" augmentation of the human will and muscle with "artificial labor."

As I summarize the case in my work cited immediately above, the perpetuation, as well as the growth of the human population, depends upon overcoming, successively, the marginal cost limitations which relatively finite man-altered "natural conditions" represent for any quality of technological progress. This requires, most immediately, a rise in what might be termed the per capita "reducing power" of societies. This means a rise in the useful energy-throughput per person, most emphatically in those aspects of social practice to which we give the name "production."

At the same time, to enable mankind to accomplish a growth in such "reducing power" for the future, the ratio of total productive effort which might be termed "surplus" must rise in respect to the portion of total production required merely to maintain production on its existing scale and at its existing level of quality. The required ratio of energy per capita is shown, empirically, to rise more rapidly than either the direct social costs of current production, or even than the rising ratio of surplus product to costs of replenishment of the existing labor force and means of production.

Some readers may wish to pass over these next, few, summary comments. I include this brief inter-

polation here because of its scientific, epistemological importance.

The “model” of the economy derived from the foregoing and subsumed considerations, as I have developed that “model” in other locations, has two “levels” of special distinctions. First, using Marx’s modification of Ricardo’s categorical terms, the value of the ratio  $S'/(C + V)$  must rise for the conditions that  $S' = (S - d)$ , where “d” is administrative and services expenditures, and where  $S, d, C, V$  are measured as fractions of the *total labor force* of the society. This rise must occur under the conditions that the absolute product (and equivalent) content of per capita value of  $V$  is rising, and that  $C$  is rising in social content—as a cost—relative to  $V$ . Furthermore, the quantity of energy required to produce an equivalent absolute (physical output) product from one epoch to the next epoch must be rising also, as a reflection of the need to overcome the margination of man-altered primary resources, etc. The fulfillment of this set of requirements represents *negentropy*. This use of the term “negentropy” in a political-economic setting is properly extended back into the practice of theoretical physics.

This approach to analysis of economy requires methods of formal analysis which overlap modern forms of Riemannian physics—but, under the condition that Riemann’s notion of hypothesis as given in his habilitation dissertation is the stand-

point from which the cognitive structure of Riemannian physics is interpreted. I have qualified the significance of this in various locations, including the item cited above.

Second, the notion of negentropy given is to be regarded as the *unique, ontologically primary* metric and causal principle in economy, and not as a construct or associated “factor.” It is the *positive, virtual, or negative* entropy, as I have defined negentropy, which must be the sole fundamental metric for the analysis of economic processes.

The epistemological-ontological significance of this point is correlated with Plato’s conception of “the hypothesis of the higher hypothesis,” including the ontological implications of that conception as identified in the *Timaeus* dialogue. This same epistemological-ontological outlook is the underlying basis, the “secret” of Riemann’s habilitation dissertation.

It is in this way, as economics reflects the ontological implications of the “hypothesis of the higher hypothesis,” that a direct intersection between economic policy and natural law is defined.

The economic policies of Hamilton, the Careys, and List are the only sound tradition: they represent correct policies insofar as they have been elaborated by this school of thought and practice. Nonetheless, those sources have lacked, until my own post-1952 contributions, the kind of formal apparatus needed to show how the realization of

technological progress determines a more or less definite rate of sustainable economic growth. The same limitation of earlier "American System" economic theory applies to the matter of natural law. Hamilton's principle, that all wealth is derived from technological progress in developing the productive powers of labor, is correct, and is consistent with natural law. Nonetheless, Henry C. Carey and others failed to locate the efficient, systematic connections to the inner, epistemological body of natural law.

The mere fact that Hamilton et al. failed to develop knowledge of such a systematic, elaborated connection to natural law does not mean that there is not an efficient practical correlation between economic policies and the moral and juridical relationships and outlooks of a nation. The causal interconnections are efficient, even though the persons affected by such connections may be either unconscious of such connections or may be inadequately conscious of the connections. It is the essence of natural law, and causal connections according to natural law, that they are efficient, in a manner analogous to "the law of gravity," whether or not those affected are conscious of such lawfulness.

That ends our special interpolation.

Now, back to the main thread of our argument.

This interpolation is most relevant to understanding the United States today. Despite the

nearly total extirpation of all notions of both Leibnizian natural law and Hamiltonian political-economic thought from both the university curriculum and other commonly used public channels, the effect of the United States' dedication, on balance, to technological progress into the time of the Nixon administration and final phases of moon landings, has been reflected into the moral outlook of the majority of adult citizens.

Analogous impulses and their effects are found in other nations, as in the Federal Republic of Germany today.

The British case is different, but reflects the same principle in an opposite way.

Although 1660-1967 Britain maintained, on balance, a crude technological parity with other industrialized nations, the notion of Britain as pre-dominantly an industrial-capitalist nation, dedicated as much to technological and scientific progress as any other nation, is a myth without true basis in fact.

It may offend ingrained opinion among inadequately informed scientists as well as lay persons, but since the 1660 Stuart Restoration Britain has made contributions to scientific knowledge only by exception—including exceptions such as Priestley during the eighteenth century, and Clifford during the nineteenth. The accounts of Newton, Cavendish, or Kelvin as creative, original British scientific thinkers owe more to British mastery of



methods akin to those of Josef Goebbels than any creative originality in these cases.

The facts of the matter, both for the late-seventeenth century Royal Society, the eighteenth century, and the rise of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (BAAS), are thoroughly and conclusively documented.

This is not merely a matter of fact; it is a fact which cannot be ignored if one wishes to understand the way in which the flawed moral character of the British culture is perpetuated, or to understand the origin and circumstances of such a mentality as that reflected in the CFR project and present Carter administration.

British pre-1660 scientific achievements were rooted, first, in the influence of the Irish Neoplatonic monks. With the gradual, limited recovery of England from the economic, cultural and moral reversals accompanying the Norman conquest, the emergence of scientific thought in England is to be associated with thirteenth-century "Avicennian" Neoplatonist Roger Bacon, and later was revived among the Neoplatonic circles whose influence was concentrated around the Dudley faction and associates of Giordano Bruno in sixteenth-century England.

Beginning in the 1590s, with the successful seizure of the dominant positions by the Genoese-linked Cecil faction, Cecil operative Francis Bacon led a drive to suppress scientific progress in Eng-

land. Bacon's attacks on John Bull (music) and his scientifically incompetent but none the less virulent attacks on the great Gilbert (physics) are exemplary of this. Under the 1603-1640, and again, 1660-1688, Stuarts, England underwent a massive economic and technological retreat, prefiguring the Malthusian turn of the early nineteenth century. The progress effected under the Tudors was not entirely undone, of course. Nonetheless, a Schlesinger-like economic and antitechnology policy did halt most technological development, relative to the more vigorous progress of the pre-1589 period, and did contract the gross and per capita output of the English economy, with British wealth siphoned off by Genoa-Geneva-Amsterdam financial interests controlling the Stuarts' tax-farms.

Although the post-1660 Restoration Royal Society did appropriate and recodify knowledge developed variously under the Commonwealth Party or by European continental circles, the avowedly Baconian faction around Locke plagiarized everything of merit credited to Newton or Boyle, from either Hooke or from sources such as Descartes, Huyghens, and Leibniz. That is simply a matter of fact, not of debatable interpretation.

Contrary to the popular myth, eighteenth-century Britain was neither the most important nor most advanced industrial nation of the world. France was. Despite the defeat of the Colbert

faction, and despite the weakening of France by continual wars and by feudal backwardness of the rural countryside, Colbert's industrial development policies continued with sufficient inertia to the effect that France bypassed Britain both in scale of industrial development and rate of technological progress during the eighteenth century. Britain's power, like that of Genoa, Geneva, and Amsterdam, was centered in the Hobbesian alliance of the City of London with the Genoese, "black," financier forces of the continent. This control of the commerce among nations, combined with the London-allied black aristocracy's ability to deploy the large mass of social and military forces at its disposal, was the central feature of Britain's financial and political power during that century.

In eighteenth-century France, as under Colbert, the effort to develop industrial capitalism and capitalist forms of agriculture involved a bitter struggle against the combined forces of foreign and domestic antitechnology oligarchies and allied financier forces. Colbert's struggle against Amsterdam's black, Genoese financial power was continued during the eighteenth century against the same kind of combination of forces, with London emerging as hegemonic relative to its "Hobbesian allies," Amsterdam, Geneva, and Genoa.

Eighteenth-century France had the largest, most advanced, and most advancing industrial economy in the world of that time. Relatively speaking,

mid-1700s Britain was in a phase of technological and manufacturing stagnation.

This is not the same thing as to argue that eighteenth-century France might have been an industrial-capitalist state in political form. It was not. The combination of the financier oligarchy and the bucolic aristocratic feudalist imbecility was usually politically hegemonic. The internal struggle in France was for Colbertiste credit, tax, and other state policies which would ensure the flow of political and economic power of the state in support of the industrial sector, at the expense of the feudal-financier alliance.

If France today celebrates Bastille Day, this is permissible only as each nation ought to have some day set aside, even arbitrarily, as a principal patriotic celebration. Otherwise, the Duke of Orleans's arming and coordinating the mob which stormed the nearly empty Bastille would make Bastille Day a farce in worship of a myth and a delusion. France would be better advised to celebrate Ninth Thermidor, a more honorable date, in that it ended the Jacobin obscenity, and potentially, if belatedly, put France onto the sort of course consistent with the direction of Lazare Carnot and Lafayette. It is Lafayette who exemplifies the heritage of the French *politiques*, and expresses politically the point of agreement between the French republican effort and the American Revolution.

During the 1818-1828 period, the scientific and

technological development within the United States of Monroe and John Quincy Adams was in advance of developments in Britain. Britain was still in its Malthusian phase economically, and British science had fallen into a state of collapse relative to the United States as well as France, Göttingen, and St. Petersburg. Even the British do not contest that fact—at least not in British accounts of the rise of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (BAAS). Although nineteenth-century Britain did make several “quantum-leaps” in industrial development, on a restricted basis, these occurred as exceptions to the general thrust of British national policy. The proindustrial efforts succeeded only at points British leading circles became alarmed that technological developments in the United States, France, Germany, and St. Petersburg might lead toward economic developments abroad enabling Europe and the United States to get the City of London from the backs of world finance and finance of world trade.

The history of science and technology in Britain since the 1820s is symptomized by the divergence between H. G. Wells and Bertrand Russell since the 1902 Russell walk-out from Milner’s “Coefficients” grouping. Although Russell is nominally a product of the Cambridge Apostles’ track, his viewpoint, especially since 1902, was closer to that of Oxford than Cambridge. Edinburgh and Cam-

bridge symbolize one British faction’s dedication to the delimited use of scientific and technological progress for selected purposes of strategic interest, yet at the same time a dedication to preventing the “uncontrolled” promotion of scientific and technological progress in the world generally, or, even within Britain generally. Oxford, like Russell, emphasizes preponderantly the dionysiac aspect of the Ptolemaic-Roman Cult of Isis, promoting the use of existing military and related technologies for strategic purposes, but otherwise determined to turn the clock back on science and technology worldwide, hoping to accomplish this as soon as the British-led oligarchy can muster adequate forces to impose such a policy upon the leading nations of the world.

The British ideology accommodates such sometimes contradictory policies toward technology by fostering the illusion that reality is divided into two, hermetically distinct compartments. The one, social and spiritual, and the other, science, technology and economy. So, through British influences traceably created during the nineteenth century, there developed the artificial separation of *Geisteswissenschaft* and *Naturwissenschaft* in Germany. C. P. Snow’s clinically interesting *Two Cultures* reflects a Cambridge sort of view of the continuation of such a schizophrenic dichotomy in knowledge and morals.

This is also key to the significance of the British

Fabian Society's "back to Kant" program for Germany of the 1890s and this century, the program of Fabian agent Eduard Bernstein. The British version of Kant is, of course, not Immanuel Kant's Kant, but a "neo-Kant," in which the central flaw in Kant's work, the pronounced unknowability of the underlying causality, is twisted by the British and German or Viennese anglophiles as a decree against Clausewitz's *Entschlossenheit*, a decree against all effort to define a knowable moral consistency between politics and the consequences of political decisions for the material conditions of life.

It is this pragmatist's immorality which is deeply bred into the character of the British people, which makes the ordinary British citizen, as well as the oligarchs, seem sly, slimy, and broadly immoral from the standpoint of the ordinary American's world outlook. The British reject the principle of efficient connectedness between the practical consequences of policy and the consequences of such policy for the world or even the British nation.

Only the British, or similarly pathetic creatures, could contemplate the deteriorating wreckage which is the British economy today, and shamelessly propagate praise for the purported successful demonstration of the "British model."

The specifically British argument is featured in CFR's presentation of its policy. CFR accuses the forces inclined toward the allegedly "neomercan-

tilist" policy outlook of Hamilton, List et al. of requiring a connectedness between economic policies of states and state policies generally. CFR insists angrily that no such causally efficient connection exists, and insists that it will go to the brink of thermonuclear war rather than tolerate policies which assume such a causal connectedness.

Very British. In the words of Lafayette-admirer Heinrich Heine, "Wie eng, wie englisch."

It is clear that the morality—or, to be more exact, immorality—of the "IMF conditionalities," World Bank policies, and "Brandt Commission's" "appropriate technologies" policies are very, very British. At best, such policies are the old British colonialist policies in a more hideous, new, neo-colonialist form: plunging developing nations into economic genocide, rather than permit those people to escape from an externally imposed technological backwardness. Under IMF and allied policies, a reorganized indebtedness is combined with a primary-commodities-only export policy imposed on those nations. The effect of this is to impose upon them a looting comparable only to the worst features of the Schachtian mode of the Nazis' primitive accumulation from the Eastern European occupied territories and their populations. Such Nuremberg-defined *crimes against humanity* could be proposed with such insolent self-righteousness only by the British and their like.

In the United States, the characteristic, accepted

values for most of the adult population have been centered around the "normality" of scientific and technological progress. In Britain, a contrary public morality has been radiated from ruling circles, and accepted, increasingly, as British culture for about 300 years, since the 1660 Stuart Restoration. Although the "American System" has not been consistently U.S. governmental policy since Lincoln, and although the British influence has been dominant increasingly in most U.S. governments since the assassination of President William McKinley, a world outlook consistent with the American System has been the organic moral heritage of most Americans until sometime during the mid-1960s. (The environmentalist movement did not exist outside the ranks of a few derided eccentrics, until a massive campaign was launched for "environmentalism" during the fall of 1969.) The accepted morality in Britain was of an opposite character. The British eat "my little piece of meat, in my little house," and look forward to "tending my little garden," in between "taking a little walk" with "my" often grotesquely deformed, pitifully asthmatic dog.

We scientists are able, through rigorous studies conducted with regard to the history of nations and policies, to adduce from social processes certain lawful principles. These abstractions are not merely constructs, are not merely abstractions of the asymptotic tendencies reflected in actual social processes. They represent our best comprehension

of the lawful, causal relations which actually do efficiently govern the human condition, whether or not the nations and peoples efficiently affected by these laws do or do not suspect that such lawful relationships exist.

When we, as scientists, determine that one culture is dominated in tendency by an approximation of a Neoplatonic-republican commitment to progress, or another is dominated in outlook by either a rejection of progress in fact, or a reluctant toleration of some progress, these judgments are not merely abstractions. Such findings show us what moral and related tendencies dominate the determining psychological environment of the citizens in the indicated nations. In the first case, even if the population is ignorant of the most elementary republican conceptions as conceptions, significant portions of the population will manifest, even unwittingly, strong tendencies toward supporting those policies which spring from a fully conscious Neoplatonic outlook. So, to opposite results, the converse case.

Although the United States has formally broken from its own constitutional law increasingly during the course of this century, and has slipped into a corrupted teaching and practice of the immoral doctrines of British law, the impulse of more than two-thirds of the eligible voters is still more receptive individually to natural law's imperatives than the immoral pragmatics of British legal doctrine.

This approach shows us that the United States



can be saved from the inside, saved from its present, self-destructive course. The British could not be saved, except by outside intervention. This aids us in understanding why West German and French citizens, or Soviet citizens, are manifestly morally superior in quality on the average to the average British citizen.

The same approach is crucial for successful development of the developing nations generally; it informs us of the conditions of life we must aid those nations in achieving during the next quarter-century, so that the characteristic outlook of the people can be strengthened in ways making possible durable democratic-republican forms of society.

The same method aids us in rigorously examining the source and character of the internal mental processes of the CFR.

### **1783-1863**

From the 1783 Treaty of Paris, at which Britain reluctantly acceded to formal recognition of the sovereign independence of the United States, until 1863, the continuous policy of the British government, under Pitt, Canning, Wellington's influence, Palmerston, and Lord John Russell, among others, was for the British conquest of all of North America. The British abandoned this policy in 1863, solely because the combination of the Lincoln-

directed industrial revolution and Lincoln's alliance with Czar Alexander III confronted Lords Palmerston and Russell with a combination of powerful forces the British government dared not directly challenge at that time. So, Britain abandoned the project of sending British and French military forces to rescue the Confederacy. For this reason, Britain also abandoned the Maximilian Mexico project to the resources of Napoleon III.

This period of American history, 1783-1863, has special analytical importance in aiding the student of history and today's political leader to demonstrate conclusively of his or her own knowledge that Britain has always been the avowed enemy of the American System, the enemy of the republican policies on which the achievements of the United States have been premised in fact. The facts developed with aid of consideration of the 1783-1863 phase of the British government's North America policy enable us to foster deeper insight into the Episcopagans' avowed hatred of Hamilton and List, the exemplary economists of the "American System."

The death of Benjamin Franklin was most unfortunate for the United States. Except for Franklin's principal political protégés, including Tom Paine, few of the other American leaders of the 1790s adequately understood the nature and situation of the republican movement in Europe.

This is underlined by a nasty development of the

late 1790s, the temporarily successfully operation, featuring British Edinburgh-based political-intelligence operative Sir John Robison, to disorient the Federalist leadership, including John Adams, at a crucial point in U.S.-French relations. Robison's book, *The Roots of Conspiracy*, published in New York in 1798, is one of the most significant frauds in modern political-intelligence "dirty tricks" history. It was only after the U.S.-Britain war of 1812-1814, that the Federalists came to recognize generally that Robison's lies had been just that.

Although it is correct and indispensable to characterize the American Revolution as a product of Neoplatonic republican influences, that is not the same thing as to insist that the leading circles of the Revolution were all well-developed as Neoplatonic thinkers, nor to insist that all of the forces represented at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia were even organically inclined toward Neoplatonic-republican outlooks.

Rarely, in the course of history, does even a single principal leader of Neoplatonic forces embody an adequate comprehension of Neoplatonic knowledge. With rare exceptions, the best achievements in history to date have been accomplished under the leadership of grossly inadequate principal figures, leading figures whose influence is more or less briefly hegemonic among the best-organized mass-based forces of that nation at that juncture.

That must be taken into account to understand both the American Revolution and the subsequent history of the United States. After Benjamin Franklin and such protégés of Franklin as Thomas Paine, the next layer of American leaders were each narrower personalities in respect of their developed outlook. In their best aspects, each was clearly one-sided by comparison with Franklin, one stronger on this aspect, another on a different aspect. This inadequacy among the younger generation of Franklin's collaborators is relevant to the sweeping disorientation of the Federalist leaders under Washington's successor, President John Adams. Jefferson, whose orientation to fostering science and technology represented his positive side, was otherwise a highly unstable neurotic. His first vice president, Aaron Burr, was a traitor, and his most important advisor, Gallatin, was outrightly a British spy! On balance, he was a very foolish President. Alexander Hamilton, the most brilliant of Washington's cabinet members, had different "holes" in his outlook and capabilities.

It was after the second, 1812 war with Britain, and the disastrous experience with Adam Smith's "free trade" doctrine during the 1815-1818 period, that a general renewal of Federalist intellectual development occurred, under the 1818-1828 period of Presidents Monroe and John Quincy Adams. After the defeat of the latter Adams in the 1828 elections, this revitalized kernel of Federalists developed the Whig intelligentsia tied closer than

ever to the circles of the Marquis de Lafayette in Europe. Despite the 1840 subversion of the Society of Cincinnati, President Abraham Lincoln was the outcome of that Whig political effort. Contrary to the mythical Lincoln, the simple frontier moralist and vacillator, the writings and speeches of the real Lincoln demonstrate him to have been a developed Neoplatonic thinker.

All U.S. history over the period 1783-1863 is to be properly understood as the ebb and flow of political adequacy among U.S. Federalist-Whig circles in combatting the continuing British determination to reconquer the United States. This understanding requires us to identify, at least summarily, the principal treasonous elements of that period, and also the outlines of the principal operations conducted from London in cooperation with such treasonous elements. This is indispensable for making any right sense of pre-1863 developments, and also for understanding the contradictory forces in the United States at this time.

At the time of the adoption of the U.S. Constitution, there were two principal anglophile concentrations in the young republic. One was centered in Manhattan, especially among banks allied to London, Amsterdam, and Geneva. This Manhattan-centered element has continued in existence over the entire, unbroken period to the present date, an element which represents the kernel of today's Episcopagan forces. The other

was centered among the slave-owning plantation class of Virginia. Although some Virginians, such as Washington and Jefferson, broke openly with the institution of slavery, the majority among plantation owners of Virginia and other states did not. These latter formed a social-political-economic class, the seed kernel of the future ruling class of the Confederacy.

The compromises included in the adopted form of the Constitution were made to provide the minimal required conciliation of these two anglophile factions. This compromise was made because the very existence of the United States was imperiled, and immediate unification under a federal republic was the only available means for avoiding an otherwise imminent British reconquest. These compromises are highlighted, in effect, in the assignments of Hamilton and Madison to deal, respectively, with Virginia and New York in the writing and circulation of the *Federalist Papers*.

A third, supplementary treasonous element of importance did not represent a potent economic special interest.

The third element, formed by British intelligence during the course of the war, during the 1780s and during the 1790s, was the kernel of the future Democratic-Republican Party of Jefferson and the Democratic Party of Martin van Buren, Andrew Jackson, and Rothschild agent August Belmont. This was the "rabble." Ignorant, illiterate, or semi-

illiterate social strata from both the urban poor and the backwoods regions were mobilized as the American equivalent of a "Jacobin" battering ram against Federalism.

Granted, with the rising importance of trade unionism, a development correlated first with skilled workmen, and latter with semiskilled industrial workers, the assimilation of immigrants and their descendants into the mainstream of U.S. technological progress improved the quality of the Democratic Party. Today, "conservative" Democratic Party forces, including those tied to trade unions, are among the best Americans. At the top, the Republican Party of the moment is no better than the top of the Democratic Party. Up through the Civil War, the Democratic Party was the principal organized social battering ram deployed in aid of treasonous projects and policies.

The next treasonous element to be added to the list emerged as such a force under Jefferson's administration, and was centered among the mercantile-financial interests of the Boston area. Sir John Robison's fraudulent *The Roots of Conspiracy* is paradigmatic for exposing the way in which the only Commonwealth Party bastion of Boston was transformed from initial disorientation into a focal point of anglophile treasonous impulses.

Robison, earlier a leading British diplomat and political-intelligence operative, was promoted to a

key position within the Edinburgh division of the British SIS. This had been the home base for another famous British spy of the mid-eighteenth century, David Hume, who had headed up Edinburgh SIS following more than a decade of building the future basis for the Jacobin insurrection in France. Adam Smith, from Glasgow, had been among Hume's adopted key subordinates, writing his *Wealth of Nations* as a disinformational, "black propaganda" project of Edinburgh SIS.

It is notable for our subject here that Hume was succeeded at Edinburgh SIS by the liar and cultist Sir Walter Scott. It was the Edinburgh SIS of Scott's period which played a key role in the British SIS takeover of Harvard University, and in the direction of the SIS Boston-Concord project known as the "Transcendentalists."

Although Robison's work was of special significance, it does not represent an isolated influence, but rather a prominent feature of a major, broadly based project of SIS against the United States.

The role of the "Transcendentalists" in coordinating the U.S., "Young America" side of Lord Palmerston's Mazzini-featured "Young Italy," "Young Germany," "Communist League," "Chartist Movement," and allied projects is exemplary. Just as Edinburgh under Hume and with the aid of Smith had created the Ossian cult, so Scott developed the Ossian cult into the form it was introduced to Germany and Austria, as the

later Odin and Thule societies. The latter was the featured aspect of SIS's Houston Chamberlain's relationship to the Wittelsbachs and Richard Wagner, and also the source of Rosenberg's Nazi cult-doctrines as well as the cultist doctrines of the Pan-European Union's Graf Coudenhove-Kalergi.

Robison and his fellow operatives succeeded in causing President John Adams and others to believe that the forms of Jacobinist insurrectionist manifestations in the United States of the 1790s were the result of a conspiracy centered in the continental European freemasonic networks allied to the Marquis de Lafayette. The German allies of Forster and Herder were most emphatically, falsely denounced on this account. To the extent that any sort of freemasonic organizations were involved actually in promoting Jacobinism in the U.S.A., these forces were extensions of Ashmolean networks closely coordinated by Edinburgh SIS itself.

This lying caused the Federalists to adopt a wrong policy against Lazare Carnot, Lafayette, et al. in Europe—against the spokesmen of the “American System”! Even the father of the later leading American spy Samuel F. B. Morse, was duped by this Edinburgh lying, echoing Robison's lies in the eulogy delivered at the grave of George Washington. Later, of course, Samuel Morse was the closest U.S. collaborator of Lafayette in Europe.

The contaminating influence of Edinburgh was

most significantly effective in Boston during the ensuing decades, as we have already noted. This development was powerfully aided by the neurotically vacillating President Thomas Jefferson, and by the influence of British agent Gallatin on the Jefferson and Madison administrations. The Boston maritime interests were gradually corrupted more profoundly by the British. Even the War of 1812 against Britain had a limited effect in minimizing the already implanted treasonous corruption of the Boston area.

Following the 1815 Treaty of Vienna, until 1863, British policy toward the United States was based on the following long term strategies. (1) Expend every possible effort to sabotage U.S. high-technology development, with special emphasis on attempting to foster a treasonous faction within the United States in support of the British, Adam Smith doctrine of “free trade.” (2) Develop the power of the slave-owning plantation owners as an oligarchical social-economic political class. (3) Tie the southern slaveowner class, especially through the cotton trade, to the New York, London-connected financial interests. (4) Develop Boston as, first, a center of merchant slave-trading, and then as the center of the “radical abolitionist” forces. (5) Use proslavery influence plus Boston-centered abolitionism toward the end of splitting the United States into a collection of balkanized, squabbling tyrannies, leading directly to assimilating major



portions of the United States into Canada, and splitting the rest of the United States into three or more warring tyrannies: notably, the slavery states, the Northeast, and the Far West.

To further this enterprise, London developed two additional elements of treason within the United States from the 1820s into the 1860s.

The first, planted in the United States during the 1820s, was Metternich's Jesuit penetration of the U.S. Catholic hierarchy, including a takeover of Georgetown University. The second, consolidated in 1843 as B'nai B'rith, was Rothschild's networks.

From the 1820s, the time of Lafayette and Morse's initial uncovering of Metternich's Jesuit conspiracy against the United States, to the present date, the U.S. Jesuit networks have been continuously a treasonous force in the United States with Georgetown University the center of this treason today. This U.S. Jesuit network, although effectively an asset of British subversive activities within the United States, is still, to this date, most directly organized organizationally to the black nobility of the European continent, and to such included features of the black nobility's organization as the Pan-European Union and its de facto political-intelligence arm, the Mont Pelerin Society.

The traditional British financier subversion of the U.S.A. had been the British East India Company and Barings bank—the financier forces as-

sociated with the faction of Lord Shelburne, and such Shelburne protégés as William Pitt the Younger, Jeremy Bentham, James Mill, and Reverend Thomas Malthus. As the Rothschilds consolidated their position at about 1818, they performed an increasing role in American affairs, especially those of the United States itself.

The Jews in America prior to 1843 fall into two broadly distinguished groups. One group, the numerical majority, found the United States a virtual "promised land" of escape from anti-Semitic oppression. These were assimilated into the American System and morality. Another, smaller group was centered around so-called Sephardic slave-traders. The City of Baltimore's wealthiest Jews were representative of such latter, evil forces.

Everyone ought to know that "Sephardic" originally signified the Philo-linked Jewish culture of the Islamic world, and, through this historical basis, was a designation for the pre-Ferdinand and Isabella Jews of the Iberian peninsula, as well as other Mediterranean-centered locations, including Salonika in Greece. Culturally, Benedict Spinoza is an exemplary reflection of the Sephardic culture. After the Iberian persecutions associated with the Inquisition and the *limpieza de sangre* initiated under Ferdinand and Isabella, the usage of the term "Sephardic" shifted gradually, to signify Portuguese slave-traders of Jewish descent, exemplified by the present Montefiore family of Britain.

Rothschild agent Judah Benjamin, Rothschild's controlling influence within the Confederacy, was a product of such "Portuguese slave-trader" traditions.

As the Rothschilds increased their penetration of the United States, they proliferated Rothschild agents of Jewish descent in Manhattan and throughout the slave-owning states. The financial families of Lehman, of Kuhn-Loeb, of the late Bernard Baruch, are all exemplary of descendants of such proslavery Rothschild and related agents formerly based in slave-owning states and now concentrated in Manhattan's investment banking circles. These Rothschild networks coopted existing Portuguese slave-trading families.

In 1843, the B'nai B'rith was formed in the United States. This organization had a twofold character. The rationalization, the "cover story," was that B'nai B'rith was a Jewish sub-branch of British freemasonic organization. This is documented by the official publication of the B'nai B'rith, the *Menorah*, published from B'nai B'rith headquarters, the Seligmann family house on Grand Street, Manhattan. The task assigned to B'nai B'rith was to provide a cover and conduit for a British intelligence operation against the United States.

Later, a third British conspiracy was added to the Hapsburg Jesuits and the B'nai B'rith. This was the "Knights of the Golden Circle," designed

as a parody of the Knights of Malta. This was the principal conspiratorial organization of the forces creating the Confederacy. Its northern branch was known during the Civil War as the "Copperheads."

At the close of the Civil War, in 1867, the Knights of the Golden Circle was revived, as the Ku Klux Klan. There were three principal sponsors for the creation of the Ku Klux Klan. Foremost, from London, was Judah Benjamin. The second was the grandfather of Bernard Baruch. The third was a Catholic priest. Rothschild provided the funds to launch and sustain the Ku Klux Klan during its early life, and B'nai B'rith, to this day, exerts top-down control over the Klan's principal branches, as well as B'nai B'rith-associated persons' backing of the former American Nazi Party, and of deployment of small, swastika-adorned groups during as recently as 1978 and 1979.

All three, the Jesuits, the B'nai B'rith, and the Knights of the Golden Circle, plus offshoots of these, were behind the attempted assassination of Abraham Lincoln, on the way to his inauguration, and codeployed with British intelligence in the actual assassination. During the war, the B'nai B'rith was identified by General Grant and others as the principal cover for the Confederate espionage service.

During the 1850s and 1860s, the national Democratic Party was controlled, top-down, by the

principal Rothschild agent for the United States, August Belmont. It was Belmont who ensured the nomination of Pierce and Buchanan to the presidency. It was Belmont who, according to his own correspondence, was dedicated to effecting the very British conquest of the United States to which we have referred in outline above.

In the original version of the British plot, U.S. troops commanded by officers loyal to the British were to have seized northern arsenals and to have taken over the national capital, Washington, D.C., to impose a British government by military force. Any resistance to the coup was to have been limited to some northern states, with the resistance limited to forces acting without a national government in place, and with virtually no military means for combat. The prearrangements for this plot had been made with complicity of Belmont's agent in the White House, President Buchanan, with aid of the Buchanan administration's massive deployment of U.S. military resources to the southern states, and placing of as much of the U.S. military command as possible under officers least-disagreeable to the British cause.

Through diligent and effective work by the private Whig intelligence service headed by Samuel F. B. Morse and General Winfield Scott, Morse, Scott, and Lincoln prevented the final phase of the plot from being implemented. Three days later, the Civil War erupted.

The Republican Party of Lincoln was not a homogeneously patriotic party, but a political swamp. Lincoln himself represented the central, healthy, Whig current. To secure the combination of forces needed to win the national election's plurality, the Whigs had made a pact with Manhattan-centered forces, including elements of the Seligmann circles of B'nai B'rith. The Manhattan contingent of Lincoln's administration verged on treason, from the beginning to the aftermath of the Lincoln assassination.

That fact is of crucial importance for assessing what some observers have wrongly regarded as Lincoln's vacillations. Lincoln was obliged to maneuver around the provocations of the Edinburgh-influenced Boston crowd as well as the London-linked New York crowd in his own party. The Civil War was not an approximately homogeneous North versus an approximately homogeneous South—it was absolutely not a “War Between the States.” The Civil War was a civil war in every proper sense of the term.

Perhaps present-day figures, including President Giscard and Chancellor Schmidt, will recognize certain proper points of comparison between their own, present situation and that of President Abraham Lincoln. To accomplish anything truly good, heads of nations must, usually adroitly, and sometimes brutally drag their own parties after them with as much effort and as profound a risk in-

volved as in combatting what are overtly identified as adversary forces.

There were two fundamental keys to Lincoln's victory *against Britain*. The war had to be fought most immediately against Confederate forces, but the Confederacy was never anything but a puppet and a creation of London, of especially Palmerston and Lord John Russell, the grandfather of the evil Bertrand Russell.

Lincoln's war was based on a "dirigist" industrial revolution, following the economic principles associated with Lincoln's advisor Henry C. Carey. Lincoln's international strategy, from the beginning of his administration, was based on an alliance with Russia's Czar Alexander III, an alliance with the same forces in Russia later represented by Count Sergei Witte. Lincoln had in fact won the war at the beginning of 1863. The development of Northern industrial and agricultural power, together with the beginning of the thrust toward "total," in-depth warfare—in place of cabinet-warfare gestures of McClellan et al.—meant the doom of the Confederacy. Only direct British and French military support of the Confederacy could save the cause of Rothschild agents Judah Benjamin and August Belmont. Czar Alexander's dispatch of his fleets to New York, and to San Francisco, and his warning to London, threw Palmerston and Russell into a rug-chewing fit. Britain's eighty-year effort aimed at reconquest of the United States had been ruined.

There were three crucial developments of the postwar period which delimited Lincoln's achievement. The first was the British SIS's assassination of Lincoln, bringing Manhattan dupe President Andrew Johnson into the White House. This prevented Lincoln's reconstruction program—extending the industrial revolution to the southern states—from being put into effect. The second was Seligmann's corruption of President Ulysses S. Grant. The Grant administration, under Seligmann influence, ruined the potential of the Republican Party, turning it into a corrupt creature at the top. The third development is exemplified by the ruin of Jay Cooke; London-linked Manhattan financial interests regained control of U.S. national credit and finance.

The Johnson and Grant administrations should be compared with the effect of the successive Truman and Eisenhower administrations following the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Eisenhower, like Grant, represented good impulses as well as such bad news as the Dulles brothers. The problem of Grant and Eisenhower is that neither was good enough; neither was adequate for the problem their administration confronted. The inherited problem, for Grant, was the effects of the Johnson administration; the problem for Eisenhower was the treasonous effects of the Truman administration.

This comparison is important, since the writer's knowledge of the United States from the inside—

over, especially, the 1944-1948 period—is most useful for understanding what happened under President Andrew Johnson eighty years earlier. Without giving undeserved credit to the Roosevelt administration of the 1930s, the wartime Roosevelt emerged, on balance, as a patriot and a major figure of this century. Roosevelt's opposition to Churchill, his determination to launch the high-technology transformation of former colonies and semicolonies during the postwar period, his "Rappallo"-like approach to postwar relations with the U.S.S.R., were fully justified politically by the temper of the overwhelming majority of U.S. military personnel of 1944-1945. During 1947-1948, under the virtual Churchill puppet Truman, the same mass base which would have supported Roosevelt's postwar policy was being maneuvered into Cold War postures, and also into that egoistical, every-man-for-himself outlook on U.S. domestic affairs which made the suburbanite children of the 1950s so readily susceptible to becoming the dionysiac freaks of the 1960s and 1970s countercultural and "environmentalist" epidemics.

Unfortunately, most people of most nations are most of the time merely political sheep. Unfortunately, that human potential we discern and love among most of our fellow citizens is not ordinarily the dominant feature of their outlook and behavior in those matters bearing on public policy or the principal affairs of parties and governments. It is

only during a great crisis that we see those sheep-like fellow citizens of ours are aroused to some great national effort. If we are fortunate, that national effort is an honorable one. We are therefore astonished, if gratified, to observe what capacity for nobility of personal sacrifice those fellow citizens make evident in their service of some world-historical exertion directed to the well-being of humanity generally.

Unfortunately, up to this point in history, the affairs of the world are conducted on the basis of the sheeplike behavior of the masses in response to the exertions of opposing forces of shepherds and wolves. This is not the way we would have it, but the three levels of Dante Alighieri's *Commedia*, applied to existing populations for study, show us that most of the people are either infernal existentialists, or sheeplike persons chiefly engaged in the narrow pursuit of personal "earthly paradise." As we who are dedicated shepherds work to bring our fellow citizens out of a sheeplike moral and political-intellectual condition, we dare not ignore the painful reality that we are confronted in fact with the task of transforming political sheep into true human beings.

The periods of history in which the majority of a people responds to crisis with an ascending moral and intellectual self-development are precious and brief. If we fail to evoke such ennoblement of the masses of people at moments this is

feasible, and if we allow that ennobled condition to pass without appropriate efforts to perpetuate it, then the masses slip back so readily into the old, sheeplike ways.

Germany of 1932, compared with Germany of 1945-1949 is illustrative of this point. The Nazis were always a minority of the German population. In a broad manner of speaking, the Social Democrats, Christian Democrats, and Communists of 1949-1956, had been in large part the Social Democrats, Christian Democrats, and Communists of 1932—with some interchange of personnel among those factions. They had been Social Democrats, Christian Democrats, and Communists throughout the 1933-1945 period, and would have manifested this under any appropriate opportunity. They were also sheep, marching to the Western and Eastern fronts to be slaughtered. They were never “fascists,” but merely being sheep.

In serious politics, we must understand this point. We must also look beneath the manifest sheeplikeness of 99.99 percent of a people most of the time, to discern what are the organic potentialities, moral and intellectual, which might be evoked. If the British and German people are both predominantly sheeplike at a given moment, that outward similarity does not necessarily mean that they have the same qualities of underlying moral potentialities. Furthermore, although those underlying potentials may not be efficiently expressed

while persons are in a sheeplike phase of their political life, those “unconscious” potentials are efficiently accessible to scientific methods of assessment. Moreover, those potentials are not simply fixed, but are being altered for better or worse during the period they appear to be dormant or unconscious in respect to major political processes.

All of these observations just cited are relevant to understanding the implications of the Civil War for the U.S. adult majority of ordinary citizens today.

Although the Johnson and Grant administrations eroded the moral capital developed during the Civil War, and despite the effects of the 1879 Specie Resumption Act and the British virtual takeover of leading U.S. institutions during this century, the industrial revolution set into motion by the Lincoln administration remained a central, organic feature of the general American ethic until the aftermath of 1967-1968.

This post-1860 process was not entirely a new moral development in the United States.

Despite the Jefferson, Jackson, van Buren, Pierce, and Buchanan administrations, and also the Polk administration, the heritage of the Commonwealth Party, of the establishment of the constitutional republic, of the 1818-1828 revival of Hamiltonian development policies, had been perpetuated with the aid of leading Whig intellectual influences, including such intelligence operatives



as Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, Edgar Allan Poe, as well as institutions such as Union College, and the Whig press and political organizing efforts.

Although the character of the pre-1860 American Revolutionary heritage was altered by the Lincoln administration, it is correct to report that in the organic impulses of a majority of ordinary U.S. citizens today, there is an unbroken continuity in effect back to the Christian Apostles and through Plato's Academy to more remote origins. However imperfectly the U.S. eligible voter may reflect this fact, however deficient in knowledge of his own moral heritage, the majority of Americans are still dedicated to the republican, citybuilder tradition. It may be merely an "organic" impulse within them, but it is there, and it is strong even today.

### **The United States Today**

The question now exists in the minds of a large proportion of readers, U.S. readers as well as European; "How do we demonstrate empirically that a majority of eligible U.S. voters today embody such 'organic impulses'?" We focus attention on the answer to that question, and by this means bring our treatment of this part of our report to a summary conclusion.

On condition that certain crucial qualifications

are included in this approach, the most efficient single parameter for determining the "organic" moral world outlook of large population categories is the characteristic attitude toward science and technology within that category of population. In general, those who view a nation's generalized scientific and technological progress as indispensable to a good way of life also tend to adopt the republican political outlook and the moral outlook associated with it.

However, before accepting the results of a poll on the issue of science and technology as such, it is necessary to make certain further tests of responses before asserting that the indicated republican and moral correlatives are to be inferred.

The difficulty to be overcome in assessing such surveys originates in the fact that there are cases in which a nominally proscience, protechnology outlook appears to be expressed, a point illustrated by the example of the pseudoscience outlook of the sort associated with the tradition of nineteenth- and twentieth-century Trinity College, Cambridge.

There are also cases of ambivalent outlook.

It is not possible to define competent empirical criteria for empirical surveys of categories of populations without proceeding to this set of working definitions from the standpoint of deeper epistemological considerations. The elementary feature of such epistemological distinctions is efficiently described for the thoughtful layman as follows.

We do not apologize for the apparent sophistication of the immediately following scientific interpolation. It is necessary.

The underlying issue is the issue of "natural law." The actual standpoint of natural law is that of Plato, the Augustinian Neoplatonics, Ismaili scientists such as al-Farabi and Ibn Sina (Avicenna), Dante, Cusa, Leibniz, and Göttingen's Bernhard Riemann. The standpoint of pseudo-natural law is "Delphic" sophistry typified by the work of Aristotle.

The Aristotelean view, for which the methods used by Oxford and Cambridge alike are in fact derivative, describes the universe as originating with some form of "big bang," establishing a universe in which elementary discretenesses (e.g., elementary, "self-evident" particles) are irreducible "givens." Such a "big bang" universe is presumed to be consistently governed in its internal relationships by permanently fixed "laws" of the sort which might be comprehensively expressed by systems of algebraic equations.

This Aristotelean view was rejected by the leading Christians, as well as by Philo Judaeus of Alexandria. The basis on which early Christianity rejected the Aristotelean doctrine of metaphysics and logic centered around the argument given otherwise by Philo: If God created the universe in the "big bang" mode, then God eliminated himself as an efficient will within the continued internal

relationships of the universe. From the standpoint of theology, the Aristotelean doctrine requires that God be "dead"—although the mechanics of the argument in this case are not exactly the same as those of the irrationalist-existentialist version of the "God is dead" doctrine.

In the Platonic view, as replicated in the metaphysics of Ibn Sina, and reviewed by Cusa and others, *the universe is primarily a continuous process of creative self-development*. The apparent laws of the universe in any of its aspects (phases), at any point in time may indeed appear to be of the fixed form associated with a domain governed by a fixed physical-action characteristic. However, such fixed laws are nonetheless relatively ephemeral—in the same sense that we have an empirical succession of inorganic, living processes, and reason (man) in the development of our planet. Each of the latter three domains of planetary activity are distinguished by different fundamental characteristics, and yet the various domains are mutually efficient in respect of causality, and the higher domains have emerged from self-development within the lower. These "Riemannian" domains are *multiply-connected*. The lawfulness of the universe itself does not lie, therefore, in any of the fixed characteristics associated with *any one* emergent domain. The lawfulness of the universe is located in the permanence of a creative principle, a principle which governs the order of emergence of higher-

order from lower-order domains. In other words, the universe is organized as Dante Alighieri's *Commedia* and Bernhard Riemann's habilitation dissertation outline the essentials.

This is the meaning of Plato's notion of the "higher hypothesis." Reality is not located primarily in the relationships one might associate with fixed physical laws as such. The succession of domains of fixed lawfulness, succeeding from relatively lower to relatively higher, is itself a transfinite ordering—in Cantor's 1883 sense of the "transfinite"—which ordering is subject to the ordering principle embedded in the implicit, higher determination. The investigation of this higher determination is the investigation of the "hypothesis of the higher hypothesis."

This locates in a rigorous way the reason this writer's contributions to the advancement of economic science represent a fundamental scientific breakthrough.

As outlined in sources including *The Theory of the European Monetary Fund*, the characteristic of human existence, both historically and in terms of the evidence of archaeology and hominid-human paleontology, is an expansion of the numbers of the human species, made possible through changes in general human practice of the sort we must retrospectively include under the category of "technological progress." This development is most easily correlated with an increase in the

number of calories of throughput per capita for the societies studied. This must be further qualified, not merely to consider the input side of energy-throughput, but also the necessary rise in the ratio of free energy to total energy throughput. It is such a rise in that free energy ratio which makes possible a further rise in the per capita amount of useful energy-throughput. Thus, human existence is characterized by *negentropy*, as we have defined negentropy.

The question is then to be posed: whence do societies obtain the negentropy? The question is not one of "raw energy," but of the *self-organization* of the energy process, to the effect of a rising free-energy ratio. The source of the self-organization of social energy-throughput in a negentropic way is those products of creative-mental activity we associate with the power to effect fundamental breakthroughs in man's efficient, willful knowledge of the lawful ordering of the universe.

This creative side of human mental activity must be distinguished from those forms of acquired knowledge which might be represented in the form of simultaneous algebraic equations. To be more exact, the relationship of the creative processes of mind to ordinary knowledge is exactly parallel to the contrast between the hypothesis of the higher hypothesis and ordinary knowledge. The creative processes of mind correlate with a *transinvariance*

which subsumes, as a relative transfinite, the invariances of the successive ordering of human knowledge.

The existence of such efficient creative potentialities of the human mind is empirically demonstrated, conclusively demonstrated, by the fact of the way in which the human population has been increased, and also by the genocidal effects of every policy which causes retrogression or stagnation in the technological mode of human existence. This is also the essential distinction between man and the beasts. In theology, this is the basis for the proof that man is developed in the image of God, not because of man's physical form, but because man manifests creative potentialities which are of the order of those creative principles which are *consubstantial* with the universe as a primary, unified whole.

In economics, this principle correlates immediately with the facts respecting the successful development of the productive powers of labor. It is not *merely* the number of calories and so forth consumed which provide the member of the labor force with increased productive power. Man is not an ox. It is those material, and otherwise costly circumstances of individual, family, and social life generally which foster the development of man's cognitive powers: this is the necessary condition for advancing the quality of the cognitive productive potential of the labor force.

The fact that advances in the material and related conditions of life are demonstrated to be correlatives for successful advancement of societies, confronts us with a related fact. The effect of the popular consumption of costs of life, as measurable in terms of energy costs, is both an increase in the available per capita energy-throughput, and also an increase in the ratio of free energy to total energy-throughput. What is the source of this negentropy? We get more out than we put in: the increase in negentropy is mediated by the perfection of the creative potentialities of the human mind.

Conversely, on the matter of society's energy policy today: it is not simply more energy which we require; we require more energy in those forms, and modes of allocation which are necessary for increasing the negentropy of society.

This understanding justifies the Neoplatonic Christian view of the determinate nature of the necessity for scientific and technological progress. Man is not an ox: consumption in and of itself is not the purpose of technological progress. Rather, man requires the conditions of social practice in which the developmental and fruitfulness of man's creative-mental potentialities for perfection as man are the primary principle in the ordering of social practice, in the practical estimation of the individual, and in the moral basis for relationships among persons. Scientific and technological progress are

indispensable means to the end, rather than a self-evident end in themselves.

It is the reflection, more or less adequately, of this moral view of the mediating role of scientific and technological progress which characterizes the Neoplatonic republican, and knowledge of which fact is essential in assessing "organic" approximations of that outlook among other persons and categories of persons. The "organic" republican thinks of his advancements in skill and productive practice as mediating an increase in his *moral worth*—not merely his monetary worth as labor. Even in demanding increased wages for advances in his skill, it is his moral worth which the trade unionist presents usually as the essential basis for his claim to the means for developing the productive potentialities of his household. He is otherwise of the view that the problems of society are to be solved by aid of increasing the means for solving problems, through a general advancement in the quality and practice of knowledge, for which physical scientific knowledge is paradigmatic, but not otherwise adequate.

When such an "organic" republican is contrasted with a Cambridge Apostle, the difference in essential outlook is readily made evident in the following way. The "organic" republican "organically" regards technological progress as a *continuous imperative of social practice in general*. The Trinity type rejects the notion of such a continuous

*imperative*. To Trinity, technological progress is desirable only by exception, as it is manifestly required to enhance the hegemony of the British oligarchy and its cothinkers over the world's affairs. That this latter is the case is underlined by clinical study of Trinity's fraudulently self-represented "Platonics," and "Neoplatonics." They all deny the coherence of a "hypothesis of the higher hypothesis" with the physical universe otherwise defined by them. Any phenomena which might appear to correlate with higher orders of lawfulness, lawful creativity, are relegated by Trinity to the domain of irrational superstition.

As we turn our attention to the actual American of today, we note that his predominantly "organic"-republican outlook, favoring the imperative of continuous progress, suffers characteristic imperfections.

At the highest level of organic outlook, the most developed American does accept the notion that the lawfulness of reason is equally efficient for the domain of physical science and morality. He may be unable to articulate this in a competent way, but he accepts that to be the principle which will ultimately be demonstrated in some articulable way.

Unfortunately, this organic outlook sometimes is manifest in a Delphic, perverted form, in the sophistic persuasion that the mathematics of classical inorganic physics is paradigmatic for reason

in all domains. His own dedication to the cause of "science" is sometimes used successfully to lure him into acceptance, or, at least, toleration of the wretched doctrines of British or Viennese behaviorist schools.

At a lower level of moral development, the organic republican accepts or tends to accept the British-orchestrated artificial division between the "social" and "physical" sciences.

A frequent correlative of the latter mental flaw is the attitude sometimes mistakenly identified as characteristically "American." During the nineteenth century, a major psychological warfare operation was conducted against the United States' skilled workers, centered around the British fostering of the so-called Newcomen societies. The British operation was coupled with a campaign to degrade Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Henry, and others to "mere tinkers." "Science is not necessary; mere ingenious tinkering is the general source of all true technological progress. Science is 'merely philosophical', 'merely theoretical.'" Most ordinary Americans have accepted that fraud, a fraud which continues to be the greatest single flaw of character-weakness of judgment in the ranks of organic republicans.

Despite these inadequacies, confronted with the systematic argument offered by the CFR's "1980s Project," 70 percent of U.S. eligible voters would react: "That's crazy."

## The Myth of American "Democracy"

The Carter administration, the national leaderships of the Democratic and Republican parties, and the CFR gang from Manhattan inform Europeans that the impulses of Gaullist France, Schmidt and Adenauer's Federal Republic, and the "knowledge-export" forces of Japan, are ungratefully opposing the United States as a nation. This argument refers not merely to the fact of Carter and CFR policies; it carries with it the doctrinal assumption that the Carter administration, since chosen by a "democratic process," therefore reflects in the main the interests and world outlook of the people of the United States as a whole.

The indicated, included assumption is myth and fraud. Even if we ignore the 3- to 5-million vote margin of fraud in the 1976 vote tally for Carter, no more than 28 percent of the U.S. eligible voters voted for Carter and Mondale. Carter was not made President by anything resembling a majority of U.S. voters, and was not selected as Democratic Party nominee by a majority of members of the party. Carter was selected as the figure to be inaugurated President in January 1977 at a 1975 Tokyo meeting of that subproject of the CFR known as the Trilateral Commission. Carter was sold to the Democratic Party and voters like soap



flakes, while the flow of campaign funds, rigging of press coverage of campaigns, and other decisive features of the campaign were arranged top-down by potencies connected to the CFR.

The United States is not designed to be a "democracy," but a republic. The United States Constitution was not designed to aid in making the episodic opinion of a majority of heteronomic voters current national policy. Tom Paine's denunciation of the evils of "democracy" leaves no margin for disputing the fact, otherwise demonstrable, that the U.S. Constitution was designed to prevent anything agreeable to anglophile William James's notion of "pluralism." The original United States was not a "government by men," but a "government by law," a government under a Constitution which was designed to ensure that the unbroken efficient influence of Neoplatonic natural law would guide the combined, interacting judgments of the executive, the Congress, and the federal court.

A person in a democratic republic does not have less political importance than a citizen of a Ben-thamite sort of "democracy." Directly the opposite. In a republic, every voter is morally like the President of the United States in respect of those deliberations which bear on shaping national policy for the nation as a whole, and in the selection of candidates deemed most appropriate for the realization of such policies through the power of national office.

In a "democracy," the citizen's power and concern are limited in fact to matters which pertain directly to his own heteronomic, most-narrowed interests as an individual, a resident of a specific neighborhood, and so forth. The "more democratic" the political organization of the state, the less power the individual citizen has in deciding the policies of the nation *as a whole*.

The republican citizen takes unto himself the sense of personal political importance correlative with deliberating the policies of *the nation as a whole*. Every citizen is politically, in part, a President, a senator, a federal judge.

When citizens are denied the republican form of political rights, the right to deliberate matters of national policy competently, according to national law adequately presented for their judgment and a general political debate, the result of the denial is the citizen's estrangement from the republican political process, an estrangement which is combined with a sense of personal impotence in respect to all matters but the smallest, most localized aspects of government. Such heteronomic estrangement impels even a great people to behave politically as a mass of sheep.

The majority of U.S. eligible voters despise "politics" as an inherently corrupt affair over which they have no efficient control. Unless trade unions and other entities thought they would accrue some subsequent, corrupt advantage from visibly mobilizing support for what they hope to

be a winning candidate, only a tiny fraction of U.S. voters would be mobilized to vote at all. Except at the lowest level, Republican and Democratic party organizations are unresponsive to internal processes involving the members themselves. As a result of this fewer and fewer Americans join parties.

The more "democratic" the United States has become, the more the United States has degenerated in fact toward becoming a tyranny ruled by the relative handful of anglophiles centered around the CFR. This tyranny is reflected most efficiently in the way we have indicated here, the profound discrepancy in organic political philosophical outlook between the majority of eligible voters and both the Carter administration and CFR.

The only course of developments which could alter this state of affairs is a transformation analogous to the election of President Abraham Lincoln, a general overturning of Republican and Democratic party arrangements, arrangements already rotten-ripe to be overturned in one way or another. Either the rotten condition of those parties will become the basis in opportunity for rapid imposition of a de facto military economy, fascist-leaning dictatorship in the United States, or the efforts of this writer and his collaborators will move developments in the opposite direction, toward a solution echoing the Lincoln model. The latter can occur only through the catalytic effect

of an effectively aimed, externally generated shock, a shock which must come from leading circles of continental Europe.

The shock to be delivered will be effective only as the European confrontation with Washington, London, and CFR represents European commitment to the kinds of organic republican principles existing within the majority of eligible U.S. voters. That is, unless Europe moves to wreck the power of the International Monetary Fund through launching "Phase II" of the European Monetary System as a new world monetary system's keystone basis, there is no possibility of activating adequately the republican impulses of the majority of U.S. voters. Under the latter conditions, the Haig nomination and presidency, or something like it, are assured. Then, under that condition, the world is doomed to unavoidable total thermonuclear war. If the shock is delivered, then it is probable that the efforts of this writer and his associates will succeed within the United States. Unless that is done, there is presently no alternative means for preventing general thermonuclear war in the period immediately ahead.

## BONN & MOSCOW'S MISCALCULATIONS

From each day to the next, up to this moment of writing, the most important bulwark against the rising tides of thermonuclear confrontations has been what may be termed a "Paris-Bonn-Moscow link." In the language of the Bonn government, this "link" is key to the potential role of continental Europe as "a superpower for peace."

This bulwark is of relatively recent construction, a construction to be dated formally from the May 1978 "summit" accords of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Leonid I. Brezhnev. The other principal elements of this construction are the closer relations which developed between President Giscard and Chancellor Schmidt from the period of the kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer during 1977, the Giscard-Schmidt initia-

tion of the European Monetary System as a potential replacement for the International Monetary Fund, and Giscard's own negotiations with Moscow.

Potentially, this bulwark could be key to preventing war.

Although the new forms of cooperation among Giscard, Schmidt and Brezhnev date in the order of less than two years, the treaty arrangements and associated perspectives are grounded in the deepest and most viable impulses of the continental European peoples. In European experience, the policy expressed dates from Alcuin and Charlemagne. It continues through the Salien emperors—and the influence of Abelard of Paris, through Friedrich Barbarossa and his immediate successors, through the Paleologues of Byzantium, the work of Cardinals Nicholas of Cusa and Bessarion, through the cooperation of Tudor, Navarre, and Ivan Grozny, and of the networks of Colbert, Leibniz, and the English Commonwealth Party during the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In more recent times, this was the policy of Czar Alexander III, of France's Hanotaux and Czarist Russia's Count Sergei Witte. It was the "Rapallo" policy of the 1920s. It was also the "Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals" of President Charles de Gaulle, as well as the thrust of the de Gaulle-Adenauer entente.

Reference to those points of European history

means that the recent policies forming the "link" are deeply rooted in the European continental experience. Moreover, if we compare the condition of Europe in periods such policies were influential, with the ruinous conditions which befell Europe when contrary policies prevailed, one must rightly suspect that these policies correspond to the continuing vital interests of all of the peoples of Europe. Study of present European and world conditions affirm that judgment, that the same policies are now at least fully as appropriate as during earlier centuries.

Not only is it in the vital interest of the European peoples to pursue such courses in policy. If the potentialities of a new, gold-based European monetary system were suitably exploited now, the looming Anglo-American drive toward thermonuclear confrontations and war could be deflected. The world would then enter a new era of unprecedented prosperity, the kind of prosperity adequate to ensure a stable general peace.

Unfortunately, so far neither Paris, Bonn, nor Moscow has pursued those potentialities with sufficient consistency or with manifestly adequate comprehension of the issues and principles involved. In varying aspects and degrees, Paris, Bonn, and Moscow have each erred at critical points during recent developments. That pattern of errors represents a dangerous strategic miscalculation; that miscalculation is continental Eu-

rope's contribution—if, admittedly, contrary to its intention—to the general thermonuclear war now being pushed forward by the London-Washington-Jerusalem-Peking axis.

It is important that my criticisms not be misunderstood. Some confidants from among leading circles of nations have warned us on repeated occasions of the dangers correlated with the fact that the writer and his immediate associates have a special quality of importance in world affairs today. Not only are the writer and his associates regarded by leading Anglo-American strata as the highest order of "potential danger"—to the point that even governments and heads of state fear to attract Anglo-American reprisals by consulting openly and directly with the writer's associates. Behind the scenes, various policy-shaping circles study our published writings, our special memoranda, and our oral counsel. For these and related reasons, there is a range of matters on which we are not permitted the privilege to err in our analysis and policy recommendations. We must not only avoid actual error; we must take special precautions to avoid being misunderstood on these points.

For example, the matter of the personalities of such figures as Giscard, Schmidt, and Brezhnev. The writer has not met any of those gentlemen—to date. Although the writer has better insight into them as persons than ordinary opinion might

suspect, there are important grey areas in that knowledge. Since these are key public figures, the writer must neither misrepresent them personally as political figures, nor fail to take precautions against being misunderstood in what he is properly enabled and obliged to say concerning them as political figures. There is too much at stake for humanity as a whole, so great a need to ensure the stability of those governments, that carelessness in such matters is not to be permitted.

Let the reader heed this notice. In what is said here concerning the Giscard, Schmidt, and Brezhnev governments in the following pages, the text is not focused upon qualities which flow directly from Giscard, Schmidt, and Brezhnev as individual personalities. We are examining the corresponding governments as a special sort of "personality," governments which are in fact the resultant of a combination of personalities, factions, and other forms of policy-shaping currents—rather than there being any single personality or homogeneous current involved.

Let us depart briefly from that rule just at this point. It is certain that neither Giscard, Schmidt, nor Brezhnev presently command an adequate comprehension of the present strategic situation. We are certain on this point, since each would act somewhat differently than they have on certain crucial issues if their knowledge of the alternatives had not been significantly inadequate.

However, when we write hereinafter of the inadequacies of the respective governments, that should not be understood as directly characterizing those persons as persons. Although those persons must in some way contribute to the manifest inadequacies of their governments, we do not propose to unravel such a connection here.

Rather, we wish those governments to look into this report as into a mirror. This report has more the purpose of being a report to those governments than a report to others about those governments. By placing the report into broader circulation, we aim to transform the written report into the institutionalized, social form in which it serves better as a mirror for the governments involved—by enabling the general reader to see his or her own complicity in fostering the errors of one or more of the governments identified.

### The Matter of Economics

Whatever might be the extent of contrary mere opinion on this point, the writer of this report is now *objectively* established as the leading political-economist of the present century. Although this competence subsumes specialist knowledge of important, previously established currents of political-economist professionalism, the writer's excellence is not dependent upon his matter of mastery of preexisting schools of economic

thought. The writer's authority lies chiefly in his having accomplished a fundamental breakthrough in the development of economic science, a breakthrough which has left most of the previously established schools either, at worst, utterly discredited or, at best, in some way relatively obsolete.

The writer's central accomplishment in this connection dates from 1952, and is characterized in method by the use of the standpoint of Bernhard Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation, "The Hypotheses Which Underlie Geometry," as a guide to solving the problem of designing accurate, predictive economic models for the condition in which only time and technological progress define the primary characteristic of economic growth. Through that approach, economics and the theory of physical function have been unified to the effect of subsuming determination of energy increase requirements within the characteristic of economic growth.

Notably, those persons who propose that increased energy-throughput per capita is not a precondition for avoiding economic collapse, as well as fostering economic growth, are simply either ignorant persons or fools. If such persons are in positions of notable policy-shaping influence, they are most dangerous fools under present conditions of crisis.

Although, as said before, this writer's breakthroughs in economic science have made older

schools either discredited or relatively obsolete, the writer's work is properly situated as a continuation of the current of Plethon, Colbert, Hamilton, the Careys, and Friedrich List, and also owes much to the results of the writer's correcting the central methodological error in Karl Marx's *Capital*.

It is that historical connection of the writer's work to the contributions and outlooks of such predecessor currents which is at the center of the Anglo-American circles' identification of the writer as representing a "fearful" quality of "potential danger"—the words in quotation marks those repeatedly employed by representatives of the highest levels of such circles. As the CFR "1980s Project" texts indicate the nature of such a connection, the writer is regarded by such circles as a "fearful" sort of "potential danger" not merely because the writer's method is "objectively," scientifically correct, but because the writer's work represents the continuity of what the British term the "mercantilist" school, and also because the writer's work shows how Marx's *Capital* can and must be corrected in its essential systematic flaw to come into agreement with the "mercantilist" school.

In other words, the writer's contributions dovetail with the impulses of the circles which associate themselves with the tradition of Hamilton, Carey, and List, and with the equivalents of this



tradition in France. The British leading circles recognize and fear that the writer's contributions will have the effect of reinvigorating the Hamilton-Carey-List forces of continental Europe and Japan. It is notable that although the writer and his associates have been under accelerating harassments, according to documented evidence, by networks associated with British political-intelligence since May-June 1968, and also under direct action by British intelligence networks proper since 1970-1971, the most important accelerations of this attempted containment effort came at the close of 1973, May-June 1974, March 1975, through the combined forces of the Carter campaign organization and administration over the period September 1976 through August 1977, and by the combined conduits of the Mont Pelerin Society, RIIA, and the Zionist international political-intelligence networks during the period since May-June 1978. The escalation during the March-November 1975 and May 1978 to present are of emphatic relevance to the point under consideration here.

In February 1975, in announcing his candidacy for the U.S. presidency at a mass meeting in New York City, the writer stressed the high-technology development of the Third World's agriculture and industry to be the central programmatic feature of his policy for the United States. This announcement produced a sharp reaction from Anglo-American circles internationally, during March

1975, involving then-U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger directly, and extensively. During late April, the writer announced the proposal of a new monetary system at a Bonn press conference, and, soon afterwards, at a Milan press conference.

During the following period, leading British banking and related executives initiated direct contact with our New York offices, while British intelligence deployed a group of intended "sleepers" into our New York City organization. This "friendly" approach by high-level British intelligence and City of London forces continued into the close of 1976, and was superseded by overt nastiness from those sources during April-May 1977—at the same time that Henry Kissinger was redeployed from brief semiretirement, and that London launched its continuing campaign to wreck the U.S. dollar.

During the post-March period of 1975, leading Anglo-American circles were in a state of increasing near panic out of fear that the writer's *International Development Bank* proposal would be adopted as the central topic of policy deliberations within the North-South dialogue. By early 1976, key governments among those sympathetic to such an approach had been either destabilized or had been dissuaded from continuing such a course. This weakening of the Third World complement was done through combined threats and pressure by Anglo-American banking and diplomatic pres-

tures, and with aid of corrupt, leading elements in the UNCTAD organization. Notable in that latter connection was the Geneva UNCTAD bureaucracy centered around Correa and the C. Fred Bergsten-authored and Kissinger-promoted "International Resources Bank" and, later, the so-called Common Fund.

It is notable that French and West German interest in the IDB collapsed, under pressure from Kissinger et al. during October-November 1975. It is also notable that all of the statesmen chiefly responsible for the August 1976 Colombo Resolution were soon injured by Anglo-American actions. Guyana's Fred Wills was ousted by IMF-World Bank pressures during spring 1977, Mrs. Bandaranaike and Mrs. Gandhi were ousted, Pakistan's Bhutto has recently been "judicially murdered," and so forth and so on.

The actions against the writer and his associates during 1976-1977 were chiefly motivated by concern to finally crush the U.S. Labor Party, through British Special Operations Executive (SOE)-modeled financial and other covert-operations warfare methods. The Anglo-Americans were satisfied that the "LaRouche problem" had been essentially confined to the territorial United States, in which confinement they might eradicate the problem permanently.

The next major escalation of the harassment internationally occurred beginning May 1978, as

the British discerned the possible success of the Giscard-Schmidt thrust toward launching something like the European Monetary System. The trigger for this wave of actions on the part of the British was their knowledge of the impending Schmidt-Brezhnev Bonn "summit." The British, viewing this from their special, "geopolitical" standpoint, saw in the "summit" the "logic" of the continuing impulse for "Rapallo"-like agreements between Moscow and Bonn, and the complementarity of such agreements to the Gaullist "Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals." The British knew that Giscard, Schmidt, and Brezhnev's thrusts in such a "Rapallo"-modeled direction could not succeed unless those forces adopted the *International Development Bank (IDB)* approach to triangular cooperation among Western continental Europe, the Comecon, and the developing nations.

The British were also fearful that the combined effect of the Schmidt-Brezhnev accords and Giscard-Schmidt cooperation would draw favorable response from among circles within the United States. Since all those U.S. circles which would tend to support the Giscard-Schmidt initiatives were either collaborating with or otherwise in efficient contact with the U.S. Labor Party, a major new operation was launched internationally against the writer and his associates beginning May 1978. The principal forces deployed interna-

tionally for this purpose by the British intelligence circles were the Mont Pelerin Society and the political-intelligence organizations of international Zionist forces.

Legal evidence has identified the controlling center for the post-May 1978 escalation of harassment to be the section of British political intelligence which controls Margaret Thatcher's faction in the Tory ("Conservative") party of Great Britain. The key figure of British intelligence assigned to coordinate international slander campaigns against the writer and his associates has been Robert Moss. All deployments of the combined forces of IISS, the Mont Pelerin Society and the Zionist political-intelligence gangs have been coordinated through Moss, a coordination corroborated by some of the highest-level representatives of Mont Pelerin circles in the United States.

The motive for this is the same, and originates with the same controlling circles responsible for the assassination of Dresdner Bank's Jürgen Ponto and Hanns-Martin Schleyer during 1977 and the 1978 murder of Aldo Moro.

Either the Paris-Bonn-Moscow link accelerates the development of the European Monetary System as a gold-based replacement for the International Monetary Fund, or early thermonuclear war is inevitable. To prevent war, the EMS must become immediately the keystone for establishment of a new monetary institution. It must replace the

IMF; it must be modeled on the policies set forth in this writer's *International Development Bank (IDB)* proposal.

Key groups among British leading circles recognize the reality of that counterposition. The manifest flaw of the Paris, Bonn, and Moscow governments is that, as governments, they have so far failed to comprehend the significance of this clear cut choice.

### **The Third World Without the IDB**

Unless the so-called Third World is immediately liberated from the neo-imperialist "IMF conditionalities," and is afforded the kind of high-technology industrial, agricultural, and infrastructural development proposed by this writer, the following range of scenarios is inevitable.

First, consider those scenarios which must rapidly unfold within combined world trade levels and within the Third World economies, without yet taking into account the connection of this process to the unfolding of thermonuclear war. Second, consider the same processes as intersecting the process leading toward thermonuclear war.

The "IMF conditionalities" policy is identical in general effect to the policies of the World Bank, and to the effects projected by the "Year 2000" policies of the RIIA, the Club of Rome, and the

Pan-European Union. *This is a fascist (neo-Schachtian) proposal*, whose effects on the peoples of the Third World nations are identical in principle with the results of Nazi-occupation policies in Eastern Europe.

The result is famine, epidemic disease, and social chaos. Either social chaos is suppressed by fascist armed dictatorships which regulate the elimination of "useless eaters," or the anarchic alternative ensues: a hideous parody of "Thirty Years War" bloodletting and ravaging erupts as gangs of the hungry seek to subsist on the bodies and wealth looted from the dead and dying.

Such developments in "least developed countries" mean in either case—chaos or fascist dictatorships—the transformation of looted populations into forcing-cultures for proliferation of old and new forms of epidemic disease. This must include not only diseases of persons, but also of beasts and plant life ("sylvatics"). The epidemics must spread from "LDC" breeding centers for disease eruptions, into the territories and populations of other nations. Depression conditions worldwide, exacerbated in the developing nations generally, mean populations which have suffered significant weakening of their biological potentials of disease resistance. The contraction of animal-protein consumption is of greater significance than decline in caloric values as such (it is current consumption of *animal* protein which determines

immunological and related disease-resisting values).

In brief, the program of the Club of Rome, beginning with brutal effects on the weakest portions of existing populations, leads, in the form of administration of "IMF conditionalities," to the fostering of genocidal effects of famine and epidemic disease, to generating a worldwide biological catastrophe—a global ecological holocaust.

It means what Bertrand Russell and Aldous Huxley spent most of their adult lives to achieve—a hideous "new dark age," exceeding the genocide Europe suffered under the Black Guelph policies of the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries.

This is the only strategic-economic policy which the CFR is disposed to tolerate. CFR is prepared to plunge to the brink of general thermonuclear war to ensure that this massive genocide, this threatened biological holocaust, is brought into being.

What must we say, then, of those governments and other influential circles which propose to subordinate the EMS to "IMF conditionalities," or to compromise with the basic policy commitments of those Anglo-Americans which control the Carter administration and also the Haig and Kennedy candidacies? Is there not an absolute line in public morality which no government, party, or financial interest can cross without subjecting itself

justly to the characterization of “criminal mind”? On this account, there is ultimately no difference in consequences between the policies of Britain’s Mrs. Thatcher and the so-called environmentalists. If we tolerate the policies of either, we unleash genocide against the largest part of the population on this planet. No person can compromise with such policies, with such factions, and still term himself *morally* human.

### **The Third World as The Trigger of War**

All of the competently defined, alternative “scenarios” leading into general thermonuclear war fall under two general analytical categories. In both categories, the ultimate impulse of war is a growing issue between the U.S.S.R. and the Anglo-American alliance over the implications of the “IMF conditionalities” policy. The two categories of “scenarios” are, first, that category in which the IMF conditionalities effort forces the Soviets to act in effect to frustrate the IMF program, and, second, that category in which effective resistance to IMF conditionalities by some key Third World nations forces the Anglo-Americans to strategic desperation.

We begin our analysis with the first variant.

The imposition of genocide on the people of a nation or regional group of nations cannot be accomplished through means of any approxima-

tion of representative government in those nations. Only an armed dictatorship can impose such genocidal policies as “IMF conditionalities” and World Bank-“Brandt Commission” “appropriate technologies” programs. However, armed dictatorships based on national forces of those nations are potentially unreliable tools of the IMF conditionalities—even the most brutal dictator may develop pangs of patriotic conscience against butchering the people of his own nation. Or, if the IMF succeeds in finding some psychotic thug, such as Pinochet or the Ayatollah Khomeini butchers, to conduct such a policy, elements within the armed forces of government may be impelled by conscience to topple such a butchering psychotic.

Therefore, the Anglo-American policy planners have stressed, with increasing shamelessness, the doctrines of “limited sovereignty” and the extension of NATO military operations into the South Atlantic region, or Middle East. Although the enlargement of NATO’s geographic assignment is a prominent part of the Anglo-American proposals, it is not the only instrument proposed. What is proposed increasingly is a system of regional military blocs, each bloc supported strategically by NATO military forces.

The Camp David secret agreements and the secret agreements between Washington and Peking are models of the Anglo-American strategic thrust at this moment.

Exemplary of the character of the Camp David secret agreements is the fact that the present military dictatorship of Pakistan and the Ayatollah Khomeini gangsters in Iran are both elements of the Muslim Brotherhood. The Muslim Brotherhood is a creation of British secret intelligence, and is most closely linked for organizational purposes to a Switzerland-based branch of the British Secret Intelligence Service, headed by Sir John Bagot Glubb Pasha. Although the lower-echelon dupes of the Muslim Brotherhood are bloodthirstily anti-Israel, it is merely consistent with the character of London-centered intelligence networks that the Muslim Brotherhood is also coordinated to a large extent by the Israeli intelligence services and that Israeli intelligence operations in this matter are closely coordinated with Chinese Communist Foreign Intelligence.

The deployment of the Anglo-Israel-Peking controlled agents, such as the Pakistan dictatorship and Khomeinians, is implementation of a project known from U.S. National Security advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski's mouth as the "Arc of Crisis." The putative author of the "Arc of Crisis" is one Bernard Lewis, top-ranking adjutant of Sir John Glubb Pasha, and currently seconded to British and American-Jesuit intelligence nests at Princeton and Georgetown universities respectively. Lewis has been occasionally, and accurately, cited as the source for Henry A. Kissinger's own version of

the Brzezinski "Arc of Crisis." Otherwise, Brzezinski's reported enamoredness with "Islamic fundamentalism" reflects the fact that Brzezinski's "Arc of Crisis" is, so to speak, merely a plagiarism of Bernard Lewis's concoction.

Khomeini and his Anglo-American-trained associate, Yazdi, are overtly apostles of a "new dark age." Khomeini himself has been tailored by British and Zionist intelligence forces into a parody of the eleventh century book-burner al-Ghazali. Al-Ghazali was an Asharite agent of the Seljuk Turkish conquerors of the Caliphate of Baghdad, and also—ironically—of key Jewish usurers politically as well as financially associated with the Seljuk cause. Al-Ghazali was promoted by the oligarchist Seljuks and their allies to the purpose of crushing the last vestiges of the Islamic culture associated with the caliphates of al-Mamoun and Haroun al-Rashid.

The fact that Khomeini, like his father before him, is an agent of the British SIS, does not, of course, signify that that Glubb Pasha "asset" considers himself, in his own mind, "merely" a tool of British SIS.

The case of Adolf Hitler is exemplary of the principle involved. Hitler was originally (in "short-hand" terms) a creation of the right wing of British intelligence (e.g., Houston Chamberlain, et al.), and collaborating elements of the Hapsburg and Wittelsbach black nobility. In effect, Hitler re-



mained an agent of British "geopolitical policy" through 1938. Beginning 1939, certain problems intruded in the relationship between the Hitler regime and its British patrons, most notably in respect to some implications of the development of the Axis partnership. With Hitler's strike westward, first in Scandinavia and then through Belgium into France, Hitler became not merely London's Frankenstein's monster, but a monster more immediately dangerous to its master than the foe, i.e., the Soviet Union, against which the monster had been originally deployed.

An analogous assessment is applicable to the case of Ayatollah Khomeini. Khomeini is a British SIS asset, who was put into power in Iran chiefly through work of the SIS and a direct, supporting role by Israeli intelligence. Once the Khomeini-centered order was placed semi-independently afoot in Iran, British and Israeli intelligence services' power to control their Frankenstein's monster creation tended to diminish rapidly, even to take courses of further development directly contrary to British perceived interests.

Khomeini as a British SIS "asset" belongs not to the category of British-controlled agents—not after Khomeini had been put into power. Rather, Khomeini, like the erstwhile Pol Pot dictatorship in Cambodia (Kampuchea) represents a force which the British and their accomplices have chosen to set into motion. The British are depending

chiefly not upon their continued direct control over Khomeini, but on Khomeini's own character as a fanatical, Asharite cultist. The case is analogous to the deployment of bacteriological weapons. The individual bacteria are not, by their nature, capable of being witting agents of British interest. Rather, they represent a plague whose effects the SIS desires to propagate in the domains into which such diseases are unloosed.

It is in the character of the fanatical Asharism of this sort that we locate the essential thing. Khomeini's Asharite policy, deployed into the same setting as the fomenting of a wave of mutually antagonistic "particularist" movements, each also promoted by action of British, Israeli and Chinese intelligence, could have no other result but to unleash inside Iran a "new dark ages" process with effects analogous to the genocide perpetrated upon nearly half the murdered population of Kampuchea by the London-Peking protégé, the Pol Pot dictatorship.

Add to this development in Iran the following: the unleashing of a similar process of Muslim Brotherhood-triggered fragmentation of Pakistan, operations launched against Afghanistan from both Iran and Pakistan territory, a Kurdistan destabilization operation spilling into Iraq, Syria, and Turkey from Iran, Alawite destabilizations of both Turkey and Syria, tripartition of Lebanon by combined British, Israeli, and Muslim Brother-

hood operations, and similar destabilizations in the Saudi peninsula and down through Sudan and Ethiopia into central Africa. That aggregation of chaos, that effort to unleash a genocidal "new dark ages" is Brzezinski's "Arc of Crisis" policy, the policy of Henry A. Kissinger, and the policy whose authorship is publicly attributed to Glubb Pasha adjutant Bernard Lewis.

The Carter administration's secret agreements, effected under the deception-cover of the so-called Camp David agreements, award regional supervision over the region of the Arc of Crisis to the government and political-intelligence services of Israel. For a price, the government and military forces of Egypt are to be deployed throughout this Arc of Crisis region under Israeli direction. The United States' role in implementing these secret agreements is to provide, chiefly, a U.S. nuclear shield over Israeli-coordinated operations in the region, and otherwise to support Israeli actions as may be required with supplementary U.S. and British naval and conventional-land and air forces.

The same sort of secret agreements have been negotiated between the Carter administration and Peking. Peking has been given Taiwan, all Southeast Asia, and the Asian subcontinent (including India) as Peking's "sphere of influence" and military-policing role, under essentially the same conditions as U.S. agreements with Israel. Hence, the Carter administration may, on the one side, profess

its firm position on "human rights," and may memorialize the Nazi murder of Jews as a U.S. national holiday. That same Carter administration not only winks at the genocide of half the population of Kampuchea, it entered a de facto defense of the genocidal regime of Pol Pot in the United Nations, as well as pressuring Western European nations to echo this obscene piece of hypocrisy.

Why not? Such genocide—schemes whose effect is to wipe out three-quarters of the human population in two decades—is the official policy of the British government and of the CFR. The Carter administration, like the Kennedy, Connally, and Haig presidential candidates, is a property of the CFR.

The proposed Israeli coordination of a revised CENTO and Peking administration of a revised SEATO are exemplary of the kind of military dictatorship the genocidal policies of the IMF, World Bank, Club of Rome, RIIA, and CFR require. The sovereignty of the victim nations is destroyed, with aid of the opening wedge of "limited sovereignty." Groups of nominal nations of a region are placed under a mercenary regional military dictatorship, such as that of Israel-Egypt and Peking. These regional dictatorships are to be supported by NATO strategic forces and by sovereign naval, air, and land forces of the U.S.A. and Great Britain.

It is by such means that RIIA and CFR propose

that the ruined Britain and the gutted U.S. industrial economy might rule the world.

The analogy is Holy Alliance Europe following the 1815 Treaty of Vienna. Debt-ruined Britain was too weak to directly rule continental Europe. So, it fostered the Holy Alliance under Rothschild's agent, Prince Metternich. In this "concert of Europe," British power and Rothschild finance were applied to tip the balance within the concert in such limited ways as might seem required to keep the "concert" itself functioning.

What RIIA and CFR are now proposing, with nods owed to the memories of Metternich, Louis Napoleon, and Bismarck, is a "world concert."

The deployment of such a concert throughout the Third World, including heavily armed Israeli and Peking components complementing NATO at Soviet and Comecon borders, represents a strategic configuration which is *absolutely* unacceptable to the Soviet Union. No matter what illusions the majority in Moscow may have concerning "realistic" forces in London and Manhattan at this present moment, those illusions evaporate as soon as Moscow observes the scenario as we have outlined it proceeding to unfold.

This perception of the "objective strategic problem" in Moscow will be strengthened to a point of cold, ruthless anger by the "geopolitical" concomitants of the Anglo-American policy thrust overall. Without turning yet to the particular points at

which war would probably erupt, the Soviet strategic calculation will center around defining a point of IMF conditionalities-related developments at which a "point of no return" is established. There is a point at which the strategic effect of consolidated IMF-centered developments threatens a major disadvantage to the Soviet forces under conditions of an accompanying intensification of "geopolitical" aggressiveness by the Anglo-Americans. That is the point at which the Soviet command has no option but to *risk* thermonuclear war, since otherwise war-fighting at significant relative Soviet disadvantage is inevitable. The Soviets, at such point in their perceptions will act to destabilize Anglo-American deployments in the Third World—perceiving this, and correctly so—as the last opportunity for forcing the Anglo-Americans to back down from the rush toward thermonuclear war.

### Four Hot Spots

There are four hot spots in the developing sector at which no rational group of Soviet commanders could retreat from decisive countermeasures, even at the risk of thermonuclear war. These are, a Peking invasion into Southeast Asia, an attempt to crush Afghanistan from Pakistani and Iranian territory, a destabilization of the petroleum-rich Persian Gulf or—the same thing—Israeli attacks

on Syria and Iraq, and a major operation in Africa, with particular emphasis on Algeria, Ethiopia, and Angola. The objective determinants of Soviet policy for each case vary from case to case. We outline those determining considerations in summary here.

The political integrity of *Vietnam* and allied nations of Southeast Asia is an absolute of Soviet policy *under the indicated conditions*. The heart of “indicated conditions” is the London-Manhattan-Jerusalem-Peking “geopolitical” axis alliance. Any government which objects to the Vietnamese role in cleaning out the genocidal Peking puppet regime of Pol Pot or which otherwise neglects to denounce Peking’s deployments against Southeast Asia is to be judged either simply stupid or downright suicidal . . . if radioactive caesium is the kind of danger some circles report it to be.

In addition to Soviet treaty obligations to *Afghanistan*, the strategic location of Afghanistan is such that a threat to that nation is a direct strategic threat to the Soviet heartland itself. The considerations are different than for Vietnam, but not less decisive.

In the *Middle East*, the Soviet Union has two paramount considerations. First, if the Soviets should fail to honor in a fully credible way their treaty obligations to Syria and other nations of that region, the precipitous loss of Soviet credibility in all parts of the world leads immediately to the preconditions for approaching the “point of

no return” overall. Second, if the Middle East petroleum supplies are cut through Israeli and related British-directed action, Western continental Europe and Japan collapse economically. Once Paris and Bonn are destabilized, the last Western bastion of detente falls, and war becomes inevitable.

In *Africa*, the policy considerations are analogous to those for the Middle East. If the policy problems hit with less force in the short run, they are of the same general ultimate significance. Angola and Ethiopia are matters of the credibility of Soviet policy. Permitting the IMF conditionalities and associated implementation of some approximation of Kissinger’s (C. Fred Bergsten’s) “International Resources Bank” cartelization has the same general effect on Western continental Europe and Japan as crushing Middle East petroleum supplies.

Another, growing “hot spot” is Mexico. U.S. National Security Council PRM-41 states it to be U.S. policy to prevent the emergence of a “new Japan” at the U.S. southern border. This is connected to the “North American Common Market” proposal of the organized crime and Zionism-linked Bronfman interests. The Carter administration has openly threatened to use military force to secure Mexico’s petroleum assets as U.S. reserves! How the Soviet Union would react, directly, to U.S. actions against Mexico is not known to us,

but such action would at least define Soviet global strategic posture to very significant effect.

### The Alternative

The only alternative to the early eruption of general thermonuclear war is the immediate deployment of the European Monetary System as a replacement for the IMF in the credit relations between developing and industrialized nations. This cannot succeed unless this shift to "Phase II" of the EMS's development is based on triangular economic relations among EMS members, the Comecon and major portions of the developing sector. This deployment, effected in the appropriate manner, would suffice, up to this time as adequate shock for transforming the internal dynamic within the United States, and thus preventing war.

Unfortunately, despite the many steps in that direction by France, West Germany, and the Soviet Union, at crucial points those governments have either swerved from that course of action or have stopped short of those additional measures needed to make adopted measures adequately effective. Overlooking for the moment, the potentially tragic effects of Mr. Ohira's succeeding of Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda in Japan, it is adequate for purposes of analysis to focus on the somewhat different shortcomings visible in the

performance of Moscow, on the one side, and Paris and Bonn, on the other.

We begin with the Soviet problematics.

### The Factual Basis For Findings

Since early 1974, the political-intelligence staff of the writer and his associates has been regularly monitoring the principal Soviet publications, as well as, to only a lesser degree, the principal, relevant publications of Comecon member and associated states. This work, from 1974 onward, was, in turn, an increase in a program of monitoring and studies which had been in progress since autumn 1971, the latter the time at which the political-intelligence staff and functions were established.

So, over nearly eight years as a whole, and more intensively for the recent five years, leading Soviet sources have been regularly and systematically compared with the realities known directly to us on which those sources have commented. Focusing more narrowly on Soviet publications themselves, those publications speak with three distinguishable kinds of political-epistemological voices. The opposing views which sometimes appear within the same week in leading Soviet publications, represent not merely differences in assessment; rather, certain patterns of differences in assessment reflect

irreconcilable political-philosophical world outlooks. Just as one can plot a pattern of overall Soviet reactions to known realities over the indicated periods, one can—and must—also construct patterns for each of the influential, irreconcilable political-philosophical world outlooks reacting to those realities.

Any person in the “West” who argues that there is a general lack of democracy in the Soviet Union is an hysterical fool. I regret to report that even some “pluralism” prevails in the Soviet Union—up to the highest levels of party and government. There are three distinguishable, mutually exclusive political philosophical outlooks reflected in the leading Soviet and East bloc press, and in corresponding patterns of shifting judgments in Soviet and related policy making. Not only do open and fundamental differences in political-philosophical outlook exist up to high levels of party and state, but those factional differences are manifestly efficient in shaping Soviet policy. The Soviet leadership is not a monolith, but a heterogeneous combination of political factions. Hence, *Soviet leading circles are subject to the same tendencies toward “parliamentary cretinism” one finds in the U.S.A., France, Italy, or the German Federal Republic*; frequently, short- or medium-term considerations pertaining to the next election campaign take precedence over major issues of reality.

Granted, Soviet political institutions differ sig-

nificantly from the institutionalized political forms of Western continental Europe. However, such differences ought not to confuse analysts who have mastered the principles of differential equations. The *Eigen* values of Soviet and Western European parliamentary life are approximately the same. There is at least a convergence in characteristic tendencies on this point, with the differences essentially determined by the different political property relations on which the political structures rest in the respective nations compared.

Such comparisons of the forms—and characteristic diseases—of parliamentary democracy in “East” and “West” are not merely interesting topics of deliberation, as well as offensive to the foolish sort of anti-Soviet myths; the tendency toward “parliamentary cretinism” is the central feature of the tendency toward fatal strategic miscalculation in Paris, Bonn, and Moscow—as well as numerous other capitals.

All of this, and the judgments which are to be adduced from such considerations here, are conclusively proven by the kinds of factual information we have identified above. A few additional facts not from Soviet publications may be required, but these serve merely as exceptional means for making crucial-experimental tests of the hypotheses otherwise adequately adduced on the basis of East bloc publications and related sources.

The three, irreconcilable political-philosophical



tendencies to which we have referred may or may not correspond in detail to the professed, articulated views of each and every Soviet person efficiently associated with the corresponding tendency-faction.

Again, heurisms from differential-equations practice are helpful.

With few exceptions, the persons who are commonly characterized by a certain, definite political-philosophical outlook are not able to consciously articulate that world outlook as a subject of their knowledge. Few persons are sufficiently self-critical, sufficiently trained in epistemology, either to understand the significance of axiomatic roots of irreconcilable world outlooks, or to recognize which set of axiomatics governs their own impulses and judgments. Nonetheless, a definite world outlook is to be adduced from the behavior of aggregates of persons expressing such unconscious tendencies. Whether they know it or not, they share a definite political-philosophical outlook.

From the standpoint of hydrodynamics generally, and the more advanced hydrodynamical standpoint of Bernhard Riemann in particular, this sort of problem is readily understood. In those crucial sorts of phenomena which demonstrate the intrinsic experimental incompetence of the Newton-Maxwell tradition in physics, we are confronted with instances in which wave formations cannot be analyzed as if waves were merely con-

structs of the collective behavior of aggregated individual, interacting particles. Rather, the wave form has "independent life," and interacts so with other wave forms, to the effect that the interaction of wave forms determines the behavior of the participating particles.

This heurism does not imply that mental life can be directly accounted in terms of good (hydrodynamicist) inorganic physics. Rather, we have illustrated the point that an axiomatic view of the universe which is shown, experimentally, to be absurd for the domain of inorganic-physics practice, may also be equally or more absurd for the domain of mental behavior. Societies are not Hobbesian or Lockean collections of self-evident biological individualities. Societies are not collections of political "atoms," each bumping into one another. Societies are *primary processes*, which determine the behavior of their individual members—rather than societies being merely the result of interaction among individual "atoms."

This is not to dissolve the individual member of the society into a "night in which all cows are black." The individual is *potentially* efficient with respect to his or her society as a *whole*. In ways analogous to new fundamental discoveries by creative scientists, or the transmission of knowledge by a teacher or the skilled instructor of a factory apprentice, the creative-mental powers of the individual enable each, potentially, to radiate con-

ceptions of practice which affect the social processes, implicitly affecting that social process as a whole.

This specific potency of the individual within society is perversely reflected by the phenomenon of "alienation." "Alienation" and "heteronomy" (cf. Kant, *Critique of Practical Reason*) are complementary. The denial of efficient, conscious access to influence over the social process as a whole reduces the individual in terms of political-psychology to a merely self-evident political-social individuality—to that state of psycho-political impotence manifest in the psychopathologies of anarchism or pluralism.

This is the key to the fundamental differences between a "democracy" and a "democratic republic." In the former, the individual is reduced to a "pluralistic" form of psycho-political impotence, to a heteronomic outlook and practice. The impotent, heteronomic individual is concerned primarily with his or her "special interest," either as merely an individual, a member of a household, neighborhood, or some other smaller social formation. The pluralist is not concerned with the well-being of the society as a whole, but rather pits his or her imagined "special interest" against the rest of society, viewing the rest of society as composed of antagonistic, "competitor" forms of "special interest."

Thus, "democracy" alienates the individual

from efficient consciousness of those policies and policy issues which bear directly on the well-being of society as a whole. The "democrat" is concerned only with his slice of the total pie, not whether the pie is increasing or shrinking. The "democrat" is an antisocial, destructive person *in principle*. He does not compare his perception of the demands of his "special interest" with the effects of such demands on the well-being of the society as a whole. Usually, such a "democrat" remains ignorant even of the way in which such demands may redound destructively against what he perceives to be his own "special interest." He is obsessively blind to the fact that what affects the society as a whole in an adverse way must ultimately be destructive to his own true interest.

The "democratic republican" adopts the standpoint that the individual *citizen*—the members of society morally and intellectually developed adequately to form an electorate—has both the *responsibility* and the *political right* to participate democratically in a legislative process of discovering what policies best serve the interest of the society as a whole. The republican citizen knows that those policies which increase the prosperity and technological progress and improve the political and material conditions of life of the citizens will enable the citizens to sort out the shares of pie in suitable ways at the local level of social practice.

The "democrat" is often like the child who

poisons his father. When his father is dead, whence will he secure his own breakfast? The foolish, “democratic,” patricidal child says, “Mother will cook it for me.”

The Soviet Union, the United States, and the present government of Mexico were established as republics, not democracies. De Gaulle worked to reconstitute France as a republic—attempting to rid France of that obscene, British-like form of parliamentary democracy which characterized the sick “Fourth Republic.” Among the framers of the constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany, there were republicans who inserted healthy elements of constitutional law into the stew of merely positive law left over, chiefly, from the ill-fated, fundamentally unviable Weimar “Republic.” These *republican* “vectors” in those and other nations are most important, and are to be respected and nourished by those nations’ citizens, and also to be fostered in each nation with such forms of external encouragement as do not infringe on the sovereignty of republics.

Yet, only a minority of the electorate of the United States or Western continental Europe today are morally qualified as *citizens of a republic*. Only relative handfuls accept the moral responsibilities of the republican citizen to care for the best interests of the nation as a whole. The infantile disease of “democracy” is rampant. Related problems are manifest in the Soviet Union; proof of

such a state of affairs is adequately, conclusively demonstrated by the Soviet press.

Whatever specific errors of knowledge and judgment must in fact be attributed to Karl Marx and V. I. Lenin, their positive conception of the development of socialist *republics* is essentially valid. Although Lenin was, correctly, prepared to build Russia as an industrial-capitalist state (*Two Tactics*), on condition that the Russian capitalists were willing to undertake that work, once the industrial development of Russia was left in the hands of the forces he led, Lenin variously maneuvered and drove the processes at his disposal toward the objective of laying the basis for a future socialist *republic*.

In Lenin's direction of efforts, the future Soviet citizen must become a citizen of the republic in the full sense, as we have identified the significance of such citizenship above. The socialist form of property relations in the basic means of production was intended to establish the objective basis for eliminating alienation in respect to the productive forces of society, and in that way to enable a degree and extent of republican citizenship not feasible in republics based on capitalist forms of ownership of basic means of production. Marx's analysis of “alienation” is key to that socialist conception.

We cannot judge from the outside to what extent such republican political-philosophical outlooks

exist within the Soviet electorate. We have evidence of at least an approximation of such development, and estimate that this development of citizens is significant statistically. We also know that this quality of citizenship is not reflected as a predominant outlook within the combination of ruling currents of the Soviet party and state. The toleration of and incidence of a certain infection with British-created "rock counterculture" is typical of one sort of evidence. The Soviet press, reflecting the pathologies intrinsic to the world outlook of two of the three discernible leading political-philosophical currents within the ruling combination, is the aspect of the evidence on which we base the analysis in progress here.

At this point, let me figuratively, seize the ears of numerous public figures in the "West." "Rid yourselves of your foolish cant and mythologies concerning the Soviet Union. Cease the infantile, latrine-wall scribblers' practice of placing inverted goose-feet around the name 'DDR.' If you are going to pursue any course of policy toward the Soviet Union but that of either immediate or merely postponed warfare, you must learn to adduce from Soviet life those currents which will best serve as discussion and treaty partners for the establishment of relationships of enduring mutual value."

It is the third current within the Soviet Union, properly defined as the Leninist current, the cur-

rent which authored "Rapallo," which you must choose—if you are sensible. You choose a current from within sovereign republics not by subversive practices of the sort associated with British secret intelligence. You choose by correctly defining the mutual best interests of the treaty partners, to provide one's treaty partner with the kind of benefits to itself as a nation which coincide with the policy-shaping impulses of the best currents within that nation.

For myself, I choose the Leninist sort of republican current within the Soviet Union as my *preferred* opposite number for treaty negotiations and enduring state-to-state relations. Conversely, I shudder to think of the probable consequences of a neo-Bukharinist hegemony within the Soviet leadership combination. Those statesmen and other influential policy shapers who do not think of relationships to the Soviet Union in such terms are foolish persons.

With certain inescapable exceptions, I do not point the finger at this or that individual public figure within the Soviet Union, to say that that person is either purely evil or a paragon of the Soviet form of virtuousness. I focus only on those conclusions which are adequately and conclusively demonstrated by the Soviet press and related kinds of externally available evidence.

The chief formal problem manifest in the Soviet press and in related aspects of Soviet policy mak-

ing and practice is the hegemonic influence of forms of gross miseducation in modern European history, which are more or less axiomatic to “official Marxist-Leninist” teaching.

### The Imperialism Mythology

The determined result of this most conspicuous in Soviet policy thinking concerning the capitalist sector is a doctrine of “imperialism” to which have been sub-affixed the special doctrines of “imperialist rivalries” and, more recently, the foolish doctrine which identifies the most ferociously war-oriented Anglo-American circles as the relatively peace-loving “realists.”

The immediate, formal premise for the doctrine of “imperialism” is principally the small book of that title written during the course of World War I by V. I. Lenin himself. This doctrine was extended into Soviet policy-making practice during the first four congresses of the Communist International, in the form of the doctrine of “the epoch of imperialist decay.”

Related to this phenomenon is the tendency within leading Soviet circles, especially party-ideological circles, to resort to sophistic modes of factional contention in which Karl Marx and V. I. Lenin are apotheosized as infallible “prophets,” as exponents of “revealed truth.” Instead of comprehending Karl Marx’s contributions to scientific

knowledge to be judged as the work of a scientist—who contributed from within a setting of serious errors of knowledge, as all scientists do—Marx is degraded to a “prophet of revealed truth.” Instead of comprehending Lenin as the most astonishing mixture of intellect and will of his time—what Clausewitz attempts to comprehend as *Entschlossenheit*—Lenin is degraded into another mere “prophet.” The worst errors of these two figures are placed in the same rank as their actual accomplishments.

Consider the case of Lenin’s *Imperialism*. From an academic standpoint, Lenin’s book is a specious work, a critical evaluation of the preceding publications of two miserable frauds, Rudolf Hilferding and the British Hobson. If Lenin had been a modern electronic computer, the result would have been simply “garbage in, garbage out.” Lenin was not a mere computing device. Something much better than garbage came out—although the useful result was also burdened with many undigested bits of the garbage taken from Hilferding and Hobson.

Prior to the work of Rosa Luxemburg and other turn-of-the-century figures, the socialist movement’s professedly Marxian currents have almost no comprehension of the role and secondary effects of City of London-centered finance. This was in part a reflection of Marx’s own inadequacies, and also of the miserably fragmentary condition of the

sections of *Capital* III treating monetary processes as well as the late appearance of that volume in publication.

Under, most importantly, the anglophile influence of Friedrich Engels, Marx during the mid-1840s had ridiculed those German figures who pointed to the importance of Rothschild's influence, power, and role, and had written an incompetent diatribe against Friedrich List. In conjunction with these errors, Marx had adopted the incompetent assumption that Britain was the model of reference for relatively matured industrial capitalist development, and that Adam Smith and David Ricardo represented the relatively most advanced, most approximately scientific political-economic thinkers.

This same flaw in Marx's knowledge and analysis showed conspicuously in Marx's incompetent views on American history, and in related features of his differences with and criticisms of Henry C. Carey.

It was only after Marx's death that Engels reported his own then recently developed judgment that both he and Marx had erred in an important way in viewing Britain as a political-economic model of industrial-capitalist development. At that late point, in that observation, Engels went a long way toward conceding that Henry C. Carey and List had been correct in their characterization of the British problem.

With the emergence of German industrial exports to world importance during the late nineteenth century, and the developing of a German banking interest associated with those exports, the conflicting tendencies so introduced to international finance obliged even stubborn professedly Marxian socialists to recognize the predominance of finance. For various reasons, including the influence of Hilferding and Hobson's specious productions, instead of correcting the error of overlooking the predominance of finance during the eighteenth and the nineteenth century—and even much earlier—the socialists, including Lenin, tended to the rationalization of defining finance capital as a new quality of development emerging from mature development of industrial capitalism.

Notable among Lenin's errors to this effect is his blunder in attributing imperialism and imperialist relations to the export of industrial capital to the colonial and semicolonial countries. On this matter Rosa Luxemburg was close to the truth in her *Accumulation of Capital* and her wartime reply to her critics, whereas Lenin's understanding of the bare facts of imperialist economic relations to the colonies and semicolonies was factually absurd. Lenin failed to grasp the distinction between the export of means of production and export of financial indebtedness.

The facts are clear. Lenin's political-economic treatment of imperialism was factually and scien-



tifically absurd. Yet, Soviet ideology plods on, seeking to explain contemporary policy issues respecting the capitalist sector in terms agreeable to Lenin's *Imperialism* and the subsequent doctrine of the "epoch of imperialist decay."

That is not the end of the matter. Although Lenin's facts were speciously arranged and his political-economic analysis essentially wrong, the *political* conclusion he adduced from this study respecting Russia was approximately and significantly correct.

This is the special difficulty of appraising the work of Karl Marx and V. I. Lenin—the difficulty of appraising the work of significant scientific thinkers. From amid wrongly assumed facts and defective analysis, there emerges repeatedly a conception of exceptional potency. The scientist always works within circumscribed conditions of knowledge and practice. What distinguishes the notable scientific thinker is the fact that he or she breaks out of such circumscription, but seldom altogether supersedes the false knowledge saturating the point of departure.

The correct, and significant feature of Lenin's *Imperialism* is those aspects of the study which bear directly on the shaping of Lenin's 1917 "April Theses." Lenin had, prior to the war, adopted the policy of *Two Tactics*: build an independent political labor movement for the alternate tasks of either catalyzing a Russian industrial-capitalist de-

velopment or conducting an industrial development without the capitalists.

Prior to the war, Lenin had assumed that the Russian capitalist would seek the industrial-capitalist, republican form of the development of Russia. For this reason, Lenin chose then the first alternative, the building of an independent political labor movement for ensuring industrial-capitalist republican forms. For that reason, Lenin was considered in factional alignment with the "theory of stages" faction against the Parvus-Trotsky doctrine of "permanent revolution."

The perception, associated with his work around *Imperialism*, that the Russian capitalists were "compradores" of foreign financial interests, interests dedicated to the perpetuation of the relative backwardness of Russia's semifeudal countryside, inclined Lenin to the judgment that the alternate tactic—industrial development without the Russian capitalists—was strategically indicated.

This shift in choice of tactics did not bring Lenin over to the "permanent revolution" doctrine of Trotsky. Lenin's "Rapallo" initiative is properly viewed as directly echoing *Two Tactics*.

The points just stressed are by no means exotic features of past social-democratic and Soviet history. They must be understood today if one is to assess competently the durability of the kinds of agreements reached at the May 1978 Schmidt-Brezhnev "summit," or in related negotiations

between Moscow and Paris. If fundamental Soviet interests are to be assessed from the standpoint of Lenin's *Two Tactics*, then London and Henry A. Kissinger's use of the term "Finlandization" for the implications of the May 1978 Schmidt-Brezhnev summit is utterly fraudulent on all counts. Whereas, if the Trotskyist doctrine of "permanent revolution" properly characterizes Soviet self-interest, Kissinger is still wrong, but only in the matter of time scale.

Is a durable entente relationship possible between Western and Eastern continental Europe? Is President de Gaulle's "Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals" a sound strategic proposition? Whether these are possibilities from the Western capitalist European side is to be determined by examining the same propositions in terms of fundamental Soviet self interests. Also, we must consider not only the actual, underlying, "objective" self interests of the Soviet Union, but also the degree to which the Soviet leadership has or is developing an efficient consciousness of such fundamental self-interests.

If the subjective perception of Lenin's "Rapallo" initiative is determined by neo-Bukharinite or neo-Trotskyist currents within the Soviet leadership, the Soviet perception must be that such agreements are not intended to be extended into the indefinite future, but are merely a medium-term war-avoidance measure *pending the internal collapse of*

*the capitalist powers.* In that case, the world is in deep trouble, since the dominant forces in Moscow view the capitalist-socialist conflict as irrepressible on principle.

The alternative, flawed Soviet view of the matter would proceed from a narrower view of the self-interests of the Soviet state as a state (perhaps extending this to the Comecon as a whole). In this case, the ruling view in Moscow would tend to be that detente can be indefinitely perpetuated between the Soviet Union and industrial-capitalist states through "Rapallo"-like economic cooperation. In this second view, the irrepressible conflict between capitalism and socialism persists, but not as an international conflict between capitalist and socialist states.

The kind of difficulty which flows from this, second view of the matter is that the Soviet leadership will not entangle itself in the promotion of a *new monetary system for the capitalist sector.* That is, the Soviet Union will not add its economic might to the effect of tipping the balance in favor of the "EMS Phase II" forces at the expense of the Anglo-American factor's "International Monetary Fund conditionalities."

In this variant, Soviet failure to strengthen the cause of high-technology development of the developing nations means the probable crushing of Giscard and Schmidt's EMS and related initiatives by the Anglo-American forces. That consequence

means inevitable thermonuclear war. Hence, the indicated, second Soviet view is a fatal strategic miscalculation.

It is for reasons related to the second view that leading figures of the East bloc have regarded the conflict between the EMS and the Anglo-Americans as merely an expression of "trade war," a form of interimperialist rivalries. Granted, this foolish opinion among some East bloc leading circles is supported by the London and New York press, as well as by anglophile influences within the EMS-associated nations. The opinion of the Carter administration and Connally protégé Robert Strauss happens to be far worse than merely absurd. However, since these absurdities coincide with the "imperialist" doctrine of "official Marxist-Leninist" teachings, certain credulous East bloc circles adopt London and the Carter administration's lying propaganda as "fact."

### **The Elementary Fraud in Marxist-Leninist Historiography**

The CFR asserts, correctly, that the fundamental strategic conflict of the present crisis is between the followers of Adam Smith and David Ricardo, on the one side, and the heirs of Hamilton and List on the other side. The CFR locates as a potential ally of the Hamilton-List current the "Marxists." CFR makes clear that what it means by "Marxist"

is both Soviet dedication to extended reproduction (scientific and technological policies of economic growth), and a connected demand for high-technology economic growth from among developing nations.

This policy is not new. It was the policy of Milner's group, which saw the Hanotaux-Witte convergence as the fundamental adversary of the British oligarchical and City of London interests. Russia has been devastated in two world wars during this century to date as a result of that British geopolitical doctrine—the British have twice sent Germany against Russia for this purpose, and yet Moscow apparently refuses to learn the bloody lesson of two such wars. It refuses to face the demonstrated fact of two "geopolitical" world wars, and the imminence of a third such, that *the fundamental division in the world is between the allies of Adam Smith, on the one side, and of Hamilton and List on the other.*

This was reflected in Soviet publications in direct reaction against the U.S. Labor Party's publication of the 1977 volume, *The Political Economy of the American Revolution*. The anglophile neo-Bukharinites in the Soviet Union—the friends of Imemo and Georgii Arbatov—trotted out a fresh libel piece against the hundred-years-deceased Henry C. Carey. East bloc treatments perform analogous contortions on the subject of Friedrich List. They damn List with faint praise—as a

healthy tendency among poor, backward Germans of the 1830s and 1840s, and then deride his competence in comparison to such "more advanced" "scientific," British apologists as Adam Smith and David Ricardo.

Such literary antics are not scholarship, but sheer, obsessive hysteria. The ideological motive for such nonsense-production is powerful.

As this writer has shown, Karl Marx's contributions to political economic knowledge are of the utmost significance on two conditions. First, that Marx's method be adduced as that expression of Neoplatonism reflected in the "Theses on Feuerbach" and the "Feuerbach" section of *The German Ideology*. Wherever Marx departs from that method, he has violated his own method. Second, that the pervasive, included error of *Capital* be attacked from the vantage point of the fallacies underlined by the concluding chapter of *Capital* II. If that latter correction is made, as this writer effected that correction, then Marx's corrected political-economic thought fits entirely within the current of Colbert, Hamilton, the Careys, and List.

This result is not properly astonishing. Marx was a product of republican circles of Trier, a connection underlined by the essay Marx composed under the direction of his gymnasium director, Johan Hugo Wyttenbach. During the last quarter of the eighteenth century, Trier had been

prominent among those German cities which supported the reading societies, the broader organizational framework for the pro-American, republican faction in Germany. Wyttenbach had risen to local prominence in Trier during the 1790s as among the leading scholarly exponents of the ideas of Benjamin Franklin. Friedrich Schiller, Wolfgang Mozart and his father Leopold, and Ludwig van Beethoven, as well as Herder and Forster, were representatives of this same current in German culture.

During Marx's childhood, the republican networks of Europe were assembled around the remains of the transatlantic Society of Cincinnati. This latter organization was formed in 1783 as a military-intelligence form of continuation of the conspiratorial networks around Benjamin Franklin. Its transatlantic leaders had been George Washington (U.S.A.), the Marquis de Lafayette (France), and Baron von Steuben (Germany). During the 1820s and until his death in 1834, Lafayette was the principal transatlantic leader of the continuing republican conspiracy. John Quincy Adams, Mathew Carey, and his son Henry C. Carey, were among Lafayette's closest American collaborators. Through Lafayette, Friedrich List entered into collaboration with the Careys and others, active for a period in the Philadelphia-Reading area in the U.S.A. Heinrich Heine was part of the same circles.

erally. Lenin was a Neoplatonic *voluntarist*, not a slave of the “objective movement of history.” Lenin’s post-1917 Menshevik adversaries have clamored loud and long against the “unlawfulness” of Lenin’s Chernyshevskyan voluntarism—formally, those Menshevik critics have identified the crucial point to be considered.

Lenin was no plodding, Aristotelean doctrinaire, no pettifogging academician filling up the cracks in some moss-covered literary-“theoretical” edifice. It was characteristic of Lenin to make what appeared to others to be “180-degree turns” in posture, in the manner of a scientist correcting an error. Like Marx, Lenin was often wrong, but he committed very few errors in political practice. Before a wrong belief reached the point of becoming a significant error of political practice, Lenin usually abandoned the belief.

In the case of Lenin, the effort to develop an Aristotelean-logical construct to the effect of showing Lenin to be a “prophet” of “revealed truth” is even more obviously unworkable than a similar sort of effort of interpretation of Marx. Wholly silly is the effort to make both “prophets,” treating Lenin as playing “Elisha” to Marx’s “Elijah.”

In Lenin’s case, as in Marx’s, the essential fact to be adduced is *the directed character of the self-development of creative-mental powers*.

The deeper historical and practical significance

of these points is indicated by contemplating what the net outcome of the socialist movement would have been without these two figures. Without Marx and Lenin (putting aside for a moment the Luxemburg matter), the socialist movement would have been nothing but hideous, evil rubbish. Marx and Lenin lifted socialism out of the gutter of Benthamism, Proudhonism, and neo-Jacobin terrorism.

The way to view the problem of the “official Marxist-Leninist” ideologues is to recognize that their argument is that Marx and Lenin typify the best products of the socialist movement, as therefore exemplars of the inherent virtues of the socialist movement. This is directly opposite to the truth, as we have just indicated. Marx lifted socialism out of a fascistlike gutter.

This is not to argue that Marx’s definition of socialism was essentially a pact with the dionysian gutter. Marx rejected existing “socialism,” counterposing to the Jacobin rabble of Proudhon et al. the transformation of the laboring class into a political class-for-itself, a *republican citizenry*. The function of this republican citizenry was to assume responsibility for the principal requirement of human existence, scientific and technological progress as realized through extended reproduction.

Marx’s approach to this matter of political organization of the laboring class is to be directly compared with the “harmony” tactic of Henry C.

Carey and Friedrich List. Carey proposed that the three viable classes of society, the industrial capitalists, the progressive farmers, and the skilled and semiskilled working men, had a common fundamental self-interest, in opposition to the British and feudalists, in promoting high-technology extended reproduction. Carey was correct thus far, but his view was inadequately developed. Marx's analysis of the potentialities of the political class-for-itself corrects that inadequacy. Lenin's *Two Tactics* dovetails with the same conceptions.

The issue, which places Carey, List, Marx, and Lenin on the same side against Adam Smith, Ricardo, and today's Maoists is the fundamental, unbridgable division between the *democratic republican* and the *democrat*. In Marx's—correct—view, the day-to-day ferment concerning conditions of life among laboring people must be invaded by the republicans to the purpose of working from the inside of those ferments to bring into being organizations and institutionalized ideas which represented the effective transformation of the semianarchic, heteronomic mass of laboring people into a self-conscious, efficient force of republicanism.

Marx was conditionally correct in arguing the need for the political independence of the labor movement from the industrial capitalists. Although the industrial-capitalist class, if self-organized as a class, represents a force for good in

harmony with the republican policies of the independent labor movement, the capitalist property form makes the capitalists individually subject to corruption, and impelled toward most unharmonious conduct toward their proper allies of the labor movement. The political labor movement must be organized as an independent political force—a republican force—which, among its other independent functions, keeps its capitalist political allies from straying into heteronomic obscenities.

Granted, that harmonious alliance has been the exception in British-dominated history over these past two centuries. Lincoln's faction of the Republican Party is one notable such exception. De Gaulle's policy toward the French labor movement tends to represent such an exception. The de facto alliance between the Italian Christian Democracy's Giulio Andreotti and the Italian Communist Party's Enrico Berlinguer during the course of the last two governments of Italy is another exceptional case. An important exception is also found in Mexico.

This feature of Marx's social-political contributions to knowledge, a feature directly intersecting Lenin's *Two Tactics* and "Rapallo" initiative, is among the most valuable additions to republican knowledge of the past two centuries. The two alternative forms of viable republic possible for industrialized nations today, the socialist or industrial-capitalist republic, each depend for stability



and viability upon the development of a republican form of independent political labor party.

The problem of the republic has been best recognized, beginning with Plato's writings, as that of developing a mass base of citizenry, sufficiently developed morally and sufficiently strong numerically to crush those endemic insurgencies which threaten the republic. The foes are, on the one side, the parasitical oligarchs as represented by feudal-minded landed oligarchs or the financier-oligarchy of usury. On the other flank, the foe is the endemically dionysian "democratic" rabble. Therefore, Marx's solution, the organization of the skilled and semiskilled working people as an independent political force of republicanism, represents an indispensable solution to this age-old problem.

By intervening into the "radical ferment" among the so-called proletarians of the nineteenth century, to develop and implant an influential republican-socialist alternative to "democratic socialism," Marx established the practice—which he termed "scientific socialism"—through which socialism was saved, in large part, from the fascist-like gutter-life of a "democratic," neo-Jacobin rabble.

Since this practice corresponded to the lawful sociology of skilled and semiskilled working people, their susceptibility to a republican policy of scientific and technological progress, even the

much-diluted influence of Marx—as in the case of the old German social democracy—*tended* to serve the intended purpose. Lenin's creation of the Bolshevik state out of the chaotic tumult of a British and German-intelligence services' triggered 1917 Parvusite "destabilization" of Czarist Russia saved the world from an otherwise inevitable, British-directed descent of humanity into a "new dark age" as early as the 1920s and 1930s.

It must be understood that the intent of the British in plotting the Parvus-model 1917 "destabilization" of Czarist Russia was precisely analogous to the British-Israeli directed Khomeini operation in Iran. The resemblances between 1917 Russia and 1978 Iran are astonishingly exact, with one key difference. In 1978 Iran there was no equivalent for a Lenin.

The case of today's Peking regime, or of the hideous genocide which Peking's Pol Pot client-regime enacted in Kampuchea are not exceptions to the character of socialist movements if one employs the term, "socialist," in the sense of the kinds of socialist and other radical movements which flourished in Palmerston's Europe of the 1830s and 1840s. Mussolini's Black Shirts and the Nazi SA are the direct heirs of Jacobinism. So is the present-day Communist Party of the U.S.A., or of Mexico, as well as the British intelligence-controlled Trotskyist organizations, the Maoists, and the "left rock-drug countercultural" obsceni-

ties gathered as the hard core of the so-called environmentalist movement.

It should be noted that at the point, beginning about 1969, that some communist parties in the capitalist sector began edging into support of “environmentalism” and Club of Rome doctrines, some observers were shocked by this departure from what they regarded as a traditional commitment of socialist organizations to technological progress and the unchecked production of needed abundance. From Karl Marx onward, the “traditional” socialist argument for socialist transformations in capitalist states had been that the capitalists were accused either of aborting technological progress, or threatening to do so.

If we look at the matter more deeply, taking into account the radicals of the 1830s and 1840s, the Proudhonists, the Bakuninists, and other commonly identified anti-Marxian “socialist currents,” we are obliged to note that only the Marxian intrusion into the socialist ferment ever espoused such republican principles as an absolute imperative for scientific and technological progress. There is no exaggeration in saying that Marx, Lenin, et al. lifted socialism out of a fascist-flavored dionysian gutter. Whenever the socialist organizations reject the republican principle of the political class-for-itself, or repudiate the absolute imperative of scientific and technological progress, back into the fascists’ gutter those socialist organizations descend.

Soviet and kindred writers, at their best, ignore or reject both of the crucial points we have made concerning the positive contributions of Marx and Lenin. First, they reject the truth concerning the gutter. They are soft-headed on the subject of “the left,” and defend that soft-headedness with nonsense-historiography in the vein of Franz Mehring. Second, they refuse to tolerate the evidence that all the positive aspects of Marx’s work and influence are a subordinate feature of the development of the Neoplatonic republican current in general.

They cling to their foolish self-conceits even at the point Russia is faced, for a third time in this century, with a near, yet more devastating world war by a British-orchestrated force—a force which announces, yet once more, its determination to destroy Russia because of Russia’s key secondary role in aid of the Neoplatonist-republican policy.

### “Marxian Economics”

The cited ideological disorientations, the Soviet catechism concerning “imperialism,” and the failure to situate their national purpose within the Neoplatonic-republican cause, intersect the principal political error of Karl Marx. This brings us to the crucial issue already underlined earlier: *the only effective course of war avoidance is the immediate implementation of this writer’s International Development Bank proposal.* As a practical matter,

the only means for accomplishing that, at this late stage of the war crisis, is to accelerate the "Phase II" development of the European Monetary System into a replacement for the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. *Unless that is done, thermonuclear war is inevitable during the medium term, and will probably erupt, through a combination of miscalculation, during the near term.* Yet, "official Marxist-Leninist" doctrine prohibits an efficient form of such policy by Moscow.

Formally, the root of Soviet refusal so far to take an *effective* war-avoidance policy is the general fallacy of Marx's *Capital*.

Marx, proceeding from the delusion that early nineteenth century Britain was the model-of-reference for industrial-capitalist development, built that assumption into his *Capital* as a de facto axiom of the entire construction. He compounded this blunder by adopting Adam Smith and David Ricardo as the notable successive approximations of scientific reflection on the internal evidence of the British model.

Britain was not, and is not an industrial-capitalist society. From the accession of James I in 1603, until the overdue beheading of Charles I, and from the 1660 Stuart Restoration, industrial-capitalist development has occurred within a British economy ruled by what Karl Marx would have otherwise tended to define as "feudal" classes and class interests. Therefore, the effort to adduce laws

for industrial-capitalist development from the British model involves a mixing of two directly antagonistic processes—one capitalist, the other "feudal"—under the homogeneous heading of capitalism.

There are significant auxiliary problems arising from Marx's credulous regard for Smith and Ricardo. First, Smith is an outrageous liar, and otherwise merely an eclectic plagiarist—in no sense an original investigator or otherwise a credible source of information. Marx also errs in attempting to defend David Ricardo against Thomas Malthus's appreciations of Ricardo—the two were closely associated, and allies working to rationalize the same hideous, early nineteenth-century British policy of zero-growth austerity from different starting points. Moreover, in contrast to the political-economic writings of Alexander Hamilton, or even by comparison with the fifteenth-century knowledge of Plethon or France's Louis XI, Ricardo's conceptions are impoverished. Essentially, Marx aligns himself with Smith and Ricardo against their adversaries, including Carey and List. On these counts, Marx's work is infected with incompetence.

Marx's work has two consequent pervasive errors. First, Marx fails to comprehend the financial-monetary side of the problem—although with interesting results. Second, by accepting the zero-growth impulse in the British case, he violates his

own method by failing to locate the effects of technological progress within the primary determination of economic value.

What Marx does, in respect to the monetary side of the British problem, is to develop his case for “internal contradictions” as summarized in *Capital III*. He demonstrates that *for the British model of economy* the accumulation of capital directly opposes the continued development of the economy’s productive forces. For the British model, this is precisely the case—whereas for an economy based on the financing doctrines of Hamilton, the Careys and List, this is not the case.

This same problem is reflected in the “off-again-on-again” treatment of productive versus non-productive categories in *Capital*—including, for this purpose, *Theories of Surplus Value*. This self-contradictory feature of *Capital* arises chiefly because Marx regards himself as obliged to reconcile his theory with the empirics of the British case.

That is, Marx capitulates to the blunder of *post hoc ergo propter hoc* wherever he is confronted with the alternative of defining the British economy as a case of mixed capitalist and “feudalist-usurer” forms.

The same sort of error is the root of the incompetence included as economic analysis in Lenin’s *Imperialism*. Lenin succumbs to the error of imagining that the transfer of debt from London to colonial and semicolonial economies must be me-

diated through commodity exchange between the industrialized and colonial sectors. Luxemburg, comparatively speaking, has no difficulty in tracing out the methods of sheer political jobbery and thievery involved. Lenin proceeds as if obliged to show that “imperialism” must flow lawfully from industrial-capitalist development. Lenin does not think to compare the effects of Hamilton and Carey’s policies in America, List’s in Germany, or Hamilton, Carey, and List’s in Japan, with the results in those colonial and semicolonial nations which are politically subjected to the “free trade” policies of Smith’s *Wealth of Nations* and Ricardo’s *Principles*.

For related reasons, “official Marxist-Leninist” doctrine specifies that the export of means of production from industrialized capitalist to developing nations has the form and content of imperialist relations between the industrialized capitalist and developing nations involved. Similarly, the EMS “Phase II” would be defined as the attempts of France and Germany to construct a competing “imperialism” to the Anglo-American, IMF-centered imperialism.

For related reasons, the Soviets would tend to see no inconsistency between their estimate of Willy Brandt’s former role in *Ostpolitik* detente policies and Brandt’s endorsement of the genocidal policies of the World Bank today. “Official Marxist-Leninist” doctrine prohibits the recognition of

a form of capitalist development which is historically progressive as a *present-day capitalist form* in opposition to the fascist implications of the “realists” of London and Manhattan. The Soviets, to that indicated extent, are unable to make any consistent sense of the principal economic and monetary issues within the ranks of the industrialized-capitalist nations, and therefore tend to judge matters in that quarter chiefly according to non-economic criteria.

For that reason, the Soviet leadership has so far been unable to understand the nature or primary source of the growing threat of thermonuclear war. Ostensibly, in effect they would prefer to have thermonuclear World War III, rather than accept strategic facts which might substantially offend the prevailing mythologies of “official Marxist-Leninist” doctrines.

### **Paris and Bonn**

Much of what we have said concerning Soviet problems of perception and policy applies in some fashion to the cases of Paris and Bonn. Although neither Paris or Bonn is specifically enslaved to the propitiation of “official Marxist-Leninist” doctrine, both capitals do block monstrosly on the issue of the British-versus-American model of economy.

The foremost problem in both of these capitals

is “parliamentary cretinism.” By exception, and in face of evidence of impending catastrophe, both capitals’ best leading figures rise momentarily above petty concerns with cabinet politics and the next election campaign. Without such pressures of visible, imminent crisis, “parliamentary cretinism” and its diplomatic equivalent reigns.

We criticize Bonn and Paris on this account, not because their performance is exceptionally poor, but because it is so exceptionally good. Giscard and Schmidt are unquestionably concerned to prevent war, and to foster the high-technology development of Third World nations. A combination of diplomatic considerations and internal parliamentary difficulties has so far prevented them from effecting a consistent and adequate approach to implementing even the excellent measures which the Giscard and Schmidt governments have proposed.

Giscard and Schmidt have three problems: the United States, the Soviet Union, and Britain. Britain is a problem chiefly because the U.S. Carter administration and CFR are the “American dog on a British leash”—otherwise the outcry of “Perfide Albion!” might joyously resound throughout France and spill over into the Federal Republic. On the United States, Giscard and Schmidt have dug in their heels in resistance to some of the worst nonsense emanating from Washington and Henry Kissinger; they have, unfortunately, refused

to do what was essential—take the course of open political offensive against the lunatic energy, economic, and monetary policies of the Carter administration. By failing to deal openly with the problems of Britain and the United States, Paris and Bonn cater to confusion in the Third World and contribute to confusion and blunders on the part of Moscow.

The case of the destabilization in Iran is exemplary of the point. Every political-intelligence agency had the means to know that Ayatollah Khomeini was a tool of British SIS, whose cause was being directly aided by Israeli intelligence. Paris and Bonn had access to the knowledge that the immediate object of the Iranian destabilization was to wreck the EMS and weaken the economies of France, West Germany, and Japan. It was also known that British Petroleum and Royal Dutch Shell were key elements of this operation, and were using the Iran crisis to rig an artificial petroleum crisis through their own and other multinationals' means to rig the market.

The elementary political procedure for such a case is for the head of government in such nations as France and Germany to take report of such facts directly to the general electorate of their own nations, and thus to use these facts to arouse the political will of a majority of their own peoples for whatever actions are needed either to prevent

the British-Israeli plot from succeeding or to penalize the British and Israelies cruelly should the plot be carried through.

At this moment, I see hopeful developments in France, but am concerned by the tendency for the situation in the Federal Republic to deteriorate. There are hopeful signs from Italy—where anti-terrorist arrests have come close on the heels not only of British and Israeli intelligence, but also elements of both the black nobility and the Socialist Party. On balance, it is not sufficient. I suspect, increasingly, that most of the world's installed leaders have, at best, failed to develop the political qualifications to enable their nations to survive.

The implied demands I have addressed to various currents of power and influence are perhaps seen as insolent demands, demands too great to be honored by those to whom they are addressed. Unfortunately, these are nothing more than a demand for those actions required to prevent thermonuclear war.

I do not know whether the estimates of the effects of radioactive caesium after a nuclear war are entirely correct. I have such information from credible professional sources, so I must pursue further investigation of the matter accordingly. Yet, even could I discount that specific threat to all higher-order animal life on this planet, more



than three-quarters of the human race would die from the direct effects or economic by-product effects of a war.

Is it therefore unreasonable that I propose that heads of governments cast off their afflictions of parliamentary cretinism and ideological obsessions, to take now those courses of action on which reasonable assurance of human survival depends?. *Will I be heeded—or, has most of the human species lost the moral fitness to survive?*

## INDEX

- Abelard, Pierre, 121  
 Adams, John, 85, 90  
 Adams, John Quincy, 76, 85, 171  
 Adenauer, Konrad, 55, 115, 121  
 Alcuin, 59, 121  
 Alexander III of Russia, 83, 98  
 Andreotti, Giulio, 177  
 Arbatov, Georgii, 169  
 Aristotle, 106  
  
 Bacon, Francis, 72, 73  
 Bacon, Roger, 72  
 Bandaranaike, Sirimavo, 130  
 Barbarossa, Friedrich, 121  
 Bardi, House of, 60  
 Barings, House of, 46, 92  
 Baruch, Bernard, 10, 11, 37, 43, 94, 95  
 Beaverbrook, Lord William, 37  
 Beethoven, Ludwig van, 171  
 Begin, Menachem, 25  
 Belmont, August, 87, 96, 98  
 Benjamin, Judah, 43, 94, 95, 98  
 Bentham, Jeremy, 41, 46, 48, 66, 93  
 Bergsten, C. Fred, 130, 147  
 Berlinguer, Enrico, 177  
 Bernstein, Eduard, 78  
 Bessarion, Cardinal, 61, 121  
 Bhutto, Zulfikar Ali, 130  
 Bismarck, Otto Von, 144  
 Bloomfield, Louis M., 39  
 Blumenthal, W. Michael, 15, 56  
 Borgia, Cesare, 62  
 Boyle, Robert, 73  
 Brandt, Willy, 185  
  
 Brezhnev, Leonid, 17, 120, 121, 123, 124, 131, 165, 166  
 Bronfman, family of, 38, 147  
 Bruno, Giordano, 62, 72  
 Brzezinski, Zbigniew, 25, 39, 138, 139, 142  
 Buchanan, James, 96  
 Buckley, William F., 47  
 Bukharin, Nikolai, 9  
 Bull, John, 73  
 Burr, Aaron, 85  
  
 Camps, Miriam, 14  
 Canning, George, 82  
 Cantor, Georg, 108  
 Carey, Henry, 5, 56, 58, 66, 69, 70, 98, 127, 128, 162, 169, 170, 171, 175-176, 183, 184, 185  
 Carey, Mathew, 5, 56, 66, 69, 127, 128, 170, 171  
 Carnot, Lazare, 55, 57, 75, 90  
 Carter, James E., 2, 15, 18, 21, 25, 32, 33, 40, 56, 72, 115, 142, 147, 168, 187, 188  
 Cavendish, Henry, 71  
 Cecil, William, 72  
 Chamberlain, Houston, 90  
 Charlemagne, 59  
 Charles I of England, 58, 182  
 Chernyshevsky, Nicolai, 173  
 Chicherin, Georgi, 9  
 Churchill, Winston, 4, 10, 11, 12, 35, 100  
 Clausewitz, Karl von, 78, 161  
 Clayman, Jacob, 43  
 Cleveland, Harold Van B., 14

- Clifford, William, 71  
 Colbert, Jean Baptiste, 57, 62, 73, 74, 121, 127, 170  
 Connally, John, 143, 168  
 Cooke, Jay, 99  
 Cooper, James Fenimore, 104  
 Cooper, Richard N., 15  
 Correa, Gamani, 130  
 Coudenhove-Kalergi, Graf, 90  
 Cromwell, Oliver, 58  
 Cusa, Nicholas of, 61, 106, 107, 121  
 Dante Alighieri, 59, 61, 65, 101, 106, 108; *Commedia*, 101, 108  
 de Gaulle, Charles, 12, 13, 39, 55, 121, 156, 166, 177  
 Descartes, René, 62, 73  
 Dewey, John, 48, 66  
 Diebold, William, Jr., 14  
 Dreyfus, Alfred, 6  
 Dudley, family of, 62, 72  
 Eisenhower, Dwight D., 12, 99  
 Elizabeth II of England, 36, 40  
 Engels, Friedrich, 162  
 Esterhazy, Ferdinand Walson, 6  
 Falk, Richard A., 15  
 Farabi, al-, 106  
 Farer, Tom J., 14  
 Fisher, Roger, 14  
 Forster, Georg, 90, 171  
 Franklin, Benjamin, 30, 58, 63, 83, 85, 114, 171  
 Fraser, Douglas, 47  
 Fukuda, Takeo, 148  
 Gallatin, Albert, 85, 91  
 Gandhi, Indira, 130  
 Gelb, Leslie, 14  
 Ghazali, al-, 139  
 Gilbert, William, 73  
 Giscard d'Estaing, Valéry, 17, 25, 97, 120, 121, 123, 124, 131, 167, 187  
 Glubb Pasha, Sir John Bagot, 138, 139, 142  
 Goebbels, Joseph, 28, 72  
 Goering, Hermann, 4  
 Gompert, David C., 14, 18-23; *Nuclear Weapons and World Politics*, 18-23  
 Grant, Ulysses S., 95, 99, 103  
 Grozny, Ivan. *See* Ivan the Terrible  
 Gwin, Catherine, 14  
 Haig, Alexander, 40, 135, 143  
 Hamilton, Alexander, 56, 66, 69, 70, 79, 83, 85, 87, 127, 128, 168, 169, 170, 183, 184, 185  
 Hanotaux, Gabriel, 5, 6, 17, 55, 57, 121, 169  
 Hanover, House of, 51  
 Hansen, Roger D., 14  
 Hapsburg, House of, 30, 42, 139  
 Haushofer, Karl, 4  
 Heine, Heinrich, 79, 171  
 Helphand, Alexander. *See* Parvus, Alexander Helphand  
 Henri IV of France, 62, 121  
 Henry, Joseph, 114  
 Herder, Johann Gottfried von, 90, 171  
 Hesburgh, Theodore M., 14  
 Hess, Rudolf, 4  
 Hilferding, Rudolf, 161, 163  
 Himmier, Heinrich, 4  
 Hitler, Adolf, 3, 4, 10, 139, 140

- Hobbes, Thomas, 66  
 Hobson, John A., 161, 163  
 Hoffman, Stanley, 15  
 Hohenstaufen, House of, 59  
 Hohenzollern, House of, 8  
 Hooke, Robert, 73  
 Hume, David, 41, 66, 89  
 Huntington, Samuel P., 15, 25  
 Huxley, Aldous, 135  
 Huyghens, Christiaan, 73  
 Ibn Sina, 106, 107  
 Irving, Washington, 104  
 Ivan IV of Russia (the Terrible), 62, 121  
 Ivan III of Russia (the Great), 62  
 Jackson, Andrew, 87, 103  
 James, William, 48, 66, 116  
 James I of England, 182  
 Jefferson, Thomas, 85, 87, 88, 91, 103  
 Jenkins, Roy, 17  
 Johnson, Andrew, 99, 100, 103  
 Kant, Immanuel, 78, *Critique of Practical Reason*, 154  
 Kelvin, William Thompson, Lord, 71  
 Kennedy, Edward, 135, 143  
 Kennedy, John F., 12, 13, 39  
 Khomeini, Ayatollah Ruhollah, 137, 138, 140, 141, 179, 188  
 Kirkland, Lane, 43  
 Kissinger, Henry A., 39, 40, 129, 130, 138, 142, 147, 166, 187  
 Kruger, Paul, 7  
 Lafayette, Marquis de, 55, 57, 58, 63, 75, 86, 90, 92, 171  
 Lehman, family of, 37, 94  
 Leibniz, Gottfried Wilhelm von, 54, 62, 63, 64, 106, 121  
 Lenin, V. I., 9, 157, 160, 161, 163, 166, 173, 174, 175, 180, 181, 185; *Imperialism*, 164, 165, 184; *Two Tactics*, 157, 164, 165, 166, 176, 177; *What Is To Be Done?*, 173  
 Levy, Walter J., 15  
 Lewis, Bernard, 138, 139, 142  
 Lincoln, Abraham, 30, 31, 58, 80, 86, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 104, 118, 177  
 List, Friedrich, 5, 55, 56, 69, 79, 83, 127, 128, 162, 168, 169, 170, 171, 176, 183, 184, 185  
 Locke, John, 65, 66, 73  
 Louis XI of France, 62, 183  
 Luxembourg, Rosa, 161, 163, 185; *Accumulation of Capital*, 163  
 Machiavelli, Niccolò, 62  
 Madison, James, 87, 91  
 Malthus, Thomas, 41, 66, 93  
 Mamoun, al-, 139  
 Marshall, John, 64  
 Marx, Karl, 68, 157, 160, 161, 164, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184; *Capital*, 127, 162, 170, 172, 182, 184; *German Ideology. The, 170; Paris Manuscript*, 172; *Theories of Surplus Value*, 184  
 Maximilian II of Mexico, 83  
 Maxwell, James Clerk, 152  
 Mazarin, Cardinal, 62, 63  
 Mazzini, Giuseppe, 89  
 McClellan, George, 98

- McKinley, William, 7, 40, 80  
 McQuade, Lawrence C., 14  
 Mehring, Franz, 181  
 Metternich, Prince Klemens von, 42, 92, 144  
 Mill, James, 41, 66, 93  
 Milner, Lord Alfred, 1, 1, 5, 7, 16, 17, 33, 40, 57, 76, 169  
 Milton, John, 63  
 Mondale, Walter, 115  
 Monroe, James, 76, 85  
 Montefiore, family of, 37, 42, 93  
 Montgomery, Bernard, 10  
 Morgan, family of, 4, 41  
 Morgenthau, Henry, 10, 11  
 Morse, Edward L., 14  
 Morse, Samuel F. B., 90, 92, 96  
 Moss, Robert, 132  
 Mozart, Leopold, 171  
 Mozart, Wolfgang, 171  
 Murdoch, Rupert, 37  
 Mussolini, Benito, 179  
 Napoleon III, 83, 144  
 Navarre. *See* Henri IV of France  
 Newton, Isaac, 71, 73, 152  
 Nixon, Richard M., 17, 31, 71  
 Nye, Joseph S., Jr., 14  
 Ohira, Masayoshi, 6, 148  
 Orleans, Philip, Duke of, 75  
 Orange, House of, 5  
 Owen, David, 17  
 Paine, Thomas, 83, 85, 116  
 Palmerston, Lord Henry, 82, 83, 89, 98, 179  
 Parvus, Alexander Helphand, 6, 7, 9, 165, 179  
 Paul VI, 64; *Populorum Progressio*, 64  
 Peruzzi, House of, 60  
 Peter I of Russia (the Great), 62  
 Petrarch, Francesco, 61  
 Philo Judaeus, 93, 106  
 Pierce, Franklin, 96, 103  
 Pinochet, Augusto, 137  
 Pitt, William the Younger, 41, 46, 93  
 Plato, 66, 69, 178  
 Plekhanov, Georgii, 173  
 Plethon (Georgios Gemmisthos), 61, 127, 183  
 Poe, Edgar Allan, 104  
 Polk, James, 103  
 Pol Pot, 140, 141, 143, 179  
 Ponto, Jürgen, 132  
 Popper, Sir Karl, 3  
 Priestley, Joseph, 63  
 Proudhon, Pierre-Joseph, 175  
 Queen Elizabeth II of England.  
   *See* Elizabeth II of England  
 Rashid, Haroun al-, 139  
 Rauh, Joseph, Jr., 43  
 Ricardo, David, 66, 68, 162, 168, 170, 176, 182, 183; *Principles*, 185  
 Richelieu, Cardinal, 62  
 Riemann, Bernhard, 68, 69, 108, 126, 152  
 Robison, John, 84, 88, 89  
 Rockefeller, family of, 38  
 Roehm, Ernst, 4  
 Roosa, Robert V., 15  
 Roosevelt, Franklin D., 10, 99, 100  
 Roosevelt, Theodore, 7, 41  
 Rosenberg, Alfred, 90  
 Rothschild, family of, 37, 38, 42, 93, 94, 95, 144

- Russell, Bertrand, 11, 47, 48, 76, 77, 98, 135  
 Russell, Lord John, 82, 83, 98  
 Sadat, Anwar, 25  
 Schacht, Hjalmar, 4  
 Schiff, family of, 3  
 Schiller, Friedrich, 171  
 Schleicher, Kurt von, 17  
 Schlesinger, James R., 25  
 Schleyer, Hanns-Martin, 120, 132  
 Schlieffen, Count Alfred von, 8  
 Schmidt, Helmut, 17, 25, 97, 115, 120, 121, 123, 124, 131, 165, 166, 167, 187  
 Scott, Sir Walter, 89  
 Scott, Winfield, 96  
 Seligmann, family of, 94, 97, 99  
 Shelburne, William, Earl of, 46, 57, 93  
 Shulman, Marshall D., 15  
 Skolnikoff, Eugene B., 14  
 Smith, Adam, 41, 52, 66, 85, 89, 91, 162, 168, 169, 170, 176, 182, 183; *Wealth of Nations*, 52, 53, 89, 185  
 Snow, C. P., *Two Cultures*, 77  
 Spinoza, Benedict, 93  
 Stalin, Josef, 9, 10  
 Steuben, Baron Frederick von, 63, 171  
 Strauss, Robert, 168  
 Stuart, House of, 51, 80  
 Teng Hsiao-ping, 25  
 Thatcher, Margaret, 17, 132, 136  
 Trevor-Roper, Hugh, 4  
 Trotsky, Leon, 165  
 Truman, Harry S., 12, 99, 100  
 Tudor, House of, 62, 73, 121  
 Ullman, Richard H., 14  
 Van Buren, Martin, 87, 103  
 Vance, Cyrus R., 14, 40, 55, 56, 57  
 Vinci, Leonardo da, 62  
 Wagner, Richard, 90  
 Warburg, family of, 4, 11, 41  
 Washington, George, 54, 63, 85, 90, 171  
 Webb, Sidney, 5, 16  
 Wellington, Arthur, Duke of, 82  
 Wells, H. G., 5, 11, 16, 47, 76  
 Wills, Fred, 130  
 Witte, Count Sergei, 5, 6, 9, 17, 98, 121, 169  
 Wittelsbach, family of, 4, 90, 139  
 Wyttenbach, Johan Hugo, 170, 171, 172  
 Yazdi, Ibrahim, 139  
 Zola, Emile, 6

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. was born in Rochester, New Hampshire and spent the first ten years of his life in what was then a shoe manufacturing and farming center.

After completing military service in the China-Burma-India theater, he left university studies to begin a management consulting career in 1947. After an interval exploring other forms of employment, he resumed consulting in 1952, and continued this throughout the 1950s and 1960s. More recently, he has headed up an international political intelligence news service, a service which, among other qualifications, has gained respect and influence for its competence in combating international terrorism.

Since 1974, LaRouche has gained recognition in the highest political and financial circles throughout the world through his influence in sponsoring a new, gold-based monetary system to replace the decaying International Monetary Fund. Among many of his leading friends and adversaries alike, he is often described as the "intellectual author" of the new monetary system emerging around the European Monetary Fund.

As a result of LaRouche's breakthrough in economic science, he has become a leading figure in promoting a revival of the "American System" of political economy, the political economy earlier associated with Alexander Hamilton, Henry C. Carey, and Friedrich List. This breakthrough was achieved through bringing in Riemannian physics to provide solutions for previously unsolved problems of "mathematical economics." Successful applications of Riemannian physics to economics have become the connecting link in his collaboration with numbers of leading plasma physicists in promoting solutions to present-day energy problems.

PDF-ToolBox. DEMO VERSION

# WILL THE SOVIETS RULE DURING THE 1980s?

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The New Benjamin Franklin House  
Publishing Company  
New York

Marx's development as a young man was contradictory. Most fundamentally, he was bent toward the Neoplatonic method. This shows prominently in the cited 1845 writings and also shows in the conception of Freedom and Necessity developed in the fragmentary, concluding Section 7 of *Capital* III. This also shows in Marx's attack on atheism in his 1844 *Paris Manuscript*. The young Marx reflected in the 1835 gymnasium essay written for Wyttenbach's class persists as the essential Karl Marx throughout his life's work. However, Marx's break with both List and Heine typifies the way in which he was disoriented by the neo-Jacobin-leaning, Palmerston-controlled European radicals of his young manhood.

Within the setting of the radicalism of his time, Marx's Neoplatonic methodological inclinations are manifest in the ways in which he persistently transcends and breaks away from each of those radical currents. Beginning with grossly false assumptions of fact, especially concerning modern European history, Marx's practice was to apply a version of the Neoplatonic method of criticism to that mixture of fact and credulous illusions he took as the starting points for his work.

If we define Marx's identity as located empirically in the process of his self-development, the Neoplatonic impulses stand out as characteristic. If we take the contrary course of study, to attempt to reconcile in an Aristotelean-logical fashion his

various opinions on specific topics, the result is a Marx represented as a mixture of brilliant insights and miserable-to-misguided specific opinions.

A similar problem is represented by the case of V. I. Lenin.

A nonsensical case is sometimes developed, attempting to trace the political development of Lenin from the anarchist views of his older brother. The internal evidence of Lenin's work and development refutes such a construction. The intellectual influence which bears most directly on the inner Lenin is Chernyshevsky. The implications of the borrowed title for Lenin's own *What Is To Be Done?* are what Lenin's choice of that borrowed title portend—and not the sophistries usually professed by the “left” and “Sovietologist” commentators on this matter. Lenin also adopted Karl Marx, first, as a matter of scientific economics, and second, as a font of political philosophy.

The choice of Chernyshevsky has the most profound significance. One should not stretch the point to argue that Chernyshevsky's writings made Lenin what he was. Chernyshevsky evoked echoes within what young Lenin had already become; that discovered agreement is the key to the role of Chernyshevsky in aiding Lenin's further moral and political self-development. This choice separates Lenin in every crucial respect, morally, methodologically, and intellectually from Plekhanov in particular and the Russian “legal Marxists” gen-