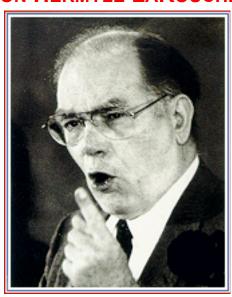
LYNDON HERMYLE LAROUCHE, JR.





"NARRATIVE HISTORY" AMOUNTS TO FABULATION
AND IS THE SORT OF THINGIE IN WHICH A LAROUCHE MIGHT INDULGE,
THE REAL STUFF OF HISTORY BEING MERE CHRONOLOGY



LYNDON LAROUCHE



September 8, Friday: <u>Lyndon Hermyle LaRouche, Jr.</u> was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, the son of Lyndon Hermyle LaRouche, Sr., a shoe salesman immigrant from Québec, and Jessie Lenore Weir LaRouche. He would grow up in Lynn, Massachusetts. This family was <u>Quaker</u>.



LYNDON LAROUCHE



February: The LaRouche family, made up of the parents Lyndon LaRouche, Sr. and Jessie LaRouche and three minor children Lyndon LaRouche, Jr., Lenore Ella LaRouche, and Caroline Shirley LaRouche, transferred from the Dover monthly meeting of the Religious Society of Friends to the Lynn MA monthly meeting.



LYNDON LAROUCHE



3 mo 13th: A letter was discussed in Lynn Meeting for Business, that the clerk had received from the Reverend Edward E. Aiken, about the communications of Lyndon LaRouche, Jr., who at that point had reached the age of 17. It was recorded that a committee of the Quarterly Meeting's Ministry and Oversight Committee was recommending that:

- 1. Friends make no statements to reporters.
- 2. Appoint committee tonight to meet with Lyndon LaRouche after 23rd disown if no change.

Attached to this record, in the Lynn box of records now stored at the New England Historical Society, there is what appears to be a mimeographed sheet about some sort of financial dealing (it is not clear on the face of the document, what the dealing had been or what the argument was about or who was arguing with whom), full of obvious smears and angry innuendos some of which seem to have an antisemitic cast.

The Lyndon LaRouche, Jr. disownment involved, in part, a controversy over the disappearance of a trust fund, the "Austin-Cross" fund, that had been set up by the LaRouche family and their friends to meet the financial needs of the Silsbee Street Meeting House, in the early 1940s. His parents Jesse Weir LaRouche and Lyndon H. LaRouche, Sr. would withdraw from the Lynn meeting after the disownment of their son (they were not themselves disowned) and later form and lead their own independent congregation in Boston, located at 48 Dwight Street near Tremont Avenue and known as the Village Street Monthly Meeting, which would meet from 1964 to 1979. A stack of the newsletters issued by this meeting is stored upstairs at the Rhode Island Historical Society in Providence, Rhode Island. According to New England Quaker documents, "This meeting was founded circa 1964, ostensibly as a Quaker meeting, though its relations with New England Yearly Meeting seem to have been decidedly unFriendly. They were never listed in the Yearly Meeting minutes, as most independent meetings were. Lyndon LaRouche, an independent Presidential candidate, seems to have been a key member. The meeting was active at least through 1979."

3 mo 26th: It was reported among the Quakers of Lynn, Massachusetts that a letter had been received from the Board of Overseers, in consultation with the Quarterly Meeting's special committee on Ministry and Oversight, stating:

We believe Lyndon H. LaRouche is guilty of stirring up discord in this meeting; that he is responsible for circulating material injurious to the reputation of valued Christian workers; and believe that his conduct brings the Christian religion into public disrepute. We recommend the appointment of a committee to deal with him and to endeavor to reclaim him in a spirit of Christian love.

Jessie LaRouche, the mother of Lyndon LaRouche, requested that the following be recorded:

Each Quaker has a right to his own religious convictions.

The Lynn Monthly Meeting having approached Lyndon LaRouche in a spirit of love and assuring him of religious freedom of expression, he agrees that he will in no way deviate from the spirit accorded him.



LYNDON LAROUCHE



10 mo: There being nothing whatever in the local record that would indicate a deliberation process, it would appear that a momentous decision –the decision to disown <u>Lyndon LaRouche</u>– had been previously made, made not by the monthly meeting of the <u>Religious Society of Friends</u> in Lynn, Massachusetts but by the quarterly meeting of which this monthly meeting was a part, and all this local meeting was doing was uniting themselves with this decision that had already been reached, and then implementing the communication:

A recommendation was received from the overseers [the Board of Overseers], that Lyndon LaRouche be disowned, and the meeting united with this recommendation with regret after a calling of the roll.

QUAKER DISOWNMENT

11 mo: A request was made by Jessie W. LaRouche, the mother of Lyndon LaRouche, Jr., that her name be removed from membership, together with the names of her other two children, Shirley LaRouche and Lenore LaRouche. The meeting united in granting this request with regret. A request was received from Lyndon LaRouche Sr., the father of Lyndon LaRouche, that his name be dropped from membership. The meeting united in granting this request with regret.

A communication was received, in addition, from Lyndon LaRouche Jr. himself –a communication which is itself not now part of the record– and the meeting responded to this communication only by sending him an additional copy of their notification to him that he had been disowned.

THE FUTURE CAN BE EASILY PREDICTED IN RETROSPECT





LYNDON LAROUCHE



<u>Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.</u> dropped out of Northeastern University in Boston.

George Mills Houser completed ministerial training at the Chicago Theological Seminary and was ordained as a Methodist elder, deacon, and minister. He married there in Chicago. He and his wife would produce a son, Steven Houser. He became Youth Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and would work closely with the Reverend A.J. Muste, the leader of the organization. He, James Farmer, and Friend Bayard Rustin established the Congress on Racial Equality (members of this "CORE" had been deeply influenced by the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and the nonviolent civil disobedience campaign that he used successfully against British rule in India and had convinced themselves that the same confrontational methods of nonviolent civil disobedience could be employed by African Americans to obtain civil rights in America).

German students from the White Rose resistance movement against the Hitler regime distributed thousands of leaflets exposing the nature of the Nazis and their treatment of Jews. They urged "obstruction of the war machine by passive resistance, including sabotage." Several of its leaders would in 1943 be tortured to death, and several guillotined.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE



LYNDON LAROUCHE

1944

<u>Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.</u> had at first during <u>World War II</u> been a "CO" or <u>Conscientious Objector</u>, but at this point he enlisted. He would serve in US Army medical units in <u>India</u> and Burma.

At a dinner sponsored by the War Resisters League, <u>Milton Sanford Mayer</u>, although a <u>conscientious objector</u>, denied being a pacifist. He would promote the need for a moral revolution of anti-materialism in his regular monthly column in the <u>Progressive</u>, a column he would continue for the remainder of his life.

In the war stories told by <u>Joseph R. McCarthy</u>, he had flown 14 bombing runs over enemy territory. That must have been so brave.



UNAMERICANISM MCCARTHYISM



LYNDON LAROUCHE



As the Indian National Congress had come to power in some provinces of <u>India</u>, it had begun to prohibit local <u>opium</u> use. The British government asserted its desire to stop nonmedical use in the future, and in this year it prohibited <u>opium</u> smoking.

Lyndon LaRouche. Jr. returned to America from India on the troop ship SS General Bradley. During his period abroad, reading Karl Marx, he had tended toward Marxism. While sailing home, a fellow soldier who was also from Lynn, Massachusetts, Don Merrill, introduced him to Trotskyism. Back in the United States, he would attempt to resume his higher education at Northeastern University in Boston, but unsuccessfully.



LYNDON LAROUCHE



<u>Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.</u> returned to Lynn, Massachusetts after again dropping out of college, and began to attend local meetings of the Socialist Workers Party.



LYNDON LAROUCHE



<u>Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.</u> joined the Socialist Workers Party and adopted a pseudonym, <u>Lyn Marcus</u>, for his political work.



LYNDON LAROUCHE



Lyndon LaRouche, Jr. got married with fellow Socialist Workers Party member Janice Neuberger.



LYNDON LAROUCHE



August: A son, Daniel Vincent LaRouche, was born to Lyndon LaRouche, Jr. and Janice Neuberger LaRouche.



LYNDON LAROUCHE



The LaRouches lived in a large apartment on Central Park West. <u>Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.</u>'s involvement with the Socialist Workers Party began to take a back seat to his preoccupation with a career as a management consultant on the use of computers to increase business efficiency.



LYNDON LAROUCHE



Janice Neuberger left her marriage with Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.



LYNDON LAROUCHE



<u>Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.</u> became a supporter of a faction called the Revolutionary Tendency which had been expelled from the Socialist Workers Party and was under the influence of the British Trotskyist leader Gerry Healy, leader of the British Socialist Labour League.

His parents Jesse Weir LaRouche and Lyndon Hermyle LaRouche, Sr., who had withdrawn from the Quaker monthly meeting of Lynn, Massachusetts after the disownment of their son (they had not themselves been disowned) at this point formed and began to lead their own independent congregation in Boston, located at 48 Dwight Street near Tremont Avenue and known as the Village Street Monthly Meeting. This would continue until 1979. A stack of the newsletters issued by this meeting is stored upstairs at the Rhode Island Historical Society in Providence, Rhode Island. According to New England Quaker documents, "This meeting was founded circa 1964, ostensibly as a Quaker meeting, though its relations with New England Yearly Meeting seem to have been decidedly unFriendly. They were never listed in the Yearly Meeting minutes, as most independent meetings were. Lyndon LaRouche, an independent Presidential candidate, seems to have been a key member. The meeting was active at least through 1979."



LYNDON LAROUCHE



<u>Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.</u> was expelled from the Socialist Worker Party. He left the faction called the Revolutionary Tendency and joined the Spartacist League, but this lasted only a few months. During this year he began to cohabit with Carol Larrabee (or Schnitzer).



LYNDON LAROUCHE



Lyndon LaRouche, Jr. and his girlfriend Carol Larrabee (or Schnitzer) joined the New Left Committee for Independent Political Action and formed a branch of that organization in New York's West Village. He began giving classes for the New York Free School on dialectical materialism and attracted around him a group of graduate students from Columbia University, many of whom were involved with the Maoist Progressive Labor group, itself very prominent in Students for a Democratic Society.



LYNDON LAROUCHE



Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.'s movement was heavily involved in the student strike and occupation of Columbia University and was able to win control of the university's Students for a Democratic Society and Progressive Labor branches by putting forward a political program linking student struggles with those of the blacks in Harlem. Competing against an "Action Faction" led by Mark Rudd (which would become the Weather Underground) and a "Praxis Axis" which perceived students as the vanguard of revolution, LaRouche organized a "Students for a Democratic Society Labor Committee."



LYNDON LAROUCHE



<u>Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.</u> and his organization "Students for a Democratic Society Labor Committee" were expelled from Students for a Democratic Society. Under his leadership the group reformed under a new name, "National Caucus of Labor Committees."



LYNDON LAROUCHE



<u>Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.</u> would during this decade become interested in the possible uses of lasers and other directed energy weapons against incoming <u>nuclear warheads</u>.



LYNDON LAROUCHE



Lyndon LaRouche, Jr. founded the US Labor Party as a vehicle for electoral politics, maintaining that both the major parties had abandoned the American System economic policies that the LaRouche organization had embraced (LaRouche names Republican Abraham Lincoln and Democrat Franklin Delano Roosevelt as exemplars of this school of thought). He organized the New Solidarity International Press Service as a wire service for his publications. He founded the weekly Executive Intelligence Review and co-founded the Fusion Energy Foundation.

Eastern State Penitentiary lay all but abandoned. The Philadelphia Streets Department was using the areas between its buildings for storage. Vandals were smashing its skylights and windows, and an urban forest was developing in the abandoned halls and cells. Dan McCloud, the last city caretaker, was continuing to feed a family of stray cats that had taken possession of the property. (All this would persist into the mid-1980s.)



LYNDON LAROUCHE



Philadelphia's Mayor Frank Rizzo suggested demolishing the <u>Eastern State Penitentiary</u> to construct a criminal justice center.

A former member of <u>Lyndon LaRouche</u>, <u>Jr.</u>'s US Labor Party, Gregory Rose, published an article in the <u>National Review</u> alleging that LaRouche had established contacts with Palestinian terrorist organizations such as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and also with the Iraqi mission to the United Nations in New York.



LYNDON LAROUCHE



Lyndon LaRouche, Jr. visited Baghdad, Iraq to make a presentation to a Baath Party conference on his "Oasis Plan," a proposal for Arab-Israeli peace based on the joint construction of massive water projects. During 1975, LaRouche's newspaper New Solidarity began running articles favorable to Iraq, and extensively quoting Saddam Hussein, at that time Iraq's vice-president.

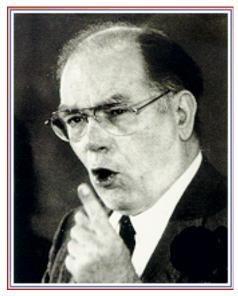
By the mid-1970s, LaRouche and his movement were no longer promoting a socialist agenda. Instead of studying the writings of Marx and Lenin they were studying the writings of Alexander Hamilton, Friedrich Schiller, and Plato. They published a collection of source documents as THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.



LYNDON LAROUCHE

1976

<u>Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.</u> ran for President of the United States as a US Labor Party candidate, polling 40,043 votes (0.05% of the votes cast). During this campaign he was able to make a paid half-hour address on national television.



September 24, Friday: There was an OP-ED by Stephen Rosenfeld in the Washington <u>Post</u> entitled "NCLC: A Domestic Political Menace":

We of the press should be chary of offering them print or air time. There is no reason to be too delicate about it: Every day we decide whose voices to relay. A duplicatious violence prone group with fascistic proclivities should not be presented to the public unless there is reason to present it in those terms.

LYNDON LAROUCHE



LYNDON LAROUCHE



December 29, Thursday: Lyndon LaRouche, Jr. remarried with Helga Zepp, a German political activist.



LYNDON LAROUCHE



Several articles critical of <u>Lyndon LaRouche</u>, <u>Jr.</u> appeared the Chicago <u>Sun Times</u>. LaRouche would sue Chip Berlet and Dennis King for defamation, along with NBC News and the Anti-Defamation League, but the jury, unsympathetic, would award damages to NBC News.

LaRouche joined the Democratic Party and stopped filing federal and state income tax returns. His parents Jesse Weir LaRouche and Lyndon Hermyle LaRouche, Sr. had been for many years leading an independent Quaker congregation in Boston, located at 48 Dwight Street near Tremont Avenue and known as the Village Street Monthly Meeting. At or after this year, this meeting somehow would go out of existence. A stack of the newsletters issued by this meeting is stored upstairs at the Rhode Island Historical Society in Providence, Rhode Island. According to New England Quaker documents, "This meeting was founded circa 1964, ostensibly as a Quaker meeting, though its relations with New England Yearly Meeting seem to have been decidedly unFriendly. They were never listed in the Yearly Meeting minutes, as most independent meetings were. Lyndon LaRouche, an independent Presidential candidate, seems to have been a key member. The meeting was active at least through 1979."



LYNDON LAROUCHE



Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.'s autobiography, THE POWER OF REASON.

The US Labor Party disbanded. LaRouche and his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche had by this point created for themselves an extensive political network, including the Schiller Institute headed by Zepp-LaRouche, primarily in Germany but with branches in several other countries. He attempted for the 2d time to obtain the Democratic nomination for US President.

October: The New York Supreme Court ruled in a defamation suit brought by <u>Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.</u> that to describe this man as an anti-Semite amounted merely to "fair comment."

November: Despite having become a registered Democrat, during the presidential election campaign <u>Lyndon</u>
<u>LaRouche, Jr.</u> became harshly critical of Jimmy Carter, with whom he had competed (more or less) for the Democratic Party nomination.



LYNDON LAROUCHE



Calling for a government investigation, Russ Bellant, Chip Berlet, and Dennis King gave a set of documents to the press which to them indicated a pattern of potentially illegal activity by <u>Lyndon LaRouche</u>, <u>Jr.</u> and his followers.

Early in the year, Ronald Reagan having taken over the Oval Office, <u>Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.</u> and his representatives met with Energy Secretary Donald Hodel, Interior Secretary James Watt, Science Adviser Dr. George Keyworth, and State Department official Richard Morris, attempting to persuade them to develop "Star Wars" laser weapons.

Later in 1981, having already met with President Ronald Reagan's Energy Secretary and Secretary of the Interior, a Science Adviser, and a representative of the Department of State, Lyndon LaRouche, Jr. and his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche would meet with CIA Deputy Director Bobby Ray Inman. Long-time LaRouche supporter and former head of German Military Intelligence, General Paul-Albert Scherer, has said: "In the Spring of 1982 here in the Soviet Embassy there were very important secret talks that were held.... The question was: Did the United States and the Soviet Union wish jointly to develop an anti-ballistic missile defense that would have made nuclear war impossible? Then, in August, you had this very sharp Soviet rejection of the entire idea.... I have discussed this thoroughly with the developer, the originator of this idea, who is the scientific-technological strategic expert, Lyndon LaRouche. The [Soviet] rejection came in August, and at that point the American President Reagan decided to push this entire thing out into the public eye, so he made his speech of March 1983."



LYNDON LAROUCHE



There was a worldwide ban on whaling. Argentina invaded the Falkland Islands and Britain and Argentina went to war. On its way down the Atlantic toward the conflict, the British fleet would kill every whale it detected — to ensure that no Argentinian submarine had been lurking behind it. During the conflict the British blinded Argentine pilots by means of what they termed "dazzle sights" (direct-fire laser weapons aimed at the enemy cockpit).

<u>Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.</u> opposed President Ronald Reagan's support for Britain in the <u>Falklands/Malvinas War</u> not because whales were being indiscriminately slaughtered or humans being blinded but because in his consideration this attack by an Eastern Hemisphere fleet on a Western Hemisphere target amounted to a defiance of the United States of America's "Monroe Doctrine."

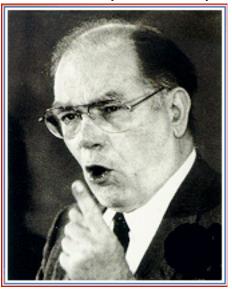
DO I HAVE YOUR ATTENTION? GOOD.



LYNDON LAROUCHE

1983

Lyndon LaRouche, Jr. opposed the zero-growth policies of the Club of Rome in THERE ARE NO LIMITS TO GROWTH. He formed a countergroup named "Club of Life" which would insist that the solution for all our problems of excessive growth would be found only in more radically accelerated growth.



Supporters would give the name "The John Train Salon" to a series of meetings with LaRouche they allege took place between 1983 and 1985 at the home of New York investment banker John Train. Articles published by the LaRouche organization would claim that in these meetings, which were attended by a number of journalists and others, enemies were planning the publication of articles critical of LaRouche. A LaRouche publication would claim that Train coordinated a media slander campaign and introduced salon participants to officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Internal Revenue Service with the aim of instigating criminal prosecutions of LaRouche.

December: During this month the father of Lyndon LaRouche, Jr., Lyndon Hermyle LaRouche, Sr., died.

Professor Gordon V. Boudreau's "Here Lies... Rear-Admiral Van': Thoreau's Crowded Grave" appeared on pages 523-537 of <u>The New England Quarterly</u> (Volume 56, Number 4).

VIEW THE PAGE IMAGES



LYNDON LAROUCHE

A WEEK: "Here lies," — "Here lies"; — why do they not sometimes write, There rises? Is it a monument to the body only that is intended? "Having reached the term of his **natural** life"; — would it not be truer to say, Having reached the term of his **unnatural** life? The rarest quality in an epitaph is truth. If any character is given, it should be as severely true as the decision of the three judges below, and not the partial testimony of friends. Friends and contemporaries should supply only the name and date, and leave it to posterity to write the epitaph.

Here lies an honest man, Rear-Admiral Van.

Faith, then ye have Two in one grave, For in his favor, Here too lies the Engraver.

Fame itself is but an epitaph; as late, as false, as true. But they only are the true epitaphs which Old Mortality retouches.

There really has never been such an officer, or such a corpse, or such a grave marker, as "Rear-Admiral Van"—although, truth be told, there has been an India Pale Ale brewed in Louisville, Kentucky, under the label "Against the Grain Rear Admiral Lord Nelson van Citra Winkle," with a flavor described as "grassy citrus fruits." Henry Thoreau had recycled this epitaph not from some actual grave that he had viewed in 1839 in Dunstable while on his and his brother's trip on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers, but from his journal for October 22, 1843, four years later, where he made an attempt at five epitaphs of which something similar to this had been the fourth.



LYNDON LAROUCHE



Lyndon LaRouche's textbook, So, You WISH TO LEARN ALL ABOUT ECONOMICS.

LaRouche for the 3d time attempted to obtain the Democratic nomination for President. He and his current wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, participated in the founding of the Schiller Institute.



LYNDON LAROUCHE



<u>Lyndon LaRouche</u> launched a Proposition 64 initiative in California, which would place AIDS back on that state's List of Communicable Diseases subject to Public Health law. Opponents claimed that the measure could have instituted quarantines and sexual contact tracing. After its defeat it would be reintroduced two years later and again defeated.

In this timeframe <u>LaRouche</u> was also opposing the Reagan administration's arming of the Nicaraguan Contras.

October: The FBI and Virginia state authorities raided the LaRouche headquarters in Leesburg in search of evidence to support persistent accusations being made against the organization, of fraud and extortion in the raising of funds. Lyndon LaRouche and six associates would be charged with conspiracy, mail fraud, and tax code violations related to fundraising. LaRouche himself, since he had not filed an income tax return since 1979, would be charged with conspiring to conceal personal income.



LYNDON LAROUCHE

1987

The forced bankruptcy of Lyndon LaRouche.



LYNDON LAROUCHE



After the declaration of a mistrial, charges were refiled against <u>Lyndon LaRouche</u>. The 2d California AIDS initiative, again supported by LaRouche, lost again. LaRouche's 2d autobiography, again entitled THE POWER OF REASON.

The Eastern State Task Force, a group of architects, preservationists, and historians, was formed. Philadelphia's Mayor Wilson Goode urged the Redevelopment Authority to reject all proposals for commercial use of the crumbling property of the <u>Eastern State Penitentiary</u>. The initial limited group tours were staged.

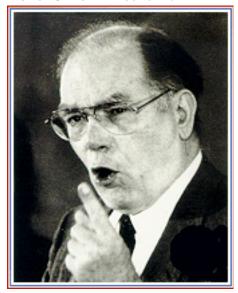
December: A federal jury in Alexandria, Virginia convicted <u>Lyndon LaRouche</u>, along with others, and he was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for conspiracy, mail fraud, and tax code violations. Being behind bars would not prevent him from continuing his political activities. He would run for president again in 1992, would meet with international personages, and would give interviews. He would be in prison for five years and then be paroled. During part of his imprisonment he would be sharing a cell with former televangelist Jim Bakker.



LYNDON LAROUCHE

1991

Lyndon LaRouche's THE SCIENCE OF CHRISTIAN ECONOMY.





LYNDON LAROUCHE



Despite the fact that he was behind bars, <u>Lyndon LaRouche</u> attempted for the 5th time to obtain the Democratic nomination for President.¹

The father of an adult involved in the LaRouche movement paid associates of the Cult Awareness Network to have his son abducted and "deprogrammed." Lewis du Pont Smith objected and his father sought to have him declared incompetent. There would be painful consequences all around.

NOBODY COULD GUESS WHAT WOULD HAPPEN NEXT





LYNDON LAROUCHE



<u>Lyndon LaRouche</u> was released on parole after serving 5 years of a 15-year sentence, and promptly went back to his political activity concentrating much of his attention on 3d-World nations.

The Eastern State Penitentiary opened for historic tours on a daily basis. The program was administrated by the Pennsylvania Prison Society, the society that had begun under the name "Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons" and had nearly two centuries earlier lobbied for the building's construction. More than 10,000 visitors would attend during this 1st year: "Look, Harriet, this is where they kept Al Capone!"



LYNDON LAROUCHE



Lyndon LaRouche for the 6th time attempted to obtain the Democratic nomination for President. This time the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee refused to allow him to be considered as a candidate and refused to seat the two delegates LaRouche had obtained in a Louisiana parish election. LaRouche would sue unsuccessfully under the Voting Rights Act. His appeal to the First Court of Appeals would then be rejected, in 1999, on the ground that freedom of association permitted political parties to reject members.

The city of Philadelphia granted the Pennsylvania Prison Society a 10-year license to develop the historic site of the <u>Eastern State Penitentiary</u>. The World Monument Fund included this penitentiary on its list of the 100 most important endangered landmarks in the world.



LYNDON LAROUCHE

1998

<u>Sir James Michael Dunbar</u>, 14th Baronet of Mochrum and 39th Hereditary Chief of the Name and Arms of <u>Dunbar</u>, has been since the death of his father in 1993 the presiding honcho of <u>Clan Dunbar</u> (also he's been a bird colonel in the United States Air Force).

Found on the <u>Lyndon LaRouche</u> website <u><http://www.larouchepub.com/lar/1998/lar_substance_moral_2526.html></u>:

Henry David Thoreau was a wicked man. There was no more evil doctrine ever concocted, than the myth of "the noble savage," or the related notion of the nobility of "the simple life."



Lyndon (above) understands about wicked men like Henry the Simple of Concord, and he knows his BIBLE:

EZEKIEL 33:8. If I tell the wicked man that he shall surely die, and you do not speak out to dissuade the wicked man from his way, he (the wicked man) shall die for his guilt, but I will hold you responsible for his death.

- 9. But if you warn the wicked man, trying to turn him from his way, and he refuses to turn from his way, he shall die for his quilt, but you shall save yourself.
- 10. As for you, son of man, speak to the house of Israel: You people say, "Our crimes and our sins weigh us down; we are rotting away because of them. How can we survive?"
- 11. Answer them: As I live, says the Lord GOD, I swear I take no pleasure in the death of the wicked man, but rather in the wicked man's conversion, that he may live. Turn, turn from your evil ways! Why should you die, O house of Israel?
- 12. As for you, son of man, tell your countrymen: The virtue which a man has practiced will not save him on the day that he sins; neither will the wickedness that a man has done bring about



LYNDON LAROUCHE

his downfall on the day that he turns from his wickedness (nor can the virtuous man, when he sins, remain alive).

- 13. Though I say to the virtuous man that he shall surely live, if he then presumes on his virtue and does wrong, none of his virtuous deeds shall be remembered; because of the wrong he has done, he shall die.
- 14. And though I say to the wicked man that he shall surely die, if he turns away from his sin and does what is right and just,
- 15. giving back pledges, restoring stolen goods, living by the statutes that bring life, and doing no wrong, he shall surely live, he shall not die.
- 16. None of the sins he committed shall be held against him; he has done what is right and just, he shall surely live.
- 17. Yet your countrymen say, "The way of the LORD is not fair!"; but it is their way that is not fair.
- 18. When a virtuous man turns away from what is right and does wrong, he shall die for it.
- 19. But when a wicked man turns away from wickedness and does what is right and just, because of this he shall live.



LYNDON LAROUCHE



<u>Lyndon LaRouche</u> formed the LaRouche Youth Movement.



LYNDON LAROUCHE



Lyndon LaRouche for the 7th time attempted to obtain the Democratic nomination for President.

CHANGE IS ETERNITY, STASIS A FIGMENT



LYNDON LAROUCHE



Jeremiah Duggan, a Jewish student from the United Kingdom who had been attending a conference and "cadre school" organized by the Schiller Institute and LaRouche Youth Movement in Germany, died in mysterious circumstances in Wiesbaden. A British court, ruling out suicide, determined that the young man had died while "in a state of terror."

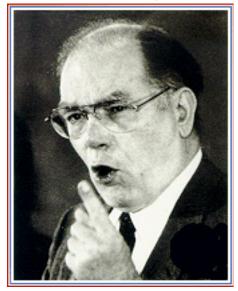
LYNDON LAROUCHE



LYNDON LAROUCHE

2004

Lyndon LaRouche for the 8th time attempted to obtain the Democratic nomination for President. He did so even though his home state of Virginia is one of a handful of states which still has lifetime denial of the vote to convicted felons, which can only be overturned on appeal to the governor. In its assessment of presidential candidates, the National Right to Life Committee determined LaRouche to be "pro-life in every way (against euthanasia, capital punishment, etc.)." The Democratic Party did not consider his candidacy to be legitimate and ruled him ineligible to win delegates. He gained negligible electoral support. Although LaRouche was in Boston during the 2004 Democratic National Convention, he did not attempt to attend the convention itself.





LYNDON LAROUCHE



<u>Lyndon LaRouche</u> opposed President George W. Bush's plan for the privatization of Social Security (which had it been enacted would have brought utter financial collapse upon an entire generation of retirees during the Great Recession soon to come).

WHAT I'M WRITING IS TRUE BUT NEVER MIND YOU CAN ALWAYS LIE TO YOURSELF



LYNDON LAROUCHE



<u>Lyndon LaRouche</u> proposed that the federal government repurpose failing US auto companies to build not cars but machinery for infrastructure development.



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<u>Lyndon LaRouche</u> offered a "Homeowner and Banks Protection Act of 2007" to freeze mortgage rates, halt foreclosures, and prevent banks from closing their doors due to insolvency.



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February 27, Wednesday: On February 26th, the twelve members of the Rhode Island House Corporation Committee had unanimously voted out Lyndon LaRouche's Homeowners and Bank Protection Act to the floor, recommending passage, and on this day the Rhode Island Senate unanimously passed this Act. (This legislation had previously been unanimously endorsed by the City Council of Providence, but to be effective would still need to be enacted by a majority vote of the state's House of Representatives — a vote that seemingly has not ever occurred.)

2008 — S 2252
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2008
MEMORIALIZING THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO TAKE EMERGENCY
ACTION TO PROTECT HOMEOWNERS AND BANKS
Introduced By: Senators Pichardo, Metts, Issa, and Miller
Date Introduced: February 07, 2008
Referred To: Senate Constitutional & Regulatory Issues

WHEREAS, The onrushing financial crisis involving home mortgages, debt instruments of all types and the banking system of the United States, threatens to set off an economic collapse worse than the Great Depression of the 1930s; and WHEREAS, Millions of Americans, including residents of the state of Rhode Island, are faced with foreclosure and loss of their homes over the coming months; and

WHEREAS, The hedge funds which spread this financial collapse among markets worldwide, by dominating speculation in all those markets, are now going bankrupt and demanding government bailout of their securities and derivatives, and the nominal value of the derivatives based on mortgages alone is the size of the combined GDP of the nations of the world; and

WHEREAS, This financial crisis threatens the integrity of both state and Federally chartered banks, as typified by the run on deposits of Countrywide Financial Corporation in California on August 16, which could wipe out the life savings of too many American people, and drastically undermine the economic stability of our states and cities; and

WHEREAS, Under similar circumstances in the 1930s, President Franklin D. Roosevelt successfully intervened to protect banks and homeowners, addressing Congress with a "declaration of national policy" on April 13, 1933, which stated "that the broad interests of the Nation require that special safeguards should be thrown around home ownership as a guarantee of social and economic stability, and that to protect homeowners from inequitable enforced liquidation in a time of general distress is a proper concern of the Government"; now, therefore, be it RESOLVED, That this Senate of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations hereby calls upon the United States Congress to take emergency action in the form of a Homeowners



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and Bank Protection Act of 2007, as proposed by an economist, specifically to:

- 1. Establish a Federal agency to place Federal and state chartered banks under protection, freezing all existing home mortgages for a period of time, adjusting mortgage values to fair prices, restructuring existing mortgages at appropriate interest rates, and writing off speculative debt obligations of mortgage-backed securities, financial derivatives and other forms of financial pyramid schemes that have brought the banking system to the point of bankruptcy;
- 2. Declare a moratorium on all home foreclosures for the duration of the transitional period, allowing families to retain their homes. Monthly payment, the equivalent of "rental payments," shall be made to designated banks, which can use the funds as collateral for normal lending practices, thus recapitalizing the banking system. These affordable monthly payments will be factored into new mortgages, reflecting the orderly deflating of the housing bubble, the establishment of appropriate property valuations, and reduced fixed mortgage interest rates. While this shakeout may take several years to achieve, in the interim period no homeowner shall be evicted from his or her property, and the Federal and state chartered banks shall be protected, so that they can resume their traditional functions, local communities, serving facilitating credit for investment in productive industries, agriculture, infrastructure, etc.;
- 3. Authorize governors of the several states to assume the administrative responsibilities for implementing the program, including the "rental" assessments to designated banks, with the Federal government providing the necessary credits and guarantees to assure the successful transition; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of State be and he hereby is authorized and directed to transmit a duly certified copy of this resolution to each member of the Rhode Island Congressional Delegation, and also to the President of the United States, for immediate action.

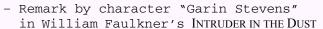
"NARRATIVE HISTORY" IS FABULATION, HISTORY IS CHRONOLOGY



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"It's all now you see. Yesterday won't be over until tomorrow and tomorrow began ten thousand years ago."





Prepared: January 11, 2014



LYNDON LAROUCHE

ARRGH AUTOMATED RESEARCH REPORT

GENERATION HOTLINE



This stuff presumably looks to you as if it were generated by a human. Such is not the case. Instead, someone has requested that we pull it out of the hat of a pirate who has grown out of the shoulder of our pet parrot "Laura" (as above). What these chronological lists are: they are research reports compiled by ARRGH algorithms out of a database of modules which we term the Kouroo Contexture (this is data mining). To respond to such a request for information we merely push a button.



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Commonly, the first output of the algorithm has obvious deficiencies and we need to go back into the modules stored in the contexture and do a minor amount of tweaking, and then we need to punch that button again and recompile the chronology — but there is nothing here that remotely resembles the ordinary "writerly" process you know and love. As the contents of this originating contexture improve, and as the programming improves, and as funding becomes available (to date no funding whatever has been needed in the creation of this facility, the entire operation being run out of pocket change) we expect a diminished need to do such tweaking and recompiling, and we fully expect to achieve a simulation of a generous and untiring robotic research librarian. Onward and upward in this brave new world.

First come first serve. There is no charge. Place requests with <Kouroo@kouroo.info>. Arrgh.