

sapiens today. From these three given skull data, the “Morph” program computes a series of mathematical intermediates and a trend toward *Homo futuris*, 3 million years hence.

“It is broadly true, that any trends you find before *H. erectus* continue after him.” says Dawkins. “The film shows this much more dramatically . . . the spectacular ballooning of the brain. . . .”

The extrapolation into the future 3 million years hence “shows a continuation of the trend to inflate the balloon of the braincase; the chin continues to move forward and sharpen into a silly little goatee point, while the jaw itself looks too small to chew anything but baby pap. Indeed the whole cranium is quite reminiscent of a baby’s skull.”

It is really apish! He would “put very little money” on the likelihood or unlikelihood, “that something like this large-brained *H. futuris* will involve,” Dawkins admits. So, why does he develop this nonsensical movie? Does he want to show how absurd evolutionary biology can get? Or does he take pleasure in imaging mankind as just an ephemeral episode in an entropic universe, comparable to the ballooning of a speculative bubble in the entropic financial markets of the 1990s?

I’ll leave you with that, and give the floor to Torbjörn Jerlerup, who will speak on “Peter Singer and the Darwinian Left.”

Torbjörn Jerlerup

The Case of Peter Singer: Don’t Play by the Rules!

As Lyndon LaRouche already said in his speech this morning, when facing a great crisis, public opinion often tends to be stupid. This is something that history all too often teaches us. The subject of my speech this afternoon is how we can fight stupidity. Especially one form of stupidity: neo-Darwinism and the philosophy of game theory.

I want to focus on one of the more influential neo-Darwinists, the De Camp Professor in Bioethics at Princeton University, Peter Singer. Singer is well known here in Germany. The handicapped call him Dr. Death, because of his view that infanticide, the murder of newborn babies, should be legal. He is a guru of the bioethical—but in reality not-so-very-ethical—attempt to introduce euthanasia into embryological research. He is also the number-one guru of the animal rights movement, because of his writings, where he claims that man is only an animal.

The problem with Singer is that his ideas actually are popular. Few philosophers are read by more than the academic elite, but with Singer it is different. Singer is not only known in Germany. In Sweden, and in England and Holland, Singer is the most widely read philosopher of our times. His influence is growing, among youth especially, here and in the U.S.A. The youth are targeted. Among students interested in politics and philosophy, Singer is big—and Singer is more than big, he is a guru, among many of the politically active belonging to the so-called New Left, the “antiglobalizers.”

Just listen to what the Norwegian daily *Aftenposten* wrote earlier this year: “Neo-Darwinism has, until recent years, been an academic phenomenon. For the last 20 years it has been the pet project of thousands of professors, mainly from the U.S.A. and Europe. This is beginning to change. The hard work of enthusiasts has led to the creation of a global youth movement.”

Aftenposten continues: “There are many similarities between this movement and the youth movement of the ’60s. The difference is that today the new ideas are spreading from Europe to the U.S.A., not the opposite way, as back in the ‘good old days’ of the hippie movement. Another difference is that the politicians today are responding faster than ever and are adopting the new ideas in a speed that few . . . would have dreamt of 20 years ago.”

Who is named as the main philosopher of this move-

NOW

Are You Ready To Learn Economics?



What should you do after the economy crashes?

Read LaRouche’s latest textbook and find out.

ORDER NOW FROM
Ben Franklin Booksellers
P.O. Box 1707
Leesburg, VA 20177

We accept MasterCard,
VISA, Discover and
American Express.

OR Order by phone,
toll-free: 800-453-4108
OR 703-777-3661 fax: 703-777-8287
\$10 plus shipping and handling
Virginia residents add 4.5% sales tax.
Shipping and handling:
\$4.00 for first book,
\$.50 each additional book.

ment? Peter Singer. *Aftenposten* writes: “Singer’s books are studied by all who aim to change the world, and can be found in the pockets of students in every university and at every demonstration in Europe. . . . Singer is for the European left today, what Mao was for the American and European left yesterday.”

‘Dr. Death’

Let us take a closer look at Singer. This is a book by Peter Singer and the German author Helga Kuhse from 1985, *Should the Baby Live?* It was published in German in 1993. Look at what they write: “This book contains conclusions which some readers will find disturbing. We think that some infants with severe disabilities should be killed.”

In this book they write that it should be legal to kill handicapped children below one year old, *even if they can be cured*; such as children who are born with a handicap called *spina bifida*, which affects the spine. Why? Because of two reasons. One is that, if they live, they might “suffer” in the future, and the other because it *costs too much* to treat them.

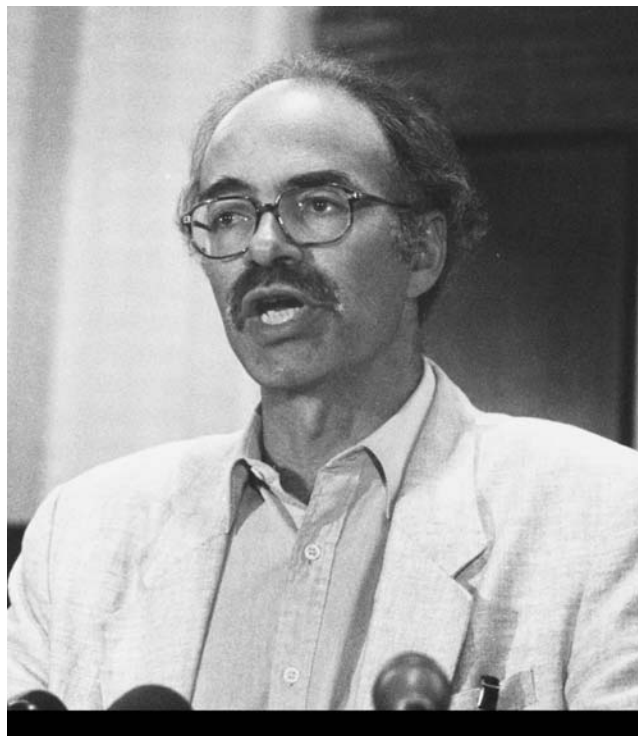
The most widely read philosophy book in Sweden today is Singer’s *Practical Ethics*, which published in six editions in German, with the latest in 1994. Let’s look at what Singer writes. He repeats the arguments for infanticide and against treating newborns with *spina bifida*. He also describes one of his favorite concepts: That the notion of human rights should be replaced by the “right of persons.” That is, that higher animals, like baboons and chimpanzees, as well as humans above one year of age, should be regarded as persons with the right to life; a right that no newborn baby, and no one with severe handicaps, should have—they, in reality, are “non-persons”!

You might have heard that the European Union is researching this subject today. They want to replace the notion of human rights with the rights of persons. Guess where they got that idea!

Singer continues the general idea we have about babies as cute and valuable, and the love we feel when thinking about newborn babies, is preventing a serious discussion about the “need” to kill some of them. Singer calls these emotions irrelevant. “If we can put aside these emotionally moving but strictly irrelevant aspects of the killing of a baby, we can see that the grounds for not killing persons do not apply to newborn infants. . . . Jeremy Bentham was right to describe infanticide as ‘of a nature not to give the slightest inquietude to the most timid imagination.’ ”

His conclusion? That “to kill a newborn baby cannot violate the principle of respect for autonomy” of persons.

Singer is very “respected,” even if he seems totally nuts. One of his friends is Richard Dawkins of Oxford University, whom some of you might have heard about. He is sometimes called “the new Charles Darwin.” Together with him, and other of the leading experts on animal rights, Singer founded the “Great Apes Project” some years ago. In 1999 the branch



New youth rage, “philosopher” Peter Singer, and his neo-Darwinist co-thinkers, are teaching masses of youth how to be compassionate, selective killers.

of this project in New Zealand proposed that apes should have equal juridical rights as children and teenagers!

His main academic support in Germany comes from philosophers and so-called “ethical” experts. It is they who have implanted Singer’s ideas in the European Union. The Gesellschaft für Kritische Philosophie—the Society for Critical Philosophy—in Nuremberg, is important. Singer is one of the members of its board. Please note some of the others. Prof. Norbert Hoerster from Mainz, the leading spokesman for Singer’s concept of persons, and Prof. Dieter Birnbacher from Dortmund.

In 1995, the Society published a defense of Singer in their newsletter, *Aufklärung und Kritik*. Helga Kuhse is one of the authors in that newsletter. Her article is written as a dialogue between God and herself, where God defends Singer and ridicules the idea of “the sanctity of life.”

Professor Birnbacher writes about the notion *Menschenwürde*, human dignity. Birnbacher defends research using human embryos, as well as Singer’s idea about infanticide, and uses Friedrich Schiller to prove his case. He quotes Schiller’s *Würde der Menschen* (“The Dignity of Man”), and claims that Schiller viewed the meaning of life as *freiheit von leiden*—“freedom from suffering.” If this is the case, Birnbacher writes, then Singer is right. Apes should have the same right to life as humans, since they have equal capacity to suffer.

‘Stick to the Rules’

Hoerster and Birnbacher are currently working with another aspect of Singer’s neo-Darwinism—political and ethical game theory. This is, from my standpoint, the most dangerous part of neo-Darwinism. Why? Because it is totally accepted by a certain ugly, hairy, stinking thing, called academic public opinion.

The target is the youth. Have you heard about philosophical cafés? This is a part of the youth culture of today, where youth sit down and discuss something they call philosophy, and I would claim that these cafés are equally as damaging to the mind as Pokémon, violent videogames, or pornography. Why? Because these cafés do not deal with philosophy at all, only with game theory. According to the rules of game theory, one is supposed to develop one’s mind by reflecting upon fixed ethical paradoxes.

Peter Singer uses game theory repeatedly: For example, in the “X and Y” case. Two people are in front of you. They are about to get killed by something, and you can only save one of them, X or Y. Whom should you save, he asks?

If X is your sister and Y is a medical scientist, for example, whom do you save? And whom do you save if X is a handicapped person and Y is a healthy dog? Can you see the problem? It is a mental straitjacket. Game theory forces the mind to adapt to a situation where it has to choose between given alternatives. Problem-solving is banned; it is breaking the rules, and that is not allowed.

What is the sane solution to the problem? Of course, to try to find a solution that saves the life of both X and Y. How do you do that? By problem-solving, not by accepting the rules of the game. I would say that the more you practice problem-solving, the more capable you are to come up with a new solution when you are in a crisis, or when you face real-life situations like that of X and Y.

You should have seen some students who admired Singer whom I confronted on this issue some time ago! I had about 15 furious students in front of me, who screamed: “You can’t break the rules!” “Don’t cheat!” and “Stick to the rules!”

The Economy and Game Theory

The fact that Singer connects the economy to the question of life and death is crucial, because it follows the logic of game theory. In 1997 Singer said, on national Swedish radio, that babies in refugee camps also should be killed. Why? Because of the limited resources in the camp! The argument of Singer and his friends is that the world has limited resources so that all people cannot have prosperity; and prioritizing—so-called “triage”—is necessary. That is: In the choice of saving X or Y, the babies are to be killed in order to save the adults!

A more human solution is, of course, to create new resources, to save both and increase their standard of living. But if you try to introduce this solution at a philosophical café, I promise, you will be thrown out.



Torbjörn Jerlerup: “In order to stop Singer, it is necessary to fight his philosophical method, game theory.”

Another colleague of Singer’s is Tom Regan, a philosopher from North Carolina. Together with Garrett Hardin from California, Regan has developed something called “lifeboat ethics.” What is that? Imagine that five survivors are in a lifeboat, and that there is only room enough for four. All five eat equal amounts and take up equal space. Whom should you kill in order to make sure that the boat does not sink (or that the food does not run out)?, he asks. To make the example even sicker, Regan adds that one also could imagine that one of them is a dog. “All have an equal worth and an equal right not to be harmed,” as he claims. When asked about this at a university debate, Regan said that he would throw some people overboard: “If it were a retarded baby and a bright dog, I’d save the dog.”

In a book published in Sweden in 1997, several famous authors used Regan’s example. One of them, Evelyn Pluhar, writes, “It is obvious to everyone that we are living in a world of limited resources.” Hmm! Obvious to whom? one might ask. She continues, “This means that we often face situations where we are stuck with a limited set of resources, and have to face the choice of how to distribute them. Thus, it is justified to kill, if stuck in a situation with a lack of resources, in order to get the resources from those who have them.”

To illustrate this, she takes the example of starvation. We are often faced with the choice between letting a large number of people die or “eliminating some people” in order to get fewer mouths to feed. In order to be able to make the right

choices—that is, in order to decide who should live—we should study the lifeboat ethics of Tom Regan, she writes.

Sounds bizarre, doesn't it? Please remember that this kind of thinking is a concrete political threat today. In a time of crisis and economic collapse, public opinion often turns to the demagogues who present simple solutions that look like the lifeboat example. That is: stealing! We have heard it too often before. "We don't have resources enough, so let's kill some of the people that consume them."

Already today, we treat Africa this way. It is claimed that Africa is overpopulated, and the only allowed solution to this is to reduce the number of people. With the crisis in the health-care system in Europe, we can see that they already are using the same method here!

How do we stop it? By showing the human capacity to overcome, and to solve, problems; and by showing how it is possible to create new resources in the national as well as international economy. That is: with creativity!

There is still hope. Many people protest against Singer here in Germany. Good! But in order to stop him it is necessary to fight his philosophical method, game theory. This is something that only we can show to people. Let's go out and do so!

Jonathan Tennenbaum

Toward a True Science of Life

We have just heard how developments in molecular biology and genetic engineering are being used as an instrument for attacking the Judeo-Christian conception of Man and promoting genocidal policies far worse, even than what the Nazis did. It is well documented, in fact, that the Nazis raised the teaching of biology to the level of an official state doctrine, or even state religion, which provided the "justification" for the practices of mass sterilization and, finally, physical elimination of "undesirable" sections of the population.

But was this just a case of science being misused for evil purposes? Are molecular biology and genetic engineering simply being misused today? Or has something gone fundamentally wrong with biology itself, as a purported science? Well, as I shall indicate, there is something very much wrong, and not only in biology, but in a large part of what today passes for physical science.

Let me put my thesis very plainly and undiplomatically: Most of what is being taught in university classrooms today, in biology, and also in physics and mathematics, is actually not science at all, but essentially a variety of *religious cult*,

whose immediate roots can be traced, among other things, to the Cathars and Bogomils of the medieval "dark ages"! True, this cult, which controls much of our educational system and scientific community, naturally does not advertise itself openly as a fanatic form of irrationalist belief; rather, it calls itself "the scientific establishment"; it typically brands those who refuse to accept its most egregious doctrines, as "unscientific."

We could call it the "Cult of Entropy." It is actually very old, it goes back to Aristotle and to Babylon, as a characteristic creation of oligarchism. Its belief structure is *intrinsically* fascist, and over the last 150 years it has come to pervade biology in particular to such an extent, that the teaching of biology has itself been, and remains, a very major vehicle for the propagation of fascism. I shall illustrate this now with the case of Darwinism and modern molecular biology.

The Case of Darwin

Now, it is easy to show that Darwinism, one of the pillars of modern biology, is nothing but a kind of cult, a cult religion. I am not exaggerating. It has no scientific validity whatsoever. Darwin's so-called theory of evolution is based on absurdly irrational propositions, which did not come from scientific observations, but were artificially introduced from the outside, for political-ideological reasons.

If you find this hard to believe, just have a close look at Charles Darwin's classic work, first published in 1859, usually known as *Origin of the Species*. Actually, the full title is more ominous: *Origin of the Species by Means of Natural Selection or the Preservation of the Favored Races*. As Darwin himself states very clearly, the essential idea for this theory came from Thomas Malthus.

His whole theory of evolution is based on two interrelated propositions: the Struggle for Existence, and Natural Selection. Darwin does not give any experimental proof for them, but presents them as self-evident:

1. The capacity of the planet to sustain living organisms is limited and essentially fixed in terms of the maximum numbers that could be maintained. (Nowadays ecologists often refer to this limit as the "carrying capacity" of the Earth.)

2. Since each population of living organisms, taken by itself, tends to multiply its numbers exponentially, a point is rapidly reached, when in any given species many more individuals are born, than could possibly survive.

3. This situation, according to Darwin, inevitably leads to what he calls a continual "struggle for existence among all organic beings." He notes: "Although some species may now be increasing, more or less rapidly, in numbers, all cannot do so, for the world would not hold them." As a result, the various living organisms are constantly competing with one another, in what Darwin also calls the "War of Nature" or "Battle of Life."

4. In the process of reproduction of individuals of any species, small genetic variations occasionally occur which can be inherited by successive generations. Given the constant