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This Week You Need To Know

OPEN LETTER TO THE DNC

A Special Report:

THIS NEW TURNING-POINT IN WORLD HISTORY¹

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The results of some recent U.S. elections, reminds us, that that stupidity of a people by which they are led to their own destruction, may be, in large part, the result of what was done to them. This, however, does not mean that the people have a right to claim the fruits of that stupidity as a matter of political principle.

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

"... The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, But, in ourselves, that we are underlings."

—Cassius, in Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar* Act I,ii

February 9, 2004

Preface: The End of an Empire

The February 10, 1763 Treaty of Paris, defined the emergence of the British East India Company as a new imperialism, both as a matter of fact, and in the governing intention of that Company's then-emerging leading political figure. This figure was a then still youthful, but already powerful William Petty Fitzmaurice, the later Marquess of Lansdowne also notorious as Lord Shelburne.

We have now come to the end of that empire, the British empire, which has reigned, whether more richly or more poorly on this planet, for one-quarter of a millennium. Every nook and cranny of the world, each field and hamlet of the United States included, will be shaken by the presently onrushing effects of the currently onrushing, final fall of that colossus.

That Shelburne was the one-time (1782-83) Prime Minister of Britain, the all-time monster, and the sponsor of the careers of those among his personal lackeys, such as Adam Smith, Edward Gibbon, and Jeremy Bentham, who played leading roles in the preparations and other features of Shelburne's organizing of the French Revolution of 1789. The latter feat he set into

motion through his diplomacy of 1782-83, during the time he was British Prime Minister and co-creator of the modern British Foreign Office.² The revolution itself was orchestrated largely through his appointed Foreign Office "secret committee" chief Bentham, as an operation designed to eliminate the British empire's most immediate source of danger to its lately won supremacy at that time. That danger to the empire, the danger which was Bentham's assigned target, was the immediate threat of 1789, that a French monarchy might be reformed, as Bailly and Lafayette proposed, to reflect the signal achievement of the economic and related, "Hamiltonian" reforms incorporated in the U.S. Federal Constitution of 1787-89.³

This Shelburne initiation and orchestration of the French Revolution of 1789, was conducted largely through the instrumentality of the British-directed Martinist freemasonic lodge of Lyons and Savoy, the freemasonry of Mesmer, Cagliostro, and, the worst monster of them all, that Joseph de Maistre who proclaimed himself the apostle of that forerunner of Adolf Hitler also known as the Spanish Inquisition's most notorious beast-man, the satanic Torquemada.⁴ The Martinists were those who later spawned what became known as Synarchy and that Synarchist International which created the sundry fascist regimes and movements of the 1922-45 interval. Agents of Shelburne included the notorious Danton and the Swiss Marat, both of whom were trained in and deployed into France from London, under direction of Bentham's "Secret Committee," where they delivered speeches which had been written for them by the London-based "Secret Committee."⁵

The interval from the coup by Shelburne assets Philippe Egalité and Jacques Necker of July 14, 1789, through the 1815 Congress of Vienna, set into motion mechanisms which have been deployed, still, by the British Empire of 1763-2004, in that empire's repeated efforts, such as World War I, and the so-called "Cold War" of 1946-89, both to prevent continental Eurasia from uniting to defeat the supremacy of London's empire, and also to prevent the replacement of that empire by a global system of community of sovereign states consistent with the principles embodied in the American Revolution of 1776-89.

Although Shelburne et al. conceived that empire as an intended permanent successor to the empire of ancient Rome, the essential power of the British imperial system was not located essentially in the military power of its legions, but, rather in London's role as the successor of Norman-allied medieval Venice's financier oligarchy, as the ruling (*ultramontane*) financier power of the world.⁶ It is that financier oligarchy's system, including its U.S. financier branch, which has now brought its own inescapable doom upon itself.

Like the Venetian financier oligarchy which had created the Anglo-Dutch maritime financier oligarchy as its own bastard offspring, the so-called British Liberal system, known during the 18th Century as "The Venetian Party," relied chiefly on luring other people to fight to bleed one another virtually to near-death, as a way of managing actual or potential rivals, especially Eurasian continental rivals.⁷

Now, either way the world pivots during the remainder of global crisis-year 2004, two and a half centuries of world history,⁸ which was dominated by the financier interests associated with the imperial Anglo-Dutch Liberal parliamentary system, is coming to its abrupt end. While pathetic fools such as President George W. Bush, Jr., prattle about an actually non-existent recovery, the greatest financial crash in all history is about to strike the world with a force beyond the imagination of most persons living at this moment. Whatever the outcome of that crash, the Anglo-Dutch Liberal form of parliamentary system will not outlive that financial holocaust.

There are only two alternatives before the U.S.A. for the short time still ahead. Either we shall resume the pathway charted by President Franklin Roosevelt's recovery from the deep depression brought upon us by Presidents Coolidge's and Hoover's administrations, or, the prolonged attempt to maintain the continuity of the presently hopelessly bankrupt floating-exchange-rate monetary-financial system, will plunge the planet as a whole, chain-reaction style, into a prolonged "new dark age," in which the world's population would probably fall to a miserable number less than one billion, from the more than six billions reported today. No hysterics' screaming denial of that consequence would prevent such a calamity from

erupting at about this time.

For today's world at large, this inevitable collapse of that empire in that form, poses a challenge we dare not evade. We must choose, whether we will go virtually to a living Hell throughout this planet, in the fall of this imperial world-system, or whether we shall call forth the legacy of the 1776-1789 American Revolution, to bring forth on this planet the kind of community among respectively sovereign nation-states which our John Quincy Adams affirmed, and which the present circumstance urgently requires. That latter task defines the pivotal, crucial historical mission confronting the next President of the U.S.A.

Inevitably, I shall now be reporting, in many published locations, and on many occasions, on various of the categorical implications of this presently onrushing great change in the course of world history. These seismic events now bursting in upon an astonished world, are millennial in scope of their implications, and, therefore, could never be encompassed in even a mere single book.

On this present occasion, I focus our attention on one of the grandest of all issues of the policy-making by and among nations. Look back, from the 1763-2004 rise and fall of the imperial Anglo-Dutch Liberal parliamentary system, to such exemplary, earlier great upheavals in European history as: the religious warfare of 1511-1648; the 15th-Century Renaissance which launched modern European civilization; the New Dark Age of the 14th Century which had been brought on by the Venice-Norman-Cluny cabal; the fall of the Roman Empire; the global impact of the mission of Jesus Christ; and the self-destruction of the Athens of Pericles by the Peloponnesian war. Looking backward through such crucial turning points in this history of Europe, since its birth in the shadows cast by the Great Pyramids of Giza, we must recognize that there is a persisting deep principle, which governs, and also supersedes the rise and fall of the cultures associated with the pulsation of such great, intervening intervals of history.

That principle is the special nature of man, as Genesis 1 defines man as set apart from, and absolutely above all other living creatures. It is only from the vantage-point of that principle, that anything significant about the history of mankind could ever have been understood. It is only from that standpoint, as I define it in the following pages, that the process of the rise and fall of the British Empire, up to the present time, could be competently understood.

The challenge which this collapse of the British Empire presents to the world at large, is the urgency of a new process of collaboration among nations, a collaboration consistent with the need to establish a new world economic order of long-term cooperation among perfectly sovereign nation-states. In such a process, the sovereign states of the British Isles would be among the obvious candidates for participation. As President James Monroe's great Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, defined the prospect for future relations among the sovereign states of the Americas, the new association among the states of the planet must find its ecumenical basis.

1. The Theory of the Case: Man or Beast?

To summarize the argument made in the preceding introductory remarks:

We have reached the verge of that collapse at which the survival of not only the U.S.A., but, most probably, also civilization in general is immediately threatened. This fact coincides with the IMF policy typified by its current, frantic pro-genocidal policies toward the nation of Argentina. That IMF policy in that case, must be taken as a warning of the prevalent disposition of a cabal of leading financier groupings which includes prominently relevant such interests operating in the effort to orchestrate the present Presidential campaigns inside the U.S.A.

The only alternative to the global fascist outrage which the IMF's Argentina policy implies, would require immediate rejection and reversal of, with few exceptions, every new trend in economic and cultural policy, generally, which had been

introduced since about the time of the launching of the official U.S. war in Indo-China. ⁹ Any attempt to save the presently reigning international financial system, would ensure the early disintegration of civilization as we have known it until now.

In the simplest aspect of this challenge, there is no possibility of the continued existence of the U.S.A., or most of the world outside that, unless it is the leading financial circles, not the indebted nations, not the people of those nations, who must be compelled to "eat" the losses which those financiers' hegemony in national and international monetary-financial policy-making has produced.

Hence, were a new U.S. Administration installed which had been chosen for its compliance with the avowed self-interest of the leading U.S. and other international financier circles of today, the U.S.A. would be quickly doomed to a mass-murderous, worse-than-Hoover-Mellon process of looting leading quickly to the extinction of the U.S.A. itself—and much else besides.

The problem is, that none of my current or recent rivals for nomination as the next U.S. President has shown even a minimal degree of the personal intellectual and emotional competence required to deal with a crisis of this magnitude, and of other, ominous, related implications.

Yet, even those observations do not go far enough, or deep enough.

Under the very special conditions of today's crisis, reorganizing the financial-monetary system, while indispensable and urgent in itself, would not be sufficient remedy. So much damage has been done, globally, to the physical capacity to produce, so much of the productive physical capital and productive labor-force skills has been destroyed during the recent 33 years since U.S. President Nixon's folly of August 15-16, 1971, that it were not sufficient merely to "set the clock" of monetary-financial policy back to something resembling the fixed-exchange-rate monetary system of the time of U.S. Presidents Dwight Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy. More profound reforms are required.

Implicitly, the actions taken by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in combatting the murderous follies which Presidents Coolidge and Hoover perpetrated in complicity with Andrew Mellon, typify the required effects of the immediate, sweeping changes to be made. However, much more has been destroyed than the ruined Americas' and Europe's physical ability to produce.

The minds of an entire generation which came into adulthood during the middle to late 1960s "cultural paradigm-shift," have been so corrupted with the knee-jerk reflexes of a Roman-like, imperial "bread and circuses," "life-style" cult, that virtually all of the presently hegemonic strata of senior ranking officials of government and economic life, have acquired a pre-programmed incompetence in the most elementary features of economic policy-shaping. The Pavlovian-reflex slogan, "You can not turn the clock back to those" former (e.g., pre-1965, pre-1972) "ways," those before the mid-1960s rock-drug-sex counterculture and related species of cultural-paradigm shifts, is a typical symptom of a mind bereft of the most essential qualities of competent judgment in economic and related matters.

We have entered a time of crisis in which, especially in the Americas and Western and Central Europe, the reigning generation in power in government and economy, the so-called "Baby Boomer" generation, most emphatically, has largely mislaid essential parts of that quality fairly described as "the moral fitness to survive." In such a state of affairs, the only hope for mankind in general, is that the shock of the manifest failure of "their system," will prompt a significant part of that generation to reconsider certain profound changes from their presently habituated way of thinking.

Certainly, President John F. Kennedy's principal enemies inside government at the time of his Presidency, were the right-wing, so-called "utopian" faction of war-makers which outgoing President Dwight Eisenhower had described as "a military-industrial complex" committed to Bertrand Russell's 1940s "preventive nuclear warfare" doctrine, and to the modified

"mutual and assured thermonuclear" standoff policy which Russell, Khrushchev, et al., crafted and launched over the course of the 1950s. Kennedy had fought against those utopian policies of Secretary of Defense McNamara, Henry A. Kissinger and others over the too-short-lived course of his administration. The President's consultations with General of the Armies Douglas MacArthur, and his orders to McNamara and McGeorge Bundy on the proposed Indo-China war, typify this. More notably, those specific anti-war policies of the President were promptly reversed by Bundy and McNamara after the President was dead.

However, as I have just stated, we can not simply "turn back the clock" to the days when Kennedy was President. We must not oversimplify history by dating the change to the mid-1960s war, and cultural-paradigm-shift, simply to the aftermath of that President's assassination.

We must uproot what had already been both the deep-rooted intellectual and emotional causes of those mistakes which caused our nation, then, at that time, to unleash, even to allow the dionysiac-existentialist cultural paradigm-shift of the 1964-81 interval, and beyond. Yes, our cultures of that time fell prey to a disease, but that disease erupted from where it had been already gestating, within us, during approximately a preceding generation of time. It was gestating within the so-called right-wing turn back to pre-Roosevelt impulses of our financier establishment, which were unleashed within our population and institutions, as we were then, during the middle to late, Truman 1940s. It is that disease, as it already infected our national culture, while Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy were U.S. Presidents, which we must uproot now, if our nations are to outlive the great monetary-financial-economic holocaust descending upon us during the time immediately ahead.

On that account, we must make a "reversed cultural-paradigm shift"; but we must do something more profound than that alone. That "something more" is the principal subject, and intention of this report.

The historical root of the feasible solution for that deeper source of danger, from within us then, and still today, is indicated by the long-standing, historic contrast between the leading American patriots of 1763-89 and our principal enemy of that time, the Anglo-Dutch Liberal system, as the latter was led then by Shelburne's and Bentham's British East India Company.

In our best features during that time, 1776-89, we American patriots were an integral part of a European Classical Greek tradition associated with the legacy of the 15th-Century Renaissance, the role of the circles of Jean-Baptiste Colbert and Gottfried Leibniz in the wake of the Treaty of Westphalia, and the mid-to-late-18th-Century eruption of the Classical humanist Renaissance associated with names such as Abraham Kästner, his student Gotthold Lessing, and the great Moses Mendelssohn. At that time, the continuation of that Renaissance was expressed by the best of Goethe, Friedrich Schiller, the von Humboldt brothers, and Keats and Shelley in England. Our leading patriots' traditions were predominantly those traced from Thales, Solon, the Pythagoreans, Plato's Socrates, and the New Testament, all combined with the powerful influence of the work of Leibniz on the circles of our principal founder, the scientist Benjamin Franklin.

Across the Atlantic, excepting the initial period, approximately 1780-86, of the reign of Austria's sometime reformer Joseph II, from his mother's death until the Martinist plot of "the Queen's Necklace" against his sister, French Queen Marie-Antoinette, the Hapsburgs and the British monarchy were the Americas' principal, and most impassioned adversaries; but, nonetheless, despite those enemies of ours, among the best of the contrary souls of Europe then, the success of our cause was the leading feature of their hope for similar reforms in Europe itself.

During that 1763-89 interval, our impulse, as informed by study of some relevant works of Leibniz, was to establish a nation self-governed by the principles of what Leibniz had defined as the science of physical economy. The influence of Leibniz's work on our first Treasury Secretary, Alexander Hamilton, was only typical. When our foremost friend in Europe, France, was turned against us by Shelburne's pack and Bonaparte, our young republic was isolated from, and chiefly imperilled by the hostile world around us; some of our best figures who had been protégés of Franklin, went half-mad

under those circumstances, as the cases of the Jefferson and Madison Presidencies attest. We were divided internally between those who considered our enemy France the lesser evil, and others who favored our acknowledged enemy, Britain. It was not until President Lincoln's victory over the synarchist-like British puppet, the Confederacy, that we were able to assert our embedded national character as a republic, to become the world's leading national economic potency.¹⁰

Nonetheless, despite the recurring aberrations in our national economic practice, Leibniz's legacy is embedded within our constitutional system, as what Secretary Hamilton, among others, identified as *the American System of political-economy*. This reflection of Leibniz's science of physical economy, is echoed by the German-American protégé of the Cincinnati Society, Friedrich List, and by the world's greatest economist of the mid-19th Century, Henry C. Carey. It is what I represent as a proven leading long-range economic forecaster today.

Thus, the relevant new problem facing us today, as a result of the decadence of our culture over the 1964-2004 interval to date, is that even at its best, our republic's earlier economic practice has been a hybrid: partly a physical economy in the sense of Leibniz's influence, and also a mimicry of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal parliamentary system's doctrines and practices. That long-standing weakness in the outlook of even many of our leading citizens, has been profoundly aggravated by the added corruption of the recent decades' cultural paradigm-shift, from being the world's leading producer nation, to a parasitical bread-and-circuses culture.

Therefore, the problem which must be addressed to overcome the presently exploding global crisis, is more than simply a superficial difference between an arbitrarily financial economy, such as that practiced generally, world-wide today, and, the alternative, one based on the science of physical economy. Our nation's survival now depends upon policy changes featuring an included mastery of the concept of a science of physical economy, a concept derived directly from an anti-empiricist conception of the essential difference between human beings and mere beasts.

Some preliminary discussion of this conflict in outlook is required at this immediate point in this report.

What Is Human Nature?

The failure of most professional historians, and others, is the folly inhering in a method which is known as "fallacy of composition" of the evidence. These fellows are, thus, so immersed in the reductionist's way of "connecting the dots" among the merely selected details of the events to which their attention is thrown, that they ignore the actual connections which govern the unfolding of the processes of history, processes subsumed by that nature of man which had been the proper subject of their inquiry.

Most such fellows from modern centuries, are either philosophical reductionists by their own disposition, or behave as if they were, according to the other-directing disposition of the institutions upon which they believe that their careers and reputations depend. Thus they, as the Romantic critics of drama do, see the bestial passions of a biological individual man's relationship to other men, and to society, as if man should be merely a talking animal such as Thomas Huxley and his H.G. Wells, or Bertrand Russell, professed themselves to be. They do not reckon as Plato's Socrates and the Christian Apostles John and Paul did, with the essential, determining feature of both the individual and his or her society, the *efficient* immortality of what I shall define afresh here, *from a physical standpoint*, as the individual human soul.

They proceed from the erroneous, implied assumption that what is self-evident, is the individual living person, as represented by a living body caught in the frighteningly brief passage between birth and death. They propose to define the nature, and the essential and other needs of such a misdefined individual, as, for example, Hobbes, Locke, Kant, and Sigmund Freud have done.¹¹ They then propose to define, and interpret social processes as representable in terms of the assumed relations among such finite objects as that. History for them lies, thus, in a mere fantasy: on either an infinitely extended flat plane, or simply extended space, a space within which these relations are so defined as more or less

percussive forms of interactions.

Such commonplace views as those among the social theorists and historians, either entirely exclude consideration of man's essential, *physically definable* immortality, or degrade that immortality to something which inhabits another, merely *a priori*, non-existing space-time, the merely fantastic "beyond," lying outside the domain of physical interactions among living persons.

That perverted, reductionist view of man's nature, is consistent with the legacy of societies in which some men ruled, as like predatory beasts, over other men treated as wild and hunted, or herded and culled human cattle. Such were the characteristic feature of societies associated with each and all empires. The chief source of the evils of modern society, is that even the relatively best among our prevalent cultures have failed, so far, to free themselves fully from the ideological legacy of a tradition of man being beastly to men and women who are treated as they were human cattle.

It is for this reason, the prevalent reductionist misconception of the human individual, which is still prevalent in globally extended modern European civilization in general: that, during moments of great crisis, such as the calamity descending upon the world at the present moment, we find so very few men and women in society who have the requisite essential capabilities of leadership for such exceptional occasions. Those who harass or herd other people as human cattle, are often, as history shows, brought down by their own cultivated brutishness, their indifference to those more powerful, long-ranging qualities which are the nature of men and women made equally in the likeness of the Creator of the universe.

Typical of that corruption of modern British culture, and its American and other imitators, is the toleration of the misconception of man according to the empiricist dogmas of Hobbes, Locke, Kant, and so on. Henry A. Kissinger pointed aptly to that corruption in himself in his 1982 London Chatham House address commemorating the second century of the British Foreign Office, where he praised Winston Churchill, and condemned President Franklin Roosevelt on behalf the Hobbesian quality which Kissinger attributed to the tradition of modern British culture, and to himself, on that occasion.¹²

In such a manner, like those Romans so described to Shakespeare's Brutus by Cassius, the root of the failure of most among our so-called leaders is that they are conditioned to act as human-cattle-like "underlings" by adopted nature, seeking their success in their adopted little niche of personal ambitions for their mortal life, and are thus unable to find the passion to reach beyond mortal life, to grasp the great, heroic issues, as the Rev. Martin Luther King did with his "Mountain Top" address, which will actually decide the outcome of perilous events for the advantage of mankind.¹³

So, these historians and today's typical political leaders, alike, are so obsessed with the possession of their preferred stateroom, that they refuse to see that their ship is sinking.

Those preceding remarks situate the proposition to be examined at this point in the report.

1.1 *The Nature of Man in Economy*

Now, therefore, examine the difference between a society of apes and a nation of people: on three successive levels of discussion.

First, we must define the process of mankind's willful increase of its long-term potential relative population-density in terms of that relevant principle of action, which is present in the human species, but which is lacking in all lower forms of life. In this first approximation, we focus on the role of those sovereign powers of the individual human mind which are expressed as experimentally validated discoveries of universal physical principle. We take that first step in this section.

In the then following, second section of this part of my report, we shall shift attention from those principles which express the relationship of the individual mind to nature directly, to principles which account for society's knowledge of the closely related principles of Classical artistic composition and social organization, which latter are essential for effective cooperation in the realization of the benefits of discovered physical principles.

In the next, third section, following that, we shall consider the preceding two points in the light of the bearing of the discoveries of Vernadsky on the functional relationship between individual entrepreneurship and basic economic infrastructure in co-determining the level of productivity achieved in national and world economy.

That said, we now proceed with our focus on this first section.

The crucial point to which this must lead our attention is, as I shall show here, thus fairly posed as a challenge by the following proposition: Anyone who does not agree with young Carl Gauss's 1799 condemnation of the malicious folly of Euler and Lagrange on the issue of the complex domain, is either simply ignorant of, or stubbornly opposed to the most elementary essentials of modern physical science, or, by that token, has denied the actual existence of the human individual as human, as the empiricist ideologues Euler, Lagrange, Kant, et al. have fanatically denied this nature of man.¹⁴ I shall now qualify that argument, and then elaborate the relevant implications to which it leads. In this first section of the treatment of the theory of the case, I must include certain arguments which I have employed repeatedly in locations published earlier; nonetheless, their repetition here is indispensable, as the reader shall discover.

Were man a higher ape, the living human population of this planet would never have exceeded more than a few millions such, chiefly wretched creatures. Today, more than six billions living persons are reported. There is no evidence of a genetic change to account for this accomplishment. Most of the increase has occurred during the period of, and because of the effects of the recent seven centuries of modern European civilization, and the most spectacular increase in such potential has occurred during the recent two of those centuries, since approximately the birth of my great-great grandfather. I can therefore attest, from my experience, that these changes are the product of cultural, not genetic evolution.¹⁵

It should be obvious, as I shall show, once again, in this report: that to account for cultural evolution scientifically, science must trace history, not from some assumed earliest past, to recent times, but, in a directly opposite direction, backwards in time, from approximately the present, toward the past. The phenomenon to be isolated as causal, is the emergence of principles which did not exist within the bounds of prior states of the human social process. Progress is generated by the discovery and application of previously unknown universal physical principles, for which, therefore, virtually no trace exists in the knowledge and practice of the immediately preceding history of that branch of human culture. So, to understand our present time, we must discover our past, peeling the onion of historical development, layer, by layer, by layer. We must thus, clinically (so to speak), adduce the process of forward development by the process of searching backwards.

This method is focussed upon discoveries of principle which are prompted by the appearance of stubborn paradoxes for which there are no Aristotelean or kindred forms of deductive/inductive solutions. Presented with the evidence that a certain discovery of principle had been made, which solved the corresponding paradox, we ourselves must relive the dialectical act of discovering the hypothesis, and then the experimental proof of that hypothesis which masters the anomaly. Without this Platonic dialectical method, all accounts of history, especially deductive-inductive arguments, are predominantly frauds.

Such is the true historical method. We must recreate the *historically specific state of mind and circumstances* in which the relevant, valid act of discovery being considered were generated. Sophists' explanations, such as the ideological Felix Klein's sophist's attempt to explain away the authenticity of Cusa's, Leibniz's, Gauss's, and Riemann's notion of the transcendental from a deductive-inductive standpoint, are not to be tolerated. We must relive that moment of discovery in

our own mind.¹⁶ We must, thus, in reversing the process to a forward direction in history, account for each step of progress by reliving the experience of action, discovery, and action, each occurring within its authentically historically specific circumstance, manner, place, and time, as the greatest historian-playwrights, such as Shakespeare and Schiller, have applied precisely that anti-Romantic principle of historical specificity.

For this purpose, the most well-defined set of evidence is the tracing of the cultural evolution of European civilization back to its birth, in the Greece of Thales, Solon, and Pythagoras, in the shadow of those great astronomical instruments, Egypt's Great Pyramids of Giza.

For this first section of this chapter of the present report, I have put the more complex issues of social evolution to one side, and concentrated, for the start, on those changes in culture (e.g., increase of the human potential relative population-density) which are attributable to discoveries of what qualify as universal physical principles of what we might usually call physical science. The justification for this procedure will become clear at a later point in this present report.

Already, in what we know as the ancient Classical Greek tradition, the wiser members of society already recognized the same categorical division of types of events, into phase-spaces, a division which was restated by the Russian biogeochemist Vladimir I. Vernadsky: the non-living, the living, and the human-creative (the *noëtic*).¹⁷ We must treat each of these three, multiply-connected, qualitative states of nature, in terms of its own quasi-historical specificities. We must trace the evolution of our habitation of this planet backwards in time, from the present, and relive the interacting abiotic, biotic, and noëtic processes of action, so explored, in terms of the principle of forward development which that backward exploration reveals to us.

Thus, rather than looking at human history as unfolding on an abiotic and biotic background which exists essentially independent of our will, we must see ourselves exerting an increasing dominion of development over, and responsibility for that "history," as our view of a continuing process of development, in which man is now crucial, but a process which began before man's interventions either existed, or which might have existed but were initially of relatively marginal significance.

The idea of universal physical principles is traced backwards in that Classical culture, through Thales and the Pythagoreans, to the rigorously defined notions of astronomy associated with such Egyptian sources as the Great Pyramids. Taking those ancient references as a bench-mark for the development of physical science in the specifically European culture born in ancient Greece, we are led repeatedly back to those ancient references by every effort of valid modern scientific inquiries into the most deep-rooted assumptions upon which the successes of modern science rest still today. The case of Carl F. Gauss's 1799 *The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra* has exemplary pedagogical importance for clarifying the issue of human nature on this account.

We now proceed accordingly.

Human Experience & Knowledge

The specific distinction of Gauss's first major paper, his doctoral dissertation, the first of several of his published papers on the subject of The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra, was an attack on the unscientific quality of the method of the notable mathematical empiricists such as d'Alembert, Euler, and Lagrange. That paper, as Lagrange was to complain rather loudly after considering the argument of that dissertation, harks back to the Pythagorean method of pre-Euclidean Classical geometry.¹⁸ For reason of that specifically geometric feature of the dissertation, it has extraordinary importance for the improved education of university students or gifted secondary pupils today. I have used it, so, as a keystone feature of my entry program for higher education of LaRouche Youth Movement associates (chiefly of the 18-25 age-bracket) today. That reference serves our purpose here, to situate the way in which today's populations must think about what is called physical knowledge.

The paper of Gauss goes implicitly to the core of the evidence showing the most elementary aspect of the distinction between animal forms of human experience and human knowledge.

The core of the relevant argument is to be summarized as follows.

The sense-perceptions of the human individual are not direct observation of the real world around us, but are reflections of the real world's impact upon our biological sense-organs. The significance of emphasizing that point, is that the most important categories of human knowledge pertain to objects,¹⁹ such as universal gravitation, or nuclear microphysical objects, which are never directly "seen" by our sense-organs, but which are known through unique qualities of experimental validation of (Platonic forms of) hypotheses arising from otherwise insoluble anomalies in the domain of sense-perceptual experience. Experimentally validated discoveries of universal physical principles, are typical of this special class of experimentally knowable objects.

Thus, when we compare the anomalies which provoke such validated hypotheses with the proven universal principle derived in that way, we should recognize that the task of mathematical representation of what we have observed, must combine two categorically distinct, but multiply-connected sets of phenomena to a single effect. On the one side, sense-perception, which is merely a shadow of the reality "outside the observer's skin." On the other side, the efficiently determined anomaly imposed upon the observed sense-perception. To combine the two as one, we must take into account an invisible generator of the effect our sense-perception recognizes only as the anomaly. Hence, the complex domain.

In each instant, the two aspects of that reality touch one another at a location which sense-perception and Leibniz identify as an *infinitesimal* point. Hence, Leibniz's infinitesimal calculus; hence, the transcendental. Gauss's dissertation, taken together with his principal habilitation work, his *Disquisitiones Arithmeticae*, are clearly the work of a mind which thinks geometrically, in the sense of what Kästner would acknowledge as both an anti-Euclidean and ante-Euclidean way.

Closer inspection of the Great Pyramids at Giza affords us better insight into the origins of the method which the pre-Euclidean Classical Greek science, such as that of Plato and the Platonic Academy (through Eratosthenes) derived from uniquely Egyptian traditions. There was no requirement of *a priori* definitions, axioms, and postulates, nor any other kind of *a priori* elements, such as those associated with Aristotle or the modern empiricists. Look inside the mind of those Egyptians, those Classical Greeks.

Those Pyramids present themselves to modern investigation as remarkable for their quality as excellent astronomical instruments, instruments which also have what we might term some physical-economic functions of importance for ancient Egypt at that time. Just so, Eratosthenes, about 200 B.C. measured the great circle of the Earth, with a remarkable degree of accuracy, from celestial observations made from "the ground" inside Egypt.

In general, as with relevant features of the Vedic calendars for Central Asia, the persistent measurement of small margins of anomalies (in the relatively short term), led ancient astronomers, and astro-navigators to accumulate a remarkable number of long-range cycles by methods not alien in principle to the unique discoveries of Johannes Kepler in modern times.

In addition to such astronomical and related discoveries of principles, there are four extremely elementary discoveries produced by pre-Euclidean Classical Greek geometry, which are of crucial importance for all modern science, the first three of which are featured topics of Gauss's 1799 dissertation. These are the paradoxes of doubling the line, doubling the square, doubling the cube, and the construction of the five Platonic solids. The fourth is, most notably, a featured subject of considerable consequence in Plato's *Timaeus* dialogue. These four primary cases have provided European civilization with the foundations of an Earth-bound physical science since.

The overlay of such astronomy and the exemplary role of those four items of Classical Greek pre-Euclidean geometry, have provided the conceptual foundations for competent modern physical science. They also provide us a rigorous insight into the essential difference which sets mankind absolutely above all lower forms of life, as distinct from all lower forms of life.

The Concept of Power

The idea of "power" associated historically with the Pythagoreans and Plato, is elementary. I discovered it, as many others have done, similarly, quite independently, and said so, by no later than the age of 14, in my virtual knee-jerk reflex against the grounding presumptions of a secondary course in plane geometry.

Simply, studying the way in which steel beams seen at the neighboring Charlestown, Massachusetts Navy Yard were crafted to strike a balance between weight and net supporting strength, I rejected the taught assumption that a functional geometry could be defined axiomatically in a way which did not feature the integrated function of mass and work. My observation was rendered indelible by the ridicule to which I was subjected by some classmates for suggesting the existence of such a paradox.²⁰

Implicitly, this hostile view of Euclidean geometry, a view which I adopted in such a fashion, then, typifies the opening of the simplest pathway toward discovering the physical proof of man's essential distinction from the mere beasts. Hence, my adolescent's primitive adherence to a simple defense of the concept of physical geometry, led me, by way of Leibniz, to my specific original contributions to the notion of physical economy, in opposition to Wiener and von Neumann, somewhat more than a decade later.

Gauss's 1799 dissertation goes directly to making that connection from the modern secondary and university geometry classroom, back to the sanity of the time of Plato. Gauss makes that connection simply and directly there, that in a way not found in his later published work, not found so clearly stated again until the work of his follower Riemann.

The simplest propositions of pre-Euclidean geometry were posed by the Pythagoreans, as paradoxes, as the challenge of doubling the line, the square, and the cube by no means other than construction. To execute the solution, in each of these cases, we must go outside the bounds of the immediate form being considered, to invoke a form of mental action external to the apparent domain of the object which is to be doubled. These defiantly paradoxical challenges to the merely literal mind, present us with the simplest conceivable choice of occasion for acknowledging the essential difference between man and beast. The doubling of the square, which is used by Plato as a pedagogical exercise of the Socratic method, prepares the mind of the young for the next step, the doubling of the cube. That, in turn, prepares the ground for adducing the implications of the five Platonic solids as Plato, and, later, Kepler, did.

The solution for each and all among those three problems of doubling by means of nothing but construction, requires a mental act uniquely specific to the human individual's will. This act is, in its first expression, the forming of an hypothesis. The experimental validation of the result of that action provides an experimental proof of *a universal physical principle*. Such an act, when successful, is termed the discovery of a *power*.²¹

For example, Kepler's discovery of a measured anomaly in the orbit of Mars, described such an experimentally *lawful* behavior of the Solar system, as expressing an *intention* of the Creator, an event contrary to the entire teaching of Aristotle, for example, and also such misguided followers of Aristotle as Claudius Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Tycho Brahe.²²

This notion of power is to be contrasted with the reductionists' notion of "energy," as the latter was proposed by Clausius, Grassmann, Kelvin, et al. "Energy" is an effect, one of whose causes is *power* as defined by Plato, Kepler, et al. The origin of the modern use of the term "energy" by the empiricists, such as Kelvin, was the same avowed enemy of Plato, Aristotle,

on which doctrine the erroneous astrophysics of Claudius Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Brahe had been wishfully premised. So, Leibniz, in defining his discovery of the fundamental principle of a science of physical economy, employed the German term *Kraft* (power) as a translation of Plato's *dynamis*.

These notions expressed by such usage of the terms *intention* and *power*, are to be traced, not merely as terms, but as conceptions, to mankind's development of astronomy. This origin is specific, for example, to pre-Euclidean geometry, as known for the Pythagoreans, from whom Plato derived his dialogues' overview, as "*spherics*." This is an overview which the Pythagoreans derived from the astronomy of Egypt (e.g., the Great Pyramids of Giza). The following summary of the case were required at this point in the report.

Man looking up to the nighttime desert sky, for example, sees in that, chiefly, nothing but an enormous, fathomless void, a void whose perfection is marred chiefly by observed points of light. Man reflecting carefully on his own thoughts in this matter, assumes that his vision of that void corresponds, in his mind, to a vast spheroid of enormous, but unknown diameter. So, a child today, having such an experience, is certain that he does not know the distances among the points of light observed, but only the spherical angles of the observed relations and motions among observed points. Such is the foundation of his notion corresponding to the use of such terms as the modern "universe" and "universal."

The interesting features of this observation, taken in its generality, are chiefly two. First, what is apparently no-change. Second, change. The Zodiac, as apparent to experienced oceanic voyagers, typifies an effort to approximate the idea of "no-change." Aristotle's method, as typified by the frauds perpetrated by Claudius Ptolemy, includes that same characteristic defect. The motion of the "wanderers," the planets and the like, typifies "change." Such are the origins of the Pythagorean notion of "*spherics*," the basis for the physical geometry which Plato adopted from, chiefly, them.²³

This, however, must reckon with the evidence that there are phenomena which violate the celestial notion of a presumed universal principle of no-change. Kepler's uniquely original discovery of the principle of universal gravitation, at the prompting of apparent eccentricities in the orbits of Mars, typifies the meaning of physical science for as far back in history as we know. The question posed is: Is this a discovered principle which violates the regular ordering of the universe? Or, rather, must we correct our notion of regularity within the universe, to include unseen principles which are universally lawful?

The notion of the existence of a Creator of the universe demands that such discovered principles which are universally lawful, but contrary to Aristotelean and kindred ways of thinking, must express an *efficiently* willful *intention* of the Creator, as Kepler insisted on this. To any experimentally validated such intention we may attach the notion of *universal*. Such discoveries compel us to recognize the existence of efficient agencies whose effects are undeniable, but which are not themselves directly objects of sense-perception. Such is the notion of *spherics*, as practiced by the Pythagoreans and by Plato. Such is the notion expressed by Plato's use of the allegory of the Cave.

Those discoveries of universal physical principles, which express the function of *power* in comparable ways, are the actions by means of which the human species is able to accomplish what no other living species can do: *increase its specific potential relative population-density*.

When these discoveries of principle are expressed by us as our *intention*, as gravitation expressed, for Kepler, an *intention* of the Creator, the function of the use of that principle in that intended way, expresses the effect of *power*, *the power of change*.²⁴

These discovered principles, are objects of the mind as much, or, actually, more, than the direct objects of sense-perception. They lie outside the reach of direct observation by the senses, but they function as objects²⁵ in human thought and practice.

The Allegory of the Cave

As is illustrated by the case of the formal-mathematical representation of the knight's move in chess, Leonhard Euler was not ignorant of the fact of the fraud he had perpetrated respecting the fundamental theorem of algebra. He was fully aware of the formal mathematical implications of Cardano's treatment of the subject of roots of cubic equations.²⁶ He was also familiar with the combined efforts of Leibniz and Jean Bernoulli in defining an infinitesimal calculus expressing a universal physical principle of least action; indeed, Euler's own construction of "natural logarithms" was derived from Leibniz's earlier derivation of the principle of logarithms within the context of the universal principle of least action. The argument for which he, d'Alembert, and Lagrange were attacked by Gauss, was not one which Euler, for example, had derived from actual scientific considerations, but was a product of purely ideological motives, his adherence to the empiricist network of salons associated with Antonio Conti, Voltaire, et al.

In short, Euler was taking the side of Zeus against Prometheus: Keep the human cattle stupid! For Euler, this commitment was, manifestly, truth be damned, an impassioned intention.

Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa had become a central figure of both the 15th-Century European Renaissance, and of the reconstruction of the previously shattered Papacy. He was a founder of the conception of a system of respectively sovereign nation-states (*Concordantia Catholica*), and the founder of modern experimental physical science (e.g., *De Docta Ignorantia*), and the principal inspiration for Luca Pacioli, Leonardo da Vinci, and Johannes Kepler. He was, as noted earlier, the prompter of the plan for transoceanic voyages, across the Atlantic and around Africa into the Indian Ocean, to outflank the expansion of the Ottoman Empire. He exemplifies the influence radiating from Italy of that time, which produced the first modern nation-states, those of Louis XI's France and Henry VII's England.

It was this influence, as typified by his contributing influences, which Venice's financier oligarchy was determined to eradicate by means including the Spanish Inquisition, and the pattern of religious and kindred fratricidal wars of the 1511-1648 interval.

The Zeus-like suppression of the creative powers of the individual, is a fair representation of Venice's determination to crush the threat which the emerging modern sovereign nation-state represented for the post-Renaissance residue of the Venice-dominated, medieval *ultramontane* system. With the emergence of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal parliamentary system during the 17th Century, especially following the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, the neo-Ockhamite, empiricist sophistry which had been launched by Venice's de facto tyrant, the new party's Paolo Sarpi, emerged as the hegemonic force against reason. Euler was, like Voltaire and his crew, an instrument of that politically repressive policy, against the modern scientific tradition best typified by Cusa, Kepler, and Leibniz.

The issue of that combat was, as I have already emphasized again in this report thus far, the issue of the nature of man. Is man an overdeveloped beast, as Kissinger insisted in his noted 1982 Chatham House address; or is man implicitly set apart from the beasts, as immortal? The function of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal model of empiricism, and its echoes elsewhere today, is to cause virtually the entire population to regard itself as, in practice, nothing but a beast, for whom immortality belongs to another universe, "from which no traveller has returned." Religion, for the devoted empiricist, is a gnostic's debate over the seating arrangements in a different universe, rather than as for the practising Christian such as the martyred Rev. Martin Luther King, a domain which his immortal self already occupies, and experiences.²⁷

The moral failure of Leonhard Euler is attributable to a "very clever human monkey" phenomenon which some psychoanalysts have labelled "cathexis." The emotional sense of the location of self-interest, is focussed upon the animal-like aspect of personal existence, rather than upon the immortal intention which the acts of the living individual are intended to promote. In the extremely debased forms of that pathological sense of mortal self-interest, we have the hedonists and the existentialists. It is, more generally: "I know you are right, but I have to go by my feelings. I have to act

according to my immediate interests in my neighborhood, in the here and now. I may have cheated and stolen to get this stateroom, but it's mine and I am not giving it up, even if this ship sinks around me." Formally, Euler knows that Leibniz is right; but, since Euler's loyalties are to an empiricist's universe, he is a true sophist, who will lie as ferociously and often as necessary, to defend his universe against the real one. Such is typical behavior among today's academic authorities, but also many varieties of others, too.

Consider Plato's allegory of the Cave in light of the referenced pathologies associated with cathexis.

Plato's Cave is, in first approximation, the same picture of man's functional relationship to the universe which is broadly defined as to principle by Gauss's 1799 dissertation.

Our senses show us the shadows on the irregular wall-surfaces of a dimly-lit cave. Reality is not those shadows; reality is the unseen objects which have cast those shadows. We must, therefore, correct the images we have seen, to allow, experimentally, for the discrepancy between the shadow and the image which has cast it. Such is the simplest ontological-mathematical implication of Gauss's complex domain.

That is the relatively superficial aspect of the paradox.

The development of the concept of least action, from Fermat's initial posing of the evidence that it is the pathway of quickest time, not shortest Euclidean distance which is universally lawful, forces us to depart from the Cartesian-like neo-Euclidean assumptions of 17th- and 18th-Century neo-Aristotelean (e.g., empiricist) formalism, to think of the primacy of something called "physical space-time," as Leibniz's notion of an infinitesimal calculus of universal physical least-action compels us to shift our viewpoint in this direction.

At that latter point, we are properly impelled to examine our emotional attachment to the notion that the shadows on the cave's walls are essentially a picture of the real universe, but one which merely requires some adjustment of our focus, adjustment of the sort the complex domain implies. But, then, the accumulated discoveries of Kepler, Fermat, Huyghens, Leibniz, Gauss, Abel, Dirichlet, Wilhelm Weber, Riemann, et al., force us to look at the fruits of sense-perception in a more radical way, as, for example, Einstein came around to recognizing that the universe was both Keplerian and Riemannian. I do not intend to explore that physical side of the matter much more here; my point here is to call attention to the highly significant matter of the way belief, even about matters of physical science, tends to be determined more by emotional cathexis than stern reasoning.

Not only must we recognize that the universe apparently portrayed to our senses is not a true image of the real universe; we must recognize that every aspect of that portrayed image is more in the nature of a set of dials and gauges, than a representation of the real universe with which we are interacting. It is not merely a set of dials and gauges; it is a highly reliable arrangement, provided we take into account the fact that there are certain dials, gauges, and levers we have yet to discover and master.

For our purposes in this report, the important fact to which such investigations should lead us, is the fact that our identity as persons (as a representative of a distinct human species), is located primarily in those creative powers through which we generate and employ discovered universal physical principles, rather than in that domain of naive sense-certainty which drags us down into animal-like, rather than human behavior.

On this account, we must look at terms such as intention, lawfulness, motivation, and happiness in a way entirely contrary to the standpoint of ordinary sense-certainty. It is the discovery of experimentally validated universal physical principles, which must be recognized, emotionally, as the form of individual behavior which is specifically human, rather than a human attempt to simulate the mating and food-gathering behavior of a chimpanzee or baboon.

From all that I know, thus far, the normal, healthy state of mind of the adult person, is a primary sense of being a participant in the process of generating and employing those steps of progress in knowledge which make the future better than the past. This is in contrast to the viewpoint of the person whose defective view of himself or herself, is as a person who might take advantage of certain benefits of scientific progress, but only on the assumption that he, or she will be able to consume those attributed benefits within the bounds of one's own mortal life. To be an immortal person, one must have a sense of having an immortal self-interest in the progress of the human condition, as Jeanne d'Arc did, for example. I am not recommending applications to be burned alive at the stake; Jeanne's martyrdom, like Jesus Christ's, attests to the lack of limits to the degree one might put oneself at risk, rather than abandon one's immortal self-interest in being truly human, truly a being made in the likeness of the Creator.

Indeed, it is leaders who are leaders by virtue of having summoned the sources of power which a sense of immortal interest enables, on which the survival of systemically imperilled nations and cultures depends. Those who lack that sense of personal identity will, as leaders, fail humanity in a time of systemic crisis, fail because a fault in their emotional makeup, a faulty cathexis, prompts them to play Hamlet in a time of national peril.

This quality of leadership is not a style in acting. It is the expression of a commitment to a sense of identity as something more than a merely mortal being. It is, in the highest-ranking instances, a sense that one's identity lies entirely, in the last analysis, in the qualitative changes in the behavior of an entire society, which that society requires to overcome the failure which is threatening to overwhelm it.

Immortality as Such

The obvious difference between the human species and lower forms of life, is shown in two interdependent ways. First, the power of the individual mind to discover an invisible, but efficient universal physical principle. Second, the way in which such discoveries are accumulated, developed, and transmitted over successive generations. My immediate collaborators have chosen, wisely, to adopt the case of the Pythagorean of Syracuse, Archytas's construction of the doubling of the cube, as a crucial example of the way in which the principle of powers was mastered, as a concept of practice, in Sicily, about 2,400 years ago. Or, to the same effect, Plato's treatment of the doubling of the square, in his *Theaetetus*.

The effective transmission of ideas corresponding to discovered universal physical principles, is not done by textbook-like methods of indoctrination. It is accomplished by evoking in the students, for example, a reenactment of the original discovery in a way consistent with the original such act referenced. Whether in physical science, Classical artistic composition, or formal statecraft, it is the transmission of the sovereign individual mental act of discovery of an experimentally validatable hypothesis, which is the process of transmission of such ideas across generations, even across thousands of years.

It is ideas of that specific character we should associate with discovery of universal physical principles, which express the quality of immortality which is unique to the human individual, but which may be shared by successive generations of entire cultures, both the culture in which the discovery was first introduced, and also in other cultures in which that benefit has been replicated appropriately.

For example, in reenacting such a discovery, as, for example, in physical science, each of us must replicate the experience which passed in the mind of the referenced original discoverer. That moment of their thought—their sovereign personal thought—is replicated in our mind to such an effect that they, as they lived that thought, are living again in the habitable tissues of our mental processes; they are thus alive in us. It is only in that way, by that means, that such an immediate sense of the immortality of someone from the past, can be evoked.

In Christian theology, for example, such connections of past to present are filed under the heading of "simultaneity of eternity." The universe is not linear, not a piece of Hamburg curry sausage, with the past sliced away, and the future yet to come. For those who have thought such matters through, the very notion of time has a certain eerie quality. Sometimes, we might attempt to put this sense of eeriness aside, to make it seem emotionally harmless, by invoking the term "physical space-time." We are left with a certainty that there is an order in our experience of the universe, a before and after; but, the idea of independently linear extension of matter, space, and time, respectively, slips into the receptacle to which the memory of bad fairy-tales were better consigned. A linearized notion of an integrated notion of physical-space-time passes, too.

This universe is ours, all of it. It is the universe in which our identity swims, in the past, present, and future, wherever these may be found, which is our universe; we were wise to enjoy the swim. Know what we know, largely from those before us; realize that we have much new to discover; and take both those deceased and yet-to-be born into our loving arms, for we are all embarked on what should be the same mission, the realization of man made in the image of the Creator.

1.2 *Classical Artistic Composition*

Since I have thus written at some length on the principles of physical science, the duty of presenting the relevant essentials respecting Classical artistic culture, is simplified in the following way.

The term "Classical," as I employ it for art, is typified, for the case of Classical Greek sculpture, by that quality of apparent "imbalance" which conveys a sense of a body in living motion to the mind of the viewer. In this case, and in the case of all art-forms deserving of the same description, "Classical," the purpose of artistic composition (and performance, as that is a relevant feature of the matter) is not only to speak truthfully, but to say something which is truthfully of importance to be said. In the case of painting, the revolutionary change in the principles of perspective by Leonardo da Vinci is to be stressed. Once those qualifications have been met, one additional requirement is crucial. Classical artistic composition must express a valid idea which is not explicitly stated in the composition itself, which is transmitted to the audience, not as an explicit statement, but, rather, as a prescience of a well-defined quality and significance.

In all these respects combined, true Classical artistic composition satisfies all of the moral qualifications we demand otherwise of physical scientific discovery. In such art, the relevant term is "irony," as exemplified by metaphor, and also by the cleansing absence of the resort to argument by means of either textual literalness or symbolism.

The function of irony in Classical artistic composition (and its performance) is the imparting of ideas by means of the same use of ambiguity we associate with the role of a crucial paradox in the process leading to the discovery of a universal physical principle. To make this notion clear, we contrast the essential role of irony (ambiguity) in Classical use of poetry and prose alike, to virtually schizophrenic forms of speech which aim at a "purifying" elimination of all which does not correspond to anything but a notorious sort of literal reading of text by U.S. Associate Justice Antonin Scalia. Speech, or song, which meets the minimal requirements of Classical modes of communication echoes Percy Shelley's celebrated observation made near the close of his "In Defence of Poetry": "the power of imparting and receiving profound and impassioned conceptions respecting man and nature."

I explain.

Just as sense-perception provides only a distorted reflection of physical reality, so language, defined in the broadest terms, communicates only a distorted reflection of the intention of speech. The meaning of any such communication lies chiefly in its ambiguities, which are chiefly of two broad classes: context and content. The existence of such ambiguities is not a weakness of the communication, but, directly the contrary, essential sources of precision in communication of intent. A few examples give the gist of the matter.

When Shakespeare presents one of his English history dramas, or Roman, for example, the historical specificity of that setting is an essential part of the communication. To present his *Julius Caesar* in a 20th-Century costuming, for example, is an outright fraud. The typical staging of Classical dramas on the stage of the recent two decades, is an intentionally fraudulent representation of not only the author's intention, but the subject to which the author actually referred.

The essential quality of human experience is its actual history. What man is at any point in time and place is an embodiment of the actual historical antecedents embodied in what that man represents at that place, at that time, and in that subject-area of the communication. For example, all European musical composition after J.S. Bach is either traced through Bach, as its most important antecedent, or its meaning is located in its contrast with the Bach tradition. Any statement by a modern European about physical science after the 15th-Century Renaissance, is to be judged in light of the changes in knowledge of physical science introduced by Brunelleschi, Cusa, Leonardo da Vinci, et al.

Just as human sense-perception offers the viewer only a distorted shadow of reality, so all communication referring to ideas belonging to the domain of sense-perception is ambiguous. It is through the deliberate use of irony which implies the falseness of a literal meaning of an uttered text, that any communication is made relatively truthful.

The essential function of Classical artistic composition and its authentic performance, is, as Shelley's argument in his "In Defence of Poetry" emphasizes, to increase the power of truthful communication in the author and audiences alike. Classical artistic composition is never essentially fiction, or merely entertainment; it is a means by which the power of communicating important ideas truthfully is increased in a qualitative way among sharers of that cultural experience.

For example, although we have today only a fragment of Aeschylus' *Prometheus* trilogy, the Prometheus concept expresses an aspect of the most important truth about the actual ancient history of mankind. Thus, the fact that we are able to show that the *Prometheus Bound* is a truthful account of the dynamic of European history, and more, up to, and including the time the play was composed, is the standard by which we read the related account by the celebrated Sicilian chronicler of Roman times, Diodorus Siculus. Similarly, the legend of the cult of the Delphian Apollo, corresponds in a functional sense to the role of that cult in shaping the history of peoples of that region of the planet, especially the role of sophistry and its antecedents and emulators in the history of European civilization to date. The proven accuracy, by archeology, of critical features of the Homeric epics, places those epics in a functionally notable, essential place in all the history of European culture to date.

Every statement is situated functionally, ironically, within the body of the culture of the speakers and hearers up to the moment the statement is uttered. Every statement is thus presenting a claim to ironical truth, a claim which, like an hypothesis, is to be interpreted for its truthfulness as the equivalent of experimental evidence tests the validity of the ironically situated contention.

I have often used the specificity of the famous Third Act soliloquy of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* to precisely that effect.²⁸ Is that soliloquy truthful? In what respect, what context? Is the fear of immortality, the pivotal feature of that utterance, and of the drama as a whole, a true conception of the indicated systemic problem of history? Absolutely! It is the most important concept of the way in which tragedy is often generated in real history, as that entire play depends upon the pivotal part which the ironically interwoven concept of ghost and immortality performs in that drama as a whole. The threatened doom of the U.S.A. at this historically specific moment, is a demonstration of the tragic force of the lack of valid sense of immortality when that deficiency erupts as a determining force in the behavior of leaders and populations generally, alike, as the doom of the U.S.A., for example, is immediately threatened for precisely that reason today. Was *Hamlet* truthful in the specific historical place and time it was first presented? Precisely so!

Was Schiller's *Don Carlos* truthful, in respect to its historical specificity? Absolutely! His *Maid of Orleans*? Absolutely! His *Wallenstein* trilogy's portrayal of the self-doomed Europe of the Hapsburgs and others as taken at the approximate mid-

point of the Thirty Years' War? Absolutely. Is Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* a historically truthful representation of the corruption leading into the Roman empire which Octavian forged, in a pact with the cult of Mithra negotiated from Capri? Absolutely. Did the putative son-in-law of the Emperor Tiberius then seated by the great cliff at the Isle of Capri, Pontius Pilate, order the judicial murder of Jesus Christ by the incarnate evil which was the Roman Empire? That is the truth, absolutely, from then, up to the present moment.

The European Classical artistic culture traced from under the shadow of the Pyramids, is no mass of fiction; it is the accumulated crafting of an instrument by means of which the force of irony is employed to wring a truthful appreciation from the experience under review at any relevant juncture. It is like the validated accumulations from the work of physical science over a comparable period, an instrument by which the power of historically truthful communication of ideas bearing on real situations is made possible. A determination of truth is not guaranteed in a world in which most leading courts are usually crooked, but the means for salvaging the truth even from crooked official findings, is made possible, as in the case of those decisions of recent generations which have produced the great threat to the continued existence of civilization today.

Art as Science

That much said on background, now focus on that act of insight which serves the observer of social relations as *noëtic* insight also leads the observer to discovery of experimentally validated universal physical principles.

The subject of what is customarily considered as physical science, is the individual human mind's view of the relations among processes contained within the Biosphere. In Classical artistic practice, the subject of the view has shifted to the social relations among the minds engaged in practice upon the Biosphere. The subject is the human mind's study of the determination of the social processes by the human mind itself. Those processes among minds, are examined for the way in which they affect man's mastery of, or failure to master, the world around him.

For example, what I have written above on the conflict between Euler and Leibniz, Gauss and Euler, and so on, represents the focus of my attention on the subject-matter of Classical artistic composition: not just the relationship of the individual mind to the Biosphere, but the relationship among persons as a determinant of man's behavior toward, and knowledge of the Biosphere. So-called Physical Science and Classical artistic composition, so integrated as one, then becomes both art and science.

For example, J.S. Bach addressed the implications of that Florentine *bel canto* training of the singing voice referenced, for example, by the surviving fragment of Leonardo da Vinci's *De Musica*. He attacked the problem of conceptualizing an integrated process combining both several species of such trained human singing voices and also instruments which are performed in mimicry of such human voices.

The basis for music is song, as derived from the principles of musicality inherent in successful forms of ancient Classical poetry, as is reported by specialists for the continuation of Vedic poetry into the Sanskrit. The mnemonic power demonstrated by the transmission of remarkably powerful astronomical knowledge, through such oral traditions, over six to eight millennia, or more, for example, attests to a capability in poetry lacking in today's customarily spoken U.S. form of English prose.²⁹ The relationship of Classical poetry to the characteristics of what are adduced as the equivalent of the Florentine *bel canto*, provides a mnemonic device by which the qualified singer of a poem is prompted to remember the sound of his next note, as we may demonstrate the same principle by multi-voice *solfège* training, of relevant (contrapuntal) cross-voice relations, among young singers.³⁰

Leonardo's *Madonna of the Rocks* and *The Last Supper* typify the development of new dimensions in the physical science of plastic art which express those discoveries of physical scientific principles which reference powers of communication

developed by the human mind, which are also found to represent physical scientific principles.

The study of Christian theology from a Platonic standpoint, and the closely related development of the principles of natural law underlying the most crucial features of the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, and the U.S. Declaration of Independence and Federal Constitution's Preamble, reflect the role of Classical art as a science of society's mastery of nature and of man himself.³¹

Classical tragedy, as its customary flaws were corrected by Plato's and Schiller's notions of the Sublime, is the most direct expression of the principles of statecraft most directly bearing on a science of government itself. If we include Aeschylus's *Prometheus Bound*, the dialogues of Plato, and the dramas of Shakespeare, Lessing, and Schiller, the Classical stage is the greatest educator of all in the art of how to govern, or to misgovern.

Classical art is the foundation of all great and truthful practice of statecraft. It is, in that respect, a science, not a mere trade craft.

1.3 *Infrastructure, Again*

The Sun produced the Solar system with its planets and moons. The Solar system produced the development of the planets, their abiotic evolution, and the development of the abiotic Earth by the cumulative effect of action of living processes over billions of years. When man appeared on this planet, he was met by the then-developed planet's considerable advantages for human life, but also its terrible imperfections.

On the subject of these matters, the most important general view of man's relationship, today, to the continued evolutionary development of our planet, is provided by emphasis on the work of the Russian scientist V.I. Vernadsky's definitions of the implications of the notions of a Biosphere and a still higher state of the planet's existence, the Noösphere. Biogeochemist Vernadsky wrote his footnote to the Egyptian Moses's Genesis 1.³² If man were to prosper on our planet, man must make some significant changes, one after the other. Better, they were useful changes for both the planet, and for man himself.

From early on, human cultures which actually fit the description of "hunters and gatherers" were passed over in the course of the calamities to which such cultures are natural heirs. The *noëtic* principle is the Promethean essence of the nature of the human being. So it was for as far back as we actually know; so it is today. The *noëtic* principle develops the universe to adapt that universe to man's existence and continued development, as the preconditions for human existence and development were determined according to a similar principle (the *intention* of the Creator of the universe). In modern scientific thinking, this view of the universe is specifically Riemannian. So, we, to meet continuing human requirements, must transform the Biosphere. We must progress in our productivity (potential relative population-density); we must also transform the universe we inhabit in ways which allow that increase in productivity.

Some of the needed benefits we produce by rearranging the so-called natural conditions of the Biosphere as we find it. Simple water management, as to cause the deserts to bloom, to promote thus the increase of plant-life which converts a larger ration of the Solar radiation throughput into an increase of useful Biosphere, and to make the climates more moderate. Some are utterly artificial changes in the "environment," such as introducing production of power in large-scale generation of power at higher levels of effects, as measured in "energy-flux density" of sources of power, at the point of its generation for human employment. We have reached the point at which we must prepare to deal with the challenge of large-scale transmutation of elements and their isotopes, as part of the process of managing resources of the Biosphere in accord with changing and increasing human needs.

All of those needed, generalized changes in the relationship to the Biosphere fall into the category of "basic economic infrastructure," a matter which, by its nature, is the primary responsibility of government, not private entrepreneurs.

Efficient high-speed mass transit must replace, as much as feasible, that presently excessive use of the private automobile forced upon us by current anti-industrial, anti-public-infrastructure policies. We must do this to reduce the time and social cost of typical forms of necessary movements of people from place to place. We must reform the urban-suburban-rural relationship respecting habitations and typical functions, to reduce the lost time incurred by crude or "happenstance" ways in which we are compelled to conduct typical daily functions of movement respecting matters of both personal life and economy in general.

Take the case of the ill effects of "globalization," for example. Globalization in animal-livestock management and plant-life, for the food chain, has created conditions such as increased susceptibility to cultivation of pandemic forms of disease, and to reduction of species and their varieties, all to the effect of threatening the security of the human species itself. More varieties of species, and more species, are healthier for mankind, than reducing the number of a relatively few, inherently more vulnerable types. "Profit" may occur, through cost-reduction, within certain limits; but cost-reduction used as a substitute for scientific and technological progress in infrastructure and at the point of production, has demonstrated itself to have been not merely foolish policy of practice, but even insane.

The effect of all needed measures is to increase the required (physical) capital-intensity of all aspects of life and economy otherwise.

Progress requires an increase in the development of the knowledge of the individual, especially the young individual. This requires an increase of the knowledge-intensity, as distinct from, and often opposite to learning-intensity, of public and higher education. It requires an extension of the years spent in educational development of the young, to such effect, that today a quarter-century is the proper normal period of education of the young for present levels of what should be both standard technology and its standard rate of advancements. That is an increase of the ratio of physical capital, including an increase in the span of capital-investment cycles.

Progress signifies an up-shift in the rate of science-technology intensity in production and employment. Which means a corresponding tendency toward increase of both the ratio and maturity of capital investment in production facilities. This includes a growing ration of operating and capital expenditure in improving the Biosphere.

Progress thus signifies an elevated ratio of total product invested in capital formation in basic economic infrastructure.

It signifies a society being transformed, by continuing up-shifts, from a labor-intensity to an idea-intensity mode in economy.

This does not mean that we despise the obviously useful gains from information-intensity; however, it does mean that we despise and shun the recent tendency to confuse mere information-density with actual knowledge-density. The emphasis should not be on simple quantity, but on quality, as by limiting class-sizes in secondary schools and universities to between 15 and 25 persons per class, and virtually eliminating all standardized "competitive" multiple-choice-questionnaire testing of students. Monkeys and pigeons may learn, but human beings, even in George W. Bush, Jr.'s and Tom DeLay's Texas, must generate (and regenerate) the specifically human qualities of making discoveries of universal physical principles.³³

We must rid the nation of the silly notion to the effect, that "free enterprise" generates profits, whereas many people are duped into believing that government development of infrastructure allegedly does not. Contrary to induced delusions of that sort, it is often the case, that the increase of the efficiency produced by investment in development and maintenance of basic economic infrastructure, may generate more actual profit in the society, per capita, than the sum-total of private enterprise, simply by increasing the efficiency and productivity of the economy in general. For example, some decades ago, a study of the New York City mass transit system, showed that the collection of fare at toll booths and turnstiles, increased

the cost of operating the system above the cost of a toll-free system. New York Mayor Bloomberg's current obsessions, which have not quite reached the point of taxing individuals, per breath, for breathing, typifies the incipient madness of the litany against public maintenance of basic economic infrastructure.

Today, U.S. investment in the combination of public and regulated private-utility investment in basic economic infrastructure should be normalized as more than half the total economic throughput of the economy as a whole. Any lower rate signifies a fall of per-capita physical productivity.

The Coming of the Cannibals

President Abraham Lincoln's "greenback" policy, not only saved the republic, but was essential to the transformation of the U.S. into the world's leading nation-state economy, which became obvious over the interval from 1861 through the Philadelphia Centennial celebration of 1876. The introduction of the Specie Resumption Act, putting the U.S. and its economy at the mercy of the British imperial gold standard, produced the recurrent ruin and riot of the interval 1877-1907. It is against that set of circumstances, that we must understand the myth of President Theodore Roosevelt's role as the "trust-buster." Once that myth is recognized for what it was, and what it remains, an intelligent and intelligible discussion of the role of the entrepreneur becomes possible.

It is against that background, that we may enjoy a competent discussion of the respective and combined roles of the state and private entrepreneurship, in providing, respectively, basic economic infrastructure and the benefits of certain qualities of private initiative.

It is indicative that President Theodore Roosevelt was not merely the nephew and early political protégé of his uncle, James D. Bulloch, the notorious filibusterer of the Caribbean, and then the Civil War-time, London-based head of the Confederacy's intelligence service. "Teddy" was a true son of the Confederacy's radically Anglophile mob, a protégé of imperial London's predatory, Anglo-Dutch Liberal financial tradition, and a true believer in the Locke, "shareholder value" cult of the Confederacy's Preamble. He had "Confederate instincts" bred into him from birth.

Notably, two U.S. Presidents of the six holding office following the 1901 assassination of President William McKinley, Roosevelt and Ku Klux Klan fanatic Woodrow Wilson, were hard-core pro-Confederacy ideologues, and the Coolidge infected with the legacy of the Essex Junto, shared many of the leading defects of that pair. Taking into account the brutal methods of "fiscal austerity" used by the sixth, President Hoover, the interval from the New York Henry Street Settlement House's role in the assassination of McKinley, to the inauguration of President Franklin Roosevelt, was, morally, a bad time in the life of the patriots of our republic.

It is in that context that the truth about "the trust-busters" is to be found, and our citizens instructed to adopt a more rational view of the role of the entrepreneur.

The Civil War, and its complement, the British, French, and Spanish imposition of the brutish Hapsburg tyrant Maximilian on Mexico, had been intended by Lord Palmerston's and Lord Russell's London as the decisive, crushing blow which would both destroy the United States and transform North America into a Balkanized collection of bloodily warring petty tyrannies. The role of the Democratic Party boss, London's New York-based banker August Belmont, in staging the Copper-headed policy of Presidential candidate McClellan's 1964 campaign, was but one expression of this London-directed strategic thrust.

However, between the crucial turn at Gettysburg and the decision at Appomattox Court House, the U.S. republic was saved under Lincoln, and went on, and upward, to emerge as the leading nation-state economy of the world over the 1861-76 interval. Queen Victoria had turned dotty, but her heir, the Prince of Wales, was emerging as the fabled "Lord of the Isles,"

and, around him, what became the Fabian crew, had a plan. Except for the one fantasy of the continental Synarchist International grouped around Adolf Hitler and the Japan war party, in 1940-41, the enemies of the U.S.A. had abandoned the intent of destroying the U.S.A. by direct action. Under the Prince of Wales, soon to be Edward VII, a Fabian-led scheme for what became World War I, was unleashed by a curious 1898 development at Fashoda in the Sudan. The result was the defeat of the Hanotaux-led faction in France, and the ensuing Entente Cordiale among Edward VII, France, and a leading faction in Russia, which became the ensuing World War.

It was during this same crucial period, 1894-98, that the U.S. invasion of Cuba was orchestrated, that Japan launched the first Sino-Japan war, the occupation of Korea, and the London-orchestrated Japan-Russia war of 1905. In the midst of this, McKinley was assassinated, and the U.S. went on to rescue both Britain and France from impending military defeat, in both Russia and France, by Germany. Meanwhile, Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson connived to impose the Federal Reserve System introduced through the New York channel of Jacob Schiff, British King Edward's asset in New York City. At that juncture of the Teddy-Woody reign, in the environment of the Versailles Treaty, a cabal of trans-Atlantic financier interests grouped around the Synarchist International, planned to destroy the power of the U.S.A. itself, through a series of fascist coups and related takeovers in Britain as in continental Eurasia.

It was in this context of the pre-President Franklin Roosevelt interval 1894-1933, including the Hitler Reichstag Fire coup of February 1933, that the crucial pre-President Franklin Roosevelt role of President Teddy Roosevelt and his political confederates is situated. This 1894-1933 interval in our political life echoed the earlier time of the alien influences represented by the Presidencies of Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan, from Polk's U.S. war against Mexico until the Confederate Secession for which Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan had prepared the way.

There was no easy alliance between Britain and the U.S.A. during the interval 1918-33. This was the period of the naval parity negotiations, during which Britain and Japan had conspired to moot that attack on U.S. naval forces at Hawaii's Pearl Harbor which Japan was later to carry out, on December 7, 1941. The decision had already been made by Defence Minister Winston Churchill, in the setting of June 1940, to reject the views of those in Britain itself who wished to make a pact with the fascist regimes of continental Europe, and with Japan, against the U.S.A. Churchill et al., intended to save the remains of the British Empire, but, also, to see the post-war outcome of the alliance with the U.S.A. as something which was not exactly a pro-U.S.A. posture.

Churchill et al. held to a long-range perspective of taking over the U.S.A., through the roles of certain anglophile U.S. networks of bankers and others in the Essex Junto and Confederacy tradition. The intent was, to form, thus, an English-speaking union to establish a renewal of the British Empire. Once the breakthrough of Allied forces in Normandy had virtually sealed the imminent defeat of Germany, the right-wing tendencies of those Anglo-American financier circles who had backed Mussolini and Hitler during the 1920s and much of the 1930s, emerged, and that very rapidly. The intent from July-August 1944, was to bury Roosevelt and his work, in more ways than one.

However, a quick and simple uprooting of Roosevelt's reforms by our American Tories was not yet possible at that time. The veterans of World War II were not ready to accept that; technically, it was not feasible. Nonetheless, what did occur was the "Cold War" and the associated right-wing political witch-hunt which was launched under Truman. From that point, the corruption spread rapidly, while the Anglo-American policy was then the prospect of preventive nuclear warfare against the Soviet Union, as the first step toward Bertrand Russell's goal of "world government" through the terror of brandishing and using airborne nuclear arsenals. The right-wing financier cabal wielding President Truman as its tool, could not destroy the structure of the post-war Bretton Woods system immediately. However, the corrosive force of a trend toward "free trade" and related monetarist policies was introduced under the cover of anti-Soviet propaganda and moods. In that qualified sense, the trend was already toward getting back to Coolidge and Hoover as soon as was technically and politically feasible.

Hence, the economic history of the U.S.A. since approximately 1876, has been, overall, during most among those decades,

an increasingly corrosive influence of that Anglo-Dutch Liberal system of political-economy traced from the post-1763 system of the British East India Company. Except for the Franklin Roosevelt interval, that has been the prevalent trend in U.S. policy of practice during the entirety of the post-1901 20th Century, and the present century to date.

The correlative of that approximately century-long shift, has been the shift of economic power from the work of the independent farmer, artisan, and independent manufacturer, and similar plebeian strata of the economy, toward the economically cannibalistic takeover of production and related functions by Anglo-American financier interests, the so-called "Wall Street" and "London" interests. The cannibalistic orgy of Wal-Mart, is a notable expression of the fact that the Wall Street influences have brought the domestic U.S. economy to the fag-end of its existence. The mythological hoax of Teddy Roosevelt's heroic struggle against the trusts, has been used since as a bludgeon to crush private entrepreneurs in favor of the financier-run oligopolies. We are now experiencing the result of that myth-making, as typified by the Wal-Mart phenomenon and Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan's monstrous financial-derivatives bubbles of today.

The largely mythical reputation of Teddy Roosevelt as a "trust-buster" must be examined in this light. What "Teddy" did, essentially, was to break the power of consortia of large production enterprises in favor of a cannibalistic takeover of U.S. production by Wall Street financiers. The attempt of Wall Street's and London's financiers to gobble up the physical productive power of the U.S.A., a trend which had been more or less rampant since the mid-1870s, had provoked a protectionist response, known as the "trusts," from actual entrepreneurial interests. It was a brutal fight, fought, from both sides, largely by brutish, often unscrupulous methods, but the significance of what Teddy did was to enthrone the power of Anglo-American financier power, at the expense of the U.S. people and a true entrepreneurial interest in "protectionist" methods of resistance to financier predators.³⁴

Today's widespread lack of comprehension of the actual role which must be performed by the true entrepreneur, is largely the outcome of a popularized rationalization, which has duped many into overlooking the rape of U.S. producer interests by an alliance of New York financier speculators and the neo-physiocratic slave-holder tradition of the Confederacy.

The trend of U.S. economic policies during the recent four decades, especially since 1971-72, has been literally economic cannibalism. Profit, where it has not been claimed through the fictions fabricated by fraudulent corporate accounting and related methods, has been accumulated by a shrinking number of the few at the expense of the devouring of the many. Corporate takeovers, for example. Virtually consuming the mortal bodies of cheap labor in the U.S.A. and foreign populations alike. Relegating what had been major producer centers of the U.S.A., such as the Detroit area, or the former Midwest agro-industrial complex, to partially depopulated wastelands. The pattern echoes the history of the slave-system in the Southern U.S. states during the approximately four decades preceding the Civil War, and in the economic patterns during the post-Reconstruction period following the Tilden-Hayes affair. The bottom of the physical-economic barrel is now being scraped, while remaining corporate profits and the salaries of their top managements, are chiefly an illusion of "John Law"-style leveraged speculation.

The ideological character of this swindle is shown by focussing attention on the myth of the market. The world's financial market in what are facetiously termed "securities," has become little better than a pyramid of gambler's side-bets on other gamblers' side-bets on financial instruments whose valuation is premised not on productivity of the entity whose obligations are traded, but the highly leveraged valuation of the perceived current price-earnings ratio: a global John Law Bubble, a super-Ponzi-scheme, gone absolutely mad. The introduction of so-called "financial derivatives" has transformed the world's financial markets into the greatest, most inflated fraud in human existence so far. Consider the recent case of U.S.-based speculators' putting the entire system at risk, including the U.S. financial system itself, with their duping of Italy's Parmalat entity into becoming the carcass of that which had been shipped for slaughter on the world financial-derivatives market; that is only a typical symptom of the over-ripeness of the current world financial bubble to burst.

Therefore, to speak of the "entrepreneurs" associated with such corporate and associated conditions is not an opinion; it is an insult to the dictionary. "Cannibals" were a better choice of term. During more than three decades, since 1971-72, we

have used up, or even willfully destroyed trillions of dollars' worth of U.S. basic economic infrastructure. We have wiped out fertile and productive farms. We have slaughtered industries en masse. We have destroyed productive skills we once commanded as a nation. We have consumed all this, and, since Spring-Summer 1982, destroyed, similarly, the economies of Mexico, Argentina, and many other nations, as we, Moloch-like, have called the proceeds of this orgy "the present prospect of continued growth"! Such are the ways of the supposedly successful modern cannibals of the proudly post-industrial '68er generation.

What happens then, when the cannibals at home begin to run short of neighbors to eat, and are left with little choice but to eat one another?

Who Produces Profit?

Those relatively few among us who still know how a healthy modern economy functions, would never be so silly as to suggest that the profit of a nation (excepting looting of foreign countries) is the sum-total of the individual profits reported by the accountants for individual business enterprises. The true profit generated from within a nation can be nothing but, chiefly, the fruit of the combined actions of the nation as a whole. How, and in what way, a ration of the profit earned by the nation as a whole should be assigned as the portion of a particular enterprise, is a matter to be defined chiefly as a matter of public policy.

Money, by its nature is an idiot, possessed of neither conscience nor a brain. "Free trade" never promoted net growth of that section of the world as a whole over which it prevailed. In the zeal to reduce prices to the lowest level through unbridled competition, the price of goods soon falls below the unavoidable physical costs of production. In that process, the physical capital of the area defined as the market for "free trade" policies, is destroyed, as it is scrapped through attrition, or even willful destruction. The income of labor and firms falls, and, with that, the nation's domestic tax-revenue base, as we see in the result of "free trade" and related policies in the U.S.A. today. The net physical output, collapses, first by destruction of essential factors of physical capital, and then by cannibalization of the participants in the "free trade" cannibals' feasts, themselves.

That is precisely the process of attrition which has been in progress over the course of the recent 40 years. The attrition of the middle toward late 1960s, was accelerated into a growing margin of net-loss national-product during the 1970-72 period of the Nixon Administration. The rate of the net loss within the portions of the world system represented by Western Europe and the Americas grew through the period of the 1975 Rambouillet monetary conference. It became a runaway collapse under the direction of National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski's Project for the 1980s, especially the actions of Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker heaped upon the catastrophe of wildfire deregulation measures. Today, in infrastructure alone, the cumulative loss of capital far exceeds the relative loss which was dumped into President Franklin Roosevelt's lap by the ruinous policies of Coolidge, Mellon, and Hoover. The loss of capital in the private sector, through U.S. industries put out of business, or in actual or virtual bankruptcy, has transformed the U.S. economy to such a degree that, under present trends in policy-shaping, not only is the U.S. physical economy bankrupt, but the bankruptcy is systemic, approaching the rank of "basket case."

There are few frauds so popular as the delusion that "free trade" is a connotation of political freedom, that the hedonism of Jeremy Bentham's utilitarianism is the honest arbiter of public morality. "Free trade" was never anything different than a tenet of a lunatic pagan religion, a religion sold as beads, traps, scalping-knives, sometimes muskets, and whiskey, for furs, to the targetted Indians.³⁵ Money itself must be managed, in the last analysis, by government, to ensure that the costs of maintaining production and its growth are met, and the frivolities of idiot greed restrained. It is necessary to put the money-system into relevant diapers, and to change those diapers frequently enough to keep down the stench of the inevitable end-products of "free trade."

The method by which this were properly done comes under such headings of "protectionism," and "parity" in agricultural prices.

This should be obvious to anyone familiar with the task of assembling bills of materials and process-sheets, who extends his or her knowledge of that sort into an overview of the interconnections within the national economy as a whole, including accounting for its basic economic infrastructure. In traditional practice in the U.S., much of the decision-making on price structures is the fruit of conventions which had become so habitual in saner times, that most forget the history of the origins of those conventions. Tax policies, interstate commerce policies, flow of Federal and other credit into assorted areas of investment, and so on, are part of the arrangement. Sometimes government intervention is more strenuous; sometimes less; but the implicit impact is always there.

There are, speaking broadly, three leading factors in the contribution of private entrepreneurship to that portion of the national net product which might be considered as profit, as a gain in output over the expenditure of effort required to produce the total output. One is discovery of universal principles, a second is personal ingenuity, and a decisive third is the effect of presence, or lack of mission-orientation, that in the sense of the German military tradition of Scharnhorst and "old" Moltke. The leading interest of a prudent nation in private entrepreneurship, is to capture the benefit of a margin of gain in productivity generated by the voluntary mission-orientation of a person with the leadership qualities of an entrepreneur. The likelihood of the desired outcome is somewhat intangible, but the result of practicing that policy over a broad base of active and candidate entrepreneurs, combined, can be estimated. It can also be estimated as a quality fatally wanting in the non-military sector of the former Soviet economy.

In this connection, the much-touted "profit motive" is greatly overrated. The best entrepreneurs do not produce because they have an overriding "profit motive." An "avoidance of loss" motive, would be a more compelling explanation. The best entrepreneurs do it because they enjoy doing it, as the independent, technologically progressive family farmer used to typify this in times when the U.S. Congress allowed successful family farming to happen. They wish to cause real economic growth, and wish the satisfaction of knowing they are contributing to the general welfare. However, in all this, the principle of the matter is this: *People do good things because they have an intention to do such good things: if they are able, and if they are permitted to do so.* This is especially the case with the practice of scientific and technological progress. It is sometimes describable as "pride in one's profession," or pride in the quality of "the job I am doing." The essential driver for any activity generating scientific or technological progress is personal sense of identity, much, much more than financial incentives.

This correlation should be recognized as inevitable. Look at the classroom for a comparison. Some drudges work for grades or the like; others work because their sense of identity is involved in discovering a solution to the problem posed, in overcoming the apparent mysteries of the subject-matter before them, or, similarly, the sense of excitement in considering a related goal among intended effects in view, as some people climb mountains because the mountains are there. All of these desirable motives come under the same appropriate heading of mission-orientation which is much to be desired in the development of military cadres.

The intent of public and related policy favoring entrepreneurs, is to tap the active or potential impulses of mission-orientation of leaders of present or prospective small to medium-sized enterprises, as they might be responsible leaders of a battalion, company, or platoon under "old" Moltke's leadership. One does not tell them exactly what to do; one assigns them a well-defined mission, and makes certain that their work is supported, and properly appreciated. It is this human factor of creativity, lodged within the potential creativity and related mission orientation of the individual, which we tap by promoting and honoring mission-orientation among the private entrepreneurs. One recognizes the tools, materials, and circumstances they require to make their contribution, and wishes those who can be successful in their mission will be afforded the margin of means to grow and reproduce more of their economic kind.

The core of a modern industrial economy is provided by the private entrepreneurs on which larger corporate entities

depended when the U.S., for example, was still a producer society by orientation. These are usually enterprises of from several to a hundred or two hundred employees. They tend to function in the system as essential types of vendors to larger corporate enterprises. Some may grow to considerable size as, still, private entrepreneurs, but most are of the smaller variety. They tend to be concentrated in specialized areas of production of intermediate products. By the nature of their role, the span of supervision by the leaders of the firm is usually limited to the scale of several to perhaps two hundred operatives.

Their size and role in the economy as a whole, suits them well to being distributed in smaller cities and the towns of the nation. The presence of a number of such local enterprises in a small or medium-sized city or town, or in an area largely dominated by family farms, provides the needed economic backbone of multiple places of employment for the small municipality.

Bearing on the same area, look back to the World War II cost-plus military contracts. Despite all the alleged scandal around that war-time practice, "it got the job done" when getting it done was at a premium. There were abuses, but the net benefit was enormous, not only for the war-time needs, but in making the post-war U.S.A. virtually the world's only economic power of the post-war period.

The principle is, to ensure a proverbial "fair shake" for the performer, in the course of getting the needed job done. If he or she performs better than expected, they will probably make good use for society of the gain which falls their way.

In looking at this matter of the private entrepreneur, compare the quality of education in schools and universities when we were still a producer nation, several decades back, and today. The implications should be obvious.

2. A Science-Driver As Action

"... that the dread of something after death,

The undiscover'd country, from whose bourn

No traveller returns, — puzzles the will,

And makes us rather bear those ills we have

Than fly to others that we know naught of?

Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all;

And thus the native hue of resolution

Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought;

And enterprises of great pitch and moment

With this regard, their currents turn awry

And lose the name of *action*."

The required objective and mission-orientation, is, to increase the productive powers of labor in ways which result in an increase of the potential relative population-density of the human species, and of the nation.

The optimal pathway to that end, is increasing the intensity of the development and practice of Classical science and art. As I have argued within earlier portions of this report, Classical science and art are the forms of activity which express that natural quality of the human being which sets our species categorically apart from, and above all other living creatures. Classical science and art, as activity, especially as the activity of developing that science and art to higher levels, is the characteristically, uniquely human activity of society. That activity is the quality and form of mankind's action on the universe, by means of which man's power in the universe is expressed in a relatively primary form; it expresses, in the most concentrated way, the form of *action*, in the Platonic sense of increase of *power*, by means of which human progress, including economic progress, is made possible.

Today, the best way for government to nourish that primary source of progress of the physical economy as such, is the adoption of a long-ranging national science-driver program. Today, the choice is supplementing large-scale infrastructure development with a science-driver space program. This combination, by the very nature of that mission, will, by its implications, nourish progress in every niche of society's practice. A national economy which is not dominated by the role of progress in Classical science and art, is like a man without a head. As in the case of the famous pirate of Hamburg, who lurched forward several steps after being decapitated, lack of Classical art and science does not prevent some progress from occurring, but not for very long. As the recent history of the U.S. now shows, "not very long," in the history of today's civilization, is a pair of generations, or even much less.³⁶

In an earlier time, the France of both the 17th-Century Colbert, and the 18th-Century Monge and Carnot was, successively, the world's leader in scientific progress. In that setting France's broad-based science-driver programs, as in the area of military operations, led the world. As the case of the development of the concept of strategic defense by France's Lazare Carnot, and his friends of the Ecole Polytechnique attest, science and engineering were the critical margin in strategic defense. So, West Point-trained engineers were critical in the development of the infrastructure of the U.S., as the case of the U.S. Corps of Engineers attests. The example of the Ecole Polytechnique under Gaspard Monge, impels reflection on the way in which a national science-driver program were best composed.

I shall now bring today's report to its intended close, by presenting a summary of five points. The first of these is on the subject of a national mission-orientation as a driver for national and world economic growth and a catalyst of relevant cooperation among nations. The second, the mission assignment of a space program set within the context of a science-driver policy for the U.S. and world economies. The third focusses on what is globally the most crucial infrastructural challenge of the immediate future, the keystone role of certain developments in Central and North Asia, developments in support of the great opportunity for growth of useful production, in continental Eurasia. Fourth, the role of a science-driver program in sustaining a community of principle among the world's respective sovereign nation-states. Finally, in the conclusion of this report, we return to the proposition presented at the beginning: Therefore, what is the essential lesson to be learned by nations from the global experience of the past quarter-millennium of globally extended European civilization?

2.1 *Paradox and Progress: a principle of statecraft practiced as science.*

Universal principles preexist their discovery by man. Man discovers some of these principles, and sometimes employs these discovered, preexisting principles, now known to him, as principles willfully applied to the universe by man. The principle was already operational in the universe, but, now, the principle, which was already operating in the universe, becomes a

tool of the human will. That willful application of that principle by man's conscious intention, changes the universe without adding anything to the roster of principles existing prior to that discovery.

Principles which are universal, affect everything. Principles discovered in the great laboratories of space-exploration change the way things go in the place, Earth itself, in which we presently live.

Discovery is a process of hypothesizing through negation: The principle of scientific practice lies in going outside and beyond everything we already believe about everything. If the human species stops doing that, it becomes a fixed species, like the beasts. Therefore, for us everything we already believe threatens to become a fallacy of composition, unless society has an effective commitment to fundamental scientific and related progress.

To avoid decadence and even ultimate ruin, society must always be engaged in discovering universal principles of which we had been ignorant until now. We avoid ruin by searching out the paradoxes which reveal a principled kind of flaw in what we presently believe.

Therefore, man will be human as long as he continues to find principled flaws of practical importance in what he already believes with virtual certainty, and uses searched-out, discovered such flaws to encounter and master a new principle of which he had been previously ignorant. Thus, we have the principle of negative hypothesizing which is the essence of science, the font of all progress, and the true nature of the human species.

2.2 Science, Paradox, Principle, and Progress: managing the Solar system from the inside, from a base on Earth.

As I have written in earlier portions of this report, Leibniz's developed concept of an infinitesimal calculus follows the thread of argument in the series of works on the subject of experimental scientific knowledge by Nicholas of Cusa, beginning with what is reflected in his *De Docta Ignorantia*. Like Heraclitus and Plato, Cusa recognized that man's likeness to the Creator is expressed by the principle of constant change. In physical science, this signifies continuing discovery of new universal physical principles; as Riemannian physical geometry indicates, this means a continuing, "transfinite" action which subsumes the generation of successions of discoveries and applications of universal physical principle. No principle is self-contained; it is an expression of the continuity of a process whose included effect is a succession of experimentally validatable discoveries of universal physical principles: the proper definition of the mathematically-physical transfinite.

Discoveries of that type may occur as reactions to a provocative confrontation by a paradox. More likely, the paradox itself was the commitment of the discoverer to seek out paradoxes which would lead to new discoveries. In rule-of-thumb language, that could be restated as motivation by "the idea of progress." Call this *a mission-orientation*. Those who dislike change would call this "the attitude of a professional trouble-maker." Those who accept this principle of change, will become known, in due course, as the survivors.

Today, the most typical of the expressions of this universal principle is the uncompleted task of understanding the Solar system in which Earth and, therefore, we exist. The present situation is defined by reference to a series of still uncompleted discoveries introduced by Johannes Kepler during and following his 1609 publication of a work translated as his *The New Astronomy*. As Albert Einstein and others have come to acknowledge this, the Solar system is essentially as Johannes Kepler and Bernhard Riemann have situated it. Yet, the work typified by those great minds remains uncompleted to the present day. Currently, in the recently reported explorations in Mars itself, we are investigating evidence which is reported as pointing toward the probability of states of physical-chemical processes on Mars which are not found on Earth, but which, self-evidently, represent the fruit of the nature of the Solar system as a whole.

If we take the view that the Solar system is chiefly a product of the development of the Sun from an earlier, fast-spinning state, all the related features of the system, those verified such features indicated by Kepler, and others, are the lawful

character of all parts of the system, including the specific laws determining conditions of life on Earth. In that view, we must accept the need to expand our definition of the environment of human life on Earth to include all those features of the Solar system which express the lawful character of that system as the "environment" in which life on Earth is inclusively situated. The additional discovery of states on other Solar system bodies which are not found on Earth, would be, thus, expressions of the same principles of the Solar system which are known to us only partially from experience with our home planet. How those extra-terrestrial states affect man's life within the Solar system, must be of concern to us, if only on that account.

Accordingly, space exploration becomes the next mountain we must climb, because it is there. We also take the view, that what we do not know presently, can, nonetheless, hurt us.

Overall, since it is man's nature to explore, and, hopefully, master such challenges, for us to fail to explore these matters would be rightly considered an unnatural act by man.

The principled character of this search is the search for paradoxical states reflecting the probable existence of states of nature previously unknown to us, such as the tantalizing case of the Crab Nebula, a product of a reported ancient Supernova which is the apparent source of the most concentrated of the cosmic-ray radiation experienced on Earth.

There are four great, deep, philosophical frontiers of scientific knowledge to be explored. The great extent of cosmic space, the depths of the microcosm, the characteristic principle of life which distinguishes biotic from abiotic processes, and the principle uniquely specific to human individual cognition among all particular processes known to us in the universe.

To the degree that we accept the challenge to face up to those realities, we embrace the challenge of being human; otherwise we would be in a state of denial potentially very dangerous to the future health of our species as a whole.

2.3 Immediate Mission-Orientations:

Eurasia, the Americas, Africa, Australia.

The areas not distant from the oceans and seas along the rim of Northeast, East, Southeast, and South Asia, contain the relatively greatest concentration and growth of the human population as a whole. A reported billion or more living persons in India, a reported 1.3 billions or more in China, combined with populations of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Southeast Asia as a whole, China, Japan, Korea, and less densely populated eastern Siberia, typify this rim.

Among these nations of that rim, the most important area for expansion of the area developed for concentrated habitation, is the interior of China. The defense of the welfare of the population of China requires a long-term transformation of its territory which is fairly estimated as requiring two generations: reaching approximately 50 years into the future. China is already engaged in what promises to become the greatest infrastructural development programs on the planet, if favorable conditions for the continuing of this development are allowed.

However, the natural improvement of the nations of this Asian rim, must include the development of natural resources reaching into the underdeveloped regions of Central and North Asia, the arid and tundra regions most notably. These resources are vast, but ultimately limited in their present form. The primary resources of this region are, in addition to the active tissue of the Biosphere, notably, of two great groupings, those of abiotic and fossil origins.

In short, the future of mankind in Asia demands that we develop the ability to farm and harvest the replenishment of needed resources in the degree foreseeable as required for the remainder of the present century and beyond. This will require,

among other leading chores, revolutionary advances in conceptions traced from sources including, prominently, the work of the great biogeochemist V.I. Vernadsky.

This latter is a multiply fascinating mission.

A crucial part of the present store of knowledge relevant to this mission-orientation, is concentrated in Russia and certain nations of close historically determined associations. The development of geology and related science in Russia is traced from locations such as the Freiberg Academy (in Saxony) visited by Czar Peter the Great, both as Prince and later Czar, an area with which the current President of Russia has a notable past association. Academies established in Petersburg and Moscow, representing a Russia which is, by historically determined nature, a Eurasian culture, have given the most notable attention to matters relevant to this mission. It is an aspect of Russia's culture prominently associated with the names of the great scientists Mendeleyev and Vernadsky.

Today, this coincides with the need for creating sophisticated forms of great infrastructural links, through Central Asia, to the region of the coastal rim of Asia.

These links will feature development corridors organized around parallel great transport channels across Asia, along northerly, central, and southerly routes in Asia. In the foreseeable future, transport along these routes will feature magnetic-levitation modes operating at speeds rivalling air transport. Such transportation routes will be the locations for developing networks of water management, and power generation and distribution. These routes will be the location for the developing of agro-industrial complexes of habitation, as bases of operations for the development of the abiotic and biotic fossil resources of, most notably, Central and North Asia.

These routes will largely replace sea and air transport, that for what should be obvious economic reasons. A flow of traffic of raw materials and semi-finished and other product across land routes costs less than nothing if the area through which transport occurs is an area of significant economic development. The effects of the transport of goods into and out of areas of production is to generate wealth from production which more than pays for the cost of transportation corridors. Thus, under such conditions, we can transport goods by rail, or magnetic-levitation modes, from Rotterdam to Busan and back, much more rapidly, more efficiently, and more quickly by these modes than sea-borne transport. In this way we will be extending the long history of development of inland waterways and rail, as in the integration of the U.S.A., from Atlantic to Pacific, and in Europe, to its logical outcome: the transformation of the development of society from limitation by reliance on sea-borne coastal connections, to transport through development regions of the inland portions of great continental masses.

Immediately, such long-ranging Eurasian development is driven by the need to shift the emphasis in global economy from sale of product, to sale of technology transfer product. This trend is presently focussed chiefly on the relations of trade and related development between Central Europe and the great population-centers of the Asian rim. The poles of that transport link need one another as partners in long-term agreements on development through technology transfer. In any recovery from the great financial collapse now menacing the planet, this long-term Eurasian cooperation will be the principal feature of development of world economy.

The forms of large-scale cooperation of the U.S.A. with this process of long-term Eurasian development would be the principal global feature of any durable recovery from the present existential quality of world economic crisis.

The Americas and Others

The Americas as a whole presents us with an opportunity comparable to, but also distinct from that in Eurasia. The emergence of a community of principle among respectively sovereign nation-states of the Americas, as along the lines

projected by our John Quincy Adams and Franklin Roosevelt, includes vast areas with qualities comparable in significance to the abiotic and biotic fossil regions of Central and North Asia.

In the case of Africa, especially sub-Saharan Africa, the need is to end the present, Anglo-American and other pro-malthusian policies of orchestrated genocide against the population of this region, affirming the principle that the abiotic and biotic fossil and other resources of the region belong to the respective sovereign states of Africa. In broad terms, the objectives are similar to those for Eurasia and the Americas, but the reversal of the objectives of the first and second UNO Development Decade orientations, a pro-malthusian reversal accomplished during, and, significantly, under the influence of U.S. National Security Advisors Henry A. Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski, has been added to the legacy of the African slave-trade launched by the monarchies of Spain and Portugal during Europe's 16th Century, policies which the monarchy of 19th-Century Spain continued, under British sponsorship, during and past the U.S. Civil War.

The notable feature of the Spanish monarchy's long association, excepting U.S. friend Charles III, with the African slave-trade, is the bestiality of the philosophical doctrine which the Spanish Inquisition and its heirs, most notably, foisted upon the world: the doctrine that Africans are animals, not human, and are therefore, by nature, best suited to be property, that under the terms of the doctrine of property copied by John Locke. A similar argument, that the Spanish subjects of Mexico and Peru, for example, were human, but intrinsically an irrational variety of the human species, bespeaks the mind of the apostles of the Spanish Inquisition.

The death and misery which was imposed upon the population of Africa in ratio to each survivor landed in transport to the Americas, was vastly beyond the magnitude of the suffering of the survivors imported to slavery in the Americas. Similar effects have been seen, spreading in sub-Saharan Africa, during the 1970s, and most emphatically in the Anglo-America efforts, from 1980 on, to crush the intentions of the Lagos Plan of Action by the monstrous mass-slaughters now reflected as massive deployment of pre-adolescent children as killers today.

Under these conditions, it would be childish to tolerate the notion that Africa today needs plans by which it, by its own resources might, independently, undo the effects of the history of European interventions since the 16th-Century roles of the Iberian slave-traders. No African utopias are possible under the conditions which have been generated there during the recent three decades. We must give Africa its freedom, but we must also provide it the kick-start assistance in aid to get on its own feet in a truly sovereign way.

This means, largely, donations in aid to Africa of the means for establishing the large-scale macro-system of basic economic infrastructure needed. This must be done in what used to be regarded as a "technology transfer" mode, in which the development of African cadres leads to 100% takeover of the system by the sovereign states of the continent. We have allowed so much butchery of the leading, skilled, patriotic cadres of Africa, that it were obscene to propose that terror-stricken, pre-adolescent children with Kalashnikovs are going to rebuild Africa on their own.

The recovery of Eurasia and the Americas proffers the needed means to provide the required donations to sub-Saharan Africa.

Australia and New Zealand, Australia most notably, are a distinct kind of challenge, but ultimately to kindred effect.

2.4 Community of Principle Among

Perfectly Sovereign Nation-States.

The role of, most notably, Spanish, Dutch, British, and French imperialism, has fostered the delusion among careless

thinkers, that the worst evil on this planet is a product of modern European civilization, as if Spain under the Inquisition, and with its prominent role in the 1511-1648 religious and related anti-Renaissance warfare, could be rationally described as "modern European civilization." The fact is, the impact of the 15th-Century Renaissance and its aftermath, has produced the greatest degree of improvement in the human condition in all known history of mankind. The problem with Europe has been, ironically, that the power which the Renaissance gave to Europe was, to a large degree, seized and controlled by a dangerous idiot, the relics of mankind's predominant culture prior to that Renaissance. Do not give automatic weapons, or nuclear weapons, to dangerous lunatics such as Spain's Torquemada, Philip II, or, for that matter, U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney.

In short, civilized men and women must assume their rightful authority and obligations to lead the production of the fruits of modern civilization. Sane adults of the world must childproof the medicine-cabinet, and empty the litter-baskets.

The standpoint from which this reform of the institutions of modern European civilization must occur, is the standpoint of what is often poorly understood as "natural law," as distinct from those morally inferior varieties of law known as "positive law."

By natural law we mean universal physical principles whose superior authority is rooted in the method of hypothesis to which I have given significant attention, once again, in this report. In statecraft, this signifies that states must accept a constitutional responsibility to enact no law which is contrary to discoverable universal physical principles. It signifies, more narrowly, a notion such as the Preamble of the U.S. Federal Constitution, to which all other features of that Constitution, and all U.S. Federal law are properly subject for interpretation or correction.

For example, in the U.S. 1776 Declaration of Independence, a scientific notion taken from Gottfried Leibniz's *New Essays on Human Understanding*, the notion of "the pursuit of happiness." This formulation expresses the commitment of the founders of the U.S. to eliminate that doctrine of "Life, Liberty, and Property" John Locke, which Leibniz had refuted in his own work, the Locke doctrine from which the notion of "slaveholder value" was introduced into pre-1865 U.S. practice in some Federal states, and from which that travesty of law by the U.S. Federal Court has been derived as "shareholder value," which is a revival of the tradition of the slaveholder system of the Confederate States of America.

This principle of the "pursuit of happiness" refers to the happiness of the immortal individual human being, whose rights are not limited to the animal-like pleasures of the mortal individual, but to the satisfaction of an individual in making a durable contribution of some kind, within the brevity of the individual life-span, which is honorable to the memory of ancestors and the legacy transmitted to future generations. It is the happiness of being free to choose such a course of life, which sets the person above the level of the inferred rights of those barnyard animals which many failed cultures have deemed most of their population to be.

These four constitutional principles from the founding of our Federal republic are universal physical principles, as I have underlined the relevant distinctions among definitions here above.

Similarly, the principles of sovereignty, of the promotion of the general welfare, and of the benefit to posterity (agapé, common good), are fundamental principles of natural law, to which all other aspects of our Constitution and our Federal law are properly subject.

I hold, and teach, that the conception of the U.S. Federal Constitution, so viewed as to principle, has defined a Presidential form of self-government which is functionally superior to the form of any other part of the world during known history. The principles expressed in that design have often been betrayed by sitting U.S. governments and political parties, but the validity of the principle has stood the test of nearly two centuries and a half.

That is a system of government far superior to the forms of Liberal parliamentary rule popularized in Europe, especially in a time of existential crisis, such as the present crisis, and also contrary to the erring opinion which our defective educational systems have promoted among many of our own citizens.

Other, inferior law, must define missions of society which are attributable to the authority inherent in natural law.

The following, important problem for today is defined against the background of such reflections on that aspect of U.S. constitutional law.

The most notable sources of conflict between a U.S. Presidential form of constitutional government and the present parliamentary tradition of Europe and some other parts of the world, is the role of syndicates of private financier interests as having secured powers higher than those of otherwise duly constituted government through the form presently known as "independent" central banking systems. Governments subject to such a latter habit can not govern effectively during times that the fundamental interests of the nation and its people are at grave odds with the perceived self-interests of leading combinations of overreaching financier interest. Under crisis conditions of that latter type, parliamentary government has often given birth to dictatorships, either on behalf of the financier interest, or as an adopted means of resistance to it.

A system of government which carries the burden of a built-in overlord, such as submission to the existence of an "independent" central banking system, is not a truly sovereign nation.

Thus, to the degree to which the U.S. has made itself subject to the controlling influence of such an "independent" financial interest, under the present form of the Federal Reserve System and IMF, the entire planet is in mortal peril, should the financier interest degrade government to the role of a tool of a desperate financier interest. The next U.S. President, whoever he might be, would be mere office-boy for that financier interest, unless he had the knowledge and will to subordinate the financier interest to the overriding interest of both the people of the U.S.A. itself, and on behalf of a durable and just order of affairs on a world scale.

For example, were the next President of the U.S.A. to submit, as a candidate, even now, to the mass-murderous demands being placed upon Argentina, that candidate, if elected, would be the gravedigger of the U.S. republic itself. Only to the degree that a candidate committed to a just new world economic order, in opposition to predatory financier interest, were President, and that a combination of other nations ordered present, crisis-ridden world affairs to similar effect, could this planet presently avoid a prolonged plunge into a new dark age of humanity.

The only practicable medium by which the avoidance of a new dark age could be achieved at this time, would be to use the sovereign power of government to put the present international financial system into receivership, for reorganization in bankruptcy, both through sovereign action by states in their own territory, and by concerted action, respecting reforms of the IMF and World Bank, of an alliance to that effect among nations. If that were not done, then the processes already in motion around the world today, would reduce the entire planet to a state of asymmetric warfare, with included use of nuclear weapons, under which the existing civilized order would soon evaporate.

The erection of a system of cooperation among nations, which were appropriate to put the presently bankrupt world monetary-financial system through urgently needed forms of reorganization, would create a hegemonic system of *de facto* national banking among nations. By the nature of present world circumstances, that reformed system of cooperation must be based on a system of fixed exchange-rates established by nested treaty agreements of a quarter- to half-century's maturity. This would be a revival of the intent of the original Bretton Woods system by a concert of nations, rather than as, in fact, the power of the U.S. dollar in the immediate post-war period.

The need for concerted cooperation among nations, points to the urgency of building a just, new world order among

ous, the initiative for such a course of action must come from the U.S. government. In effect, this means that the U.S. government must be committed to a policy of establishing a correlated community of principle, as Secretary of State John Quincy Adams defined that term, not only in the Americas, but more or less globally.

This must not be interpreted as a uniform system of government. A system of government imposed as a standard will not work. The system adopted in each case must reflect the will of that people's representatives. The commonality is not to be located in a rigid code, apart from the terms of the new monetary-financial system and its role in general economic recovery and development. There must be no effort to design a "one size fits all" system of constitutional government. Only the principles of natural law, as the Declaration of Independence and Preamble of the Constitution exemplify this, need be the basis for the present commonality of a community of principle. The rest must be left to the sovereign decisions of each nation.

2.5 The Great Change To Be Made

In the known history of globally extended European civilization, to the present moment, there has never existed a government in which society has been freed of the legacy of systems in which some people hunt or herd other people as human cattle. The U.S.A. was conceived as a form of nation which was freeing itself from that evil legacy; but, as the history of the system of slavery, and, later, "Jim Crow," imported to North America as, chiefly, the legacy of the overreaching imperial power of Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, and Britain, attests, we, too, have suffered the burden of that legacy, with continuing reflections of that corruption up to the present day. The Anglo-Dutch Liberal system of parliamentary government, and its influence on numerous nations and peoples, including our own, has been the most significant continuation of that corruption, during more than a quarter-millennium to date.

The notable recent expression of that corruption has been that outgrowth of the British Fabians expressed as the pro-satanic utopianism of Aleister Crowley, H. G. Wells, and Bertrand Russell. The role of Wells, first, and, then, more significantly, Bertrand Russell, in conceiving of "world government" as a condition to be brought about through the "preventive nuclear warfare" doctrine lately reactivated by the self-styled neo-conservative associates of U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney, is perhaps the most evil of those outgrowths of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal legacy of Lord Shelburne et al. The worst evils rampant on this planet today are an expression of that Crowley, Wells, Russell legacy.

This Anglo-Dutch Liberal system and its legacy, are principally an outgrowth of the overreaching influence of Venice's Paolo Sarpi, the founder of empiricism. However, to understand that repressive practice of empiricism widely known and practiced as "liberalism" today, we must trace its development as an outgrowth of a tradition reaching back to ancient Babylon, through the Persian Empire, through the evil legacy of the Delphi Cult of Apollo, the Eleatics and sophistry in ancient Greece, the Roman Empire, those continuing outgrowths of the Roman imperial system such as the beast-man reign of Torquemada's and Hapsburg Spain, and the legacy for today of imperial Venice's medieval system of world rule by a financier oligarchy. Hobbes, Locke, Mandeville, the Physiocrats, William of Orange, Shelburne, and Bentham, and Immanuel Kant, were but the most recent expression of that ancient pestilence and its Anglo-Dutch Liberal incarnation.

The characteristic of this evil, expressed with utter shamelessness by the philosophy and practice of Bertrand Russell and his followers, as by the followers of Friedrich Nietzsche and the fascists of the 1922-45 interval, is the denial of the sanctity of human life as the expression of man made in the willful image of the Creator of the universe, Promethean man as I have defined that in the course of these pages. The time has come when either that evil legacy is finally uprooted, or mankind will, by consenting to continuing rule by those impulses, will bring upon present generations a catastrophe beyond the imagination of virtually all persons living today.

The practical expression of the challenge so posed to governments and peoples of today, is the following.

The existence of the species called mankind has depended upon the expression of the noëtic powers of the individual mind by a more or less large ration among people generally, as by the greatest poets and thinkers of various branches of human culture. The power of a people to exist in a decently human condition depends upon the widespread use of the fruits of that creativity which is typified by the method of hypothesis presented by the dialogues of Plato. In recent times, it has become agonizingly clear to those who think carefully that the ratio of population to planet requires a higher standard of culture and freedom to innovate than has been allowed under global systems of government and cultures up to the present time. The very existence of the human species can no longer tolerate the degree to which the poor of this planet have been degraded to the condition of virtual human cattle through the present moment in even Western Europe and the U.S.A. itself. We can master the challenges so placed before us, but we must have a much higher degree of Classical humanist forms of artistic and scientific development than has been possible during the recent four decades in particular.

This requires that greatly improved standard of living of people generally, which is consistent with a science-driven economic culture of a Classical humanist quality. The ideas of Shelburne, Gibbon, Bentham, Malthus, and Huxley, can no longer be tolerated as influences on the shaping of the practice among nations on this planet.

In a related sense we can no longer tolerate war, such as those wicked policies associated with Cheney and his neo-conservatives, on this planet. Only strategic defense to protect a progressively productive fraternal order among sovereign nations-states, were a tolerable arrangement under the conditions of the planet, the size of its population, and its technology today. We must now establish on this planet an order of cooperation among sovereign nation-states in which the mission-orientation for progress among the members of that community fosters cooperation for progress in the potential relative population-density of mankind as a whole, a mission-orientation rooted in the conception of each human individual as made in the *noëtic* image of the Creator of the universe.

This can be brought about now, if we have the will to do so. If the immediate peril posed to mankind, today, by the collapse of the presently hegemonic, predatory world monetary-financial system is recognized in time, the needed will for that action can be found. A durable form of community of sovereign nation-states free of the predatory characteristics shared by the Anglo-Dutch Liberal legacy, is the urgently needed reform of this planet now.

Endnotes

1. This and other reports by me on the same subject-area, are dedicated to the memory of my recently deceased collaborator, historian, and patriot H. Graham Lowry, who would have covered much of the period following the 1763 Treaty of Paris in the projected second volume of his 1988 *How The Nation Was Won* (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1987). That second work was prevented by the action of a turncoat turned Synarchist (i.e., avowed fascist) enemy of the U.S.A., one Fernando Quijano, who hated everything which Graham and I represented, and sought, with aid of corrupt elements of the U.S. Government, to destroy the life's work of both of us.

2. Henry A. Kissinger delivered the London Chatham House address of May 10, 1982 at the occasion celebrating the 200th anniversary of the birth of that Foreign Office. For the presently continuing relevance of (Sir) Kissinger's address for understanding the continuing crises of U.S. policy since the death of President John F. Kennedy, see the most indicative features of its content.

Shelburne, as Prime Minister, set into motion a program of separate peace negotiations with the U.S.A., Spain, and France, a divide-and-rule among the allied powers, during which the decadent Physiocrat faction of France, and Shelburne's Swiss asset Jacques Necker, were among the key assets used by Shelburne to impose the "free trade" agreements which led into what proved to be, later, the fatal bankruptcy of Louis XVI's monarchy. It was in that context that the London-sponsored Martinist freemasonic cult was deployed to orchestrate the French revolution.

3. This U.S. threat to the British Empire did not end there. Under the title of the Cincinnatus Society, the officers of the Army of the U.S. War for Independence, and their heirs, created and maintained an intelligence service of continuing strategic significance as long as the head of the Society, U.S. Major-General the Marquis de Lafayette lived, and even beyond. Typical was the case of Edgar Allan Poe, a member of the Society whose diagnosed epilepsy caused his premature retirement from the West Point Corps of Cadets, who functioned, both inside the U.S. and abroad (e.g., in France) as a part of the same U.S. intelligence team, led by Lafayette, as naval intelligence specialist James Fenimore Cooper. John Quincy Adams was a key figure in these intelligence operations, and Adams's one-time protégé, U.S. Representative Abraham Lincoln, was a product of the same circles. All informed U.S. patriots, still today, hark back, as if by instinct, to that political tradition, as I do.

4. See *Children of Satan II: The Beast-Men*.

5. Toward the close of his life, Simon Bolivar exposed Bentham's true, continuing role as his British Foreign Office controller during most of Bolivar's earlier role as a leading professional revolutionary in the Americas. Through Bentham's principal protégé and successor in the Foreign Office, Lord Palmerston, Bentham, the controller of the U.S. traitor Aaron Burr, led the Foreign Office's operations against the U.S.A., over an interval from his own adoption by Lord Shelburne through his posthumous defeat, the dashing of Britain's and Napoleon III's hopes of their Confederate puppets' victory at Gettysburg. The Confederacy itself was the outcrop of a policy set into motion as the Essex Junto's treasonous Hartford Convention project, and brought to fruition through Palmerston agent Giuseppe Mazzini's Concord, Massachusetts and Charleston, South Carolina basing of the "Young America" project. The stink of Bentham's personal influence permeated the socialist outcrops of the Mazzini "Young Europe" organization to the present day, including prominent Bolsheviks of the 1920s. Karl Marx himself was (hilariously) an unwitting Palmerston asset of Urquhart's operations at the British Library, but a witting asset of Palmerston's Mazzini, who personally, and publicly, conferred leadership of the "First International" upon Marx. Cf. Anton Chaitkin, *Treason in America* 2nd ed. (New York: New Benjamin Franklin House, 1985).

6. The newly crowned Emperor Charlemagne was horrified to discover, at his coronation, that this title had been conferred upon him under a fraudulent legend known as "The Donation of Constantine." According to this mythical "Donation," the Byzantine Emperor Constantine had conferred the powers of a pagan Roman Emperor on his alleged representative, the Pope, in the West, all as part of a doctrine under which the old Roman Empire had been given a continued, post-Diocletian existence as a two-empire system, of respectively Eastern and Western divisions. Under this fraudulent dogma, only the Roman Emperor, or his imperial agent, had the power to define principles of law in any part of the empire, or the empire as a whole. Thus, sovereign nations were outlawed under what was known, therefore, as this *ultramontane* dogma. During the course of the 11th Century, an alliance of the Hildebrand known as Pope Gregory VII, Maltilde of Tuscany, and Cluny, created the alliance of Venice and the Normans of William the Conqueror, which ruled and ruined most of Europe during the period concluding with the New Dark Age of the mid-14th Century. Maltilde was the founder of the Welf (Este) faction which represented the *ultramontane* faction in Europe until the 15th-Century Renaissance establishment of the principle of the modern sovereign nation-state. It was Gottfried Leibniz's poking into the implications of the history of the d'Este family (the ruling house of Hanover) which stoked the Venetian hatred of Leibniz to a fever pitch. The mystical side of the British monarchy's imperial legendry, is traced from these and related origins. It was the efforts of Dante Alighieri, and others, to establish a law of national sovereignty which triumphed conditionally in the 1439 great ecumenical Council of Florence upon which the establishment of the first true nation-states, Louis XI's France and Henry VII's England, was premised. This Renaissance development, overturning the *ultramontane* hoax, was the birth of modern political-economy. The notion of an *ultramontane* principle is traced from the transformation of the role of the Zeus-Olympian tradition's pagan Pantheon, under Julius Caesar and his imperial successors; the Caesar was the Pontifex Maximus of that chiefly pagan Pantheon. The acceptance of Christian bishops approved by him, under the pagan Emperor Constantine, was, in brief, the issue of the Nicene conference which led to the emergence of that Augustinian current in the west of which Charlemagne himself was a product. The later cleavage between Eastern and Western churches had a different historical origin in the emergence of the Venetian-Norman-Cluny (e.g., "Welf") faction preceding the Norman Conquest.

7. The reintroduction of Venice's control into post-Henry VII England was done under the coordinated direction of Venice's Francesco Zorzi (known in England then as "Giorgi") who operated under the cover of Henry VIII's marriage counsellor. Key Venice agents deployed under the direction of Zorzi included Cardinal Pole (a pretender to the British throne) and the notorious Thomas Cromwell. The judicial murder of Sir Thomas More was the crucial turn to Venice's advantage. This development played into Venice's control over Spain, through the Inquisition, in launching Spain against both England and France, and in setting into motion the Venice-directed religious and related wars of the 1511-1648 "little new dark age" interval. The consolidation of Venice's control over the English monarchy during the adulthood of Marlowe and Shakespeare, as conducted through the Cecils and their Sir Francis Bacon, was accomplished under the direction of the "new party" faction of Venice, that headed by the Paolo Sarpi who founded the neo-Ockhamite doctrine known as "empiricism." As Venice's power as a state was weakened during the course of the 17th Century, Venice's financier oligarchy developed the potential maritime powers of the Netherlands and British Isles as keystones for continuing the Venetian oligarchy's continued power in Europe generally. Typical of the result was the role of Paris-based Venice agent Antonio Conti, whose Europe-wide network of salons produced the anti-Leibniz cult of Isaac Newton, and gave the name of "The Venetian Party" to the 18th-Century "Enlightenment."

8. Since the 1755 beginning of the "Seven Years' War" of 1755-63.

9. For example, except President Johnson's support for the Voting Rights Act which the present Democratic National Committee has repealed in fact.

10. Many naive readers of U.S. history have overlooked the crucial importance of the principle of "historical specificity" in their naively chauvinistic, populist misreading of outgoing President George Washington's warning against "entangling alliances" in Europe. A Europe under the combined hegemonies of the British Empire, a Jacobin or Napoleonic France, and a Hapsburg Austro-Hungary was the enemy chiefly intending to obliterate our existence at that time. Indeed, those serious errors of Presidents John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison, which caused the decadence and collapse of both the Federalist and Democratic-Republican Parties under those Presidents, were a reflection of the disorienting effect of seeking friends from among the contending then-governing forces of Europe at that time. The case of the duping of the Adams government into accepting the British Foreign Office's fraudulent propaganda-tract, *The Roots of the Conspiracy*, by Sir John Robison, is exemplary of the multiply ironical way in which Adams' re-election was defeated and the cause of the treasonous, Aaron Burr-linked Essex Junto promoted.

11. In the latter section of his *Critique of Practical Reason*, subtitled "The Dialectic of Practical Reason," Kant constructs a reductionist rationalization for what he terms "the negation of the negation." The systemic features of Freud's notion of repression are a parody of Kant's argument.

12. Op. cit.

13. See "Lyndon LaRouche speaks on The Immortality of Martin Luther King," A keynote address delivered Jan. 19, 2004. EIRDV-2004-001, EIRNS.

14. Carl F. Gauss, *The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra* (1799), *Carl Friedrich Gauss Werke*, Vol. III (Hildesheim, Germany: Georg Olms Verlag, 1981): (in original Latin: *Demonstratio nova theorematis omnem...*, a work of extraordinary importance for the history of science, of a concise, rigorous argument in a mere 31 pages, including diagram, beginning page 1 of volume). As also referenced in Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. "On The Subject of Tariffs and Trade," *Executive Intelligence Review* Vol. 31, No. 6, Feb. 13, 2004.

15. The relevant concept here is Riemannian. The three phase-spaces of the known universe (abiotic, living, and *noëtic*) are "multiply-connected." They interact, such that, most notably, the higher of each phase-space in that ordering, superimposes

its intention upon the lower. This implies, for the discussion at hand, that the specific quality of mankind is expressed in a biological form which is an appropriate vehicle for the *noëtic*, passing over other living forms which lack that appropriateness. This is to say, that man did not evolve as a *noëtic* creature from lower forms of life; rather, the *noëtic* principle intervened in the development of living species, to effect a specifically creative action, of superimposing the *noëtic* quality upon the members of a living species. Obviously, the development of living processes on Earth must reach the point at which ripeness for such a creative intervention could be manifest.

16. Klein's hoax on the subject of the transcendental, was in immediate defense of the sophistry against Leibniz's infinitesimal calculus (universal physical principle of least action) by Euler, d'Alembert, and Lagrange. Klein's argument was based upon the exact-same sophistry first exposed by Gauss's 1799 *The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra*, op cit. Cf. Felix Klein, *Famous Problems of Elementary Geometry*, W.W. Bean & D.E. Smith, eds. 2nd ed. 1962 (New York: Chelsea Publishing, 1962, 1980). To refute Klein, apply Gauss's 1799 argument against d'Alembert, Gauss, Legendre, et al.

17. Cf. Plato, *Timaeus* and Johannes Kepler *The New Astronomy*. See also Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. *The Economics of the Noösphere* (Washington, D.C.: EIR News Service, 1997).

18. Put aside the contrary implications of the rather typical report, for example, of the otherwise useful reference work by W.K. Bühler, *Gauss: A Biographical Study* (New York: Springer-Verlag, 1981). Bühler is sometimes ambiguous about Gauss's relationship to geometry. In one part, he has argued that Gauss took up geometry later in life, yet he emphasizes that Gauss's mind is working geometrically in composing the doctoral dissertation. Gauss was a student and follower of Abraham Kästner, the leading mathematics teacher of middle- through late-18th-Century Germany. It was from, chiefly, the influence of Kästner that Gauss was made acquainted with those principles of pre-Euclidean Classical Greek geometry of which the 1799 dissertation is a precise demonstration. Unfortunately, even Gauss expert Kurt.-R. Biermann echoes the efforts to deny Kästner's crucial influence (together with E.A.W. Zimmermann) on those of Gauss's youthful developments in anti-Euclidean geometry which were reflected in Gauss's influence on his student Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation. The source of those errors of judgment by Bühler and Biermann is scarcely mysterious. The preface to the 1970s Germany reprint of Kästner's history of mathematics, contains an indicative fraud by the preface's author. During the period of Kant's publication of his first *Critique*, Leibniz-hating I. Kant set the pace for the savage gossip which influenced even the young Gauss of the 1790s, until a time when his astonishment at personal experience of the evidence of Kästner's genius, prompted Gauss to revolutionize his own approach to mathematics. Gauss's prolonged suppression of his own youthful discoveries in an anti-Euclidean geometry, despite the thorough reflections of this in his most crucial published work, is a reflection of the witch-hunt atmosphere against Kästner flowing from the circles of Euler, Lagrange, Kant, et al. On the method of science, otherwise, Gauss himself is clear; the confusion of both writers on Gauss is clearly their impulse to adopt the "official party line" on this or that about Gauss, even when their own independent conclusions are otherwise evidently contrary to that line.

19. (Herbart, Riemann: *Geistesmasse*)

20. This experience dated from the period of my life, aged 12-13, when I was already immersed in my unquenchable appetite for the study of English translations of the notable writings of 17th- and 18th-Century English, French, and German philosophers. It was part of the process of my initial conversion to preference for Leibniz. Thus, I have never been excessively awed by the notion of "power" (*dynamis*) employed by the Pythagoreans and Plato; for me, the bare concept was obvious from the time of my adolescence. It was my later explorations of the implications of Leibniz's work, which captured my admiration for this notion of physical geometry, and that, more and more, even to the present day, more than 60 years later.

21. Classical Greek: *dynamis*.e.g., Plato *Theaetetus*.

22. Johannes Kepler, *The New Astronomy* (1609) William Donahue trans. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992).
23. The so-called "Copernican revolution" is a typical sort of widely popularized form of academic silliness. The knowledge of the Solar system, with the Sun at the "center," was well-established knowledge centuries period to Ptolemy's fraud. This ancient knowledge was referenced by Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa during the 15th Century. The motive for that kind of fraud which Ptolemy's case typifies, is identified in, among other locations, Aechylus's *Prometheus Bound*. The ancient "radical ecologist," the Olympian Zeus, a kind of Doge of an imperial oligarchy, held men and women captive in the fashion of cattle, by denying them access to knowledge of universal physical principles. For that, Zeus condemned Prometheus to endless torture. So, the Aristoteleans, in their own way, denied the possibility of man's rightful knowledge of those useful universal principles by means of which mankind might rise above the status of an imperial Zeus's human cattle. Aristotle, a product of Demosthenes's School of Rhetoric at Athens, was thus a leading voice for the revival of the intentional effects of sophistry, as the case of Claudius Ptolemy illustrates the point.
24. This association of *intention*, so defined, with law, as *natural law* is connoted by discovered universal physical principles, also a principle of a government which submits itself to any form of natural law, whether in the sense of physical science so-called, the natural-law principles of Classical artistic composition, or social principles comparable to those of Classical artistic composition. Thus, the meaning of expressed law is always located within its willful intent.
25. I.e., the *Geistesmasse* of Bernhard Riemann's posthumously published philosophical fragments. *Werke* pp. 507-538. Riemann's usage of that term is traced by him to the anti-Kantian notable Johann Herbart, who emphasized that the notion of a principle operates within the mind as an object, although not an object of sense-perception. This is reflected in an ironical way in the teaching and other practice of physical science, for example, the convenience enjoyed by associating a discovery of principle with the personal name of the discoverer. This notion is actually traced in modern European Classical tradition, from Plato's attack, as in his *Parmenides*, on the Eleatic predecessors of the Sophists. Riemann's leading notions in physical science are reflections of that Platonic notion of the principle as functioning as a well-defined object.
26. G. Cardano (1501-76) *Ars Magna*. A relevant section is found in David E. Smith, *A Source Book in Mathematics* (New York: Dover Publications, 1959).
27. "Lyndon LaRouche speaks on The Immortality of Martin Luther King" (2004: Executive Intelligence News Service DVD EIRDV-2004-001).
28. As, once more, in my already-referenced *On the Subject of Tariffs and Trade*.
29. E.g., Bal Gangadhar Tilak, *Orion* (1893). The rediscovery of Troy as located, by Schliemann, by the text of Homer's *Iliad*.
30. Which is why non-Classical forms of poetry and music are inherently a moral and intellectual catastrophe. The Classical treatments of the American Negro Spiritual, as fostered by the attention of Antonin Dvorak to the natural musicality so expressed, is an example of the way in which the Classical principle of musical composition turns up as a natural expression of human communication, under appropriate social conditions and motivations, and why bad poetry and bad music, such as today's popular product, reflect a culture descended deep into moral and intellectual decadence.
31. I.e., *the advantage of the other* (Westphalia); *the pursuit of happiness*, Leibniz's concept of natural law, at the basis of the Declaration of Independence; and *promote the general welfare*, the principle of *agape@am* as expressed in Plato's *Republic* and Paul's I Corinthians 13.
32. Cf. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. *The Economics of the Noösphere*. Who but an Egyptian of very, very high rank, could

have walked, with continued impunity, in and out of the audiences with Pharaoh, promising a succession of awful events, and lived, to a time when the tide turned against the Pharaoh, to lead a minority of Egyptians to colonize what is called Palestine today? Moses must have represented, then, a potency comparable to that of a high priest of Ammon-Ra, possibly of the temple to which Alexander the Great later turned, in the great seafaring center of Cyrenaica from which, in turn, later, the great scientist of the Platonic Academy, Eratosthenes, took his ancestry. Either the Pharaoh was no President George W. Bush, Jr., or Moses was a very, very powerful and immensely knowledgeable figure of his time and place.

33. For such reasons, hearing President Bush, Jr.'s "leave no child behind," prompts the image of a parade of sheep lined up at the slaughter-house door, above which the sign reads, "Leave No Sheep Behind." The menticide being practiced currently in the name of education oriented to competitive mass-testing, combined with the "transmission of information," rather than generating knowledge, is, in effect, a crime against humanity. When someone says, "I only you bring you information," my impulse to reply is, "In that case, leave it at the door and go in peace."

34. Formally, the source of the problem of abuses by the trusts, was the substitution of private monopolies for performing a "fair-trade price" function which should be reserved to government. Driving the price of goods too low, prevents essential capital formation, and even wipes out essential productive capital, while pauperizing much of the population, and collapsing the tax-revenue base of the nation, as the slaveholder interests, free trade policies had done before President Lincoln, and as NAFTA and "globalization" have done since Vice President Al Gore's televised lunatic rant against Ross Perot. However, monopolistic elevation of prices above what might be defined as a "parity-price" level, destroys capital in a somewhat different way. The regulation of fair trade conditions must be reserved to the constitutional tariff, trade, and interstate commerce authorities of the Federal government.

35. The practice of European fur-trading interests, and their U.S. accomplices, of turning the Indians, thus, into looters of what had been an essential part of the base of their traditional income, unleashed ruinous "chain-reaction" effects, including surges of intertribal warfare, across the North American continent.

36. In effect, the U.S. economy turned a large profit on the government's expenditure for the space program, especially the Kennedy "crash program" of the 1960s. The source of the profit was the "spillover" of technologies developed in the space program into the economy generally.

JOSÉ LÓPEZ PORTILLO (1920-2004):

'They Can Never Forgive Him For Showing Courage'

by Dennis Small

It was altogether fitting and proper that the Mexican LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) take upon itself the task of paying final respects, on behalf of U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche and his political associates, to former Mexican President José López Portillo, who passed away on Feb. 17 at the age of 83.

- **From the Mexico LYM: 'For His Patriotism'**

The following report was filed on Feb. 18 by the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) in Mexico.

Don José López Portillo, the last President of the Mexican Revolution, died on the night of Feb. 17, 2004. He was one of the few world political leaders who sustained a public relationship with Lyndon LaRouche, and the last true nationalist President of Mexico.

- **An Ambitious Plan To Industrialize Mexico**

by Dennis Small

The last time that Mexico saw actual economic growth was under the Presidency of José López Portillo (1976-1982), and his Global Plan for industrial development. His government

was committed to technological advance, to using Mexico's oil to trade for technology with the United States and other nations.

- **1982 State of the Union : 'Mexico Shall Live'**

Excerpts from President José López Portillo's Sept. 1, 1982 State of the Union address, explaining his decree

nationalizing the banks.

"The world's productive capacity has been increasingly subjected to contraction and unemployment by an unjust and obsolete financial system that claims those policies are the only remedy to the growing crisis. . . ."

- **Speech to UN in 1982:**

- 'We Must Stop 'A New Medieval Dark Age'**

- On Oct. 1, 1982, José López Portillo addressed the United Nations General Assembly in New York, where he issued a clarion call for a New World Economic Order.

- **Interview With EIR**

- We Urgently Need A New Bretton Woods**

- José López Portillo *granted an exclusive interview to EIR on Sept. 17, 1998 in Mexico City. The following are excerpts:*

- EIR:* On Oct. 1, 1982, in your last speech as President of Mexico before the United Nations, you stated that to face the critical problems of the world: Either a new world economic order is accepted, or civilization will sink into 'a new medieval Dark Age, without the possibility of a Renaissance.' Sixteen years after your statement, how would you evaluate it today?

- **'Listen to the Wise Words Of Lyndon LaRouche'**

- ...Excerpts taken from the remarks made by José López Portillo after the keynote address given by Helga Zepp-LaRouche at the Mexican Society of Geography and Statistics, in Mexico City on Dec. 1, 1998.

See a video of historic presentations by President José López Portillo:

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(in Windows Media 9 format.)

Links to articles from *Executive Intelligence Review.**

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Feature:

I Stand At The Bedside of A Doomed Empire

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Here is the keynote address of Lyndon LaRouche, to the annual Presidents' Day conference of the International Caucus of Labor Committees and Schiller Institute, Feb. 14, 2004.

Economics:

London Bank: Philippines Is the Next Argentina

by Mike Billington

As Argentina's President Néstor Kirchner refused to submit to 'a new genocide' at the hands of the International Monetary Fund, one of the leading British Banks in Asia, the Standard Chartered Bank, warned in a Jan. 29 report of a collapse of the Philippines like that which hit Argentina two years ago...

Italian MPs Renew Call For a New Bretton Woods

by Claudio Celani

A group of 50 members of the Italian Parliament has introduced a new motion calling for a reform of the international monetary and financial system, modelled on the Bretton Woods system. The motion, co-authored by LaRouche representative Paolo Raimondi, comes in the midst of a national debate on the causes and the consequences of the Parmalat bankruptcy case, the largest corporate failure in European history...

Rovers Discovering Mars Secrets and Questions

by Marsha Freeman

Scientists discussing the process of planetary exploration often say that what they learn during a mission will pose more questions than are answered. In the case of Mars, nothing could be truer.

International:

Russia's 'Asian Tilt' Expands Its Economic Ties

by Mary Burdman

'Russia's multi-vector foreign policy is yielding tangible benefits. This is most graphically seen on the Asian track,' Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov told an expanded meeting of the State Duma's International Affairs Committee on Feb. 12. Expanding relations with its 'leading partners in Asia'—China, India, and Japan—is a priority this year, Ivanov told the Duma Committee.

Time-Bomb of Civil War Is Ticking in Iraq

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

Time is running out for the Bush Administration in Iraq, but not in the way some of its leading lights think. It is not the June 30 deadline, set by U.S. proconsul Paul Bremer and the Iraqi Governing Council (IGC), for a cosmetic 'transfer of sovereignty'; nor is it the November elections in the United States, which count. Rather, it is the steadily deteriorating military situation for the U.S. occupying power, facing an expanding resistance which it is incapable of containing, much less defeating.

Geneva Accord—Beacon Amid Mideast Troubles

by William Jones

In a Washington forum organized by the Swiss Foundation for World Affairs on Feb. 10 on the Geneva Initiative for Middle East peace, speakers from both the Israeli and Palestinian delegations to the Geneva negotiations met to present their outlook for peace, and the purposes of their initiative.

- **Interview: Salah Abdul Shafi**
'People Have Lost Hope In the Peace Process'

Salah Abdul Shafi is a member of the Palestinian Steering Committee for the Geneva Initiative. He is Chairman of the Board of Directors for the Palestinian Forum for Democracy, and a member of the Palestinian Authority National Reform Committee. He was interviewed in Washington by William Jones on Feb. 10.

- **Interview: Amnon Lipkin-Shahak**
'The Occupation Cannot Last Forever'

(Continued in above pdf file.) Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak (ret.) served as the Chief of General Staff of the Israeli Defense Forces from 1995-98. He was Israel's Minister of Tourism and Minister of Transport from 1999-2001, and took part in the Israeli delegation to peace talks at Camp David II, Sharm El-Sheik, and Taba. He was a member of the Israeli delegation to the Geneva Initiative...

- **Guest Commentary**
The Geneva Accords: Two States or None
by Paul Usiskin

The author is chair of Peace Now-U.K. and Rabbis For Human Rights-U.K. He is also a television producer, journalist, and broadcaster

Will Schröder Resign As German Chancellor?

by Rainer Apel

The surprise resignation on Feb. 6, of Chancellor Gerhard Schröder as national chairman of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) has been read—in Germany as well as abroad— as the first step towards his withdrawal from the chancellorship in the near future.

India-Pakistan Talks Cross First Big Hurdles

by Ramtanu Maitra

The Feb. 16-18 first round of talks involving top-level foreign office bureaucrats of India and Pakistan went off very well at Islamabad. Now, the ground has been set for problem-solving discussions to be held in May or June, soon after India's parliamentary elections are over, and a new government takes over for the next five years in New Delhi.

'The Last Samurai,' Or the Last Railroad?

by Kathy Wolfe

...One of the great stories of history, a story blacked out today, is the creation of modern Japan in the era of the Emperor Meiji (r.1868-1912). This is not because Japan is a mystic, exceptional land, or even because it was the first non-European nation to achieve global industrial power. And it was certainly not because a few wealthy Japanese lords decided to 'xerox' Western culture, and sell their nation to the highest Yankee bidder, as Warner Brothers' The Last Samurai would have you think.

Report From St. Petersburg: Humpty Dumpty Went To Relax

by Roman Bessonov

Russian financial player Boris Berezovsky, now based in London to avoid an arrest warrant at home, has vowed to bring President Vladimir Putin down in a cloud of corruption scandal. The latest vehicle for his efforts is Ivan Rybkin, Berezovsky's former associate on the Russian Security Council.

National:

LaRouche Challenge: Take Leadership in the World Crisis

by Bonnie James

Lyndon LaRouche began his keynote address to the ICLC/ Schiller Institute Presidents' Day Conference Feb. 14-15, by posing the paradox that must be resolved in the current existential world crisis: 'This is, as I have promised, a truly momentous occasion, more than historic.'

Book Review

The Beltway Snipers: The Jury Is Still Out

by Donald Phau

Sniper: Inside the Hunt for the Killers Who Terrorized the Nation

by Sari Horwitz, Michael E. Ruane

New York: Random House, 2003

250 pages, hardbound, \$24.95

During October 2002, much of the population on the East Coast of the United States was thrown into a state of terror. The authors of *Sniper* write: 'For three weeks in the Fall of 2002, the prospect of sudden death haunted millions of Americans across a stretch of mid-Atlantic and upper South, from Pennsylvania to the Carolinas. With good reason...

Cheney Targeted In Halliburton And War-Profiteering Scandals

by Carl Osgood

Senate Democrats, long frustrated at a Republican majority more committed to protecting Vice President Dick Cheney and other Bush Administration criminals, than serving as the Constitutionally-mandated check and balance on an Executive Branch gone wild, took off the gloves last week, and put a bold spotlight on Cheney's 'former' company, Halliburton.

Sharpton Is Run By GOP To Steal LaRouche Vote

by Anton Chaitkin

One shocking blow by the Village Voice demolished Al Sharpton's Presidential campaign, early in February. The New York weekly revealed that Roger Stone, the ultra-right Republican Party dirty tricks specialist, was 'financing, staffing, and orchestrating' the efforts of Sharpton, who portrays himself as the spokesman for African-Americans.

Opposition Trumps Bush's 'Independent Commission'

by Michele Steinberg

On Feb. 12, after months of battling, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, headed by Sen. Pat Roberts (R-Kans.) and Jay Rockefeller IV (D-W.Va.), voted unanimously to approve 'new terms' of investigation of the private intelligence empire run by Vice President Dick Cheney through his network of neo-conservatives.

Bush-Cheney Prepare To Steal 2004 Election

by Edward Spannaus

As part of their efforts to put a nationwide vote-fraud capability in place which could enable them to steal the 2004 Presidential elections, the Bush-Cheney Administration has systematically sabotaged the development of security standards and other guidelines for electronic voting machines—leaving the field wide open for what amounts to a privatized, deregulated election system.

Congressional Closeup

by Carl Osgood

National News

This Week in History

February 23 - March 1, 1803

President Jefferson Signs Authorization — For Lewis and Clark Expedition

On Feb. 28, 1803, President Thomas Jefferson signed the Congressional authorization of \$2,500 for a small expedition to explore the Missouri River to its source, and to search for a river flowing to the Pacific Ocean within portage of the Missouri. In the confidential message he had sent to Congress on Jan. 18, Jefferson emphasized the expansion of trade with the Indians and recommended that to keep the measure from attracting notice, Congress should designate the appropriation as being "for the purpose of extending the external commerce of the United States." The answer to why Jefferson's message had to be confidential, lies both in the political circumstances of 1803, and in the history of Pacific Coast exploration.

After the United States gained its independence, not only Great Britain, but many of the other monarchies of Europe vowed to limit America's power and to hem her in to as small a territory as possible, to be surrounded by areas controlled by those monarchies. Within that policy, America's Pacific Coast attracted special attention, since the prospect of Americans

breaking through to the western ocean was viewed with fear and horror in Europe. There was also intense European rivalry for the rich fur trade in the area, many of which were marketed in Canton, China.

At the end of the American Revolution, those European rivalries in the Pacific Ocean escalated. While the Russians moved down the Alaskan coast, the Spanish, in California, explored northward. The British, following the maps made by Capt. James Cook during the Revolution, sent expeditions by George Vancouver and John Meares, and Meares founded a trading post at Nootka Sound, on the west side of Vancouver Island, in present-day British Columbia. This was seized by the Spanish in 1789, almost precipitating a war, but ending in the Nootka Sound Convention which opened the way for British settlement. The French, too, sent an expedition in 1785, under Admiral Lapérouse to search for the fabled Northwest Passage. It mapped the Alaska coast and selected Lituya Bay as a possible fur-trading site, but the expedition came to naught.

The Americans did not wait to see which European powers would win out. In 1787, Boston merchants sent two ships under John Kendrick, a captain of privateers during the Revolution, to explore the Pacific Northwest coast. Kendrick reached Nootka Sound, avoiding conflict with the Spanish, and also visited Japan, his ship being the first to fly the American flag in a Japanese port. In 1789, one of his officers on that cruise, Capt. Robert Gray of Rhode Island, was put in charge of the ship *Columbia*, which he sailed to the Northwest coast and then to Canton. He returned to Boston in 1790, the first American to circumnavigate the globe. In 1791, he wintered on the Pacific Coast, and on May 11, 1792, in a daring move with important implications for the Lewis and Clark expedition, he took the *Columbia* past the dangerous bar blocking a mighty river and sailed up that river, later named after his ship.

Jefferson read many of the accounts of the European voyages, but the one that had the strongest effect on him, was the 1801 *Voyages to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans* written by Alexander MacKenzie. MacKenzie was a partner in the North West Company, a fur-trading company headquartered on Lake Athabaska in western Canada. His first expedition to the Pacific ended in the Arctic Ocean, but on his second try, in 1793, he followed the Bella Coola River to an inlet of the Pacific. In his book, he made a strong plea to the British government to quickly claim the Pacific Coast, specifically to shut out the Americans. His book became available in American bookstores in the spring of 1802, and Jefferson and his secretary Meriwether Lewis discussed its implications.

Jefferson had a deep interest in the subject of Western exploration. As a member of Benjamin Franklin's American Philosophical Society, he had often made proposals on behalf of the Society to launch scientific expeditions west of the Mississippi. In 1783, he had written to George Rogers Clark, William Clark's older brother, who had wrested the old Northwest from the British during the Revolution, to ask him if he would lead an expedition to the West. Clark had to regretfully decline due to failing health.

Then, when, in 1785, Jefferson became Ambassador to France, he met Connecticut adventurer John Ledyard, who had sailed with Captain Cook to the Pacific Northwest, and had published a journal of his experiences. Jefferson and other Americans in Europe raised money to send Ledyard on two projected expeditions to Nootka Sound, but the project failed. Once back in America, Jefferson, Washington, and other leading Americans raised money to send French botanist André Michaux, who had been doing scientific research in America for 10 years, on a trip westward. Unfortunately, Michaux turned out to be an agent of the French Republic, and tried to recruit frontier Americans to attack Spanish settlements west of the Mississippi River.

Therefore, when Jefferson read MacKenzie's book, he determined to name Meriwether Lewis as head of the projected American expedition, and to have him trained by leading American scientists. But there were several grave crises in America just at the time that Jefferson was about to go to Congress and request the funds. As early as December 1801, Jefferson had received reliable reports that a secret treaty between Spain and France would cede Louisiana to France, and France was already interfering in American affairs by fighting to regain the island of Santo Domingo in the Caribbean. The possible transfer of ownership was also worrisome, because Spain, which was weak compared to Napoleonic France, had

concluded a 1795 treaty with the United States, allowing for the "right of deposit" at New Orleans, part of its territory. Western Americans had no easy overland route to take their goods to America's East Coast, and so they floated them down the Mississippi River, and loaded them on ships which sailed to the East Coast, or to Europe. The "right of deposit" gave them the right to store their goods in New Orleans until ships were available.

Then, on Oct. 18, 1802, the Spanish intendant at New Orleans suspended the right of deposit without providing, as the treaty required, an alternative place for American goods to be stored. In this atmosphere, Jefferson, in November, asked the Spanish Minister in Washington, whether his government would object if Congress authorized an expedition to explore the course of the Missouri River, having as its main object the advancement of geographic knowledge. But, the Minister was suspicious, and said that he thought his government would object to Americans mapping its territory. He reported to Madrid that the American President might be hoping "to discover the way by which the Americans may some day extend their population and their influence" to the Pacific Coast.

Just a week before he submitted his confidential message to Congress on what was to become the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Jefferson sent to the Senate the nomination of James Monroe as special emissary to France and Spain to negotiate on buying New Orleans, and on restoring the right of deposit. On April 11, Napoleon's Minister Talleyrand asked U.S. Ambassador Robert Livingston if America would be interested in purchasing all of Louisiana. By the time it left Illinois the next year, the Lewis and Clark Expedition had been transformed from a quiet attempt to cross and map Spanish territory to reach the Columbia River, into a national expedition across new American territory, which was widely publicized and eagerly followed, every step of the way, by the American public.

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