

THE HAMILTONIAN

“A HORSE, A HORSE,
MY KINGDOM FOR A HORSE!”

The End of the British Empire’s Liberal Fascism, The Triumph of the American Revolution

The revolutionary changes sweeping through the western nations are provoking hysteria among the has-been, discredited national leaders in Europe and the United States. The Brexit, the U.S. electoral defeat of the Obama/Hillary plan for war on Russia and China, the Philippine revolt against Obama’s Asia Pivot, and nation after nation in Europe rejecting the anti-Russia sanctions and demonization of Putin—these and more represent a recognition across the West that their leadership has been under the control of financial oligarchs and war-crazed neoconservatives who can no longer be tolerated. The British Empire is crumbling for want of a horse—but the Lords of Windsor will stop at nothing, even nuclear war, to save their Empire, if they are not replaced first.

It is no surprise that the British rise to defend their Empire in the most overt and repulsive fashion. Tony Blair, after being exposed by England’s own Chilcot Inquiry of waging a criminal war of aggression in Iraq based on lies, has announced that he is returning to politics to save his dying breed. A U.S. military officer writing on the Sic Semper Tyrannus blog of Col. Pat Lang perhaps best captures the irony: “I also note that in the UK, Tony Blair has lifted the lid of his casket and again stalks the streets of London aiming to reverse Brexit. Do we see a pattern here? International elites none too

happy with revolting peasants on both sides of the Atlantic?”

On Wednesday, the British Parliament will debate the crimes of Tony Blair, a debate which has the Blairites in the Labour Party frantic over the further exposure of their complicity in the destruction of Southwest Asia and Europe.

Also from the UK, former Tory Cabinet Minister Ken Clark looks to the pathetic Angela Merkel as the last great white hope for the British Empire: Merkel, he writes, now that the U.S. has been “lost” to Trump, is “the only politician succeeding in keeping the tradition of western liberal democracy alive.” Clearly, if what has happened to the West is “western liberal democracy,” then the people are ready to dump it.

The hysteria extends to the dying breed’s response to the defeat of terrorism taking place in Aleppo. As Russia and Syria, together, demonstrate that terrorism can, in fact, be defeated, and the population freed from barbarism, the western media react with horror, insisting that Russia and Syria are the problem, not the terrorists. France, under the doomed Hollande regime, even called an emergency UN Security Council meeting to denounce Syria.

But the tide cannot be turned back. Behind the surge of sanity in the West is the growing recognition that Russia and China have put in place a new paradigm based on

win-win cooperation in the physical development of nations and regions around the world. On every continent, conferences are being held on the New Silk Road initiated by Xi Jinping, examining the existing and potential infrastructure development which links nations through joint progress, and through sharing the best and most creative traditions within their respective cultures.

The LaRouche movement has initiated and campaigned for these ideas for half a century. Some people accept the pessimism and lies that a relatively small organization could not have been responsible for such global changes—but those people do not understand the power of ideas to move history, a power far greater than mundane connections to people in power. The truth is revealed in the long waves of history, and the world is now experiencing the thundering crash of an historical tidal wave.

What direction the subsequent awakening will take depends on the power of creativity and Classical culture adopted by the people of the world, and especially in the United States.

Nothing indicates the potential more



Despite rabid denial, Queen Elizabeth II is not “just a figurehead”. The collapse of her empire marks a new era for the development of mankind to achieve progress for all.

than LaRouche’s Four New Laws and the elimination of Wall St./London parasitical finance; the emergence of a new great powers relationship between the U.S., Russia, and China; and the renewed commitment towards a lunar base development and ex-

pansive exploration of our solar system and beyond. With the power of Shakespeare, Mozart, et al. we will reawaken in the minds of Americans, and all people, the greatness of the American Revolution as the beginning of the end of British liberal fascism.

PRESIDENT PUTIN’S PURLOINED LETTER: The Poetic Principle in Political Affairs*

On the night of November 8, 2016 American television audiences were treated to a delightful spectacle as they watched every narrative-spinning TV anchorman and woman dumbstruck by the resounding defeat of establishment-favorite Hillary Clinton. Their comments were hilarious. One journalist on Fox News, as heard by this writer, said something like, “I know we’ve experienced an economic recovery under Obama, but the recovery just isn’t being felt by millions of middle class Americans.” Really? Did she ever consider that perhaps Obama’s recovery was part of the “Fake News” offensive being peddled by the American press, and that Americans can no longer afford to buy it?

Then there was the morning after, when Hillary Clinton was presumed to have metamorphosed from former First Lady, to President-Elect, except that she hadn’t, and the November 9th *New York Times* car-

ried a *four-page* Netflix ad depicting Queen Elizabeth I in a new TV series with the caption: “We have a new leader: a woman. Let us give her the celebration...” How much money was spent on that ad which turned out to be so spectacularly mis-timed?!

Obviously something underhanded must have occurred. It couldn’t be that the honorable carriers of the so-called non-Fake News could have been so wildly out of touch with reality, and so drunk with their own—dare we say it—Fake News narratives that they grossly miscalculated what the election results were going to be. Was it possible that Hillary Clinton, the Heiress of the Obama Legacy, with that gigantic stage, shaped like the United States, under the highest imaginable glass ceiling at the Javits Center, could have invested hundreds of thousands of dollars (maybe even millions from her Goldman Sachs sponsors) for all that glitter, only to lose? She was so

shocked that she couldn’t even speak to her own loyal supporters who were there with her, staying late to wait for every last tally to come in—those intrepid souls who stood out in the cold, hoping to partake in her triumph.

It didn’t take long for the so-called non-Fake News, otherwise known as the mainstream media, to come up with an explanation for the rude surprise. After all, it was impossible that *all* of them could have been so very wrong. And so finally, they discovered the answer: it was the Russians. It *had* to be the Russians. Not only were the Russians hacking into DNC emails (at least according to the non-Fake News, they were), but they were undoubtedly also using top of the line cyber warfare techniques to hack into voting machines, and even spreading Fake News all over Facebook and Twitter, which caused millions of gullible Americans to vote for Donald Trump.

It Was Putin

The truth of the matter is, it was the Russians. Well, actually, a specific Russian: President Vladimir Putin. Except none of what he did was a secret. He has been quite public about his intentions, just as President Barack Obama and other bankrupt western leaders have been very public about theirs. For example, Hillary Clinton explicitly called for a no-fly zone over Syria. Since President Putin had publicly declared his intent to eradicate ISIS, and, at the invitation of the recognized leader of Syria, President Assad, had been launching non-secret

strikes on terrorist targets, it was quite clear that Hillary’s no-fly zone would have meant the U.S. would be shooting down Russian planes. Even Green Party candidate Jill Stein characterized a Hillary Clinton Presidency as “a mushroom cloud waiting to happen.” It seems that many Americans—as well as many others in places like Moldova, Bulgaria, France and the Philippines, nations that recently voted for candidates for President that actually want to work with Putin—do not believe that a thermonuclear war with Russia or China is something they desire, or something that they would even survive! Is it really so shocking then, that they would vote for candidates, who, like Donald Trump, express a willingness to collaborate with Russia?

But there’s more. There is also the economy. What has actually happened to the standard of living in the United States these past 16 years? The record increases in suicides, drug overdoses, alcoholism, and the increasing death rates across the board are not exactly indicators of happiness, hope and prosperity.

In contrast, what has happened in China? What has happened in those nations that are collaborating with China? Despite the American non-Fake News media’s lack of coverage, China has opened dozens of new trade routes involving as many as 70 nations, built over 20,000 km of modern high-speed rail, and lifted 700 million of its own people out of poverty. Thanks to collaboration with China, Ethiopia did not lose thousands of people to starvation in the most recent drought because of a new railroad which cut transport time from weeks to hours.

Nations which border Russia and Asia on one side, and Western Europe and/or the United States on the other, whether physically or economically speaking, are aware of the great chasm between the two systems; one direction means life while the other means death. Having one’s email hacked, or your Facebook account overflowing with Fake News, is not required to recognize the obvious.

That is why American Statesman Lyndon

LaRouche’s first comment on the Trump victory was that the election result was not an American phenomenon per se, but an American manifestation of a global dynamic. The election result, no matter how the media tries to spin it, was not about personalities, gender or hand size, but was a revolution against a bankrupt order, most recently known as the British Empire.

It is also a revolution for something better, even if most people worldwide are not yet poetical, or musical enough to give voice for which they strive. This sentiment was evident in Manhattan this past September when the Schiller Institute Chorus participated in a series of performances of the Mozart Requiem dedicated to the memory of those who had perished 15 years earlier on September 11, 2001, and in its aftermath. Over 3,000 people attended those concerts in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan and New Jersey, and this unity of intent emerged again in the U.S. Senate which voted 97 to 1 to override President Obama’s veto of the Justice Against Sponsors of Terrorism Act. That vote, plus Obama’s forced release of the famous “28 Pages” on the Saudi role in the 9-11 attacks, and the Chilcot Inquiry findings regarding war crimes against former British Prime Minister Tony Blair, as well as last June’s Brexit vote against the London liberal fascists, ALL should have informed the self-styled geniuses reporting on the projected U.S. election outcomes that something bigger than even their own egos is shaping global events these days.

Perhaps it is time for all of us to read and re-read Percy Shelley’s “A Defence of Poetry.” Perhaps German Chancellor Angela Merkel might want to reconsider her expressed intent to run for a fourth term.

* “The Purloined Letter,” a relevant short story by Edgar Allan Poe, exposes the British methodological fraud of so-called facts and deduction, otherwise known as empiricism. In this case, the supposedly “purloined letter” had been placed in a location so obvious that it could only be discovered by searching with the *mind’s* eye, i.e., through creative reason, not the so-called “facts” as they were presented by the protagonist.



Mr. Putin opens a humanitarian corridor in Washington, D.C.: Will the barbarians exit?

HAMILTON AND RUSSIA: What Broadway ‘Rap-ists’ Will Never Understand

BY RENÉE SIGERSON

Even in daily conversation, people will commonly compare earthquakes with political revolutions. Earthquakes can be passively destructive, mainly because humanity still has a primitive understanding of why they occur. Revolutionary upheavals, on the other hand, can be either destructive or beneficial. The outcome entirely depends on the morality and depth of devotion of the men and women who lead them.

Alexander Hamilton had a perfect grasp of the difference between social change which produces a progressive advancement of mankind's condition, versus the kind of vicious outpouring of corrupted rage, which leads societies into chaos and violence. The former type of social upheaval dominated the 1776-87 American Revolution because of the moral quality of a small handful of guiding patriots; the 1789 French Revolution quickly became a madhouse of bloody chaos, bringing on an 18-year period of violence under Europe's first continental dictator, presaging the Twentieth century's two global wars.

It is because of Hamilton's deep understanding of these differences in human mindset that he undertook to promote Shakespearean Classical drama in New York, the city he adopted to form a seed-crystal of a better, upward-developing civilization in the Americas.

Virtually all the certified biographers of Hamilton have failed to investigate seriously this aspect of Hamilton's life. Or, more to the point, though some have noticed relevant facts indicating Hamilton's role in establishing New York's Park Theater as an upgraded forum for Classical drama, the academically approved biographers of Hamilton shut out this aspect of Hamilton's life before the living drama of his activities is allowed to come upon the stage.

The reason is that the Park Theater emerged, in a most unforeseeable sequence of events, as the venue which shifted the relationship of the fledgling United States to Tsarist Russia, an irony of living history which William Shakespeare would well have enjoyed.

The following summary account of this effect of Hamilton's efforts, including what happened after he took Aaron Burr's bullet, can only unfold in a manner mirroring the unfolding of a Classically composed musical fugue.

Russia and America

Some elements are known in detail; others are fleeting contrapuntal reflections of the overall dynamic which fly away without a concluding exposition. The relationship between voices creates new ideas. Yet, there remains a unity in the living whole which points towards the basic point: going all the way back to the *common root* of the founding of the United States; the effect of Peter the Great's modernization of Russia under the influence of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz; and the long struggle of an educated, scientific circle of Russians who came to craft Russia's development, and wanted the United States to be a successful partner. In particular, Russian patriots, largely assembled around forming a state-of-the-art navy, desired the United States to become a *continental* Republic, extending from its Atlantic coast beginnings all the way to the northern Pacific, to join with Russia against the madness of the dying, financier-based European oligarchical powers of western Europe in Britain, France and Spain—the corrupt combination which later emerged as the bloody British Empire.

For many decades, English-speaking academia has labored under the key-and-code that any fact or evidence illustrating the desire of representatives of pre-Bolshevik Russia to cement cooperative friendship with the newborn, revolutionary United States, must not be allowed to come to light. Though the facts proving this to have occurred are readily available, the code has enforced a procedure whereby all evidence of that type is hurled down an unlit, dark corridor, which is then sealed off by a carefully bolted door. If academic researchers desire to have comfortable careers, such bread scholars make sure to shut that door closed once they have deposited disembodied facts in the dark beyond.

Recently, the Office of President Vladimir Putin knocked on that door. In the Russian-issued public statement summarizing Putin's first-ever phone conversation with U.S. President-elect Donald Trump, that Office's statement read: "Both leaders noted

that next year, it will be 210 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Russia and the United States, which itself should encourage a return to . . . mutually beneficial cooperation." [emphasis added]

In the following account, we respond to that critical reference to 210 years past.



First Treasury Secretary of the United States Alexander Hamilton

We push that sealed door ajar, and cast a stage light onto a living drama that covers the period from Hamilton's resignation from the post of Treasury Secretary, to the election in 1824 of John Quincy Adams as U.S. President. During that time-frame, a pro-American grouping within the Russian intelligentsia moved to make America an allied friend against their common enemy: the French madman Napoleon Bonaparte, and his secret supporters among the British financial scorpions who hated the United States and wanted Hamilton killed. German patriots associated with "Poet of Freedom" Friedrich Schiller played an important role in this period as well.

Among the objectives of this Russian grouping, aimed at securing a better direction for all of mankind's development, was the desire to foster America as a powerful *continentally ensconced force*, comparable to the vast terrains under Russian rule. The idea was to lead mankind out of the insanity—which still exists today—whereby a financial jetset located in a few cities could "rule the world" by creating octopus-like tendrils engaged in financial skullduggery, slavery, drug trafficking, and fomenting war, wherever their naval outposts could reach. Thus emerged the idea both in Russia and America, that the interior zones of nations had to be developed to enable mankind to reach a higher level of purpose and discovery of the principles of organization of the physical universe.

To prevent this aspect of America's actual evolution from becoming known, the financial elites have been spewing out venom against Russia going all the way back to the proverbial day one of the founding of the United States, often justifying their denunciations by nurturing moles within Russian society to spew hatred against the United States.

There is little new in tone or content to London-Wall Street-owned western press attacks on Vladimir Putin, that hadn't been hurled against Russia as early as 1815, if not before.

Hamilton's Theater Project ended up having a role in bringing Russia and America closer together. In reaction against this process, one of the key actors in our account was assassinated, his death marking one of the pivotal downturns in modern civilization. But by situating the facts of the matter as we do here, we aim to reverse a tragic development, and turn mankind's flaws toward a discovery of the sort of penitence which frees human beings to mobilize new qualities of creative life. And, of course, this, in fact, is the sacred intention of Classical drama, entirely distinct from the silly, Jacobin ravings currently distracting Broadway in the form of a spectacle misnamed "Hamilton."

And So, the Curtain Rises

In 1795, Alexander Hamilton resigned as Treasury Secretary of the United States, though he continued to direct President George Washington's cabinet out of his law firm in New York. Among his new clients, he admitted William Dunlap, a portrait artist turned Classical stage director, whose

drama group, "The Old American Company," was chronically bankrupt.

New Jersey-born Dunlap was one of many American youth sent by their parents to London to study under American portrait artist Benjamin West. The largely self-taught West was so acclaimed that even during the American Revolution, the British Crown kept him in service, while American youth came to benefit from his knowledge. Among those youth was the 14-year-old John Quincy Adams, whose letters thanking West for taking him on a tour of London museums while his father handled diplomatic negotiations with the Crown, are still today readily available. The shared influence of this experience has relevance for the entire process described.

In 1785, Dunlap returned to America, taking up residence in New York, where he was determined to become a stage designer. The quixotic Old American Company (OAC) accepted his application, and soon he also became stage director, and finally manager of the firm. OAC had been a favorite of General George Washington, who attended their performances when living in New York. Founded in the 1750s, OAC was a collection of emigré English and Irish actors, who came wandering to the Americas looking for settlements where theater had not been banned by the colonial governments, or in some cases, the Puritans. When Washington attended, theater was still banned by the Continental Congress as a morally seditious activity. (Thankfully Friedrich Schiller issued his famous essay in 1782, "Theater As a Moral Institution," in which he demonstrated the morally necessary role in society of the Greek chorus and Classical drama in enabling human beings to discover their own potentiality for creativity and the Good.)

In this environment, it is not surprising that the English actors who attempted to bring Shakespeare to America had rather dissolute personalities. Dunlap was surrounded by back-biting egotists, who were constantly stealing money from the firm and arguing with one another about who would get the lead role.

Working with Hamilton, a completely new financial design for bringing Classical drama to the public was created. One hundred thirty shareholders were recruited from professional New York households and the circle of Hamilton's friends, and seasonal tickets were issued, which Hamilton and his wife Eliza always purchased. Dunlap advertised in London to recruit new actors, and negotiations were launched to exchange better actors from a Pennsylvania theater group. This resulted in Thomas Abthorpe Cooper, a serious English actor whose performances of Hamlet had left Philadelphia audiences in stunned admiration, moving to New York.

The opening night of the Park Theater, which was in a new building with better staging, featured Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, and a brief encore called *The Purse*. Nonetheless, due to cultural backwardness, bad weather, and fears of yellow fever, the new drama company still failed to achieve financial solvency.

That is, not until 1798, when an unforeseeable change occurred which had much broader implications.

The shift occurred as two apparent coincidences unfolded, actual events for which there is no proof that they were intentionally related. Shall we say: they were a "sign of the times." And those times were deeply affected by the fact that Europe was being plunged into massive armed conflict as the man-beast Napoleon Bonaparte was amassing his military power.

Hamilton and Washington were always concerned that Europe's wars would spill over into the new, vulnerable Republic, as had already been threatened during the 1793 Whiskey Rebellion. Hamilton had a visceral disgust for that sort of Jacobin anarchism, and his support for introducing Classical drama in New York aimed at using a Classical renaissance in that Hudson River-based port city, as the center for allowing all Americans to become much more educated and politically responsible for the posterity of the nation.

The first apparent coincidence occurred after Hamilton, in 1797, issued the controversial pamphlet known as "The Mrs. Reynolds Affair." More has been written about this item, whose release may well have been a mistake on Hamilton's part, than on any other aspect of Hamilton's life. As known,

in the pamphlet he admitted to his earlier, discontinued involvement in an adulterous liaison, which undoubtedly had been a political set-up against him.

As the pamphlet stirred political gossip throughout New York, in 1798, Thomas Abthorpe Cooper handed to Dunlap a manuscript which contained a translation of a play which had taken the European continent by storm. The author of the play was Weimar, Germany-born August von Kotzebue. The original text was in German, but the author was also known as the protected favorite of Russia's Empress Catherine II, who had approved this young German writer's appointment to run her St. Petersburg "German Theater."

Titled in English *The Stranger*, but based on the German original *Menschenhass und Reue* (roughly: *Misanthropy and Remorse*), the play portrayed the case of a young woman who has secluded herself in a permanent state of penitence for the guilt of having committed adultery. Considering the intensity with which Hamilton's political enemies reacted to his pamphlet, it is hard to imagine that the following had no effect on public reaction at large.

In the final scene of *The Stranger*, which is carefully prepared by the author, the lead character delivers a penitential soliloquy, identifying with painfully developed insight that flaw within herself that caused her to fall victim to a criminal seducer. Her proven transformation provokes her estranged husband and grief-stricken children to rush into her arms with forgiveness, and throughout Europe, no matter the language in which the play was performed, audiences would respond to Kotzebue's concluding breakthrough with tremendous outpourings of emotional sympathy, sobbing and wailing, to the point of howling to show their support for the main character's proven remorse for her sin.

Dunlap decided to stage the play. After reading the script to the cast, he noted in his diary, "I never saw a play affect performers so truly before." The performances in New York elicited the same quality of explosive emotion as had earlier occurred in Europe.

Moreover, Kotzebue had awakened within the American-based acting troupe a deep interest in what was then called "the new German theater." He was, by far, no equal to the leading dramatic writer operating out of Weimar, namely Friedrich Schiller, nor the most influential shaper of German cultural policies, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. But, reflecting his early childhood fascination with pro-American German philosopher and playwright Gotthold Lessing, Kotzebue was able to capture on the stage the precise emotional and intellectual conflicts of his average contemporaries, and to provoke them to rethink in the social environment of the theater, their own follies in a way that captured, intently, their imaginations.

Beginning with *The Stranger*, Park Theater performed 18 plays by Kotzebue over the coming two years. For the first time ever, the theater had stable financial support. Kotzebue became nearly a craze within the population of New York, and the playwright wrote a letter to Dunlap thanking him for the publicity.

New York's *Commercial Advertiser* newspaper noted in March 1799: "To see something from the pen of Kotzebue is now the general wish." In 1799, Park Theater performed his *Count Benyowsky*; or, *The Conspiracy of Kamtschatka*, the tale of a prison camp revolt in Siberia, under the command of a Polish captive who was also a supporter of the American Revolution. Soon, Kotzebue became not just a New York, but a nationwide early-American theatrical craze. By 1815, *Count Benyowsky* was performed in Baltimore at the official celebration marking the victory of the United States against Britain in the War of 1812—the same event which featured the debut of John Stafford Smith's setting of Francis Scott Key's "Defense of Fort McHenry" under its new title, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Kotzebue knew he was inferior to the greatest playwrights. But he churned out 300 plays addressing contemporary topics, including Britain's slave system in Jamaica, portraying a slave family in completely human, ordinary terms before virtually



William Dunlap (February 19, 1766 – September 28, 1839) was a pioneer of American theater as a producer, playwright, actor, and historian.

all-white audiences. He was primarily a journalist, and yes, an agent of influence of the Russian patriots with whom he was associated; yet as we document below, he was really something more. He became linked in the view of many nations to the works of Friedrich Schiller, the true genius in drama of that time, giving people in many language-cultures an access-point to study Schiller in the original language. In England, where German progress in science and culture forced the introduction of German language studies, students were known to say, "Schiller and Goethe are for reading; Kotzebue is for the stage."

The fact that this man embodied an exchange of culture and of national aspirations between Russia, German intellectuals, and the United States, was considered very dangerous by the imperial masters of old Europe. In 1819, Kotzebue was stabbed to death by a deranged student. In the next phase of our examination, we see how the staging and eventual burial of any reference to Kotzebue after his death, set the stage for nearly two hundred years of demonization of Russia. Once he was killed, Kotzebue's murder was used by an imperial alliance between Britain and Austria's Hapsburgs to create the myth of Russia as the monstrous dictator of all Europe.

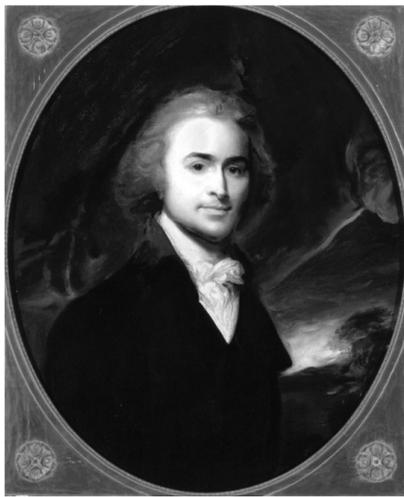


August von Kotzebue (May 3, 1761-March 23, 1819)

Russia and the Next Phase

We may never know if the actor Cooper suggested performing *The Stranger* to Dunlap in order to blow apart misguided public preoccupation with Hamilton's case. Yet, whatever the verdict on that matter, the second coincidence in this period of time, is that while all of this was occurring, future U.S. President John Quincy Adams had been named, following his assignment to conclude the controversial Jay Treaty with the Netherlands, as U.S. Ambassador to Prussia. As the assignment allowed him a lot of free time, Adams engaged in intensive study of the German language and theater, testing his skills as a translator of the new poetry and attending German theater in Berlin. Thus, both Adams and Hamilton in this period were "on the same page."

This is significant because in this period, President John Adams and his wife Abigail became intense enemies of Hamilton. By the time he was elected, the elder Adams was heard to denounce almost everything Hamilton had been associated with. In contrast, his son worked under Hamilton as negotiator of the Jay Treaty with the Nether-



John Quincy Adams as the first United States Minister to Russia, 1809-1814.

lands; supported, as Hamilton did, the U.S. purchase of the Louisiana Territories; and finally, when he became President, supported and oversaw the completion of the Erie Canal which Hamilton had proposed—a project also supported by William Dunlap's continuing work on Classical painting and theater.

So, though Hamilton never lived to collaborate with John Quincy Adams in what he accomplished as U.S. Ambassador to Russia, beginning in 1807—the exact date referenced by President Putin's press release—the following will show that there always existed a thread that linked their work. That thread continued to be influenced by the activities of August von Kotzebue.

Germany's Voice in U.S.-Russia Ties

A concise detour into some further details of Kotzebue's life sets the stage for dramatic, real-life events over a period of 20 years beyond what has been indicated so far, bringing us to the shocking circumstances and effects of his murder.

When hired to head Catherine II's German theater, Kotzebue had legally committed his two sons from his first marriage to be taken as wards of the Russian Navy, to be educated as officers. Their mother having died, he remarried, becoming a brother-in-law of Adam Johann von Krusenstern, soon to be named Admiral of the Russian Navy.

The adventurous complexities of his life brought him to the very inside of the winding corridors where power was wielded in old Europe.

In 1801, Kotzebue returned to Russia from Germany, where he had relocated, to visit his two sons. Immediately upon crossing the border, he was arrested and transported far into Siberia, allegedly under orders of Tsar Paul I, the heir of the deceased Catherine II. In a beautifully written book describing the year he spent in Siberian exile, Kotzebue inserted an unmistakable reference, letting it be known that he was to be included as among Europe's admirers of America's founder Benjamin Franklin. No other reason is ever given as to why he was exiled.

His petitions to the Tsar, who he was convinced had been misled to imprison him, finally yielded his release. The Tsar—whose own controversial circumstances will not be detailed here—had him transferred from prison to become director of a new museum founded in St. Petersburg. One day, while Kotzebue was working in the museum, in the same building, Tsar Paul was murdered by a circle of conspirators. Kotzebue insisted these were the same conspirators who had originally arranged for his own exile.

During these years, Napoleon rampaged across Europe, looting the treasuries of every nation and demanding troops be amassed everywhere to be put under his command. It is under these conditions that John Quincy Adams was named Ambassador to Russia in 1807—again, the date cited by Putin's office.

Add to that context: In 1807, Napoleon defeated the Prussian army in the devastating battle of Jena-Auerstedt. Europe was crestfallen by the implications of Napoleon's seemingly invincible power. Immediately, a circle of Prussian officers headed for Moscow to join Tsar Alexander I's army. Everyone knew that having crushed Prussia, Napoleon would begin preparations to invade Russia.

Among those Prussian officers was Friedrich Schiller's brother-in-law, Wilhelm von Wolzogen. Schiller himself had passed away from lung disease in 1805, a year after Hamilton was murdered by Aaron Burr. Wolzogen was a dedicated scholar of his brother-in-law's intellectual and artistic accomplishments. By studying Schiller's strategic writings on Europe's 17th-century Thirty Years War, including the dramatic trilogy *Wallenstein*, Wolzogen designed a plan for destroying Napoleon for good, whenever he dared to enter Russia.

The period of this interaction between Prussia's leading military strategists and Russia, is the same period that John Quincy Adams arrived in Moscow as America's first-ever official emissary. During the five

years he was in Moscow and St. Petersburg, he had frequent access to Tsar Alexander, but in particular, he communicated with the head of Alexander's cabinet, Count Nikolay Rumyantsev. In turn, Rumyantsev was in continuous collaboration with Kotzebue's brother-in-law, Adam von Krusenstern, on the development of the Russian Navy. Their goal was to match England's command of the seas by carrying out exploratory missions throughout the Pacific Basin. On the first such expedition, which concluded in 1806, Kotzebue's sons Otto and Moritz both served as crew members under Krusenstern's command.

Rumyantsev spoke frequently with the American Ambassador, famously emphasizing how much he admired the United States, even to the point that he desired to retire there, though his health prevented him from doing so. The leading subject they discussed was how to fix the border between America and northern territories claimed by both Russia and England. As Rumyantsev and John Quincy Adams tested each other on the question as to whether Russia or America would assert claim to the mouth of the Columbia River in the Oregon Territories, the Count made clear that whatever the outcome, he represented a pro-American grouping in Russia that rejected the sentimental attachment of other leading Russian circles in favor of England's monarchical system. These Russian patriots wanted the American experiment to succeed, and for the United States to have a powerful position on the Pacific Basin to counter the madness of Europe's imperial centers.

In 1809, Napoleon invaded Vienna for the second time, and advanced to position himself at the border with Russia. In the same period, President Madison ignored John Quincy Adams' desperate letters advising him to resist, at all costs, allowing the United States to get into a war with England, since Europe had agreed to make England the leader of its anti-Napoleon Alliance.

As soon as U.S. gunboats attacked English ships that had been seizing U.S. sailors (a problem Tsar Alexander had volunteered to mediate, as he had successfully done in the past), war was declared between America and England on both sides. The Tsar was compelled to remove Rumyantsev to appease London, and a foolish Count Karl Nesselrode took control over the Russian cabinet.

John Quincy Adams sat out his disappointment, and continued his primary objective: to win Russian support for the best possible arrangements to make the United States a continental Republic. The common interest of the two countries was clear. Russia also oversaw a vast, uninhabited terrain. Its borders had to be secured, to allow for the maximum possibility of successful economic progress. For the United States, that meant the northern Pacific border of the United States would have to be that same 48th parallel which had given the United States unlimited access to the iron ore deposits of the area of Michigan. On the Pacific coast, that would mean that the United States, and no other country, could set the rules for navigating the Columbia River.

In those years, John Quincy Adams was therefore deeply concerned with destroying his political enemies in the Federalist Party, from which he had resigned after briefly serving as their Senator, and voting in favor of the Louisiana Purchase. He knew that the so-called Essex Junto, a pro-British faction within the Federalist party, were committed to splitting the United States into rival micro-states. He saw his work in Russia as key to counteracting Britain's role in fostering subversion through the Federalist ranks. He wrote to family members from Russia: "If that [Federalist] Party are not effectually put down in Massachusetts they already are in New York... the Union is gone. Instead of a nation, coextensive with the North American continent, destined by God and nature to be the most populous and most powerful people ever combined under one social compact, we shall have an endless multitude of little insignificant clans and tribes at eternal war with one another for a rock, or a fish pond, the sport and fable of European masters and oppressors." And again: "The whole continent of North America appears to be destined by Divine Providence to be peopled by one nation... For the common happiness of them all, for their peace and prosperity, I believe it indispensable that they should be associated in one federal Union."

John Quincy Adams' passionate commitment to the developed unity of the nation as a whole echoes precisely the devotion of Alexander Hamilton in his role as Treasury Secretary and chief aide to President Washington.

Thus, trust and agreement with the Northern Pacific giant Russia, was a prerequisite to ensuring that the United States could both expand in territory, and yet still endure. John Quincy Adams valued enor-

mously the experience he gained living in Russia and building trust with its leaders. At a point when he still hoped to prevent the War of 1812 from erupting between the United States and Britain—as war would then exclude commercial ties and deeper cooperation between the United States and Britain's temporary ally Russia—Adams wrote to Rumyantsev: "I lament the war, particularly as occurring at a period when, from my good wishes for Russia and for the Russian cause, I should rejoice to see friendship and harmony taking place between America and England, rather than discord... I know the war will affect unfavorably the interest of Russia."

In 1812, when Napoleon massed his forces along the Russian border to invade, the Tsar—under advice from the Prussian circle around Wolzogen (who himself had died in December 1809)—did not attempt to defeat Napoleon's advance, but merely deployed his army to slow it. When Napoleon reached Moscow, a terrible winter had already begun. As advised by their Prussian allies, on the Russian government's command, a great fire was set and the city of Moscow burned to the ground. Its population had retreated to the countryside, its leaders to the northern city of St. Petersburg. John Quincy Adams moved to St. Petersburg along with diplomats from throughout Europe, while "General Frost and General Famine" reduced Napoleon's half-million-man force to fewer than 20,000.

As this was happening, in war-destroyed Vienna, Kotzebue contacted the great German composer Ludwig von Beethoven, whose career had come to a halt as war had shut down the musical life of the city. Kotzebue intervened to get work for Beethoven. This collaboration, which began around the time Beethoven first performed his ground-breaking Symphony No. 7, was continued until Kotzebue's death. Not accidentally, it was subsequently the Russian nobility which most generously supported Beethoven's writing of his great *Missa Solemnis*, a work the composer dedicated to inspiring humanity to recognize the actual creative nature of the human species. In the manuscript of the *Missa Solemnis*, Beethoven dedicated it to the "inner peace" which allows human beings to communicate "from heart to heart." The first-ever performance of the *Missa Solemnis* was financed by Russian leaders, and occurred in St. Petersburg.

Kotzebue's Assassination

In 1815, Rumyantsev personally financed a new Pacific expedition, commanded by Kotzebue's son Otto. The expedition lasted three years, and marked a breakthrough in the skill-levels achieved by the navy, as well as the knowledge gained by Russia of the land masses and populations lining the huge Pacific Basin. To this day, the calm inlet bordering Alaska below the Bering Strait, where access to the shore is more manageable, is named Kotzebue Sound, with its central city also bearing that name. The naming was done by the expedition crew in honor of Otto, whose standard of leadership was to treat sailors as well as indigenous people humanely, as had been fought for by American supporter John Paul Jones.

In 1819, Otto was assembling the materials for publishing an account of the mission, which had traversed the seas from Alaska to the Sandwich Islands and an island which he named New Year's Island (now named Mejit). He was excitedly waiting to give the draft to his father, the experienced journalist, and to have August edit it in preparation for translation into many languages. But before Otto could arrive at his father's home, August von Kotzebue was murdered, stabbed to death while standing by the front door of his house, by Karl Sand, an ideologically fanatical youth leader of the 1817 Wartburg Festival, where, in the style of George Soros's "color revolutions," thousands of books were burned by fanatical students. (A century later, the Nazis cited the Wartburg book burning as their precedent.) Assassin Sand tried to commit suicide, but died slowly, during which time he justified his act as necessary because of Kotzebue's attacks on the degenerated youth movements which had assembled under the endless tribulations of war.

Sand's circles branded Kotzebue a "Russian spy." Overnight, Kotzebue was turned into an object of hatred throughout German-speaking Europe. Intellectuals throughout Germany were afraid to denounce his murder, convinced that if they spoke, they too would be targeted next. More important, Austrian Foreign Minister Count von Metternich, upon hearing that Kotzebue was murdered, coldly moved, without any signs of sorrow, to use his death to impose upon Europe a 30-year dictatorship now called the infamous Carlsbad Decrees. His cold and calculated reaction has often been noted with suspicion, as it calls into question whether in fact Sand was being used by an intelligence operation to take Kotzebue out of the picture.

Censorship, imprisonment of newspaper editors, harassment of political dissenters, and scrutiny of religious leaders erupted throughout Europe under the guidance of the Austrian foreign ministry, but with the backup of a morally broken and virtually insane Tsar Alexander I.

The real turning point had been 1815, where for a year, the monarchies of Europe had gathered in an environment of degeneracy and self-adulation for a nightmare called the Congress of Vienna. Rather than allow the defeat of Napoleon to emerge as an opportunity to uplift the suffering populations of Europe by promoting economic progress and an intellectual Renaissance, the bureaucrats and oligarchies of Europe chose to recreate Napoleonic oppression under a new management. For current readers, it is useful to know that the Patriot Act passed after the September 11, 2001 atrocity in the United States, was in its mindless breadth of blind oppression, as well as its diversion from the real causes of terrorism, a replica of that 1819 Austrian Hapsburg Carlsbad Decree gambit.

Suddenly, throughout Europe, Kotzebue was being branded a "bad person," while in some quarters, frightened and dismayed people were praying for Sand as a virtual Saint. The French author Alexandre Dumas included the case of Sand in his famous book series, *Celebrated Crimes*, depicting the social strata Sand exemplified as a socially hostile lower nobility which identified with the medieval fantasy world of knight-hood—namely a precursor of Nazism.



The murder of August von Kotzebue

And it was not merely Kotzebue who came to be branded and then forcibly driven into obscurity by popular opinion; under the Carlsbad Decrees, Russia as a nation, and its leaders, also were suddenly portrayed as the most evil of all oppressors.

While Metternich ran the secret police apparatus that selected out enemies to be targeted by legal persecution, the enforcer of this atrocity was identified as Russia. Admittedly, Tsar Alexander was in very bad shape coming out of the workover he had received in Vienna in 1815, and fell generally right into the traps set for him by Britain and Austria. But, relevant to today's situation, the barrage of public attacks on Russia once the decrees were in place, greatly resembles the outpouring of demonization hurled daily by the liberal media against Russian President Putin. Thus, it is not because of lingering Bolshevik hobgoblins circulating in Moscow that Putin is always being attacked; it is because the same psychological shell-game is being played that was unleashed following the assassination of Kotzebue. It is the same shell-game that former Vice President Dick Cheney played the day after the 9/11 massacre, when he called for an invasion of Iraq, a country that had nothing to do with the atrocity.

It is because of this twist from reality, that to this day, Kotzebue is virtually never mentioned, although his murder was used to trigger a 30-year legal atrocity throughout Europe. More important, the reflex of Metternich and his British friends to always blame Russia when a crisis hits, is an expression of the game that also developed out of the assassination of Hamilton: never allow the United States and Russia to act upon their common interest, because that will bring to an end the petty imperial power of the London/Wall Street system of murderous financial city-states.

In the surviving 1821 conversation books of the deaf Ludwig von Beethoven, the following exchange appears:

It seems to me that we Europeans are going backwards, and America is raising itself in culture. The present relationship at least is not favorable; the just claims of Americans to independence, on the contrary, support this.

The saddest tendency of this new revolutionary spirit is an egotism poorly demonstrated, or rather too clearly shown. What purpose is gained by the murder of Kotzebue? Although he was no moral luminary in the world, yet he was opposed to many a priest's tale, and would have been again if he were living.

What man is in a position to estimate the results of such an act and consequently consider it as good and necessary?

The moral frenzy unleashed by the Sand murder was so great, and so deliberately intensified by Metternich, that the world came to be turned upside-down. One religious mentor of Sand's was investigated by police, but then was spirited out of Europe by a leading member of the Boston Transcendentalist Movement and given a post at Harvard University. A professor of philosophy defended Sand's act by saying he was justified in killing Kotzebue because he did it out of sincerity. The latter was briefly suspended from teaching by Metternich's officials, but subsequently given back his post. In this case, the legacy of this professor also led directly to the founding of twentieth-century Fascism.

Fortunately, John Quincy Adams never forgot what he learned about Russia while living there and working with its pro-American advocates. In 1817, Adams was appointed Secretary of State by President Monroe. Britain's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Castlereagh, worked overtime to convince Monroe that Tsar Alexander was about to invade South America. For years, Adams parleyed between Britain, which begged him to sign a doctrine whereby the United States and Britain together would stand against this Russian threat, and on the other side, the Russians with whom he was still discussing

America's northern Pacific boundary line. Old Thomas Jefferson wrongly weighed in and tried to persuade Monroe to work out a doctrine that would unite Britain and America against Russian escapades in the southern Atlantic.

Despite all the evidence that a disoriented Tsar Alexander was indeed becoming more oppressive towards his own people, Adams resisted any alliance with England. He prevailed over Monroe, and in 1823 released a founding statement of American foreign policy: that no imperial power would ever be tolerated by the United States on the continents of the Americas. One year later, he reached his objective, and Russia emerged as the first nation to sign on the dotted line in the what became known as the Russo-American Treaty, agreeing that the northern Pacific boundary of the United States was in fact the 48th parallel, giving the United States control over the use of the Columbia River. In fact, the principle of the Monroe Doctrine was being applied not just to the Atlantic, but also to the Pacific. It was only twenty-two years later that Britain finally agreed to that border. Subsequently, the Russian Navy was used by Tsar Alexander II to prevent Europe from interfering in the U.S. Civil War, and in 1867, Russia virtually gave Alaska, the northernmost habitable territory on the eastern side of the North Pacific, to the United States, in order to ensure that Britain and Japan would not be able to close in on Russian Siberia.

Americans bend in the direction of tolerating the outlandish abuses hurled at Vladimir Putin, under the influence of experts telling them, "well, this is a revival of the Cold War." But that argument is a fraud. The outrageous and foolish nature of the anti-Putin media war reveals their origin: the template for the design of anti-Putin propaganda is the outpourings of British Foreign Minister Castlereagh, himself a bloody murderer as the poet Shelley warned, and his cohort Metternich, as they arranged a world of continuous war coming out of the Congress of Vienna. Their intention was to prevent the development of science and classical culture from advancing the cause of cooperation among nation states. This doctrine of hell upon Earth was further developed by the early Twentieth century under the name "Geopolitics." All of that evil is now going down the drainpipe of the juvenile phase of human history, as a new combination of world leaders assembles around the living legacy of Hamilton, John Quincy Adams, Russian and Chinese statesmen of good will, and Renaissance statesman Lyndon LaRouche.

MANKIND IS TAKING A LEAP!

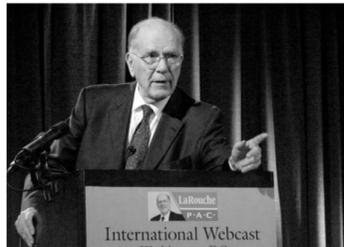
You Should Ask, “How High?”

BY KESHA ROGERS

“The dignity of man into your hands is given. Its keeper be. With you it sinks, with you it will arise.” — From “The Artists,” a poem by Friedrich Schiller.

Adapted from an oral presentation to the meeting of the Manhattan Project, Nov. 26.

Nov. 27—During a recent discussion with leaders of his U.S. national organization, Lyndon LaRouche made the following assessment in response to the rapidly developing global situation. He weighed how this moment of potential great achievement and profound responsibility must be approached, as it confronts all thinking Americans and all others throughout the world who seek a more prosperous future for the whole of mankind.



“The things to be considered are deep,” he said. “They are not choices of program policies; they are not superficial. That goes to the space program, and once you look at the space program in a critical way in terms of the universe—not in a practical way, but in terms of the universe—then you really begin to see what the chances before us in the world now are. Understand that practical interpretations will not cut the mustard. You have to get at the idea of what the procedure is, the manner to create the new universe of mankind.”

So, that is the question at hand. What is the procedure that must be put forth to create the new universe of mankind? I think that is the question before us: How do we bring this new universe into existence?

That’s the challenge that all of us have right now, as we see the rapid transformations in the world economy. At this very moment, the United States has a unique responsibility to join in the efforts for the global shifts now underway.

What we accomplish in the next four weeks will be decisive for shaping this new universe which mankind must bring about. The imperative fight before us is for the immediate implementation of Mr. LaRouche’s Four Laws, with the reinstatement of Glass-Steagall banking protection as a first measure. Mr. LaRouche has defined these Four Laws, not as a part of some sort of policy decision, but as a total transformation, which is now underway, to bring the United States up to the standard of what it must do in light of the global shifts taking place throughout the world. These shifts themselves have been a response to the leadership of Lyndon and Helga Zepp-LaRouche over the past decades, against the evils of a financial oligarchical system; that is what Glass-Steagall represents.

We are now poised to bring down the Bush/Obama/Cheney apparatus—the disintegrating financial system and evil empire—once and for all.



An Arctic view of the World Land-Bridge

A Leap in Progress

Once you do that, what is it that you’re going to be bringing into existence? I think it is important to look at the developments, the rapid transformation that has been underway for the past several weeks now. Look particularly at the ongoing developments coming from the leadership of the BRICS nations—Russia, China, India, Brazil, South Africa—and particularly from the leadership of Russia and China. This is not something that just sort of fell into our laps, or that should be looked as a development of new events. It is really a transformation of mankind. It is mankind taking a leap in the development of a new system of rela-

tions among nations, throughout the planet and throughout the universe, which has to be understood in a critical way.

The conception of mankind, and of the intrinsic nature of mankind, as Mr. LaRouche has identified it, is imperative for understanding the ongoing global events. If, for example, you look at the global shifts manifest in the developments at the APEC summit in Lima, Peru, Nov. 17-19 and the role of China’s President Xi Jinping and others there, you see that you have to address this from the understanding that a new system of international relations is now coming into being.

In the aftermath of the summit, President Xi visited Peru, Ecuador, and Chile. China’s Foreign Minister, Wang He, described the tour as aimed at building a community of common destiny. He told the Xinhua news service that the results were “impressive, making enormous strides towards building a community of common destiny with other nations of Latin America and the Caribbean by holding the higher banner of a peaceful development and cooperation.” He said they were coordinating their development strategies, upgrading their cooperation, and bringing benefits to their people.

In the midst of these rapid international developments, our leadership was also manifest. On the opening day of the APEC summit, November 17, Mrs. LaRouche addressed, to profound impact, a meeting in Lima, Peru of the XXIII National Congress of the Association of Peruvian Economists. This is really characteristic of the leadership shown by Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche. At the conclusion of the event, the economists issued a conclusive statement of endorsement, saying, “We share Helga Zepp-LaRouche’s perspective on world development.”

What is under way here has to be understood as a leap in the progress of mankind. We are now at a point where the evil of a system of empire, of degeneracy, of financial collapse, is now totally disintegrating and is ending. This result has been the ongoing work of Lyndon and Helga Zepp-LaRouche and our political organization. This is exactly what Mr. LaRouche addressed yesterday as the fight that is now underway, saying that these are not programs or policies that can be enacted in a superficial way, or that you can look at these world developments in a piecemeal way, as though one event is happening here and another, independent event is happening there.

It is imperative to recognize that a new definition of mankind is now coming to fruition. In addressing LaRouche’s conception of a corresponding economic platform for this new definition of mankind, my colleague Ben Deniston of the LaRouchePAC Basement Team took up the profound conception that has been uniquely identified by Lyndon LaRouche, that the platform must be conceived from the standpoint of the development of the Solar system, with the leaps necessary for our development of the Moon as a first priority.

‘Infrastructure’ Is Not the Answer

But why is all this necessary? How do you think about these things? First of all, you have to pose the question as Mr. LaRouche did:

“What is the intrinsic meaning of the human being? Of the existence of the human being, and of all human beings? What makes the universe do what it does for the function of mankind as such? The question is, what mankind can do to change the behavior of the universe as such.”

As he was making those comments, it reminded me of President John F. Kennedy, who proclaimed:

“My fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country. My fellow citizens of the world: Ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man.”

If you really want to address that goal in the way that Kennedy intended, and which the financial British imperial system and oligarchy have completely opposed from the very beginning, you really have to address it from the standpoint of mankind’s unique role in changing the behavior of the universe as such.

That means we have to go to work to understand what the characteristics of the universe are, to understand the creative nature of mankind in being able to increase the leaps of development and transform not just our single planet, but the entire universe. I think that gets at the core of the “platform” conception of economic development of Mr. LaRouche. What Ben Deniston laid out yesterday, in the Friday, November 25 LaRouchePAC webcast, were the fundamental practical applications that are absolutely necessary to get us to the point where we reject the notion of limits to growth and reject the notion that there is a budgetary crisis that keeps us from accomplishing these goals of mankind in mastering the development of space. We must understand the concept of leaps in economic platforms so that we can avoid addressing the needs of space development from a piecemeal standpoint.

The United States must enter into the new paradigm that is now underway and is being immediately defined by the nations of Russia and China. We have clearly defined the actions necessary to bring the United States into that new system of international relations in our publication, “The United States Joins the New Silk Road: A Hamiltonian Vision for an Economic Renaissance,” which outlines the programmatic approach of our movement. (Experience the report at: lpac.co/silk-road)

You cannot create an economic renaissance, or even have a Hamiltonian vision for an economic renaissance, by addressing economic development from the standpoint of infrastructure. This gets to the very core of the discussion currently under way.



What is the difference between piecemeal steps of infrastructure development, and the conceptual understanding of creating an economic renaissance through leaps in mankind’s creative progress?

Mr. LaRouche has taken up that subject on many counts. In a moment I will read a quote from him that addresses it from the standpoint of physical economy: increases in the creative potential of mankind, and the leaps of economic progress that come from these advances in the creative potential of the human mind. I am referring to advances in what we as a species have that is uniquely different from all other species.

When you talk about leaps in economic platforms—my colleagues and I were just discussing this today—it probably would have been mind-boggling to people in the pre-Lincoln era of the Oregon Trail if they could see where we are today. Then, it took four or five months to travel from Missouri to Oregon under very harsh conditions. Now, because of leaps in transportation technology, you can make the trip in a matter of four to five hours.

Then you look at what it took for us to get to the Moon with the Saturn V rocket. That technology—as essential as it was at the time—would not be sufficient now to get us to Mars safely—in the context of the necessary leaps in economic, scientific, and technological platforms. We have to actually develop the region of low-Earth orbit and the region of the Moon, as a platform for launching to Mars. This is something that really has to be taken up.

A Higher Conception of Human Identity

Let’s go back to LaRouche’s conception of an economic platform in physical economics. What I am going to quote from—and I recommend that you go back and read it—is the book that Mr. LaRouche wrote in 2008 after his famous economic forecast of July 25, 2007. It’s called *The State of Our Union: The End of Our Delusion!* In that



Kesha Rogers in front of the Saturn V rocket at the Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

programmatic work, he writes:

“In physical economy, for example, it is those creative powers of the individual human mind associated with the means by which the human mind generates, or replicates either a discovery of a universal physical principle, or a modification of the application of that physical principle as such, which is the essential marker of cognitive activity. This includes discoveries respecting the principle of life itself. It is the processes of discovery of such principles, of amplification of the categories of application and range of application of such discovered principles, which are the core subject of creativity.”

So, that is what is at hand right now for our understanding of the embodiment,—what lies at the foundation of Lyndon LaRouche’s Four Laws. They represent a transformation in the prevailing conception of who we are as a species, and state the corresponding policy that must be enacted now. This is not a policy that can be eventually adopted, nor can we wait to see what President-elect Donald Trump is going to do.

Our role and responsibility is to shape the institution of the Presidency and to shape the new Presidency. That means not

then a major fight by the limits to growth, anti-human, anti-scientific progress, budget-cutting people, who were prepared to do everything to make sure that it didn’t happen. After the horrific events in 1967 that halted the space program—the cabin fire that killed all three crew members of the Apollo 1 mission—there was a two-year period when it was very uncertain whether we were going to accomplish that goal that Kennedy had set into motion.

But as soon as that goal was accomplished and we had succeeded in “sending a man to the Moon and returning him safely to Earth,” despite a major (and continuing) fight, Ehrlicke wrote this paper, because the budget-cutting, imperialist, anti-development agenda was rearing its ugly head as never before. In his “Case for Space,” Krafft Ehrlicke writes:

“Among the many important challenges of our time, space is the only major challenge that is not born out of past acts of ignorance, indifference, or man’s inhumanity to man... Space opens new horizons beyond Earth, and offers new beginnings in ways we can manage this precious planet. It offers noble aspirations, opportunities for creative action, for bringing the human family closer together and contributing to a better future for all.”

After further developing this thought, he identifies some of the attacks on the space program: Why would we want to spend this money in going into space; we have poverty and so many other concerns, so why would we want to actually spend the money to go into space? Ehrlicke writes that you do have to deal with war, with poverty, and all of the things that confront the nation and confront mankind; and he says, “Like the space program, these other efforts have important positive goals badly needed in the area in which loss of identity is speared by so many young people, though never with less justification if they would just tune in, rather than tune out.”

He writes, “Improving living conditions and education, conquering disease, and overcoming social injustices are positive goals. The national space activity contributes to many of these efforts and certainly does not impede the others.” Ehrlicke understood that the inspiration and development of mankind’s purpose to enhance our development in space is absolutely imperative for accomplishing these goals, for addressing these concerns confronting mankind. Because they are not concerns that cannot be addressed; you have to look at what is bringing such injustices about.

Mankind has suffered under a limitation on its creative potential. A limitation on growth has been put on mankind. Until we remove that limitation, we will never be able to address these concerns. To remove those limitations, we must define mankind’s true purpose: What is the intrinsic nature of mankind? How do we create this new universal system? It is accomplished through the development of space and through bringing forth the vision, once and for all, of a true economic Renaissance in which the development of space is at the core of that mission.



Space pioneer Krafft Ehrlicke

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