

THE HAMILTONIAN

PRESIDENT TRUMP REVIVES LAROUCHE'S 'AMERICAN SYSTEM OF POLITICAL ECONOMY'

March 27—Too many Americans are unaware of what President Trump intends to accomplish, and fewer still understand the means for its success. The media on all sides, some through outright treason, while others through a severe lack of understanding, have not covered his clearly stated commitment to revive the very essence of the greatest of the American traditions — the American System of political-economy.

Not since William McKinley has a President been so clear in his intent to return the nation to the economic tradition of Alexander Hamilton, to end the policies of British Imperial free trade, and make a full commitment to industry, manufacturing, scientific advancement and world peace. Not since Franklin Roosevelt has our nation applied these principles for national recovery and development, which are so urgently required today. The American people must now take it upon themselves to understand this American System tradition, and the means by which it can be applied most successfully today.

In his speeches beginning Wednesday, March 15, then in Tennessee and Kentucky, and again in Washington, D.C. at a Republican Party gathering, President Donald Trump has revived the American System of political-economy. He then did so again implicitly in his weekly White House address.

See below, where we publish excerpts from some of his recent speeches.

Lyndon H. LaRouche and the American System of Political-Economy

With some exceptions, most Americans and citizens of other nations no longer know of the American System of political-economy. It is best expressed by the policies of Lyndon LaRouche today, and is provided in his recommendation to the Trump administration in his proposal for The Four New Laws.

In the estimation of Mr. LaRouche, the President “means it,” i.e. he truly intends to return to the economic policies of Alexander Hamilton and George Washington, Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln, and the “American System.”

Just look at his White House Weekly Address from Saturday, March 25, 2017, where he said:

“At a time when Washington is consumed with the daily debates of our Nation, I was proud that Congress came together overwhelmingly to reaffirm our Nation’s commitment to expanding the frontiers of knowledge.”

“NASA’s greatest discoveries teach us many, many things. One lesson is the need to view old questions with fresh eyes. To have the courage to look for answers in places we have never looked before. To think in new ways because we have new information. Most of all, new discoveries remind us that, in America, anything is possible if we have the courage and wisdom to learn.”

“In the span of one lifetime, our Nation

went from black and white pictures of the first airplanes, to beautiful images of the oldest galaxies, captured by a camera in outer space.

“I am confident that if Americans can achieve these things, there is no problem we cannot solve. There is no challenge we cannot meet. There is no aim that is too high.”

“Whatever it takes and however long it will be, we are a Nation of problem solvers—and the future belongs to us.”

“We are truly a great place to be. I love America.”

Shut Down the British System

It starts with an outright rejection of the British system of free trade, i.e., the drug-pushing, speculative finance, terrorism, perpetual war, and a fascist police state. This is the same British system which for the better part of the past year has been driving the Truman-inspired “Red Scare” campaign to discredit Donald Trump’s Presidency and drive him from the White House.

The “get Trump” McCarthyism is a British operation, and the British are desperately frantic because Trump wants to return—after decades of disastrous “globalization” and “deindustrialization”—to the American System of economy. Trump made clear during his campaign that he appreciates the benefits of peace, of stopping Bush’s and Obama’s endless wars, and in collaborating with Russia (and implicitly China) to accomplish these goals.

Thus a British intelligence “dossier” was produced by MI-6 Agent Chris Steele, first for the Bush operation, then passed on to Hillary Clinton’s campaign, and widely circulated throughout the Obama administration—it was even possibly paid for by Obama’s FBI—all to target Donald Trump’s campaign and Presidential transition with false and perverse allegations. Nothing in this report has ever been shown to be true, even by the yellow journalists at CNN, et al.

And it is this document which is all the Democratic Party’s leadership has ever had, to which they continue to refer, as they turn into a McCarthyite mob looking for “Russians” lurking behind every White House column. Even the DNC servers that were supposedly hacked by the “Russians” have never even been looked at by the FBI, but rather, only by a private company which supported Hillary’s campaign.

All of this is sustained with the hopes of



President Donald Trump receives a NASA flight jacket on Tuesday March 21, 2017, after signing the NASA Transition Authorization Act of 2017 in the Oval Office at the White House in Washington, D.C. (Official White House Photo by Paul Williams)

diverting from the real crimes of the Obama administration, including the wire-tapping of Trump’s transition team (amid the mass-murder policies the Obama administration enforced over the last eight years!), all of which is becoming increasingly more difficult to hide by the day. For example, there are now calls to investigate Soros’s operations abroad. That Obama might stay on his Tahitian island for good, is increasingly possible.

The Foundations of the American System

The pillars of the American System of economy are simple: 1) protect and support American production so that the United States becomes a great manufacturing nation again; 2) constantly promote and build the most modern national infrastructure, e.g. the transcontinental railroads, the national highway system, the Apollo Moon project, and the Manhattan Project; and 3) establish a credit system based on national banking invented by the great Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton.

Today it means taking down Wall Street’s mega-casinos by restoring the Glass-Steagall Act; establishing a Hamiltonian national bank for infrastructure and manufacturing; investing trillions in the highest technology new infrastructure; developing fusion power, and returning to the Moon

and to deep space with human colonization and development.

This is what LaRouchePAC Director and American System economist Lyndon LaRouche developed recently as his “Four New Laws” to save the U.S. economy.

The American System also meant the Monroe Doctrine—that the young United States would do everything possible to keep the British and French financial empires out of the Americas, and after World War II to keep them out globally—so that all nations could develop their economies and make reciprocal trade agreements to mutual benefit.

Today, the American System means linking up with China’s New Silk Road initiative, where 60 nations are making such agreements in a “win-win” paradigm.

The Schiller Institute and EIR are building a major international conference this April in New York City to bring Trump’s United States into that new paradigm, where the “American System” can flourish.

President Trump’s commitment to the American System today is serious. The more Americans that know what it should mean, and will act on that, the better the chance the British System era of “globalization” will end, with the beginning of a New American Renaissance during Trump’s early Presidency.

Learn more about LaRouche’s ‘Four Laws’



Read our new pamphlet
lpac.co/us-joins-nsr



Trump’s Speeches on the American System

Here are excerpts of two speeches by President Donald Trump:

At the NRCC Dinner Tuesday, March 22:

I have called this model, the model that you’ve been watching, the model that’s created so much value, the model of bringing back jobs and bringing back industry—I called it the American Model. And this is the system that our Founders wanted. Our greatest American leaders—including George Washington, Hamilton, Jackson, Lincoln—they all agreed that for America to be a strong nation it must also be a great manufacturing nation. Have to make money.

The Republican platform of 1896—more than a century ago—stated that: “Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of American policy and go hand in hand.”



“My politics are short and sweet, like the old woman’s dance. I am in favor of a national bank, in favor of the internal improvements system, and a high protective tariff.” Abraham Lincoln, 1832

I mean, we have situations where other countries who have zero respect for our country—by the way, do you notice they’re starting to respect us a lot? A lot. A lot. They’ll charge us 100 percent tax on some—100 percent. And we charge them nothing. They’ll make it impossible through regulations for our product to be sold in their country, and yet they’ll sell their product routinely in our country. Not going to happen anymore. The word, “reciprocity”—they do it, we do it. Who can complain about that? Big difference. You’re talking about big, big dollars, too, by the way.

The platform went on to say: “We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection, as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity.”...

Our first Republican President, Abraham Lincoln, ran his first campaign for public office in 1832—when he was only 23 years old. He began by imagining the benefits a railroad could bring to his part of Illinois—without ever having seen a steam-powered train. He had no idea, and yet he knew what it could be. Thirty years later, as President, Lincoln signed the law that built the first Transcontinental Railroad, uniting our country from ocean to ocean. Great President. Most people don’t even know he was a Republican, right? Does anyone know? ...

Another great Republican President, Dwight Eisenhower, had a vision of a national infrastructure plan. As an officer

in the Army after World War I, he joined a military convoy that trekked across the nation to the Pacific Coast. It traveled along the Lincoln Highway—called then the Lincoln Highway. Its journey began by the South Lawn of the White House, at a monument known today as Zero Milestone. Anybody know where that is? The journey made a great impression on then young Eisenhower. More than three decades later, as President, he signed the bill that created our great Interstate Highway System—once again uniting us as a nation.

Now is time for a new Republican administration, working with our Republican Congress, to pass the next great infrastructure bill. Our party must dream as big and as bold as Lincoln and Eisenhower. Together, Republicans will lead America into our unbelievable future. We have so much potential. We have so much potential. I see it now even more than I saw it in this great campaign—which turned out to be a movement, a movement like the world has never seen before, actually...

Somewhere in America tonight, a child is born in poverty, looking up into the sky, and filling their heart with dreams—big, beautiful, bold dreams. And if we make the right choices together, then no one will ever have to tell that child that their dreams will have to wait for another day, another year, or another decade. Because the waiting now is over. The time for action is now. This is the moment when great deeds are done—and we will do those great deeds. By putting our faith in the people, and by putting our trust in God, we will rise to this occasion like no one has ever risen before.

At the Willow Run manufacturing complex, Wednesday, March 15th:

We must embrace a new economic model. Let’s call it “The American Model.”



The Willow Run manufacturing complex in Michigan was constructed in the early years of World War II for Ford Motor Company for the mass production of aircraft, especially the B-24 Liberator heavy bomber. At its peak, the plant employed 42,000 people.

Under this system, we will reduce burdens on our companies and on our businesses. But, in exchange, companies must hire and grow in America. They have to hire and grow in our country. That is how we will succeed and grow together—American workers and American industry side-by-side.

Nobody can beat us, folks. Nobody can beat us. Because whether we are rich or poor, young or old, black or brown or white, we all bleed the same red blood of patriots.

Great Americans of all backgrounds built the Arsenal of Democracy—including the legendary Rosie the Riveter, who worked here at Willow Run. You know that. Seventy-five years ago, during the Second World War, thousands of American workers filled this very building to build the great new airplanes—the B-24 Liberator.

At peak production—listen to this—it’s not the country that we’ve been watching over the last 20 years—they were building one B-24 every single hour. We don’t hear that. We don’t hear that anymore, do we?

We’ll be back. We’ll be back soon. Most amazing people.

And while that’s incredible, it’s a tribute really to the teamwork, determination, and patriotism that lives on today in each and every one of you. Great people. You’re great people.

Now, these hundreds of acres that defended our democracy are going to help build the cars and cities of the future. So I ask you... I ask you today to join me in daring to believe that this facility, this city, and this nation will once again shine with industrial might.

I am asking you to place your faith in the American worker and these great American companies. I’m also asking you to respect and place your faith in companies from foreign lands that come here to build their product. We love them too, right? We love them too.

I’m asking all of the companies here today to join us in this new Industrial Revolution. Let us put American workers, American families, and American dreams first once again.

Krafft Ehrlicke and Lyndon LaRouche: Lifting the Human Species to the Extraordinary

By MEGAN BEETS

Today we are in the midst of a pivotal moment in history, which will decide much about the fate of mankind for the coming century, and beyond. Despite the chaos being fomented in the United States against the Trump administration, this moment is an incredibly optimistic one. The system that has controlled the world for the past half century or more, the system of geopolitics, has collapsed. Along with it have collapsed (unless we are foolish enough to cling to them) the failed ideas and axioms that have governed how people think—what they value, what they believe to be true, or powerful, and what policies they will accept.

For example: the notion that money is equivalent to wealth. There is more money in the financial system than ever before in mankind's history, yet look at how far the standard of living for the average American has fallen compared to 50 years ago, or even 10 years ago! Add to that the spike in the death rate in the U.S. due to drug overdoses and suicides. Take the idea that one nation's rise is a threat to every other nation—a central tenet of geopolitics. This lie is being completely overturned by China's "One Belt-One Road" policy of win-win cooperation, which is based on the common aims and common good of all nations, and has already begun to revolutionize the economies of Eurasia and Africa.

Perhaps the biggest, most all-encompassing axiom which has polluted people's ability to think straight for half a century now is that there are "limits to growth", an upper limit to the increase of the human population—meaning that ultimately there is a ceiling to man's ability to progress. There are many manifestations of this fallacy: the belief that population growth is inherent-

only is there no limit to our power to grow, but we are supposed to grow; we are supposed to expand and increase our population, and to consume more than our ancestors. That consumption is not for its own sake, but rather reflects a unique power of the human mind. Think about what kinds of things we today consume more of than those who came before us, or more interestingly, what kinds of things we consume that our ancestors could not have, because they did not yet exist!

To take one example, in the U.S. we consume much more water per capita today than people did 200 years ago. Why? Because people are wasteful, or take longer showers? No! Domestic water use today is less than 10% of total water consumption. Much more, almost 80%, is used in power generation and agriculture. The amount of land under cultivation and the amount of irrigated farmland is many times more per capita now than several of centuries ago, which means more food production, and in places where it could not exist apart from man's intervention. The amount of water used in electricity generation is infinitely more than in 1800!

Now take a more interesting example: how much uranium was consumed per capita in 1800? Almost none. Why? Because it had virtually no use before the discovery of the powers of the nucleus at the end of the 19th century. Today, uranium generates power for millions of people and industries.

We create new things that our ancestors could not consume, as a byproduct of new discoveries. In that way, we evolve as a species as no animal can. The biosphere as a whole evolves to higher levels of complexity and energy, but it does so through a process of turnover of species—some go ex-

evolution of man, in a very simple way, it kind of gave me a tremendous impulse to interest myself in space. And after two or three years in reading books, and so forth, I became firmly determined that this is an area of technology I wanted to devote my life to."

During WWII he was drafted into the army, and in 1941 was sent to the eastern front as commander of a tank unit. Luckily, some patents he had filed on rocket technology came to the attention of General Walter Dornberger, who was then assembling a group of rocket scientists at Peenemünde, the Army Experimental Station on the Baltic coast, and Ehrlicke was redeployed. It was here that the space age began.

Krafft remembered very vividly October 3, 1942, the day the first rocket was successfully sent to space:

"Those were the 'wild west' days of rocketry and space flight. You didn't have to be miles away. You could almost stand beside the rocket, and I was on the roof of one of those high rise buildings, actually looking down to the launch complex, just a few hundred meters distance. And then came the countdown and ignition. The system lifted off with a roar, it lifted up straight, and, of course, we all screamed with delight. It hadn't exploded on the launch complex. The guidance seemed to work...it looked like a fiery sword going into the sky. Then came the enormous roar—the whole sky seemed to vibrate. This kind of unearthly roaring sound was something human ears had never heard [before]."

"You know, it's very hard to describe what you feel when you stand on the threshold of a whole new era, of a whole new age that you know will be coming. It's like those people must have felt—Columbus or Magellan—that for the first time, saw entire new worlds, and knew the world would never be the same after this... This is the feeling many of us had."

"For me, it was absolutely overwhelming. I almost fell off the roof, I was so excited."

"When we came down together we congratulated ourselves. We knew the Space Age had begun and Dr. Dornberger made a very moving speech at the time, and said, 'Well, this is the key to the universe. This is the first day of the Space Age.'"

At the end of the war, Ehrlicke along with many of his colleagues such as Werner von Braun worked very hard to make sure they could surrender to the Americans, rather than the Soviets, and in 1946 Krafft came to the United States under a contract with the U.S. Army to bring the rocket technology developed in Germany to the United States.

Inventing Mankind's Future

Krafft Ehrlicke was a brilliant engineer. For example, he was the person who figured out, on assignment from Werner von Braun, that the use of liquid hydrogen, a much higher-thrust fuel than safer-to-handle alternatives, could be feasible, thus allowing much higher payloads to be taken into orbit. The hydrogen-fueled Centaur upper-stage—which has carried everything from the unmanned Surveyor crafts to the manned Apollo missions to the Moon; from the Mariner missions to Mars to the Voyager spacecraft—has opened up the entire Solar system to man.

However, what makes Ehrlicke unique is that, much like the great Classical composers,³ he was at the same time a great visionary.

For example, in a 1966 paper on the subject of "Solar Transportation" he begins, "Let us leapfrog to the fall of the year 2000... By doing so, we will be able to describe the status of solar transportation in our time as well as to look back at the events of the past three and one-half decades which produced the advanced state of interplanetary travel which we enjoy at the turn of the millennium." He imagines, "We have rendezvoused with, and planted an automatic scientific station on, the asteroid Icarus, which approaches the Sun as close as 0.169 AU, or about 47 percent of the distance of Mercury, and which swings out beyond the orbit of Mars to an aphelion distance of 1.68 AU. Our helionauts, as these men who fly our large interplanetary vehicles call themselves in this era of continuing specialization, have covered the solar system from the sun-scorched shores of Mercury to the icy cliffs of the Saturn moon Titan. They have crossed, and some have died doing so, the vast asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter and have passed through the heads of comets. Owing to the pioneer spirit, the courage and the knowledge of our helionauts and of those engineers, scientists and technicians behind them, astrophysicists today work in a solar physics station on Mercury; biologists experiment on Mars, backed by a well supplied research and supply station on the Mars moon Phobos; planetologists have landed on Venus; and teams of scien-



Krafft Ehrlicke working at the Convair/General Dynamics Plant circa 1965

tists right now study what has turned out to be the two most fascinating planets of our solar system, Jupiter and Saturn, from research stations on Callisto and Titan.

"As you know, we also have begun to utilize some of the discoveries. Our metal ore mining and processing facilities on Mercury are just three years old. On Mars, a long range program has just been started to induce in the circumpolar regions of the northern and southern hemisphere, large scale cultures of special Mars-hardened plants, the result of twenty years of biological and agricultural research on Earth, on the Moon and on Mars proper. These plants are suitable for human consumption. While initially they will support the growing research base on Mars, it is expected that, within the next 50 years, Mars will export foodstuffs to Earth."

"The traffic between Earth and Mercury, Earth and Mars, and Earth to Jupiter has become heavy enough to warrant the establishment of an orbital supply and rescue station at Venus. This station has worked successfully and has saved lives during the past eight years. Venus is a particularly useful place for a helionautical 'coast guard' station, because this planet's orbital elements complement those of Earth for missions to Mercury as well as to Mars, Jupiter and beyond."

In this rigorous play of the imagination, Ehrlicke invented a very real future for mankind.

An Important Collaboration

In 1981, Krafft Ehrlicke came into collaboration with Lyndon and Helga LaRouche, writing for Fusion magazine, speaking at conferences, and joining the advisory board of the Schiller Institute. It should be no surprise that LaRouche and Ehrlicke would find such an affinity of purpose, as both have spent the majority of their lives thinking about the progress of the human species as a whole, and both actively organized to make an upshift of the human species within the universe. LaRouche has done that with his life's work in economics, as a presidential candidate and statesman, and continues to do it to this day; Ehrlicke in his work outlining man's future in the Solar system.

Krafft Ehrlicke expressed the outlook which drove him very precisely in a 1957 work called "The Anthropology of Astronautics" in which he defined three fundamentals laws governing man's nature as a space-faring species:

"First Law: Nobody and nothing under the natural laws of this universe impose any limitations on man except man himself."

Second Law: Not only the Earth, but the entire Solar System, and as much of the universe as he can reach under the laws of nature, are man's rightful field of activity."

Third Law: By expanding through the universe, man fulfills his destiny as an element of life, endowed with the power of reason and the wisdom of the moral law within himself."

These laws are philosophical laws, but they're not only philosophical; they correspond absolutely with Lyndon LaRouche's discoveries in the science of physical economy.

Developing the "Seventh Continent"

For the last decade of his life, Ehrlicke focused his efforts on the development of the Moon, which he saw as the first crucial step in the extraterrestrialization of mankind. The primary question to be explored was (and is still today): How will man change and develop the Moon as an environment with unique characteristics, and how will the Moon change and develop mankind?

One illustrative example that Krafft himself brings up: On Earth, the biosphere came into existence first, and following that, mankind came along. On the Moon, however, it will be the reverse: man will arrive first, and only then it will be possible

for life to exist there. How will this change our value judgments and our view of "nature"?

Krafft thought through rigorously and extensively how to establish the first permanent colony and industry on the Moon. Contemplate that for a moment: Not a short-term mission to land and leave again, or a temporary habitat; but a permanent, self-sustaining colony, where people will identify with being residents of the Moon, rather than Earth.

Krafft said of the Moon, in a 1984 paper called "Lunar Industrialization and Settlement—Birth of Polyglobal Civilization": "It is a seventh continent, almost as large as the Americas. It is large enough to support a civilization. It alone offers the opportunity to create a strong exo-industrial economy based on highly advanced nuclear, cybernetic, and material processing technologies, ultimately turning large parts of the once-barren lunar surface into a lush oasis of life, capable eventually of exporting even foodstuffs to orbiting installations, if not to Earth."

In order to for man to accomplish this, Ehrlicke addressed several necessary categories of development:

*Transportation
Energy
Resources and Industry
Man's identity*

He conceived of five stages of development, each of which depends upon the accomplishments of the previous stage. Early stages include prospecting for lunar resources, a complete and detailed lunar mapping, base site selection, experimentation with lunar materials (including automated labs on the lunar surface for O₂ extraction), and the establishment of a Circumlunar Space Station, with a Moon Ferry to transport workers between lunar orbit and the surface.

Later stages include a full-fledged mining and industrial operation, with a Central Lunar Processing Complex, supplied by automated feeder stations which mine at remote locations. These later stages would also include advanced transportation options to and from orbit, advanced habitats for longer-duration stays on the surface, and fusion power plants to support the growing lunar civilization. The expansion of lunar industry to intermediary and finished products leads to a positive balance of trade, which sets up the possibility of a self-sustaining and growing Selenopolis.

The Adulthood of Mankind

The primary product of this kind of development, however, is the transformation of humanity itself to a higher level. As Krafft Ehrlicke recognized, fulfilling our extraterrestrial imperative as a species will necessitate leaving behind the infancy of man—wars, xenophobia, anti-technology outlook, and geopolitics. Instead, mankind must mature into adulthood. This is what motivated him to join the Schiller Institute and its fight to create a new renaissance—he recognized that technological advancement was not enough. It is the soul and emotions which must be uplifted in order for our species to develop.

That is precisely the potential we have today, with the emerging new paradigm—the end of the "limits to growth", and the beginning of man's infinite progress.

Lyndon LaRouche expressed the mission before us in this way:

"All mankind has a commitment, an innate commitment, to create knowledge of the future... All mankind must subdue their passions to conform to what the future of mankind represents. The point is the understanding of the individual to reach and achieve the ability of insight into what the future species must do: the improvement of the human species! Lifting the human species out of its ordinary existence, taking it out of its mediocrities."



Lyndon and Helga LaRouche at a Fusion Energy Foundation and Schiller Institute sponsored conference in tribute to Krafft Ehrlicke, 1985.

ly bad, that we should strive to reduce our impact on the planet, that human activity loots the Earth's resources and our development destroys the environment, or that we are in competition with other people for a fixed amount of resources. The common effect of these variations on a theme is to make us small; we think small, we act small, and we dismiss the kinds of things that change history as "impossible". Often,

tinct while new ones emerge. However, human beings do not evolve biologically; we evolve voluntarily and creatively, through a process of discovery of new universal principles.

That is the purpose of economic policy: to shape the activity within and among nations to optimize the potential for new discoveries, and their application to develop mankind. That is what the space program is about.

Krafft Ehrlicke: A Creative Identity

Krafft Ehrlicke, the great space visionary and one of the key founders of the space program, is someone who took on the voluntary evolution of the human species as a personal responsibility, and as the meaning of his identity.

He stood firmly against the "limits to growth" ideology, and asserted that man has a higher nature than the beasts:

"We are cosmic creatures by substance, by the energy on which we operate and by the restless mind that ceaselessly metabolizes information from the infinitesimal to the infinite and, on the infrastructure of knowledge, pursues its moral and social aspirations for a larger and better world against many odds. Through intelligences like ourselves, the universe, and we in it, move into the focus of self-recognition; metal ore is turned into information processing computers, satellites and deep-space probes; and atoms are fused as in stars. I cannot imagine a more foreboding, apocalyptic vision of the future than a mankind endowed with cosmic powers but condemned to solitary confinement on one small planet."¹

Ehrlicke was born in Berlin on March 24th, 1917, and from a very early age was fascinated with the notion of man traveling to space. In 1929, he saw the Fritz Lang movie *Frau im Mond* (The Woman in the Moon), and was so fascinated that he went back to see it many more times. "It impressed me enormously. I was at that time twelve years old, and it shocked me into the awareness, all of a sudden: You might be able to leave this planet, to open a new world! And since my interest already at that time was in history and astronomy and the



Fritz Lang's movie inspired a generation of rocket scientists in Germany.

people are not conscious about how their thinking has been affected by being part of a society which has operated this way for fifty years—but it has, and for most people there is the subconscious belief that we can not actually progress forever, that at some point, mankind will run into a limit which we cannot surpass.

That limitation happens to be true for all animals, but it's not true for humans. Not

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