

Strategic Study:**To prevent human extinction, we must eliminate the existence of Empire now, and forever**

Humanity's Golden Age is Before Us

In August of 1914 Russian troops massed on the border of eastern Prussia, Austrian troops prepared to attack Serbia, and the German army was poised to strike Belgium. A war which would not only kill millions, but accomplish irreversible damage to world-wide human culture was about to begin. Would that this had been a one-time occurrence, only an aberration, but no. War, including world-wide war, has always been the the method of empire to deal with a threat to its continued power and hegemony. In our present situation, we will not “stumble” into world war any more than the myth that relevant European nations supposedly “stumbled” into the first World War. The proposal that total war is brought about by the blundering or “short-sightedness” of the individual leaders of nations, is not, in fact, the truthful lesson of 1914. As then, so today, the financial breakdown crisis of the Empire, the crisis which is motivating the decision by leading parties of that Empire to launch warfare, is being managed in such a way as to prevent any efforts at war-avoidance from succeeding. The British Empire was intent on world war for more than 20 years prior to 1914, but it was their manipulation of events in the summer of 1914, culminating in the decision by the Russian government to order a full military mobilization on July 31st of that year, which made the desired total war unstoppable. Such “red lines” are being prepared today, in the Ukraine, Syria, Iran, the Sea of Japan, and elsewhere, in which the launching of total thermo-nuclear war – seemingly “out of the blue” to the oblivious – is accomplished. There are but mere hours and days to prevent this. That is the actual lesson of 1914.

I. – Survival

Throughout the history of our species, the paramount, as yet unanswered, question has been whether the human race might survive. The vast majority of living creatures that have ever existed on our planet are now extinct. Are we destined to suffer the same fate?

Early in the evolution of the human species, various climatic and geological crises nearly killed off every human being on at least several occasions, particularly during what is known as the Paleolithic Era. Later, once mankind began to develop the scientific skills to extend his power over the biosphere, the extinction nature of those “natural” threats abated. They are not gone, and dangers such as asteroid collisions, potential increases in the penetration of radiation into our atmosphere, and other galactic threats are not only likely occurrences for our future, they are guaranteed to come about, sooner or later, as our galaxy evolves.

Today, however, the greatest threat to human survival comes from the continued existence of Empire. Beginning roughly about 5,000 to 6,000 years ago, an oligarchical system began to impose its power and will over human society. Over the ensuing centuries, that system of oligarchical rule has resulted in mass depopulation, the suppression of science, and attempts to eradicate the actual Promethean noetic identity of humanity from human culture. Millions have been killed, more were enslaved, and humanity was often left defenseless against “natural” threats, such as drought, disease and geological disturbances. Today, that same system of imperial rule threatens not just oppression and destruction, but imminent total death from a world war launched on behalf of London.

The last successive four to five generations of human beings have lived the entirety of their lives within what can only be called a “century of war,” which began with the “Guns of August” in 1914. The British Empire, the entity responsible for this hundred years of carnage, is now cornered, as the bankruptcy of its speculative financial system comes crashing down. Like a mad beast it lashes out with increasingly desperate and insane measures.

As in 1914, if it wishes to survive, the Empire must go to war, and it must destroy the most immediate threats to its continued existence, including the technologically-progressive sovereign nations of Russia and China. The difference between today and 1914 is the existence of massive thermo-nuclear arsenals which have the capability to extinguish human life on our planet. Fools argue that no one, except madmen, would ever deliberately use thermo-nuclear weapons. Precisely. What makes amateur strategists fools is that they do not comprehend that the rulers of Empire are mad, including those today who reside in London and New York.

Our current trans-Atlantic empire now possesses the means, for the first time in the history of our species, to bring about human self-extinction. They are prepared – and preparing – to use that capability. Do they believe that they themselves would survive such an Armageddon? Does it really matter? Either we act now to stop them, or everything that the human race has achieved over the span of its two million year history, as well as the potential for the great accomplishments which await us in the future, will be lost forever. Who then will compose our threnody?

II. – Human Culture & Mankind's Promethean Identity

Despite what has just been stated above, the hopeful good news must also be proclaimed: Under no circumstances is it fated in-the-stars for the human species to go extinct. Acknowledging the Empire's current war drive, it remains true that mankind has no inescapable *Appointment in Samarra*.

It is not in our nature to go extinct; or, to rephrase that assertion, the NATURE of the human species is such that, if we act according to our scientific and moral capabilities – if we access that which makes us human – we shall be able both to end oligarchical rule on our planet and to prepare to overcome any of the threats the galaxy throws at us.

It is sometimes said that only when the human race frees itself from empire, will it be able to leave its “infancy” behind. It were better to say that only by freeing itself from rule by empire and oligarchical culture will humanity be able to fully realize the potential of its true nature, a nature which has existed – most emphatically – from the VERY BEGINNING, in both *Homo sapiens* (humans) and also in the early ancestors and “cousins” of *Homo sapiens*.

The human species has exhibited all of the features of its nature – self awareness, foresight, creativity, power over nature – from the very beginning of its existence, going back a minimum of two million years. At least that far back, and probably further, there is definitive evidence of the human **MIND** at work, not simply increased “brain size” but demonstrable cognitive awareness, a self-conscious noetic power acting on the universe.

That power, of self-aware, future-oriented creativity, defines human culture and the human identity. It is the thing which sets us apart from all other creatures; therefore, *it is who we are as a species*. A truly human culture would seek to advance and enhance that power, to bring more of the processes of our solar system under human direction. That increase of the power of MIND over the processes of the universe constitutes the actual notion of real human “wealth.”

The Eternal Species

Any honest assessment of the history of living organisms on our planet reveals the conclusion that all species of plants and animals now existent on Earth will sooner or later go extinct. The sole exception to that inevitability is our own species – *Homo sapiens* – as well as those creatures which have either been domesticated by mankind,¹ or those which continue to thrive in an increasingly human-directed “state of nature,” under increasingly hegemonic human protection. Mankind is the only creature which possesses the quality to become, willfully, an “**eternal species**,” and our actual history is the struggle to realize that potential.

The possibility for continued human existence is not to be found in a simple progression of generations of physical bodies, but rather in the eternal nature of a continually developing human **CULTURE**, a culture located in the noetic breakthroughs of courageous individual human beings, a culture capable of altering the future of our

¹ “Domesticated,” i.e., brought within the expanding dynamic of an improved, human-directed, biosphere.

species by creating new potentialities for human development.

The secret to history is located in this Promethean identity of mankind. The deeper meaning of that statement is revealed in the realization that Zeus – the hater of the noetic power of the human species – is the model for all of the imperial oligarchical systems down to the present day. Even a cursory glance at the history and pre-history of humanity, if it is a competent and honest glance, demonstrates the absolute truthfulness of those not-so-fictional Greek “myths,” as to what they tell us about the still unfinished drama of human existence.

III. – Human Progress – the beginnings

Unlike all other biological creatures whose existence is characterized by a fixed relationship with nature and an inability to alter that relationship, the human species has been defined, since the beginning of its existence, by a willful noetic continuous evolution. Man, the fire-bringer; man, the inventor; man, the chemist; man, the forecaster and creator of the future – such is who we are.

Beginnings in the Mist

Geologically, the period from 2.5 million years ago to about 10,000 BC is known as the Pleistocene Age, essentially a continual “ice age,” characterized by long periods of glaciation interspersed with much shorter warm periods known as inter-stadials. The last glacial period lasted 100,000 years and ended with the retreat of the glaciers and the warming of the current Holocene period.²

This geological Pleistocene Age overlaps and is somewhat congruent with the anthropological **Paleolithic Age**, a time span which begins with the appearance of humans about two million years ago. The Paleolithic is sometimes called the “stone age,” because of the stone tools used by humans during that era. Be advised, however, that when you imagine the “stone age,” do not think Fred Flintstone or Alley Oop. It was during the long Paleolithic Age that humankind forever separated itself from the animal world: the use of fire, the development of cognitive language, the beginnings of both music and art, the beginnings of both mining and metallurgy, the crafting of increasingly sophisticated tools, and the domestication of animals, beginning with the creation of man's permanent companion, the dog, perhaps as early as 140,000 BC.

What is known is that by approximately 2 million years ago a creature appeared which paleontologists have named *Homo erectus*.³ Numerous fossil records, found in sites ranging from Africa all the way across Eurasia, have been positively identified as *H. erectus* remains. One of these sites is in Kenya, dated 1.8 million years ago. *Erectus* was the most widespread and populous member of the *Homo* genus for 1½ million years. He was anatomically different from modern humans, and, as such has been labeled by scientists as either a different species altogether, or, possibly, an ancestor to modern humans.

HOWEVER, if we define the self-conscious presence of **MIND** as evidence of human existence, a different picture emerges. Archaeologists have positively identified several sites, reaching far back in human evolution, demonstrating the use of fire by *H. erectus*. Scientists at the Wonderwerk Cave in the Northern Cape province of South Africa located a massive cavern near the edge of the Kalahari Desert with evidence of both fire and cooked animal bones, dating to about 1.5 million BC. Chinese scientists have positively identified the use of controlled fire by *H. erectus* at the archaeological site of Xihoudu in Shanxi Province, dated 1.27 million years ago. Excavations in Israel also provide evidence that *H. erectus* not only controlled fire but could light fires more than 790,000 years ago. All of these dates occur hundreds of thousands – or even more than a million – years before what the scientific establishment claims to be the earliest known date for *Homo sapiens* (modern humans). This begs the question – **Whose human is Human?**

As for the origin of our own species of modern humans, *Homo sapiens*, the likelihood is that *H. sapiens*, along with both **Neanderthal man** and **Denisovan man**, descended from an intermediate creature named *Homo*

² In all likelihood, earth is still in the Pleistocene Age, and the current Holocene is merely a temporary inter-stadial

³ Sometimes the Eurasian version is given the name *Homo erectus* and the African version *Homo ergaster*, but these are the same creature.

heidelbergensis,⁴ which itself either descended from or was related to *Homo erectus*.

In the period from 30,000 to 250,000 years ago, there were at least three varieties of humans walking the earth: *H. sapiens*, *H. neanderthalensis*, and *H. denisova*. They were not the same; fossil records show very definite anatomical differences, and many would argue that the latter two groups were not truly human. However, rather than getting worked-up about bone structure, it is known, with absolute certainty, that both the Neanderthals and Denisovan Man **controlled fire, used it for heat and cooking, and built hearths**. It is also known that both the Neanderthals and Denisovan Man **buried their dead** – something no nonhuman creature does.

In 2009, the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology proclaimed the "first draft" of a complete Neanderthal genome. Their evidence demonstrated that 1–4% of all modern non-African human DNA comes from the Neanderthals, and that 6% of the DNA of Melanesians and Australian aborigines derives from Denisovans, thus indicating the likelihood of inter-breeding among *H. sapiens* and these “cousins.” Since it is impossible for sexual partners from different species to produce fertile offspring, then these were all variations of the same species, and all descendants from *Homo erectus*, a creature known to make fires and cook food. What we are really talking about here is a 2 million year-long HUMAN culture.

Fire

As in myth – and thus in reality – the true nature of the human species is not to be discovered in the study of bone structures, brain size, or in the realm of DNA research. It is to be found in the discovery of the use of fire.

All animals fear and hate fire. It terrifies them, and they avoid it.⁵ Therefore, it is inarguable that archaeological evidence of the controlled use of fire – **even in the absence of any other proof** – shows conclusively the presence of the human **mind**. Fire is not a “tool;” its use is not equivalent to sea otters breaking open an oyster shell with a rock. The discovery, not of fire, but of the concept of the potential of fire and the means by which it could be harnessed to transform natural processes, set the human race on a path of creative intervention into the biosphere, a path we are still improving upon today.

The timing for mankind's mastery of fire is hotly contested within the scientific community. For many years it was argued that very early use of fire was accidental or “opportunistic,”⁶ and that it was only in the period after 300,000 to 350,000 BC that various *Hominans* exhibited CONTROL over fire.

That view is rapidly losing ground. The findings for the controlled use of fire at the Lower Paleolithic site of Geshert Benot Ya'akov in Israel, dated 790,000 years ago, are conclusive. This places the earliest use of fire firmly in the era of *H. erectus*, thus demanding a reexamination of other, much older, evidence. The very first human use of fire, dates from approximately 1.8 million years ago. Two separate sites – one in Ethiopia and the second on the island of Java – have been positively carbon-dated to that time period.

The momentous instant at which a human being first lit his (or her) fire will never be known. What is known is that the oldest fossils from *Homo erectus* date to about 2 million years ago, and evidence of the use of fire has been proven at least as early as 1.8 million years ago. Thus, from essentially the very moment when *Homo erectus* appeared on the scene, there is evidence of the MIND acting on the biosphere.

A completely unique living entity had appeared in our solar system. Not simply a new physical being, but an intangible power, both individual and social, acting on the physical universe.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy on Human Evolution

No man can fully grasp how far and how fast we have come, but condense, if you will, the 50,000 years of man's recorded history in a time span of but a half a century. Stated in these terms, we know very little about the first 40 years... Then about 10 years ago man emerged from his caves to construct other kinds of shelter. Only five years ago man learned to write and use a cart with wheels. Christianity began less than two years ago. The printing press came this year, and then less than two months ago... the steam engine provided a new source of power. Last month electric lights and telephones and automobiles and airplanes became available. Only last week did we develop penicillin and television and nuclear power, and now if America's new spacecraft succeeds in reaching Venus, we will have literally reached the stars before midnight tonight. This is a breathtaking pace...

Rice University, Houston, Texas, 1962

4 Sometimes called *Homo rhodesiensis*.

5 It were better to say “all animals in their natural state.” On a cold night, Fido probably enjoys curling up in front of a warm fireplace.

6 That is, from lightning strikes, etc.

The Long Paleolithic

The Paleolithic Age was long, and humanity's progress was slow, but it is crucial to recognize the monumental significance of the mere **survival of the human species** throughout that entire period. The geological Pleistocene Era, lasting more than 2 million years, was a continual "ice age." Tens of thousands of species went extinct, while others were forced to flee into shrinking habitats as topological and climatic conditions changed. Nay, man not only survived; his numbers increased, his species spread throughout the world,⁷ and a human culture was created wherein advances in tool-making, mining, food processing and other skills allowed mankind to increasingly harness the materials of nature for his own uses.

Even after the retreat of the glaciers in 13,000 BC, sudden dramatic changes in climate took place which brought on mass extinctions and threatened human survival. About 10,800 BC a sudden shift in climate occurred. Lasting for more than 1,000 years, this brutal period of cold and drought is known as the *Younger Dryas* stadial.⁸ There was a return to glacial conditions, which geologists currently believe could have taken fewer than ten years, with the initial onset developing even faster! Nothing of the size, extent, or rapidity of this period of abrupt climate change has been experienced since that time.

During the last glacial maximum thousands of species went extinct, including almost all of the temperate mega-fauna.⁹ Ask yourself the question: "Why have hundreds of thousands of plant and animal species gone extinct?" Was it "natural selection?" Did they lose out in some cosmic game of dice-throwing?

As Poe might say, the answer is in plain sight. All creatures, other than human beings, have a fixed relationship to nature. They live "close to nature," so to speak, and their continued survival depends on the continuation of that habitat. Beasts have no concept of the future, are unable to act on the future, and cannot willfully change their relationship to the physical universe. A changing planet, a changing galaxy dooms those who cannot change.

Survival

Trying to estimate the number of humans in existence during the Paleolithic era is basically guesswork, but several studies have been done, and all indicate very low population levels early in human existence. One study estimates the worldwide population of *hominids* (largely *Homo erectus*), circa 1.2 million years ago, to be only 55,000 individuals. Although the human species gradually spread throughout Eurasia, and eventually into the western hemisphere, it seems that for the duration of the Paleolithic, human populations remained low, particularly during the last period of glaciation.

Life spans were short, about 25 to 30 years for males, and less for females. Whole branches or communities of the human species were wiped out as a result of shifting climatic conditions, which affected not only human beings directly, but also the availability of grains, meat and other food.

Continued human existence was, in and of itself, precarious. Human progress in the Paleolithic might, at first, appear slow and very incremental, but mankind survived the Paleolithic, and it was during those millennia that human beings separated their destiny from those of the lower beasts, and changed forever the destiny of our species and its relationship with the physical universe within which we exist.

IV. – The Breakout

It is a commonly professed academic truism that genuine human civilization dates to about 3,500-3,000 BC, the beginning of the so-called "Bronze Age," and such beginnings, which include urban settlements and written language, are usually associated with Mesopotamia (Sumer), Egypt, and India (the *Harappan* culture).

⁷ There is evidence that *Homo erectus* was traveling by rafts over large bodies of open water as early as 800,000 BC, and that long-distance trade in rare commodities and raw materials was taking place as early as 120,000 years ago.

⁸ A *stadial* is a shorter cold period within a longer warm period. An *inter-stadial* is a short warm period within a glacial period.

⁹ Large mammals, for example, mastodons, woolly mammoths, etc.

On the contrary, there is overwhelming evidence that by the time of the Bronze Age, particularly into the middle Bronze Age, about 2500 BC, a system of empire and an organized oligarchical rule were beginning to dominate human affairs. More will be said on this in subsequent sections of this article, but, for now, our attention is focused on the immediately preceding period, that which is known as the Neolithic (New Stone) Age.

Mastering & improving the biosphere

Following the Younger Dryas *stadial*, the climate of the earth entered into a period of continual warmer weather, known as the *Holocene Era*, which continues down to the present day. This warm period peaked in what is known as the *Holocene Climate Optimum*, a period, roughly, from 7,000 to 3,000 BC, when global weather was significantly warmer than it is at present.

This geological/climatic shift is approximately congruent with what anthropologists call the **Neolithic Era**, and what social scientists refer to as the **Neolithic Revolution**. During a span of fewer than 7,000 years, the human species effected a series of stunning and profound discoveries, redefining the relationship of our species with the entire galaxy.

When discussing the Neolithic period, school textbooks usually point to two things – the domestication of animals and the beginnings of agriculture. Actually, many other crucial breakthroughs were made, but let us examine agriculture and animals first.

Consider first, however, the actual mental concept behind the word “domestication.” Common-place usage defines the word to be synonymous with the idea that humans simply managed to “tame” wild animals, or discovered how to grow what were pre-existing wild grains and vegetables. That idea is completely wrong. One example should suffice:

Corn did not exist 20,000 years ago. Instead, a nearly inedible wild grain known as *teosinte* was its naturally occurring ancestor. Through decades of cross-breeding and experimentation, *teosinte* was transformed – by man – into the usable maize, which after further human intervention, was developed into modern corn.

This same human intervention characterizes human relations with the lower beasts. Sheep and goats appear to have been the first animals (other than dogs) brought into this human-directed economy. Dates for this accomplishment are usually estimated at about 8,000 BC, but the likelihood is that it occurred much earlier. All modern sheep are descended from the wild *mouflon*, and goats are descended from the *bezoar goat*. Both creatures inhabited the mountain slopes from central Turkey, eastward into northern Iraq and Iran.

As with corn, modern sheep and goats bear little resemblance to their wild ancestors. 10,000 year old skeletons of these creatures already show significant physical transformations, indicating generations of human-steered breeding methods to develop a more productive variation of the individual species. What we are really dealing with is not “domestication” but new man-made species, and the creation of a new type of human society, more productive, using increasing amounts of energy per-capita and capable of supporting denser population development.

A growing body of evidence suggests that these revolutionary developments began much earlier than previously believed, even going back to the late Paleolithic. The recent discovery of an urban civilization at *Göbekli Tepe* in Turkey, dated to 10,000 BC, and the dating of the statue *Urfa Man* – from southeast Turkey, near the upper Tigris River – to 11,500 BC, both indicate an advanced human culture in that region, earlier than previously believed.

Scope of the Revolution

During the centuries of the Neolithic, human life span increased to about 35 to 40 for males, somewhat shorter for females. Nutrition improved, as animals were developed for both meat and dairy products. Wool and leather also came into common usage.

The development of agriculture was accompanied by new methods of flood control and irrigation, including the construction of canals and dikes.

Mining for salt began, which allowed – for the first time – for the large-scale preservation of food. Fermentation was invented to prevent water-borne diseases.

The use of rafts by Paleolithic Man was upgraded to increasingly sea-worthy vessels, and sea-borne human colonization became common.

The use of brick in buildings and foundations, and the grinding of grain into flour became widespread.

Ploughs and wagons were introduced, leading to greater crop yields, better transportation, and a reduction in human physical labor.

Writing, an expression of human cognition, was invented. For years it was believed that the first writings came from Sumer and Egypt, but there are reports of much earlier writing from *Henan Province* in China, dated at 6400 BC, as well as from several other locations. One example is the *Dispilio tablet*, found in Macedonia and dated to 5,300 BC, another is the *Vinča script*, a set of symbols found on 6th millennia BC artifacts from the *Vinča* culture of southeastern Europe, an area also known for the early production of copper.

Evidence of Neolithic astronomy exists. The *Goseck circle*, located in Germany and discovered in 1991, is dated to 5,000 BC. It is currently the oldest official ‘Solar observatory’ in the world.

Metallurgy and Fire

It is mining, and the related field of metallurgy, that is unquestionably the oldest human industry, preceding even agriculture by tens of thousands of years.

Even during the “stone age,” Paleolithic Man did not simply find rocks lying around on the ground and break them into pieces which could be used as “tools.” Flint, for example, is a form of the mineral quartz. It occurs chiefly as nodules and masses in sedimentary rocks, such as chalks and limestones. It has to be located, identified, dug out of the ground, and then chiseled to create any tools worth using.

Evidence of organized pit mining goes back to 35,000–40,000 BC, at many sites in the Middle East, Egypt, Turkey, and parts of Europe. The earliest mining certainly goes back much further. The real breakthrough came about 30,000 BC, when the extraction of raw materials was combined with fire, resulting in the invention of pottery, i.e., the chemical transformation of a raw material to a new man-made state from which it could not revert to its natural form.

The earliest-known ceramic objects are figurines, discovered in the modern-day Czech Republic and dated



Venus de Brassempouy - 26,000 BC

to about 30,000–25,000 BC. As time passed, newer technologies such as the potters wheel were developed, and more advanced kiln designs allowed for firing temperatures of 1,050 °C to 1,200 °C, high enough for the extraction and smelting of copper and other metals.

Many of these developments were made possible by the creation of charcoal. Unshakable evidence exists of the use of charcoal by humans as early as 32,000 BC, but it was the application of charcoal to the production of copper, no later than 6,000 BC, which ushered in modern metallurgy, also making possible the later production of both bronze and iron. Charcoal burns at temperatures, up to 2,700 °C. By comparison the melting point of iron is approximately 1,500 degrees °C. Charcoal would become the primary fuel for smelting and metal-working for more than 2,000 years.

Copper was not the first metal smelted by man. That distinction goes to lead, and the earliest known cast lead beads were found in the Çatal Höyük site in Anatolia (Turkey), and dated from about 6,500 BC. It is almost certain, however, that the origin of metal smelting goes back further.

The earliest verifiable high-temperature “copper-works” are from an archaeological site in the Balkans (Serbia), dated to 5,000 BC., and by 4,500 BC the use of copper, particularly for the production of tools and farm implements, was exceptionally common in southeastern Europe, the Levant, and on the Iberian Peninsula.

Mankind’s accomplishments during the Neolithic were astonishing. It is estimated that during those 7,000 years, the world-wide human population rose from about 6 million to about 120 million. Humanity had not only survived the extinction threats of the Paleolithic Era, but firmly established human **civilization** on every corner of the planet.

V. – The Oligarchs

Historical evidence is conclusive that the first Neolithic urban settlements were centered around the development of human “industries,” i.e., mining, metal-working, pottery, glassware, etc. By 4,500 BC, however, the emergence of a “**temple culture**” begins to appear in lower Mesopotamia. This culture is known as the **Sumerian Ubaid period**.

This Sumerian culture developed a pantheon of gods, including Anu, the god of heaven, spirits and demons; Enlil, the “lord of the storm;” Enki, the god of mischief and water; as well as their many offspring and siblings. These gods, through their “priests,” had the power to judge all humans and to destroy the wicked. The city of Nippur, the center of Enlil worship, became a “holy” city, and its possession was fought over, because the priesthood of the temple were thought to have the power to confer “kingship” on monarchs from other city-states.

Inanna was the Sumerian goddess of love, fertility, and warfare, and her cult was based in the city of **Uruk**, which would become the center of the Sumerian empire. Along the Tigris and Euphrates rivers were many shrines and temples dedicated to Inanna. The House of Heaven temple in Uruk was the greatest of these, where sacred prostitution was a common practice, and persons of asexual or hermaphroditic bodies were particularly involved in the ritual practices. The priests of the temple were known as *gala*, and homosexual practices were common, as seen in the Sumerian proverb that reads, “When the *gala* wiped off his anus [he said], ‘I must not arouse that which belongs to my mistress (Inanna).’” In fact, the word *gala* was written using a double sign, the first sign having also the reading “penis,” and the second one “anus.”

Inanna was also the chief Sumerian war deity: “She stirs confusion and chaos against those who are disobedient to her, speeding carnage and inciting the devastating flood, clothed in terrifying radiance. It is her game to speed conflict and battle, untiring, strapping on her sandals.”

This Sumerian pantheon of irrational, vindictive, lustful “thunder gods” was the prototype for what emerged later in the Olympian gods of the Aegean, as well as the direct ancestor for the Babylonian and all later Mesopotamian “religions.” It is in the Sumerian hierarchy of oligarchical gods, that we first find, in literature, the obsessive hatred of humanity which is later expressed by the Olympian Zeus. The first known oligarchical demand for population reduction and mass murder is found in the Akkadian epic *Atra-Hasis*, where the Sumerian god Enlil sends plague, famine, and starvation to kill off the excess human population.¹⁰ With the creation of the Sumerian hierarchy of terrifying deities, oligarchical culture was imposed on human society.



Reconstruction of the Great Ziggurat (temple) of Ur - 2,200 BC.
Such temples were homes for the oligarchical gods and storehouses of wealth for the oligarchical rulers

The Oligarchical State

Sumerian culture was neither a metallurgical nor even primarily a “producing” culture. Its wealth was found in trade, warfare, and the monopolistic control over foodstuffs and precious metals – control exerted by a dominant elite class. At first the temples were the center of this power and the priests and “interpreters” for the gods were both the religious and temporal rulers. Later, royal palaces and their oligarchical inhabitants would symbiotically share the power with the priesthood.

The temples themselves, as well as the later palaces, functioned as the warehouses where almost all of the oligarchical loot was kept. These “wealth centers,” were used to store vast amounts of grain, copper, gold, ivory, salt and luxury items. By the 4th century BC, intense social stratification existed. Walled cities, a sign of imperial militarization, became common. The cultural paradigm was now based entirely on oligarchical control over this

¹⁰ See bibliography for, Andromidas, Theodore J., *War, the Oligarchy, and the Ancient Myth of Overpopulation*

monetized wealth.

VI. – Empire

During the last 200 years, British archaeologists, upon unearthing the remains of ancient cities, and discovering the ruins of once-ornate palaces, temples and the like, have proclaimed, “We have uncovered a lost great civilization.” Such was the fairy-tale that the late Sir Arthur Evans tried to spin in the early 20th century about the ruins of ancient Knossos.

Percy Shelley knew better.¹¹ The emergence of what is known as the **Palace Culture** of Crete, Mycenae, and the eastern Aegean during the mid-Bronze Age is incontrovertible proof that a system of empire was now hegemonic within human society.

True empires are always distinguished by certain traits. Lavish wealth, ostentatious architecture, and the domination of an Olympian-like elite class are tell-tale signs; so, too, are the degradation of human life, slavery, and the military subjugation of peoples. The diminution of science and the “creative arts,” accompanied by the ordering of human society around a concept of “wealth,” based on money or monetary-denominated products, and the creation of irrational, angry “thunder-God” religions which reduce human individuals to fearful wretches, or mystical cults which obscure man’s true nature and role within the universe, are other give-aways. Empires are empires not because of their size or form, but because of their inherent anti-human character, one diametrically contrary to the true nature of our species.

Zeus & Prometheus – behind the “myth”

Almost all ancient myths, including “religious” myths, have some basis in real past events. This includes the likelihood that many of the figures of myth were actual human personages, and that the lives of these individuals were then codified into religious practices to justify oligarchical rule.

Take the case of Zeus and Prometheus. The development of charcoal use, the smelting of copper, and the eventual invention of bronze, was centered in a region stretching from the Caucasus, across the southern shore of the Black Sea in northern Iraq and Iran, extending through Anatolia and then into the southern Balkans and Macedonia. Prometheus, the bringer of fire, and with it metallurgy and technology was, according to legend, born in the Caucasus. Zeus, the thunder-god, the hater of the human race, was born in Crete, the center of the slave-based Bronze Age Minoan Empire, and it has been established that the worship of Zeus began in Crete, not in Greece. The fourth century BC Greek author Euhemerus asserted that Zeus was an actual ancient king of Crete, and his tomb was located near the Minoan capital of Knossos. Whatever details are lost in the mists of time, it is clear that what we see with the evolution of the Mesopotamian, Aegean, Olympian temple system is a hierarchy of deities interchangeable and symbiotic with the rigid oligarchical caste of the imperial elites.

Origins

One of the limits on the creation of a modern empire was that during the early to mid-Neolithic era, although trading routes were quite extensive, ship-building technologies had not progressed far enough to allow for the creation of imperial navies, and other forms of transportation were still not advanced enough to permit the movement of large military forces. As a result, many Neolithic communities were protected simply by their relative isolation from other states or cultures. Archaeological evidence from that period shows an almost complete absence of defensive walls around villages and towns, something which became common several thousand years later.

As stated above, all current evidence points to the region south of the Black Sea, in an area extending east to west more than 1,000 miles, and reaching down to the upper regions of the Tigris and Euphrates river systems in current day northern Syria, Iraq and Iran, as either the birthplace or center of much of the revolution in human

¹¹ “Round the decay - Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare - The lone and level sands stretch far away” - *Ozymandias*

affairs during the Neolithic period, including, most emphatically, in metallurgy and animal husbandry.¹²

Around 3,500 BC, the metallurgical city of Hamoukar, located on the upper Tigris river in the extreme northeast corner of Syria, near the Turkish border, was laid siege to, captured, and destroyed by an army from the Sumerian capital of Uruk, which had invaded from the south. This was a huge battle, and Clemens Reichel, an archaeologist who was part of the dig at Hamoukar, stated, “The whole area of our most recent excavation was a war zone... this clearly was no minor skirmish... This was ‘Shock and Awe’ in the Fourth Millennium B.C.” The destruction of Hamoukar is, in fact, the earliest known evidence for large scale organized warfare in the Mesopotamian world.

This imperial “push north” actually began significantly earlier, during the proto-Sumerian “Ubaid period” of southern Mesopotamia, and by the time of the Uruk ascendancy, these invasions, whose purpose was to seize control of the trade in copper and other precious materials, extended to the northern limits of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The subsequent Akkadian Empire of Sargon continued this military conquest, and by the time of the so-called Third Dynasty of the City of Ur, Sumerian colonies reached far up into Anatolia and Iran, westward, across the Levant to the Mediterranean coast and out into the islands of the Aegean. By 2,000 BC, Ur was estimated to be the largest city in the world, with 65,000 inhabitants.

Maritime Empire

By the 2nd millennium BC, the center of oligarchical empire had shifted to the Knossos-based Minoan culture, and with that shift we see the creation of the world’s first true maritime empire. This empire extended, across a variety of colonies, satraps and nominally independent states, from Sardinia to Babylon and from Turkey to Egypt, but its center was on the islands in the Aegean and along the western coast of Anatolia and the Levant. From about 2,000 to 1,400 BC, this empire was dominated by the Minoan city-states on Crete.¹³

That Minoan society, as well as its bastard off-spring Mycenaean Greece, is identified today as a **“Palace Culture,”** whereby the strict social stratification of society was based entirely on status, power, and wealth. One of the hallmarks of this culture was the obscenely lavish burial rituals for the oligarchical elite, who were often interred with vast riches to accompany them into the afterlife. This practice actually originated in Sumer and would reach its Bronze Age apex in the immense royal burial complexes at Mycenae.

Cities became fortresses, and slave-trading increased. By the peak of Minoan rule in 1,500BC, a trading cartel existed between Crete, Anatolia (now under oligarchical Hittite rule), Mycenae, and a degenerate culture in Egypt, controlling all of the trade in metals, slaves, and foodstuffs. Distant lands which were the source of these raw materials were subjugated by the armies and navies of the more powerful states. The use of boats and the knowledge of navigation were tightly controlled by the elites.

Palaces contained elaborate shrine and throne rooms. Every town and village was dominated by religious rituals, conducted on hilltops, in caves, and on shorelines in worship to a family of oligarchical Gods, modeled directly on the preceding Sumerian pantheon.

Between 1,450 and 1,250 BC, the power of Crete was eclipsed by the rising military strength of the archaic Greek states, the most powerful of which was Mycenae, located in the northeast Peloponnese, about 30 miles south of Corinth. Mycenaean Greece was a derivative, and probable earlier satrap, of the Minoan empire, as seen in palace architecture, religious practices, the oligarchical temple-based sculpture, and the application of the earlier Minoan *Linear A* writing system to the Greek language, known as *Linear B*.

The decipherment of still-existing *Linear B* tablets shows Mycenae to have been a highly stratified, bureaucratic, feudal, and militaristic culture. No examples of poetry, philosophy, or science exist in the *Linear B* tablets. Nor is there a single mention of metallurgy, or mining, or infrastructure. No foundries, or other implements of metallurgy have been unearthed at Mycenaean archaeological sites, and it is known that all of the copper used in Mycenae was imported.

From 1,450 to 1,250 BC, the Mycenaean alliance carried out a highly aggressive policy of looting, and

12 Existing evidence also indicates that the first large scale smelting of iron took place in Eastern Anatolia about 2,000 to 2,500 BC, and the earliest known surviving iron artifacts, dated as far back as the 5th millennium BC, were discovered in northern Iran. Glass was also invented in this same region, roughly about 2,500 BC. Additionally, the earliest known smelting of steel is a piece of carbon steel excavated from an archaeological site at *Kaman-Kalehoçuk*, in central Anatolia, dated to 1,800 BC.

13 The utilization of seaborne transportation to control trade in precious metals and commodities, and to exert military domination over distant lands was to become the paradigm for Athens, Rome, Venice, the Netherlands, and the British.

military conquest. A defining component of this was the massive expansion of slave trafficking and the mass enslavement of (particularly) captured women. By 14th century BC there were numerous Mycenaean colonies and client states along the coast of Asia Minor, all integrated into the slave-raiding system. It is certainly possible that a contributing cause of the Trojan War was an effort to extend that slave-trading sphere northward.

Troy

By the time of the Trojan War, about 1,250 BC, the cult of Zeus and the Olympian gods was hegemonic throughout Greek Mycenaean culture. As noted before, all ancient myths and epics contain elements of truth, often precisely historically accurate, and it is in the Greek epic named *Cypria*, that we learn that the primary *casus belli* for the Trojan War was the decision by Zeus that the world was overpopulated, that mother earth was overburdened by the weight of too many people.¹⁴ Such ancient themes of over-population, what modern British historians would call exceeding the “carrying capacity” of a particular socio-economic system, are numerous in ancient oligarchical literature, and all are fully coherent both with the hatred of humanity expressed by Zeus in his conflict with Prometheus and the practice of Empire down to the present day.

During the middle Bronze Age, Troy, known then as *Wilusa*, was under the sway of the Hittite empire of central Anatolia for several centuries, but Hittite records show that, about 1,400 BC, Troy and a confederacy of 22 other cities rebelled, and they achieved autonomy, if not outright independence. Recent excavations have shown that Troy was both fifteen times larger and more prosperous than previously believed.

Several extant Hittite records mention *Wilusa* as a continuing area of conflict between the Hittites and the Mycenaean kings. At that time, the area of central Anatolia was already long since dominated by the oligarchical culture from the Mesopotamian south, but Troy itself, located at the edge of the Dardanelles, sat mid-way between the still-existing metallurgical regions of northern Anatolia and the Balkan peninsula. It was both a major economic center and entry-point to the Black Sea.



Slavery

Systemic institutionalized slavery was commonplace throughout the Minoan/Mycenaean realm, as well as in the Sumerian successor states of Mesopotamia and Asia Minor. Once established as an imperial paradigm, the mass enslavement of human beings has remained a central feature of Empire down to the present day.

The later Athenian empire of Pericles had the largest slave population of any state at that time, with as many as 80,000 slaves in Athens alone. By the 5th century BC, Athenian territory was composed of a population that was at least 50 percent slaves, and some estimates put it as high as 80 percent. Later, as the Roman Republic expanded outward, entire populations were enslaved, used not only for labor, but also for sensual amusement (e.g., gladiators and sex slaves). In fewer than ten years in Gaul, Julius Caesar exterminated over 800 villages and sold over 1 million captives into slavery. It is estimated that, during the lifespan of the Roman Empire, at least 100 million people were captured or sold as slaves throughout the Mediterranean world.

During the period in which the remnants of the Roman Empire moved northward, Venice became the slave-trading capital of the early medieval world, and slaves, along with gold, silver and spices became the Empire’s most precious commodities.

Between 1600 and 1800 AD, the neo-Roman Empire, based in Amsterdam and London, would transport more than 12 million African slaves to the western hemisphere. It was the most lucrative component of their

¹⁴ Andromidas, Theodore J., *War, the Oligarchy, and the Ancient Myth of Overpopulation*

international trade, and in the territories under the control of the Dutch East India Company it was common that 50 to 60 percent of the population were slaves.

It is also the case that the economic policies of this modern Anglo-Dutch Empire have resulted in the *de facto*, if not *de jure*, slavery of hundreds of millions of human beings. The proof of this assertion was irrefutably established in the analysis of 19th century British economic policies in Ireland and India by the American patriot and economist Henry Carey.¹⁵

Collapse

Between about 1,210 and 1,150 BC, in the decades immediately following the sack of Troy, the entire imperial system of the eastern Mediterranean collapsed, including almost all of the associated states. Crete, Mycenae, the Hittite Empire, and the New Kingdom of Egypt all came crashing down, most never to be heard from again. Hundreds of cities were violently destroyed and/or abandoned. In many areas written language and literacy vanished. The population of the region plummeted, and some estimates state that more than 50 percent of the population was killed or died off. Archaeological evidence indicates that in the areas under the control of the Mycenaean empire – the supposed “victors” at Troy – the population decline was somewhere between 75 and 90 percent. By 1,050 BC, Mycenaean “civilization” had vanished from the face of the earth.

Most historians blame a mysterious group known as the “Sea Peoples” for the destruction that engulfed the eastern Mediterranean, much as the later demise of Rome is blamed on the invading barbarian Goths, Vandals and Lombards. However, archaeological evidence shows that many of the destroyed and depopulated cities were located in regions that the invading “Sea Peoples” never went near. In fact, it is likely that the Sea Peoples themselves were comprised of displaced, desperate, and perhaps starving people from within the Aegean imperial region itself. The chronology of events is unclear, but the truth is that the Bronze Age empires – much like Rome – destroyed themselves.

Suppression of science & technology

Most writings on the history of metal-working devote at least some space to what are known as the **Seven Ancient Metals**. These are gold, copper, lead, silver, tin, iron and mercury. Except for gold, none of these metals occur in any large quantities in a native form. They must be identified within compound ores and then separated through smelting, or similar means, into their base elements.

These are called “ancient” metals because all seven of them had been discovered, and were being utilized for various tool making and even mechanical purposes before the end of the Neolithic Period (4,000 BC). Man-made items of both copper and lead have been found, dated to 9,000 BC., and it is certain that copper was being smelted by 6,000 BC. Large scale smelting of iron did not begin until 2,500-3,000 BC, but evidence of actual iron metal-working – i.e., not simply using naturally-occurring or meteorite iron – goes back to 5,000 BC.



All of these breakthroughs took place in the already discussed metallurgical region of Iran, Anatolia and the Caucasus, and all of them occurred **prior to the rise of the Mesopotamian and Aegean oligarchic empires**.

Somewhat later, a handful of additional elements would be discovered and utilized, including tin, carbon, arsenic, sulfur, and a few others, but then, by 2,500 BC, **during the height of the so called “Bronze Age,” these metallurgical discoveries stop**.

If one examines the Periodic Table of Elements, as put forward by Dmitri Mendeleev, not a single new

¹⁵ Carey, Henry C., *The Slave Trade, Domestic and Foreign: Why it Exists, and How it May Be Extinguished*

element – with the lone exception of Chromium – contained in that Table was discovered between 2,500 BC and 1,669 AD, when Phosphorous was identified. That is a period of more than 4,100 years.

The neolithic metallurgical revolution was not simply about “tool-making.” The smelting process, the mastery of carbonization and oxidation, and the invention of alloys represented the initial beginnings of physical chemistry, and a leap forward in mankind’s increased mastery over the processes of the physical universe. During the subsequent era of Mesopotamian, Aegean, and Roman imperial rule, human progress in the discovery and application of physical chemistry ceased to occur.

For 1,000 years, between 300 BC to 700 AD, covering the entirety of the era of the hegemony of the Roman Empire, not only were no new metals or raw materials introduced, but not a single new method of production to work with the already known metals was introduced into the western world.

The Roman Empire invented nothing. All of their technology, all of their engineering, was acquired from either earlier cultures or conquered peoples (much like the later Mongol absorption of military technology from China). There are even several references in ancient literature to the effect that the Romans had great difficulty in maintaining a temperature of 1,150 degrees Celsius in their kilns, and that even the best of the Roman metal-working kilns operated at only 1,300 degrees. This would have made working with the existing metals, particularly iron, difficult.

Simple machines and tools like ploughs, wagons and horse harnesses that were in use at the time of the Emperor Claudius were identical in design to those utilized in Mycenaean Greece.

The centuries of Roman rule also failed to contribute any progress in the breeding of animals or the development of new strains of grains or other foodstuffs.

Waterwheels existed in Greece and Rome, but their use was restricted for certain types of water pumping, and Roman records show that only a very small number of waterwheels were ever in use.

The mammoth concrete architecture of Rome is often mentioned as a symbol of its greatness, but the discovery and use of concrete goes back at least to 1,500 BC, if not earlier, and by 800 BC waterproof concrete aqueducts were being built in northern Mesopotamia. Rome simply used technologies previously developed by more advanced prior cultures.

The Roman Empire was one based almost entirely, not merely on physical labor, but on slave labor, in which human beings were ground up to produce monetary wealth, and the discovery of new physical principles was outlawed.

VII. – Human Progress – two case studies

Before proceeding, an important point must be made, along the following lines: Although it were certainly better that the affairs of human society be guided by a republic, coherent with the actual principles of true human nature,¹⁶ throughout most of human history such a desired state of affairs has not existed. Nevertheless, enormous progress has been made, and that progress reveals something profound about **the potential and power of the human Mind.**

One phenomenon is the enormous progress made during certain periods of history where the grip of Empire was weakened. This has usually happened in the wake of a collapse of an imperial system. The most famous, and most influential, of these periods was the species-saving 15th century European Renaissance, which followed the 14th century self-destruction of the neo-Roman Venetian imperial system. There have been other similar opportunities, and although conditions during many of these eras were not perfect, what these breakthroughs prove – negatively – is the enormously destructive role of Empire during its long centuries of domination.

The second phenomenon worth considering is the realization that several of the most creative human geniuses in recorded history have lived during periods of oligarchic domination. This fact alone is a testament to the power of the human mind and the true nature of our species. Much like the assassinations of the greatest American Presidents, many of the individuals in question were murdered by the rulers of those empires, and

¹⁶ As seen in the U.S. Presidency of John Quincy Adams

others suffered persecution and ostracism. But they existed

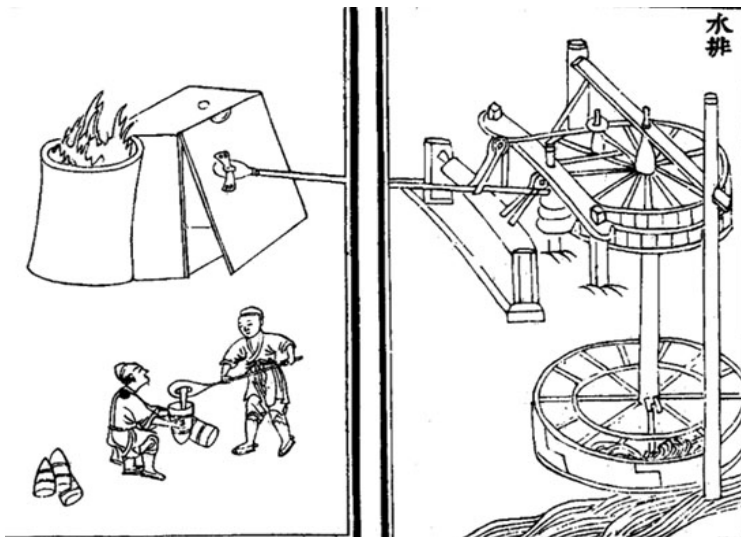
What the timeless contributions of these individuals show, is that the human spirit – that which separates us from the beasts – does not cease to exist even under the worst conditions of oligarchic rule. This says something truly extraordinary about the power of the noetic identity of our species.

China

While the Mediterranean world sank under the yoke of Empire, it was China that forged the way in humanity's increasing power within our solar system. Progress came in bursts, and many centuries were dominated by truly horrific dynasties, yet it is undeniable, that for more than a millennium, the true mission of humanity, in the development of physical chemistry, the increased productive powers of the population, and the expansion of man's noetic powers over the biosphere – that that mission was best carried forward by Chinese culture.

A few selected highlights from these accomplishments include:

- 770-476 BC - the development of the blast furnace. This allowed the heating of ore above its melting point, in order to produce cast iron. Such technology would not be duplicated in Europe until the 14th century.
- 550 BC – construction of the first section of the Grand Canal. Today, the 1,104 mile Grand Canal is still the longest man-made waterway in the world.
- 521 BC - First written reference to cast-iron production in China (and the world); likely developed much earlier. Cast iron production would not enter Europe until 1,380 AD.
- 200 BC – The invention of what became known in the West (2,000 years later) as the Bessemer process, a method for converting cast iron into steel, by blowing air – through bellows – on the molten metal, which reduced the carbon content.
- 119 BC - The Han Dynasty nationalized all cast-iron manufacture to ensure widely available high quality cast iron tools and implements throughout the entire country. This included ploughs, hoes, axes, chisels, saws, etc. These superior tools led to a substantial advance in productivity throughout the entire economy.
- 258 AD – the harnessing of water power for industrial purposes, including the introduction of water driven piston-rods, drive-belts and forge-hammers, vastly increasing the amount of work that could be performed per capita, from iron work, to grinding grain. Arrived in Europe in the 12th and 13th centuries.
- 400 AD – perfection of the manufacture of steel, using coal as a high temperature fuel, good refractory clays for the blast furnace walls, and phosphorus to reduce the temperature at which iron melts.
- 800 AD - The use of steel agricultural implements was introduced, on a wide scale, during the Tang Dynasty (618-907 A.D.). This led to a further improvement in productivity and nutritional levels.



Chinese water-powered blast furnace

- 850 AD - The Chinese first used coke for heating no later than the ninth century. This led to the widespread use of coke in the iron industry by the beginning of the eleventh century.

During this 1,600 year period, which encompasses the entirety of the eras of “classical” Greece and the Roman Empire, none of these technological breakthroughs took place in the west. China, which during the Neolithic and early Bronze Age, had lagged behind the accomplishments of the region of the upper Tigris and Euphrates, took the lead in actual human progress.

These breakthroughs resulted in a continual upgrading of technology, energy

production, and the amount of work that could be performed per capita, and this produced the effect of increasing the overall energy-flux-density of the planet. A key part of this increased power was reflected in China's ability to

sustain a much higher level of population than the west during this period. Under the Song Dynasty (960-1279 AD), generally considered the apex of Chinese industrial and technological achievement, the population more than doubled, and with it came a dramatic enhancement of the work of the *noösphere* on our planet. For example, by 1078, China was producing more than 114,000 tons of pig iron a year. By comparison, in 1788, during its much heralded “industrial revolution,” England's production of pig iron was only 50,000 tons. During that same earlier period, coal became a universal source of energy for virtually all purposes in China, something which would not be seen in Europe until the 18th and 19th centuries.

The most dramatic advances in the physical sciences were accomplished during the Han (206 BC-220 AD) and Sui (581-618 AD) dynasties, and those parts of the later Tang (618-907 AD) and Sung (960-1279 AD) dynasties, when the influence of Confucianism was hegemonic.

Medieval Europe

The collapse of Rome, followed by the near-destruction of Byzantine ambitions in the 6th century, removed the omnipresence of Empire in Europe for several centuries. Conditions were not ideal, but – until the rise of Venetian ambitions – stunning progress was realized in the human condition. Despite the Viking raids which threatened Charlemagne's realm and the later Venetian-directed Norman invasions, for more than 400 years Europe was able to repair and then to move forward from the death and destruction it had suffered under Roman rule.

By 700 AD the European population between the Baltic and Mediterranean was only 27 million, yet over the next centuries it recovered and began to grow exponentially, reaching 70 million by 1,200 AD. Dozens of new cities grew up, along with the civilizational benefits of urban life.¹⁷ Behind this demographic and economic surge lay a technical revolution: a radically new system of organizing agricultural work, newly expanded power sources, and dramatic new techniques in construction and engineering. By 1,100 AD, what historians like to call “backwards” medieval Europe was far, far more technologically advanced than the Roman Empire at its apex, and capable of supporting a much larger population.

The reign of Charlemagne was the indispensable catalyst for all all of these breakthroughs. He defeated the imperial ambitions of the Byzantines and the remaining Italian oligarchical networks, and, at the same time, his efforts to construct the Rhine-Main-Danube (*Karlsgraben*) canal are merely one expression of the physical and human development undertaken by his government. New industries were created, and many new technologies were introduced. Schools were begun, literacy was encouraged, and the great medieval population boom took off.

After Charlemagne's death, the political situation in Europe worsened dramatically. Nevertheless, something had been set in motion, and for 400 years, until the full emergence of Venetian monetary power in the 13th and 14th centuries, stunning progress was made in advancing the human condition.

Power over nature

Waterwheels existed in China and were also used, in a very limited way, in ancient Greece and Rome, but between 700 and 1,200 AD in Europe, water power was harnessed in ways never before seen in human history, and with the widespread use of the vertical waterwheel – a technology which neither the Chinese nor the Greco-Romans had fully harnessed – a man-made power was unleashed, the likes of which had never been seen before. This was a leap – a nonlinear explosion – of human productive power.

Water-powered grain mills, cloth-fulling mills, cable-twisting machinery, glass-works, iron forges and furnaces (where the wheels powered the bellows) were built all over Europe. The continual upgrading of the mills led to the discovery of new types of gears, pulleys, camshafts, flywheels, and other tools.

Water-power spurred the construction of dams and canals. At Toulouse, in France, forty-five mills were driven by streams controlled by three dams on the Garonne river. The largest one was – at that time – probably the largest dam anywhere in the world.

By the late eleventh century, water-power was pounding, lifting, and grinding in locations from Spain to

¹⁷ Europe went from fewer than 100 towns or cities in 1,000 AD to about 5,000 by 1,300.

central Europe. As one historian put it, “The house medieval man lived in was made of wood sawed at a hydro-powered sawmill...The flour he ate...the oil he put on his bread...the leather of the shoes he put on his feet and the textiles he wore on his back...the iron of his tools...the paper he wrote on” all were produced by water-powered machines.

Of all of the uses of water-power, the most momentous came in the invention of the water-powered blast furnace. This was a late arrival, but by the late 14th century blast furnaces were operating in Sweden, Austria, the Rhine valley, and Belgium. As the Renaissance took hold, this technology spread across Europe. With a single stroke the blast furnace propelled mankind into the industrial age. A water-powered blast furnace could run continuously, for weeks or months at a time, producing far, far more iron with much less labor, reducing cost and multiplying applications.

Windmills

The vertical windmill was a European invention. Developed in the 12th century it had never appeared at any previous time in human history.

To appreciate the windmill, first free your mind from all current demented discussions of wind power as a “renewable” energy resource; in reality, the introduction of wind power gave human culture vastly expanded **power over nature**, enormously enhancing the productive potential of our species.

Windmills were not as widely used as waterwheels, but they were much more powerful, able to generate as much as 30 horsepower of energy, compared to only about 5 horsepower for water wheels. They were used for almost every conceivable type of industrial and agricultural task, from powering sawmills, paper-mills, threshing mills, to grinding grain and processing oil seeds, wool, and paint, and processing wood pulp into paper.



Water-powered Saugus Iron Works – 1646, Massachusetts Bay Colony

These were not simple devices. Their elaborate construction utilized the most advanced – newly invented – camshafts, crankshafts and gears of that time, all made possible by the accompanying development of the mass production of iron. These new machines and machine parts didn't invent themselves; skill levels, specialization, and a cognitive upgrading increased among the workforce.

At the peak of their use there were 200,000 windmills and 500,000 vertical waterwheels in operation in Europe. From 1,300 to at least 1,800 AD they were the PRIMARY means by which industrial and applied technological processes were powered.

VIII. – Modern Evil

The issue of oligarchical **intent** to exterminate humans has been answered not only in the ancient literature, but in the current day ravings of Queen Elizabeth as well. **That issue is settled for all but the blind.**

What we will look at here is the genocidal **effects** of oligarchical rule.

War

The siege and extermination of the people of Troy defines the nature of oligarchic culture. The occurrence of the first organized imperial war will never be known, but the record since the destruction Hamoukar in 3,500 BC

demonstrates that mass-murderous warfare has always been the primary means by which Empire imposes its power.

Today, the present British Empire is not merely collapsing; it is threatened with extinction. As in 1914, these death convulsions are accompanied by preparations for war.

The launching of total war by the British Empire is not new. The threat today is that this is certain to become a war of human extinction. Are the oligarchs suicidal? Do Prince Philip and Queen Elizabeth wish to die in a radioactive annihilation? History is replete with examples of self-destructive – sometimes intentionally self-destructive – empires. Rome, Byzantium, medieval Venice, all, in a sense, died by their own hands, rather than cede power to an actual human culture. It is a pattern that has been repeated many times. Such is our fate today.

Disease and Depopulation

The Greek historian Herodotus states that after the Trojan War, Crete was so devastated by plagues and disease it became uninhabitable for generations.

That deadly fate which befell once-mighty Knossos has been replicated many times over in the history of Empire over the last 3,000 years. It is impossible that this repeated devastation and sometimes destruction of empires by plagues and disease could merely be a series of historical coincidences.

In the short span of recorded human history, this self-destructive pattern includes: the Great Plague of Athens (430–427 BC), the (Roman) Antonine Plague of 165–180 AD, the (Roman) Plague of Cyprian in 250 AD, the Plague of Justinian of the late 6th century, the Black Death of 1347–1351, and the dual outbreak of bubonic plague and the Spanish influenza, both of which devastated portions of the British Empire between 1894 and 1924.

These epidemics include the deadliest diseases in recorded human history. They ALL occurred at a moment of crisis or collapse of an imperial system. This record speaks volumes about the “extinction trajectory” built into oligarchical systems and how the anti-human character of all imperial systems and the extinction-threatening spread of deadly diseases go hand in hand.

Briefly, what follows fleshes out the record.

Athens – In 477 B.C., the Athenian-controlled Delian League was founded. This Athenian empire ruled through control over the monetary wealth of the eastern Mediterranean, permanent warfare to enforce its domination, and the transformation of the economy into a slave-based system. In 430 B.C., one year into the Peloponnesian War, our universe responded to these anti-human developments with the unleashing of the **Plague of Athens**. In the first wave 39 percent of the population died, and that the second wave took an additional 26 percent, including Pericles, the leader of the Athenian empire. Chaos, moral breakdown, and 20 more years of war followed, as the promise of earlier Greek civilization was brought to an end.

Rome – From no later than 165 AD, and continuing for 300 years, the Roman Empire was devastated by an ongoing series of epidemics and plagues, which never let up. Two of these epidemics, the **Antonine Plague** and the **Plague of Cyprian**, are often referred to as “great plagues,” but, in addition to these, wave after wave of other diseases struck the empire.

The Antonine Plague struck in 165 AD, and the first wave of the epidemic killed 4 to 7 million people throughout Europe. By 180 AD, somewhere between 25 to 50 percent of the entire population of the empire had perished. The Plague of Cyprian ranged from 250 to 270 AD. At the peak of the epidemic 5,000 people a day were dying in Rome.

Byzantium – In 533 AD, the crazed Emperor Justinian decided that he was going to militarily reconquer the western Mediterranean and recreate the Roman Empire. Eight years into the war one of the worst epidemics in human history struck Constantinople. More than 200,000 people died in Constantinople in the first year alone. By the time Justinian's plague had run its course, it had killed as many as 100 million people – half the population of Europe – brought trade to a near halt and destroyed the empire. As one commentator said, “It then

seemed to spread all over the [known] world; this catastrophe was so overwhelming that the human race appeared close to annihilation.”¹⁸

Venice and the Mongols – As the Venetian monetary looting of Europe reached a crescendo in the early 14th century, a series of catastrophes hit, which, in a period of 100 years, killed off perhaps as much as 70 percent of the human beings in Europe. Some areas lost 90 percent or more. Including the death toll from Venice's partner, the Mongol Empire, the final number of human corpses had to have been in excess of 100 million.

In the year 1314 Europe experienced the onset of brutally cold weather. By 1315 there were universal crop failures, and food simply disappeared. People died of starvation on a massive scale. Most of the livestock died, and diseases such as pneumonia, bronchitis, typhoid fever, dysentery, diphtheria, and tuberculosis finished off many of the weakened population. By the time it was all over in 1322 somewhere between 10 and 20 percent of the population of Europe, north of the Alps, were dead.

Then, between 1347 and 1350 the Black Death swept across Europe, depopulating entire regions of the continent. In recent years, new data has been extracted which points to an **average mortality of 60 percent or higher during the first outbreak**. Many more died in subsequent decades. Life expectancy in Western Europe dropped from 35 years in 1276 to 29 years in 1325 (during the Great Famine), and then to 17 years by 1350.

Venice’s partner,¹⁹ the Mongol Empire, eliminated, by slaughter and disease perhaps 15 percent of the world’s population, and destroyed all the greatest cities from China west to Iraq and north to Russia and Hungary. It is estimated that 70 million people were killed in various Mongol invasions and conquests. In China, following the Mongol overthrow of the Song Dynasty, in a span of fewer than 100 years, 50 percent of the population died.

The British Empire – Between 1894 and 1920, more than 30 million natives of imperial British India died as the result of two separate epidemics, both of which were related to the decision by the British Empire, by no later than 1890, to launch world war.

In 1894, a strain of bubonic plague entered the British Crown colony of Hong Kong. From there, British ships carried it to ports-of-call throughout the Empire. Before it petered out in the early twentieth century it had killed at least 25 million people worldwide, more than half of them in British India, with the second hardest hit region being the British colony at Capetown, South Africa. In both India and South Africa, orders were given by the colonial authorities, to segregate the infected areas and to let the disease “run its course” among the native populations. That same policy was also adopted when the Spanish Flu struck India in 1918. Authorities withdrew medical treatment and more than 15 million Indians died, the highest casualty figure for the Spanish Flu in the world.

Depopulation

From the the time of the Trojan War, through to the modern demands for the mass murder of humans by Queen Elizabeth, recorded history is a chronicle of oligarchical efforts to deliberately kill off as many human beings as possible. For example, consider the following:²⁰

Population of the **Roman** Empire

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
20 BC	40 million
164 AD	65 million (most of increase through conquest)
330 AD	45 million
476 AD	30 million (combined East & West Empires)

Additionally, the population of the City of Rome went from 1 million in 1 AD (of whom about half were slaves) to 150,000 in 500 AD, and the population of Italy suffered a similar collapse.

Population of the **Byzantine** Empire:

18 The Byzantine scholar and eyewitness to the plague, Procopius of Caesarea (500 – 565 AD)

19 For more on the Venetian-Mongol strategic partnership in gold/silver/slave trading, see, Gallagher, Paul - *How the 14th-Century Lombard Banks Created the Dark Age*, (February 29, 2008), Executive Intelligence Review, www.larouche.com

20 All of the following numbers on population are, at best, estimates.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
350 AD	23 million
600	13 million
780	7 million

Population of Europe – effects of **Venetian** monetary domination

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
1100 AD	48 million
1200 AD	59 million
1300 AD	78 million
1400 AD	39 million
1430 AD	28 million

Population of China – effects of **Mongol** Rule

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
1200 AD	123 million
1400 AD	60 million

In one sense these figures show only the **result** of imperial rule, but from the Aegean Bronze Age policy of slaughtering the inhabitants of captured cities, as the Greeks did in Troy, to the institutionalized murder of – at least – hundreds of thousands in the Roman arenas, down to the genocide carried out by the British Empire in Ireland or India, **the intent of the Empire has remained faithful to the dictum of Zeus to rid the world of excess people.**²¹

In that regard, recent accusations that AIDS, or other deadly diseases, may have been “created in a laboratory,” and then deliberately spread among the population – accusations which are routinely ridiculed as the ravings of “nut jobs” – should really not be dismissed out of hand. The words of Prince Philip that he would wish to be “reincarnated as a deadly virus,” and the written record by Bertrand Russell in his *The Impact of Science on Society* (1953), demanding the unleashing of new deadly epidemics every generation, should be taken very seriously. Spokesmen for the British Empire do not joke about “culling the heard.”

IX. – Oligarchical culture is not immortal

It was Saint Augustine, in his writings against the Manicheans, who demonstrated that evil is not an inherent part of actual human nature; nor is evil either co-equal or co-existent with the good. Essentially, true evil has no positive existence; it is entirely a negative force, in the sense that it exists only in the failure to act in a way coherent with the true noetic nature of humankind.

What this means, scientifically, is that we must return to the implications of man’s discovery of the use of fire.

That discovery was not of a “thing,” but, rather, a discovery of **principle**, the type of discovery that no beast is capable of accomplishing. What that discovery established – irrefutably – was the existence of an intangible entity known as the human **MIND**, an entity, uniquely individual but social in its nature, from whence all future discovery and human development flows.

That power of discovery – forever entwined with the human quality of *agapē* – defines who we are as a species, and, at the same time, it is the basis for all true knowledge about the universe.

That unique quality of the human species has existed for at least two million years. With the discovery of

21 *PROMETHEUS: But of wretched mortals he [Zeus] took no notice, desiring to bring the whole race to an end and create a new one in its place. Against this purpose none dared make stand except me—I only had the courage; I saved mortals so that they did not descend, blasted utterly, to the house of Hades.*, Aeschylus, **Prometheus Bound**

fire, the human species diverged forever from the pathway of biological evolution which determines the fate of all of the lower beasts. That discovery set mankind on a journey of willful noetic evolution, and the history of our species leaves no room for honest disagreement on this.

If one but takes a sampling from the periods of the greatest advancements for humanity, e.g., the periods of Confucian influence in China, the 15th century European Renaissance, or the impact of the founding of the 17th century New England colonies, the lesson becomes even more irrefutable.

Are the Oligarchs actually human?

Were it not for the recent practice by European royalty to procreate with “commoners,” it could be argued that the modern Olympian aristocracy was self-degenerating – reverting – biologically to a lower animal species. Certainly, the history of mental afflictions, not to mention hideous physical features and other congenital defects, was a continuing and escalating problem for that inbreeding class.

More to the point, the oligarchical system – and the **family members of the oligarchy** themselves – exhibit all of the characteristics of a lower ordered species, and as such they are without hope – they are doomed to extinction. It is scientifically impossible for the system of Empire to perpetuate itself forever. Empire must disappear, but there are two alternative paths to that inevitability: the first is that we, the true standard bearers of human culture, kill the Empire; the second is that we suffer complete human extinction as the dying Empire destroys all of our species in a thermo-nuclear war.

Looking at the mechanisms of Empire’s long history, what we see are institutionalized policies of financial monetarism,²² “thunder god” religions, and continuous efforts to kill off human beings. What we also find is a degrading oligarchical culture, one which orbits around the shrine of sensual pleasure. This is the realm of the lower beasts. Pleasure, power, monetary possessions are things which die in the grave, which have no immortality.

The oligarchs seem as a renegade branch of *Homo erectus*, who upon seeing the first human-lit fires, fled to another cave so as to continue their gorging of uncooked flesh.

Since the era of the temples of Sumer, the Empire has attempted to impose its culture on the entirety of the Human Race. Zeus’s persecution of Prometheus is repeated every human generation, as Empire tries to extinguish the noetic potential within each of us. This oligarchical culture – **which is their culture, not ours, not the true culture of our *Homo sapien* species** – if we do not kill it, is enough, in itself, to doom our species.



Queen Victoria, with what she called her "frog-like" progeny

X. The Golden Age

The actual human pathway to survival is located entirely in the idea of continual revolutions in the productivity – i.e., the potential power – of our species in regards to the physical universe. Everything else is window-dressing.

Despite the wishful thinking of some among us, there was no static bucolic “golden age” of human society at

²² The historian Abbott Payson Usher, in *The Early History of Deposit Banking in Mediterranean Europe* has demonstrated that what is usually considered to be the “modern” form of global finance did not have its origins in London, or Amsterdam, or even Venice. Usher proves that the 13th through 17th century “financial innovations” all had their legal and political roots in the “concept of debt,” based in the axioms of Roman and Byzantine Law. In reality, the evil of imperial monetarism goes back to the “temple culture” of Sumer and Knossos.

some earlier pre-historic time in human evolution. There were happier, perhaps more productive times, certainly, before the emergence of organized Empire 5,000 or more years ago. But human progress was never easy.

What existed, since the lighting of the first fire by an unknown human, was the unleashing of a cognitive power, by which mankind demonstrated its potential to become an “eternal” species, demonstrating an ever-increasing noetic power, one which coheres with the principle of creativity which bounds our universe. That human potential exists as a force in the universe, a unique force as far as we know, but up until this moment the full potential of that force has never been fully realized. It remains shackled, like Prometheus.

Humanity’s real “golden age” lies before us, for our children and for our children's children, if we do our job today.

The Wondrous Future

When the question of the potential immortality of the human species arises, there are actually two interrelated issues to consider. The first is the potential **physical immortality** of humanity, a potential which we have already demonstrated as possible based on the unique noetic nature which has allowed us to survive thus far. That continued ability, however, is dependent on a second, more profound, type of immortality, one which is located in the **ever-present immortality of the MIND, transmitted through the vehicle of human culture**. It is in the intangible nature of the mind where we will find what theologians called the human soul, for with the mind, we find both the past and future simultaneously – the immortal ever-present living discoveries from the minds of previously living discoverers, as well as the ability to foresee the future potentials for human development and to discover the means by which we might get to that desired future.

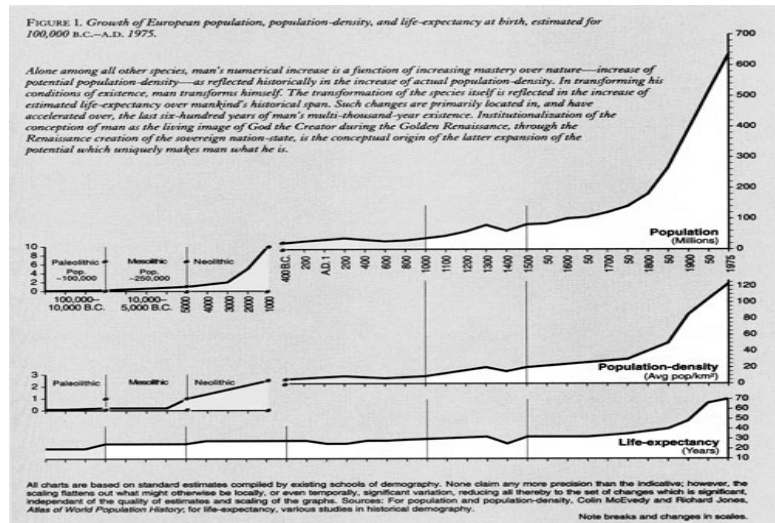
For example, take a look at the chart on this page. It is well known, and on the simplest level it shows the geometric increase of the human population on earth. However, even though the chart shows merely the number of people, what is represented is a non-linear explosive growth in the presence and power of the *noösphere*, i.e., the accelerating phenomenon of the human mind as a force in the universe. The mere record of the non-linear expansion of the human population demonstrates – conclusively – that such a power of cognition is at work.

But there is something even much more important. This is not really a chart about the past. See it with your mind, not merely the written words on the page. The human dynamic portrayed in the chart establishes a very specific pathway of how the human race must act in order to progress into the future. It defines an unyielding message that – if we wish to avoid extinction – the type of human discoveries and interventions which have made all earlier progress possible must now be **ACCELERATED**. Such a pathway defines an upgrading of human culture, an acceleration of scientific and technological progress, and an increase in the energy-flux-density of the human altered biosphere.

See the chart as a whole, reading forward, and then backward, and then as a one. It represents a concept, a directionality which says something very specific about the nature of our species, and the pathway that must be taken if we wish to avoid extinction.

7,500 years ago human beings lived in the final stages of the Neolithic era. 5,000 years ago we were creating machines from bronze. Socrates lived 2,500 years ago. Columbus discovered America 520 years ago. And a mere 43 years ago *Homo sapiens* walked on the moon.

It is stunning. It is breathtaking. It requires, in the words of Friedrich Schiller, nothing less than an “Ode to



Joy.”

However, much more important than just the brief span of linear time within which this has all been accomplished, is a more fundamental quality of “**acceleration**” that has characterized it. The apostles of Jesus used to speak of the “quickening of the soul.” Without delving into theology, I would nevertheless ask readers to contemplate the evolutionary “quickening” of the *Homo sapien* species.

Look back at the statue of the *Venus de Brassempouy* in Section III of this report. Contemplate the aesthetic quality of Mind which created that likeness almost 30,000 years ago. Was this an “animal” who did this? The evidence is shocking, jaw-dropping. There is a quality which defines our species, and – what is more – the universe is now beckoning us forward, to develop that quality further. It really is. If you listen closely you can hear it... not with your ears but with your mind, and we refuse that summons at our own peril. We can not stop the non-linear growth of human development; in fact, we can not afford to even slow down the rate of non-linear “quickening.”

Our only pathway to avoid extinction is to accelerate the noetic power of Mind within the heavenly biosphere. We must proceed with the upgrading of our solar system and then extend man’s noetic reach out into the stars. This will take time, but is clearly what the universe desires from us. All this were possible once empire is annihilated. The time to do that is now. This, most certainly, is the true historical mission of the American Republic of Franklin, Lincoln and Roosevelt – and there is nothing to stop us. We are Human Beings.

-30-

Robert D. Ingraham
March 4, 2014

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