



From the desk of Pierre Beaudry



FIVE TIPS ON HISTORICAL RESEARCH.



by Pierre Beaudry, 6/10/2008

1. **THE INTENTION.** The purpose of your historical research should be to change present humanity for the better and provide the current living generations with Lyn's method of forecasting and understanding of Universal History. Therefore, your internal audience is Lyn and the youths of the world. That is whom you are writing for and that should come across when we read your reports. Aside from specific historical topics that Lyn gives you the task of investigating, you should also choose topics that Lyn sometimes suggests in his writings and which require to be investigated more in depth and be presented in a more completed form. The purpose is to internalize and replicate Lyn's method of historical investigation. Stay away from facts as such and always apply yourself to the matter of universal physical principles. No Amount of raw documentation should be presented without some preliminary form of digestion. Rumination is not necessary, but a certain time for incubation and maturation is required. Don't put your report into the system until you are satisfied with it. From that standpoint, your function, as a student of Universal History, will be to help Lyn do his work and will be useful in replicating his higher hypothesis by feeding other people reports that demonstrate the truthfulness of his method. Your reports will be interesting to the degree that they will reflect Lyn's epistemological methodology; not your listing of quotes or your ability at name-calling. And, by the way, the purpose of Universal History has nothing to do with describing a showdown between good guys and bad guys. History is not a western movie.

2. **THE METHOD.** Adopt Lyn's method of historical causality by time reversal. This method follows the principle that Frederick Schiller had established in his Jena lessons on Universal History. Schiller makes the point very clearly that

Universal History is not the study of the past, as such, but the study of the present from the vantage point of the future. So, the method is to work from the future, from what you want the world to be like, 50 or 100 years from now. As Schiller put it: “ Now, what, and how much, of this substance of history belongs to Universal History? Out of the entire sum of these events, the universal historian selects those which have had an essential, irrefutable, and easily ascertainable influence upon the contemporary form of the world, and on the conditions of the generations now living. It is the relationship of an historical fact to the *present* constitution of the world, therefore, which must be seen in order to assemble material for world history. World history thus proceeds from a principle, which is exactly contrary to the beginning of the world. The real succession of events descends from the origin of objects down to their most recent ordering; the universal historian ascends from the most recent world situation, upwards toward the origin of things.” (Frederick Schiller, *POET OF FREEDOM, Vol. II*, Schiller Institute, Washington D. C., 1998, p. 267.) Thus, if we simply look at the present world situation and attempt to account for all of the policy failures that exist around the planet, we must inevitably come to the conclusion that there must exist, hidden in past history, an incalculable amount of wealth that await our discovery and that we still have to tap into in order to fill in all of the empty gaps of Universal History.

3. THE TOPICS. You never determine your own choice of topics. Topics are chosen for you by necessity; that is to say, by the present changing world strategic situation. Therefore, your freedom consists in making the right choice of irrefutable past events and in showing how they have led the world to the present crisis. This choice of topics will lead you to discover a unique pathway to follow and will prevent you from repeating the mistakes of the past. This is the most important part of any research, because it defines the task orientation of the entire organization by means of which Lyn is able to change the direction of the world and steer the ship of fools in the upward flows of the necessary historical course. This is how relevant events of past history, like the Democratic Campaign of Roosevelt in 1932, for example, become necessary historical inflection points to influence and shape the present state of the world. Such Universal History topics do not belong to local history, but appear also as universal paradoxes or anomalies confronting public opinion worldwide. The role of the universal historian is to walk people through such paradoxes and anomalies and help them solve them for their local situation. See my report on *THE PARADOXES OF THE THIRTY YEARS WAR*.

4. THE SOURCES. The most important documentation for a historical report is to be found in primary original sources and, when required, properly translated from their original language. Most of what is on the Internet represents secondary or tertiary sources that should be completely rejected as irrelevant spins. As a source of historical reference, your Public Library is more important than the Internet; so, get yourself a library card and activate it a. s. a. p. For example, in order to get a dynamic assessment of a nation’s political history, at any given time, consult

primarily the archives of diplomatic instructions given to ambassadors and ministers by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of that country. The importance of ministerial missions and the elevated purpose they serve represent the best examples of historical changes in strategic decision-making, and also represent an invaluable source of clinical cases of political fallacies of composition, which are less cleverly hidden than in the so-called history books. For example, if you consult the archives of nineteenth century Viennese archivist, Alfred Arneth, and look at how he spilled the beans about the fallacy of composition of Austrian Emperor Joseph II, you will discover how the Emperor broke with the Peace of Westphalia policy defended by his mother, Empress Mary-Therese, and how he went along with Frederick II of Prussia, and Catherine II of Russia, into the scheme of partitioning the nation of Poland. To counter them, the small Polish army led by the famous American Revolutionary hero and Polish General, Thadee Kosciuszko, won the battle of Doubihuka, in June of 1792, but was forced to retreat and evacuate Warsaw before a second partitioning occurred in 1793 which was defeated by an insurrection that led to the creation of an American styled constitutional government in 1794. Where is Poland's Kosciuszko today? (See Alfred Arneth, {*Correspondance secrète entre Marie-Thérèse et le Comte de Mercy-Argenteau, avec les lettres de Marie Thérèse et de Marie-Antoinette*}, Tome Premier, Paris, Librairie de Firmin Didot Frères, Fils et Co. 1874, p. xxvii.) You will find that this case study was the original imperial design that the British had studied in the Venetian archives in order to impose the same dismemberment policy, today, not merely on Poland, but also on the rest of European nations, under the guise of the Lisbon Treaty. From that standpoint, personal *Correspondences* represent the most important source of documentation for such selective items of Universal History. As for *Memoirs*, they are less useful, because they generally serve the interested purpose of the author; especially when they are published after the death of the key players whose names appear in the author's interpretation of events. Outside of EIR and related publications, never trust any author who published after 1968. Most of those authors have no method except that of lying systematically. When you quote a document, always give the complete bibliographical reference. Only Baby Boomers refuse to do that, because they like to believe that history ends with them.

5. THE TRUTH. Question: How can you identify truthfulness in your sources? Answer: By looking for what is not there. For example, why is it that you can always trust reports written by a British agent, or by a Venetian Ambassador? Because truth is never included in them, and they always lie in the same manner. So, once you discover the manner of their deception, you know how to deal with them. For other sources, you cannot tell so easily, unless you engage in a special kind of historical scrutinizing process, which is what I call the method of *looking for the seven mistakes*. This is an anti- Googling method that I have been working with for over 50 years and which has served me quite well. That is the method of discovering mistakes by means of a stereographic projection of two apparently similar scenes; one of which includes several omissions, and the other is a truthful representation of the same scene. This is also how false underlying assumptions

get detected in Universal History. In general a source may be considered truthful if it contains no false underlying assumptions. This means that you must always scan historical documents by reading between the lines and always shine a stereographic spotlight on them, which will make the fallacies of composition glow when you overlap the fallacy over the truth, as in the following case:

I FEEL THIS IS RIGHT

I KNOW THIS IS RIGHT

The point is to map everything you read stereographically onto what you know has to be the truth. Since you know in advance what has to be truthful, even if you don't know what the historical truth actually is, or how it is going to be dressed up, you can be confident that the lie will stand out like a soar thumb, that is, when truth is missing. So, in that sense, you always look for what is not there, and after you have discovered the fallacy by means of what is missing, you can evaluate the situation truthfully.

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