

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

By

David Marshall Borkenhagen

PART ONE

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Note also that the length of "An Autobiographical sketch" precluded its publication in the Harvard & Radcliffe Classes of 1960 *60th Anniversary Report*.

Preface

David Marshall Borkenhagen, A. B., Harvard College, Class of 1960, and M. D., the College of Physicians & Surgeons, Columbia University, Class of 1966, hereby submits an autobiographical sketch of his life to be recorded as part of the Harvard-Radcliffe Sixtieth Anniversary Class Report, by means of its publication along with the Harvard-Radcliffe Sixtieth Anniversary Class Report, with said autobiographical sketch to be held in the Class Report Office of the Harvard Alumni Association, and in the Pusey Library of Harvard University, by agreement and in accordance with the Harvard-Radcliffe Sixtieth (60th) Anniversary Class Reunion to be celebrated in Cambridge (Massachusetts) from May 25 to May 28 of 2020, Commencement Day being May 28 and Radcliffe Day May 29. He affirms and attests that his education at Harvard College, and his membership in the Harvard-Radcliffe Class of 1960 have been among the great joys of his life, and this autobiographical sketch of his life substantiates this observation with evidence plentiful that his life could not have been so if it had not been for Harvard College, Harvard University, and the Harvard Community year upon year upon year. He is immeasurably grateful for his lifelong association with Harvard University, beginning on the memorably happy day of his admission to Harvard College in the Spring of 1956, and continuing to the present, the eighty-first year of his age.

D.M.B.,
October 17, 2019.

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An Autobiographical Sketch by David Marshall Borkenhagen

"If I will that he tarry until I come, what is that to thee?" (John 21: 22)

Early years

David was born on the 15th day of January of 1938 in Kenosha, Wisconsin, the only son of Albert Victor Borkenhagen and Mildred Lillian (Marshall) Borkenhagen. His paternal grandfather was Joseph Borkenhagen, a German immigrant and self-employed commercial fisherman on Lake Michigan. His paternal grandmother was Emma Kortum, a German immigrant, whose family lived in Racine, Wisconsin. His maternal grandparents, David Marshall and Jemima Mahan, emigrated to Wisconsin from Canada. At the time of his son's birth, his father was a typesetter (a compositor) at the Kenosha Evening News, then the local daily newspaper. His father learned his craft in Ohio in the 1920's, and was employed at the Kenosha Evening News throughout the Great Depression of the 1930's. His mother was a city tennis champion in her youth, a skillful tournament "bridge" player, and in the 1940's she was President of the Junior Woman's Club of Kenosha. Their only son was baptized David Marshall in his infancy, and confirmed in the faith in his youth, by the Reverend Kenneth D. Martin at Saint Matthew's Episcopal Church in Kenosha.

The first home he remembered was a house purchased shortly after his birth by his parents at 512 72nd Street in the Allendale neighborhood of the city. His father died at the age of 42 years, on the 19th day of March of 1947. David remembered the evening of his death. His mother walked home from the hospital, and said to her son: "Daddy died." The cause of his death was multiple myeloma, which began in his jaw following multiple dental x-rays earlier in the 1940's. At the time of his death his father was associated also in Kenosha with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. After his father's death, his mother worked for the government of Kenosha County in the Office of the Kenosha County District Attorney, and afterwards for the Government of the United States, firstly for the United States Navy, and afterwards for the United States Army. At the Great Lakes Naval Training Center in the 1950's she worked at the Electronic Supply Office (E. S. O.), from which office she was promoted to Executive Secretary to the Commander of the Great Lakes Naval Training Center (then Commander Tom Alexander). After her husband's death, she once confided to her son that her deceased husband had at one time aspired to be Governor of the State of Wisconsin. At his funeral it became obvious to their son, who was then nine (9) years old, that his father had a great many friends in Kenosha.

The house at 512-72nd Street was a wood frame house, painted white in those days, facing south on 72nd Street, with a large living room that extended from the east side to the west side of the house. The front door of the house opened from a small access porch into the living room. He remembered that there were bookshelves at the one end of the living room, enclosing a copy of John Guenther's Inside Europe, which caught his attention when he was a child. During World War II, in the evening his father would read to him the war "news" from the newsprint he had helped compose at work during the day. The dining room, where his

first birthday party was celebrated, was situated to the northwest off the living room. Attached to the west side of the house was a sun porch, with access from the living room. In his childhood years, the sun porch was his playroom; and there was no outer porch running southwest along the front side of the house, and there was no access to the sun porch from outside the house. In those days the house did not have a television room, but the dining room looked out onto a yard in back of the house. On the east side of the house was a driveway, and in those days the house did not have a garage. Between the east side of the house and the driveway, a narrow garden ran along the width of the house, where his mother planted "Lilies of the Valley". The concrete of the driveway, where it met the curb of 72nd Street, in those days was badly cracked, and he noticed that it stayed that way for many years after his family moved away. Also, on the east side of the house, a side door opened onto a short flight of stairs, on the left down to the cellar and on the right up to the kitchen, where a breakfast nook was situated in the northeast corner of the house. On the second floor of the house, there were three (3) bedrooms and two (2) bathrooms. The third floor was an attic accessible by means of a ladder, where the Christmas tree lights were stored. His own bedroom windows faced south opening towards the sunlight, and his bedroom wallpaper displayed fishes on all sides of the room. His bedroom and his parents' bedroom were adjoining rooms, each facing south, with a door between them.

In those days, on the ground floor of the house, both the dining room and the kitchen looked out onto the yard in back of the house. The yard behind the house was surrounded by "lilac bushes" on three (3) sides, and distinguished by an "apple tree" and a "pear tree". The apple tree bore crab apples, and the pear tree was infertile. From time to time when he was a child, his mother would sing to him a song: "My little playmate, come out and play with me, and bring your dollies three, climb up the apple tree, climb up the rain barrel, slide down the cellar door, and we'll be jolly friends forever more". (This was an idyllic vision. In time past there was a "cellar door" attached to the back of the house that a child could slide down, and a "rain barrel" draining a rain pipe attached to the northeast corner of the house. He had no memory of a playmate.) To the east of the house at 512-72nd Street (in the house on the corner of Fifth Avenue and 72nd Street) lived a man whose name was Kuhar, who rented to his father and mother a Summer cottage he owned in the town of Twin Lakes, Wisconsin, a small wooden cottage directly between Lake Elizabeth and Lake Marie, immediately to the east and down the hill from the gilded-age "Vincent Mansion" with its "one hundred steps" down to the rocky shore of Lake Elizabeth.

From the cottage at Twin Lakes, he and his mother would row together in a rowboat on Lake Elizabeth, singing together while one or the other of them rowed: "Row, row, row your boat, gently down the stream, merrily, merrily, merrily, life is but a dream". The phraseology of that song, "life is but a dream", he remembered caused his young mind to contemplate the question of such a possibility. (Thusly, he was already a "philosopher" in early childhood.) His mother used to sign to him another song: "Mares eat oats, and does eat oats, and little lambs eat ivy, a kid will eat ivy too, wouldn't you?" (He was born under the astrologic sign of Capricorn, the "persevering mountain goat"; his mother was born adjacent to the astrologic sign of Libra, "the scales of justice, and an accurate weight".) To the west of the house at 512-72nd Street lived a young fellow named Chedester, who played the bugle, inasmuch as David's memory served, sounding a "reveille" every morning during World War

II. (It must have annoyed his own parents.) Across the Street from the house at 512-72nd Street lived one of his father's golfing companions, known as K. Thomas Savage. Tom Savage was then the District Attorney of the County of Kenosha (Wisconsin).

Tom Savage, and his wife Harriet, had three (3) young daughters, Sue, Kay, and Jane, all of whom were more or less David's age. Harriet Savage was a suspicious woman who seemed to have an unfavorable opinion of our good-natured young "hero", for which unfavorable opinion a cause could not be found (he was only a child). Now, the Savage's eldest daughter was born with an unsightly birthmark (the size of a "nickel" in the center of her forehead), and a rumor was spread that David had struck her in the forehead with a "brick" when they were children. This story was not true, it was a total fabrication, a lie, and the first of false accusations that were to haunt him. His mother used to say, after his father died, that his father used to say to her that someday he was going to build a "brick" house to the south of 72nd Street. Harriet Savage once repeated said false charge to David's face after he had become a physician, and could confirm that the scar was a birthmark!

David remembered that once the two (2) of them (father and son) of a morning walked south along the lakeshore of Lake Michigan, skipping stones across the water from Southport Beach all the way south along the eastern shore of what were then known as the "sand dunes", as far south as the southern extremity of the sand dunes, and as far south as a lakeside tavern that straddled the (Wisconsin-Illinois) border, where they stopped at that deserted tavern at an early morning hour, where he and his father (the only customers at that hour) had a soft drink, he remembers a "seven-up", over which "seven-up" his father said to him this was a place where the heavyweight boxing champion "Joe Louis" used to train between "fights", and this was a place where "gangsters" hung out, by the means of which comment David assumed down through the years that his father was referring to the County of Kenosha. Father and son were sitting there at an early morning hour in a deserted tavern, on the north side of the border of the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, five (5) miles south of Kenosha and forty-five (45) miles north of Chicago. Then, his father asked the bartender, the only other person in the tavern at that hour to call a taxi, which taxi soon arrived down a sandy road to said lakeside tavern (the only building within sight), and father and son were driven home to 512 - 72nd Street. In later years, David remembered spying a paperback book on a newsstand, which (paperback) was said to be about the City of Kenosha, and entitled Q_uoty of Sin. K. Tom Savage was then no longer the Kenosha County District Attorney, and David's family by then had moved from the south side to the north side of town, to within a block of his paternal grandparents' homestead, which was located precisely at the eastern foot of Washington Road (43rd Street), on the north side of Kenosha.

After his father died in 1947 a friend of the family, named Thomas Marlatt, gave to David's mother a collection of books, including twenty (20) some volumes of turn of the 19th Century Tom Swift novels: Tom Swift and his Electric Runabout (1910), Tom Swift and his Motor Boat (1910), Tom Swift and his Sky Racer (1911), Tom Swift on the Border for Uncle Sam (1912), and a Geography of the World, a pictorial history of the Ancient World, a copy of the Story of Civilization by Will and Ariel Durant, a one volume desk Encyclopedia, and an edition of Dante's Alighieri's La Divina Commedia: ll Inferno, ll Purgatorio, and ll Paradiso, replete with illustrative engravings by Gustave Dore of Heaven, Purgatory, and Hell. This was quite a memorable gift (its size, its engravings, its trimeter rhythms, etc.). David spent many

hours of his youth, leafing through it and pondering over it. He regretted that it had not been a bilingual edition, when he later read Dante's La Vita Nuova in English.

In September of 1956, a week before David matriculated at Harvard College in Cambridge, Massachusetts, his mother married Louis Baptiste Rizzo, one of her "chums" from their high school days. (His mother pronounced Rizzo: "Reetzo".) In 1960, Mr. and Mrs. Rizzo moved from Kenosha to Columbus, Ohio, where they built their own house at 4520 Dublin Road in Franklin County. In Ohio, Mrs. Rizzo worked at the Columbus Army Depot until her retirement. In 1981, she died at the age of 71 years. The cause of her death was obscured from her son's point of view by suspicious circumstances in Ohio. By then his mother had fallen under the influence of a Roman Catholic Church, located across the road, and a few doors from their home on Dublin Road. Her Canadian-born mother, David's maternal grandmother, who had come to Ohio to live with them in her last years, called it the "rocky road" to Dublin. In 1975, Louis Baptiste Rizzo preceded his wife in death, also under suspicious circumstances, after trips to Acapulco (Mexico), and Rome and Florence (Italy), sponsored by the Knights of Columbus (a Roman Catholic fraternal organization).

In his later years, as the subject attracted his interest, David traced his own ancestry inasmuch as it was possible, on his father's side to Joseph Bugenhagen, a Sixteenth Century pastor of Christ Church in Wittenberg, Germany (and a colleague of Martin Luther at the University of Wittenberg), on the door of whose church (Christ Church, Wittenberg) in 1517 Martin Luther affixed his 95 Theses, and thereupon commenced the Protestant Reformation. On his mother's side, he traced his ancestry to Guillaume le Mareshal, a Twelfth century French Angevin, who was later also known as William Marshall, a Twelfth century English Plantagenet, who was appointed by Queen Eleanor of England, the 1st Earl of Pembroke, a defender of the realm.

David received his early education in the Kenosha public schools, and remembered that when he was in the Fifth Grade at the Weiskopf Elementary School the "headline" of a newspaper delivered to an entrance of the Weiskopf Elementary School on the day after the Presidential Election of 1948 read: "Tru ma n Wins"; and he remembered from the Summer of 1950 between his Sixth Grade at Lincoln Elementary School and his Seventh Grade at Lincoln Junior High School, that the "headlines" of the newspaper of June 25, 1950, delivered to 6731-16th Avenue, where he then lived with his mother and sister, informed him that the "Korean War" had begun and "World War III" was a possible consequence.

At an early age, he developed what was to be a life long love of classical music. His favorites were Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Brahms. He felt a particular reverence for Handel's Messiah, all of Beethoven's Symphonies, his Piano concertos, his Violin concerto ("Repeat the sounding joy. repeat the sounding joy..."), his 3rd and 8th piano sonatas, his Choral Fantasy, and the "quartet" from his opera Fidelio: "zu mir ist wunderbar"; all of Brahms' Symphonies, especially his 2nd Symphony ("He chastens, and hastens his will to make known..."), and his Sixteen Waltzes (Opus 39); Franz Schubert's Impromptus, his E-flat piano trio, his C-major quartet, his "Trout" quintet, his 2nd (the "allegro vivace" movement), and his 5th, his 8th ("Unfinished"), and his 9th ("Great") Symphonies; and Tchaikovsky's "Capriccio Italian", and his ballet Swan Lake (in the latter of which he thought he discerned

strains of Schubert's unfinished Symphony); Dvorak's New World Symphony; Luigi Boccherini's symphonies, his "Retreat from Madrid", and his Fandango; Francisco Tarega's Recuerdos de! Alhambra; and Giuseppe Verdi's Opera La Traviata, his Requiem mass, and the "Va pensiero" chorus from his opera Nabucco. He liked especially Felix Mendelssohn's "Upon the Wings of Song", Dmitri Shostakovich's Suite for Jazz Orchestra, and George Ionescu's Roumanian Rhapsodies (Opus 11 & 20). The 18th Century rhythms of horse and carriage of Roman Hoffstetter caught his ear, as did the 18th Century melodies of Karl Ditters van Dittersdorf ("The Rescue of Andromeda by Perseus", etc.). From an early age, he was transfixed in particular by Jean Sibelius' Second Symphony, and he was fond of Carl Maria van Weber's "Invitation to the Dance", the mellow sounds of Hector Berlioz' "Harold in Italy", and Ambrose Thomas' inquiry "Connais-tu le pays?" He thought that Luciano Pavarotti and Renee Fleming had no equals among opera singers (except possibly Angela Meade). Also, he had a special reverence for Giovanni Battista Pergolesi's "Stabat Mater" (1736).

However, his interests in life were diverse. For example, he remembered an incident on a baseball field in 1954, where he was the "catcher" during the Summer months for the Kenosha Chiefs, the local semipro baseball team, playing against the Great Lakes Naval Training Center (N. T. C.) team. He hit a hanging "curve" ball on the inside corner of "plate" for a "home run" over the left field fence of the N. T. C. baseball field; and as he was rounding third base the third baseman of the Great Lakes N. T. C. baseball team said to him, "How old are you, kid?", and he remembers answering "sixteen". So, he was a "good" baseball player at the age of sixteen. Early in the Summer following his graduation from Kenosha High School, he received a letter from the Cincinnati Reds, major league baseball organization, inviting him to "a try-out camp" in southeast Wisconsin. However, he had been admitted to Harvard College earlier that Spring, and nothing came of the invitation from the Cincinnati Reds to "try-out". (There was a time in his youth however when he had aspired to be a professional baseball player.)

College & medical school

He was graduated from Kenosha High School in 1956 ranked sixth (6th) in a class of five hundred-twenty six (526) students. In his senior year, he was elected President of his class, he was selected for his High School's "scholar-athlete" award, and he was Captain of his High School baseball team, which in 1954 had lost the Wisconsin State championship baseball game to the Oshkosh High School baseball team by a score of 1 - 0). In his senior year Kenosha High School's football team was the Wisconsin State champion, he wore jersey number "39", and he led the Big Eight Conference in "pass interceptions". In those bygone days, the Big Eight Conference consisted of Kenosha High School, Beloit High School, Janesville High School, two (2) Racine High Schools (Park and Horlick), and three (3) Madison High Schools (East, West, and Central). All told, at Kenosha High School, he won eight (8) varsity "letters" (3 in football, 2 in basketball, and 3 in baseball). If he were to have given himself a "grade" for his athletic ability, it would have been a "B" for "good", inasmuch as he did not consistently excel in all aspects of the game, or at all times! Looking back, he doubted that a professional athletic career would have been successful.

On the other hand, upon applying to Harvard College, his participation in high

school athletics worked to his advantage. As it happened however his athletic career at Harvard College was complicated by injuries. In his freshman year, he sustained a severe ankle sprain while scrimmaging the varsity football team. In his sophomore year, he sustained a severe dislocation of his right shoulder on the baseball field. In his senior year, he sustained a severe ankle sprain on the baseball field at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Nevertheless, he won two (2) varsity letters wearing number "22" on the Harvard College baseball team. However, his athletic career at Harvard College was otherwise undistinguished. When he was a freshman, he was the "quarterback" of the Harvard freshman football team that defeated the Brown University freshman football team (7 - 0); he intercepted a pass and scored the only touchdown. Also, when he was a freshman, he was the "catcher" and the "cleanup hitter" on the Harvard freshman baseball team, and on the Harvard varsity team, when he was well enough to play. If he had to do it again, he would not have participated in intercollegiate athletics while he was a student at Harvard College. For example, his right shoulder dislocation, which involved a "rotator cuff avulsion", continues to cause him pain, and limits normal motion of his right arm.

Also, at Harvard College in his freshman year he was a student of philosophy under Professors Henry David Aiken and Morton White, and for a course in cultural anthropology he read with enthusiasm Ruth Benedict's Patterns of Culture, and with less enthusiasm Margaret Meade's Coming of Age in Samoa. From his sophomore year to his senior year, he lived in Eliot House, where the House Master was Professor John H. Finlay, a brilliant classicist. Professor Finlay's successor as Master of Eliot House was Alan Heimert, an American history and literature scholar. Alan Heimert and his wife, Arlene (Grimes) Heimer(remained friends of his for some years after David's graduation from Harvard College with honors: magna cum laude, which placed him in the upper tenth percentile of his Harvard College graduating class.

One of the first persons David met at Eliot House, early one morning over breakfast in the Eliot House dining hall, was George F. Kennan, the former United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, who was then living in Eliot House, and completing research on his book Russia and the West under Lenin and Stalin (1960). In his sophomore year at Harvard College, his tutor in History (historiography and the philosophy of history) was John Simon, and his instructor in Economics was Otto Eckstein (a Keynesian). The subject of his "term" paper for Professor Eckstein was the function and principles of operation of the Federal Reserve System (the F. R. S.). Wherefore, he soon thereafter understood that: (i), the cost of borrowing and (ii), the currency-in-circulation were a function: (a), of the federal discount rate; (b), of the liquidity requirement of member banks; and (c), of the prime lending rate of member banks. According to usual and customary practice, the "baseline" for these parameters is the "2-40-2" rule: a federal discount rate of 2%, a bank liquidity requirement of 40%, and a prime lending rate of 2%; and these parameters are intended to be adjustable by the Federal Reserve Board (the F. R. B.), in compliance with the "health" of the national economy. These practices of the F. R. B. are what we mean by federal "monetary " policy. The demand side of the national economy is subject of federal "fiscal" policy (federal tax policies, federal expenditures, etc.). The "fiscal" policies of government seemed to him to be insufficiently appreciated these days. Also, in Keynesian economics "fiscal" policies are generally given more weight than "monetary" policy!

Also, in his sophomore year at Harvard College, one of his favorite textbooks, for its breadth and wealth of historical information, was (Robert Roswell) Palmer's History of the Modern World, for which course his Harvard (teaching assistant) instructor was Thomas Tentler, who was later to become a Professor of History at the University of Michigan, where he taught medieval and early modern European history. David once received back from (now) Professor Emeritus Tentler a "term" paper our "hero" had written in his sophomore year, with a "B-" affixed thereto, and Professor Tentler's handwritten words (quote) "hope this keeps you in the money". Also, in his sophomore year, under Professor Alfred Harbage, he read all of the plays of William Shakespeare (except Titus Andronicus, which he read after graduation). In his junior year, under Professor Robert Chapman, he read from the modern playwrights: Thornton Wilder, Luigi Pirandello, Arthur Miller, T. S. Eliot, Bertolt Brecht, Samuel Beckett, et alia. He himself was not a thespian, and (was the first to admit that) he had no talent for the performing arts. In his junior and senior years at Harvard College, his tutor in English (Literature) was Guy Davenport, who later taught at the University of Kentucky, and became a friend invariably "at home" in Lexington, where Professor Davenport (himself) then lived in the shadow of Henry Clay's homestead.

In his senior year at Harvard College, he wrote an honor's dissertation entitled "The Existential Sensibility of D. H. Lawrence". His original insight into this aspect of the fiction of David Herbert Lawrence (a "falling away from the old ways") acknowledged his own debt to The New Criticism of Walter Jackson Bate (the method of textual analysis), and to a fundamental principle of existential philosophy ("existence precedes essence"). He took away from his reading of D. H. Lawrence (his fiction and his literary criticism), and from his own personal experience as a student at Harvard College, Lawrence's conception of life as "a thought adventure". This assessment of D. H. Lawrence was not out of line with his own inquisitive mind. Later in his own life, he resumed his study of existentialism and phenomenology (and thereby realized the relation of these two (2) fields of philosophic inquiry, and he continued to indulge himself in these interests into his "old age".

He had studied Latin for two (2) years in the Kenosha public schools, and at Harvard College he studied the French and German languages. In his senior year at Harvard, he took a course in French literature. During his four (4) years as an undergraduate at Harvard College he was also a student of the premedical sciences: Mathematics (Calculus), Biology, Physics, inorganic Chemistry, and organic Chemistry. Actually, in 1955, when he first applied for admission to Harvard College, he thought he would become a biochemist. This was not to be so, although of course he studied biochemistry in medical school.

In 1959, having been disillusioned by Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.'s "intellectual" history course, whereby Schlesinger, Jr., merely read his father's lecture notes, which concentrated unduly (in our hero's opinion) on the contribution(s) to American intellectual history of Theodore Parker, a nineteenth century transcendentalist preacher, and not at all on the Federalist papers, or Thomas Jefferson, or Thomas Paine, or John Marshall, or James Madison, etc. Wherefore, in part because of Professor Schlesinger's peculiar disposition of his course, as of January of 1959 our young "hero" elected to take a voluntary "leave of absence" from Harvard College for twelve (12) months, during which "leave of absence", he first worked for a few months on the assembly line of an automobile plant in Kenosha (the old American

Motors Corporation) in order to make some money; and then he travelled for six months in Western Europe by motor scooter (a Lambretta that he bought used for \$100 in Hamburg, Germany). His lasting ignorance of Theodore Parker's transcendentalism may or may not have been decisive in the course of his life, but his "leave-of-absence" from Harvard College (his wanderjahr) was a life-changing experience for him. In the words of Winston Churchill however "an Iron Curtain (had) fallen across Europe from the Baltic to the Adriatic", and travel in Central and Eastern Europe was restricted by the communist "bloc of nations". Otherwise his "wanderjahr" was spiritually and intellectually enriching.

His travelling companion to Europe was a high school classmate, the vice president of his Senior class, a friend of Danish ancestry, who had an Aunt Anna in Copenhagen. They drove in his friend's old automobile (a 1940's vintage) from Kenosha to Montreal, and along he way, between Toronto and Montreal, they crossed paths with a "motorcade" of Queen Elizabeth, who was visiting Canada. This was quite unexpected. She passed by them in an open automobile standing, and she seemed to acknowledge them (David and his travelling companion themselves) standing off a few yards from the side of the road, as she passed by them at an exit from the Montreal to Toronto expressway. The Queen was quite a beautiful young woman, resembling in certain respects his own mother. (They bore a resemblance.) In early June of 1959, he and his companion from Kenosha, embarked from Montreal (Canada) for Southampton (England) on the "Seven Seas", a "student" ship of the Holland American Line. During the voyage from Montreal to Southampton, he read Dostoyevsky's Crime and Punishment. Upon disembarking in Southampton, they went directly to and toured London for several days. From London, they hitchhiked to Stratford on Avon, and Oxford, where they toured the University, and to the Lake District of England, and the "haunts" of William Wordsworth ("Intimations of Immortality"), thence to Glasgow and Edinburgh, from Edinburgh back down to London, and over to Canterbury (the Canterbury Cathedral, wherein was set T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral"), and in Canterbury the historical home of Christopher Marlowe. From Dover they took a ship to Ostend, Belgium, thence by land to Antwerp. In London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Antwerp (and beyond), he himself made a point of touring, as often as possible, the art museums of Europe.

From Antwerp (or was it Rotterdam), they travelled by train to Hamburg, Germany. In Hamburg, they met a young professional man who invited them to stay overnight at his apartment in Hamburg, and the next day they were off to Lubeck, and from Lubeck they sailed to Copenhagen. In Copenhagen, they were warmly received by his friend's Aunt Anna, who graciously attended to their needs for about a week. While in Copenhagen they saw the bronze statue of the Little Mermaid off shore in Copenhagen harbor, and while they were in Copenhagen they attended a performance by the pianist and comedian Victor Borge at Tivoli Park, and made a visit to Deer Haven, a vast nature preserve for wild deer. They also visited Elsinore Castle (Hamlet's Castle) in Helsingborg, overlooking the strait between Denmark and Norway. From Denmark, he returned to Hamburg, whilst his friend from Kenosha remained in Denmark. In Hamburg, his newly made German friend assisted him in the purchase of the aforesaid Lambretta motor scooter, and he was off to the Rhine River Valley. While he was in England, Scotland, Germany, and Italy he slept the better part of his nights in youth hostels (jugenherbergen), in view of the expense of travelling under any other plan (and his limited financial resources).

The weather in Europe was fair throughout the Summer and into the Autumn of 1959; in fact, the weather in Europe was perfect. While in England there came to his mind the poetic lines: "What is so rare as a day in June, then if ever come perfect days". He was twenty-one years old, and suffused with the energy of a twenty-one year old. He began his own Rhine journey in Cologne, in the shadow of the Roman Catholic Cologne Cathedral, and from Cologne he motor scootered on to Bonn, where he visited the Bundestag, (then) the seat of West Germany's government. Herr Konrad Adenauer was then the Chancellor of West Germany. From Bonn he continued south along the western bank of the Rhine River as far as the University of Heidelberg, where he spent some hours; thence to Ulm and the Lutheran Cathedral at Ulm. From Ulm he rode on to Munich where he spent some time touring, and from Munich south through Innsbruck, over the Brenner Pass into Italy, and on to Venice. He spent several days in Venice, then drove south to Assisi and Arezzo, and via a short stretch of the Appian Way to Rome: the Roman Colosseum, the Vatican City, etc. He stayed in Rome for several days, gazed upon Michelangelo's Pieta, and the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel at Saint Peter's (the Vatican); and while in Rome he attended a spectacular performance of Verdi's Aida (complete, with camels and elephants) in the amphitheater at Caracalla.

From Rome, he motor scootered to Siena and Florence, gazed upon Michelangelo's statue of David outside the Uffizi Gallery in Florence, and hereby records that photographs do not at all bear a resemblance to Michelangelo's "David". He idled for some days in and around Florence. From Florence, he rode on to Pisa, and along the Ligurian coast to Portofino and Santa Margherita, and then on to Genoa, Monaco, and Nice. He did not linger on the French Riviera, but motor scootered directly to Nîmes, thence into southern France, and northwest over the Massif Central (he was bound for La Rochelle, and thence to Chartres and Paris). While crossing the Massif Central by motor scooter, he remembers a "sunset" one evening low in the western sky that resembled a radiant white "wafer", which brought to his mind's eye a "holy communion" wafer, and he remembered the words of Reverend Kenneth Martin: "Take and eat this, this is the body of the New Testament, which was given for you and for many, do this in remembrance of me". He was not unreligious. Also, at a mid-point of the Massif Central, he stopped one evening at a pension off the town square of a French village, where he stayed overnight, and in the morning had (for him) a typical French breakfast ("le petit déjeuner: un café au lait, du pain, du beurre, et de la confiture; merci beaucoup"); and he was on the road again to La Rochelle. If he had it all to do over, he would include in his itinerary after Chartres, a journey to Mont Saint-Michel off the coast of Normandy. (later in his life he read Henry Adams' Mont Saint Michel et Chartres.)

Now, by way of explanation, he was going to La Rochelle to visit with another friend of his from high school days, who was in the United States Army and stationed at a United States Army base in La Rochelle. While he was in La Rochelle, he was a "guest" at the army barracks of the United States Army base where his friend was stationed. From the United States Army base in La Rochelle, he drove to Chartres, where he spent a day in and around the Cathedral at Chartres, the oldest of the Gothic cathedrals of France. Its construction commenced in the year 1095 A. D., and it was more than one hundred years to completion. He remembered its "dark" interior, where in the dark of the cathedral's nave, one could (if necessary) hide oneself from the authorities. Thence, he was on the road to Paris, as it happened by motor scooter his favorite city of Europe: les Champs Elysees, le Louvre, les Tuileries, le Jeu de

Paume, la Seine avec ses pants, la Cathedrale de Notre-Dame, le Sorbonne, Le Tour Eiffel, la Rive Gauche ("the Left Bank"), Montmartre, les Halles, etc. (In Rome his motor scooter had broken down, and in Rome he had been less mobile. However, in Rome he was able to have it fixed, and he was not otherwise inconvenienced. He would have to say he enjoyed his travel most of all in Italy and France, and Rome and Paris.

In Paris, he stayed at the Cite Universitaire (La Cite Internationale Universitaire de Paris). In Paris, during the intermission of a performance of Franz Liszt's Les Preludes at the Philharmonie de Paris, he crossed paths with his erstwhile travelling companion, whom he had left behind him in Denmark. He and his travelling companion from Kenosha were thusly reunited in Paris, and his erstwhile travelling companion was there in the company of Gloria Vanderbilt, then a beautiful and beguiling young woman (who appeared to be his own age, but was in fact fifteen years older). Now, in Paris he attended a performance of Gounod's Faust at the Opera National de Paris. His friend from Kenosha flew home from Paris to Chicago, and after some weeks in Paris he himself sold his motor scooter (for about \$100), and caught the train to Rauen, thence to Le Havre, where (almost out of money) he booked passage to Montreal on the "Homeric", a ship of the Home line (similar the "Seven Seas", but larger than the "Seven Seas"). From Montreal, he drove his friend's automobile home to Kenosha, without further incident.

After graduation from Harvard College with a Bachelor of Arts degree magna cum laude, he was awarded a Rotary International Foundation Fellowship, whereby he was enabled to travel abroad again, and during his years as a "medical student" at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University (New York City), he spent an academic year abroad (1963-1964) under a grant from the United States Public Health Service, during which year he was attached to the Department of Paediatrics (under Professor Derrick B. Jelliffe) at the Medical College of Makerere University in Kampala, Uganda (East Africa).

While he was at Makerere University in Uganda, and pursuant to Professor Jelliffe's suggestion, he reviewed the old medical records of the Mengo Missionary Hospital (near Kampala); the historical medical records of that venerable Anglican missionary hospital (then) being stored on the shelves of the "medical library" of the Makerere University Medical College, (then known as the Medical College of East Africa. He thereby discovered that during a twenty (20) year interval, from 1895 to 1915, the diagnosis on admission to the paediatric service of the Mengo Missionary Hospital, then under the supervision of its founder Doctor Albert Cook (later Sir Albert Cook), was "congenital syphilis" in fully three-quarters of the cases; which is to say that from 1895 to 1915, fully 75% of the paediatric admissions to Mengo Hospital (Kampala) were afflicted by "congenital syphilis". During the last decades of the Nineteenth Century, there were Wars of Religion on going in East Africa, life was war-torn and chaotic, and the prevalence of syphilis was epidemic.

These findings from Uganda suggested to our still young "hero" (a "medical student") the historical fact of a high prevalence of syphilis in adults worldwide prior to the discovery of penicillin in 1940, and pari passu of the clinical syndromes (in adults) known as "manic-depressive psychosis" and "general paresis of the insane", both clinical manifestations of "tertiary" and "end-stage" syphilis. It had not been made clear to him at the College of Physicians & Surgeons whether the term "paresis" in this context signified a physical

neuromuscular weakness, or a mental feeble-mindedness, or both. Furthermore, the neuropsychiatric syndrome known hitherto as "manic-depressive psychosis" seemed to him nowadays to have been re-named "bipolar disorder", which only contributes further to our confusion. Moreover, nowadays the term "bipolar disorder" seems to have become a euphemism for nothing more specific than the clinical syndrome hitherto known as "manic-depressive psychosis"¹¹ (or was it "general paresis of the insane"¹¹?). Wherefore, he chose to suggest that the term "bipolar disorder"¹¹ which in his opinion had been sorely abused in recent years, had (and has) no particular meaning in the lexicon of psychiatric diagnoses; whereas the terms "manic behavior"¹¹ alternating with "endogenous depression"¹¹ from his point of view, was the true and actual "bipolar disorder"¹¹ caused by tertiary or end-stage syphilis. As Danny Kaye said it in the commercial film: A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court. "the vessel with the pestle has the brew that is true." This observation by Danny Kaye in a fictional setting might help us remember the truth of the matter regarding what is now known as "bipolar disorder"¹¹. Does the diagnosis imply a clinical history of "manic-depressive psychosis (and tertiary syphilis)? If not, what is it? What is its cause?

Now, our aging hero, considerably older than he once was, has further observed that the "clinical depression" complicating the syndrome of "manic-depressive psychosis" caused by tertiary or end-stage syphilis is a severe recurrent endogenous depression, and should not be confused with a "reactive" depression. A reactive depression may follow a significant loss (e.g., a "death in the family"), and is normally self-limiting. An endogenous depression might last for months! Also, this is the other point he wants to make here. In the days when acquired syphilis was commonplace, the prevalence of "manic-depressive psychosis" and "general paresis of the insane" (caused by tertiary or end-stage syphilis) would also have been relatively common; but not nowadays following the discovery and ubiquitous prescribing and dispensing of penicillin over the past several decades. A clinical study conceivably could shed some light on these matters. (A "bipolar" disorder? What does that term imply nowadays? Consider it from this vantage point. Is "bipolar disorder" nowadays often a nonspecific psychiatric diagnosis (a clinical "label") invoked in order to justify psychotropic drug therapy?)

Now, with reference further to the discovery of penicillin, its clinical efficacy, and its widespread use as of the 1940's for the treatment of primary syphilis (diagnosed by a "chancre"), and for secondary or latent syphilis, diagnosed by a positive "serology" (i.e., a serologic test for syphilis): the discovery and widespread use of penicillin should have ushered in a noticeable decrease in the incidence and prevalence of tertiary or end-stage syphilis (i.e., "general paresis of the insane"¹¹ and "manic-depressive psychosis"), which historical watershed effect of the discovery of penicillin on the "neuropsychiatric" sequelae and the "sociopathologic" sequelae of syphilis should have been observable. Wherefore, he would have predicted from the probability of such a medical-historical "watershed" effect, following the discovery of penicillin and its widespread use for the treatment of primary and secondary syphilis, that the incidence and prevalence of the psychotic and sociopathic behavior: i. e., the "grandiose ideation" and "manic behavior" caused by tertiary and end-stage syphilis) should be diminished from a medical-historical point of view! In other words, in today's world the "incidence"¹¹ and "prevalence"¹¹ of the sociopathic complications of tertiary (end-stage) syphilis should be noticeably less frequent. (Is it so?)

Whether such a "water-shed" effect of the historical advent of penicillin and its widespread use is documentable is a compelling question. According hereto, the documentation of such a "water-shed" effect would depend on the incidence and prevalence of "grandiose ideation" and "manic psychosis", before and after the discovery and widespread use of penicillin. "Grandiose ideation" is not necessarily a measureable "state-of-mind"; "manic behavior" is more so. Moreover, with reference to these matters, let us ask this question: if penicillin were to have been discovered in 1740 or 1840, then would there not have been experienced in the 20th Century the "grandiose ideation" and "mania" of an Adolph Hitler (the Third Reich: "Today Europe, tomorrow the world!"), and would there not have been experienced in the 20th Century the "grandiose ideation" and "mania" of Pol Pot (and the Khmer Rouge genocide: "The only good bourgeois is a dead bourgeois!"). Such statements by Adolph Hitler and Pol Pot indicate "grandiose ideation" and "mania" consistent with the clinical presentation of "psychotic" and "sociopathic" behavior associated with "tertiary" syphilis, or "end-stage" syphilis. It has seemed to our "hero" that these personality traits ("grandiose ideation" and "psychotic" or "sociopathic" behaviour) are transmitted from generation to generation of a selected population of individuals (certain probands).

While he was in East Africa, he went down from Kampala, Uganda, to Nairobi, Kenya, over the Christmas Holidays of 1963 with Doctor Jack and Mary Merselis (who were in East Africa on sabbatical leave from Cornell Medical College) where (in Nairobi) they attended "Uhuru", the "celebration" of Kenyan Independence, and the installation of Jomo Kenyatta as the first President of Kenya. In Nairobi he, and Jack and Mary Merselis, met and stayed at the home of Micaela Denis, the writer, and a friend of Karen Blixen (pen name: Isak Denisen, (Out of Africa)). After the Christmas Holidays, he climbed Mount Kilimanjaro with Tom Kehler, the erstwhile "second" man on the Princeton squash team, and at Princeton, a member of Cottage, who was in Uganda in 1963-64 with the (then popular) Teachers for East Africa program of Columbia University (T. E. A.). Following their ascent of Mount Kilimanjaro, he toured Tanzania, the Ngorongoro Crater, Serengeti National Park, and Olduvai Gorge, where in 1959 Mary Leakey (the paleoanthropologist) and her husband Louis Leakey, found evidence of proconsul africanus (zinjanthropus, or East African man), also known as homo habilis (i.e., skilled: a user of stone tools). Homo habilis was found by radioactive dating techniques to be one million (1,000,000) years old. However, the evidence discovered by Dr. Katrina Harvati of Tubingen University (Germany) for the paleo-ontologic age of homo sapiens, places the paleo-ontologic age of homo sapiens at one hundred thousand (100,000) years, more or less, such that we can assume that the course of evolution to and inclusive of the genus and species homo sapiens (following the paleo-ontologic appearance of the genus homo) took place over an interval of prehistoric time not less than one-tenth of the age of the genus homo!

Now, at the Medical College of East Africa, Professor Jelliffe's principal interest was "protein-calorie malnutrition", which was then widespread in East Africa. In fact, the overcoming of this scourge of (protein) malnutrition was a focus of his Department of Paediatrics at Makerere Medical College. During his return home, David was given the opportunity of speaking about his (then recent) experience in Uganda at a seminar chaired by Professor Ciceley Williams at the Medical School of the American University in Beirut. In the 1930's in West Africa, Dr. Williams was the first physician to describe the cause of protein-

calorie malnutrition of early childhood, and named it "kwashiorkor", a local word that being translated means "disease of the deposed child" (i. e., the child displaced by a newborn infant from breast feeding by a postpartum mother). Professor Jelliffe was of the same opinion as Professor Williams about the "protein-calorie malnutrition" of childhood in East Africa in the 1960's. The disease was (and still is) endemic in equatorial Africa!

On his way to Uganda in 1963, with funds from his Rotary International Foundation grant, he had been enabled to visit Switzerland: Wengen (the Jungfrauoch), Zermatt (the Matterhorn), Zurich, Geneva, Lausanne, and Montreux, thence to northern Italy over the Saint Bernard Pass to Milan [La Scala Opera, and the Santa Maria delle Grazie museum where he saw da Vinci's The Last Supper (1495-1498)]; thence by air to Greece (Athens, the Acropolis, Piraeus, Knossos, Delphi, Mount Olympus, and Thessaloniki); then by train to Istanbul. In Turkey, he decided to swim across the Bosphorus Strait, and thereafter he took a bus to Canakkale, and the ruins of Troy (Ilion), thence by bus to Smyrna and Ephesus, and thence by bus to Antalya on the Turkish Riviera, thence by ship via Cyprus (Limassol) to Israel (Haifa, Tel Aviv, and Jerusalem). While in Israel he slept one night on the western shore of the Sea of Galilee, visited a Kibbutz, and drove by rental car to and from the Dead Sea, past the Wilderness of Kadesh (Edom), and afterwards passed from Israeli (new) Jerusalem into (old, and what was then Jordanian) Jerusalem via the Mandelbaum Gate. In old Jerusalem, he awoke from sleep early one morning before dawn at a pension (he had found) a city block or so to the north of the north wall of old Jerusalem, and in the early morning light he walked over to the Garden of Gethsamene. After a few days touring old Jerusalem and Bethlehem, he travelled by taxicab from the West Bank to Amman (Jordan), thence by plane to Addis Ababa via Cairo. Notably, Addis Ababa was then and is now the headquarters of the Organization for African Unity (the African Union), and from Addis Ababa he flew to Entebbe, the former colonial capitol, located on the north shore of Lake Victoria, a few miles from Kampala, the current capitol of Uganda.

On his way home from East Africa in 1964, with funds from his Rotary International Foundation grant, he was enabled briefly to visit the Sudan (Juba and Khartoum), and Egypt (Luxor, and the Valley of the Kings, Cairo and the Pyramids); Iran (Tehran, Isfahan, Shiraz, and Persepolis); India (New Delhi, Agra, its Mughal fortress, the Taj Mahal, and Varanasi); and across the Ganges River from Varanasi, he idled for some hours in "a wooded glen" where twenty-five hundred years ago (2,500 years ago) Gautama Buddha taught that the secret to happiness was "non-striving"; thence to Calcutta, and by air to Singapore, Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur), and Thailand (Bangkok), and then by train to the Cambodian border, and into Cambodia (and by bus from the border into central Cambodia, to Siem Reap and Anghor Wat; then by air to Phnom Penh (the capital of Cambodia) and South Vietnam (Saigon, now Ho Chi Minh City); then to Hong Kong (and the Islands), and Japan (Osaka and Tokyo, the National Diet, Yokohama, and Mount Fuji); then by air to Honolulu and San Francisco, and to Big Sur, and Cannery Row, and a restaurant on the wharf at Monterey (where he had lunch with his college room mate's parents); thence by air to Washington, D. C., and New York Ci ty. Thusly, he was well travelled by the twenty-sixth (26th) year of his age, with a wealth of experiences and memories sufficient to sustain him for a lifetime. Retrospectively, he would have done certain things differently; however, he was grateful for the means to have done so at all. Ordinarily, a young man of his limited financial resources would not have been enabled to

travel so extensively. In this respect, he was uncommonly fortunate to have found the financial resources to travel and explore so much of life at an relatively early age, while his health was still intact.

At the College of Physicians & Surgeons ("P & S"), his favorite courses were taught by Dr. Dana Atcheley (on eliciting the medical history) and by Dr. Yale Kneeland (on performing the physical examination). He excelled in Neuroanatomy and also in clinical Neurology (Professor Houston Merritt); and he had a keen interest in Psychiatry (Professor Lawrence Kolb). Their textbooks respectively of Neurology and Psychiatry afforded him a perspective on the cardinal signs of organic brain disease, (confusion, confabulation, and perseveration), and the pathognomonic sign of organic brain disease, echolalia (echo speech). In later years, he suggested the addition of echokinesis (echo activity) to the "clinical picture" of organic brain disease. (Echokinesis is repetitive behavior observable in certain adults, seemingly related to mimicry, but psychopathic.)

Also, he was opposed to the revision in 1972 of the "Handbook of Psychiatric Diagnosis" by the American Psychiatric Association, and he continued after 1972 to view "homosexuality" as a psychiatric disorder. Further, in the seventh decade of his life he devised a more thoroughgoing examination of mental status, compared to the cursory mental status examination limited to orientation to "time, place, and person", which he had been taught at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. For example, he included in his revised "mental status" examination: (a), orientation to reality and fantasy; (b), orientation to the relation of cause and effect; and (c), orientation to biologic gender. He himself was not a homosexual, and he neither questioned nor disputed the civil rights of homosexuals protected by law. On the other hand, he regretted the "political movement" known these days as "political correctness" (which he could trace to 1992 ff.) In fact, he disapproved of the use of the phrase "political correctness", suggesting that it was based upon a gratuitous and insupportable "presumption"! Its commonplace use these days has had the effect of differentiating today's "youth" (the "millennial" generation) from his own "youth" (a post World War II, and Korean War, generation).

Also, at the College of Physicians & Surgeons, during the academic years 1964-65 and 1965-66, he was a Fellow in the International Fellows Program at the School of International Affairs of Columbia University, an experience that afforded him a perspective on political science, politics and government. The International Fellows of Columbia University visited the Capitol in Washington, D. C., where he met (then) Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, toured the Supreme Court of the United States, and the White House, whereat he was one among several such graduate students from Columbia University invited to a reception hosted by (then) President Lyndon B. Johnson's eldest daughter, Linda Baines Johnson. Also, at the School of International Affairs of Columbia University, he attended seminars in political science, politics and government, whereat he heard Hans Morgenthau (among others) lecture, and he read Morgenthau's book on political realism. At the College of Physicians & Surgeons, he was ranked one hundred-ninth (109th) in his graduating class, whereby he was not a member of Alpha Omega Alpha, the medical honors society. During the course of his professional life, he was gratified by the scientific subject matter of his choice of Medicine as a profession, but as the years passed there dwelt within him a deep persisting

dissatisfaction with the incessantly rigorous requirements of a physician's daily life, and he later had "second thoughts" about his choice of medicine as his profession. He came to dislike the literal "laying on of hands" (upon the flesh of his patients). Nevertheless, this ritual had become a necessity, seemingly to govern his life. (He tired of it!)

Postgraduate training, research, & professional life

After graduation in 1966 from the College of Physicians & Surgeons, and from 1966 until 1969, he was a medical intern and medical resident at the University of Colorado Medical Center in Denver, Colorado, under the (then) Chief of Medicine, Professor Gordon Meiklejohn. Professor Meiklejohn was a gentle man, and an admirable chief of service. While he himself was a medical resident at the University of Colorado Medical Center, he made a favorable impression on faculty and colleagues by making a "bedside" diagnosis of subacute bacterial endocarditis on the basis of a discrete mid-systolic murmur, a rarely heard mid-systolic "Cary Coombs" murmur. Also, he improved his conversational French at the Alliance Francaise in Denver, and at the University of Colorado Medical Center he took a course in conversational Spanish, where such a course was offered at the medical school, and he briefly studied Spanish at La Casa Espagnol in Antigua, Guatemala . (In Uganda, he had also studied Swahili, the "lingua franca" of East Africa.)

After his medical internship and residency in Denver, he was a Clinical Fellow in cardiology at the (old) Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston, Massachusetts, under Dr. Richard Gorlin, (then) the Chief of the Cardiology Division at the Brigham. In 1971 he was appointed a Special (Research) Fellow of the National Institutes of Health at the Shields Warren Laboratory of the Harvard Medical School under Dr. Herbert L. Abrams, where his mentor in experimental science and statistics was Dr. Norman K. Hollenberg. At the Shields Warren Laboratory, in a series of experiments with a canine model of acute mitral valve insufficiency (devised by him), he described the "Abrams-Gorlin" effect, whereby clinicians are enabled to predict in the clinical setting of acute mitral valve insufficiency (e.g., caused by acute rupture of subvalvular chordae tendineae) that approximately one-half (50%) of any increase or decrease of left ventricular end-diastolic volume results in an equivalent increase or decrease of mitral regurgitation; that is to say, one-half (50%) of any change (+/-) of left ventricular end-diastolic volume results in an equivalent change (+/-) of the volume of mitral regurgitation flowing retrograde across the insufficient mitral valve into the left atrium. It is his own opinion, and in the opinion of a few others, his experiments in a canine model of mitral valve insufficiency constituted unusually precise experimental research in cardiovascular pathophysiologic hemodynamics, whereby he discovered what he designated the "Abrams-Gorlin" effect. (He was correct in assuming they would be pleased by his acknowledgement.)

Now, the "Abrams-Gorlin" effect was thought by our "hero" not to be irrelevant to the field of "theoretical biology", in so far as his discovery of the "Abrams-Gorlin" relation caused him to speculate about a theoretical (idealized) primitive form of life: a single or multiple cellular organism that could simultaneously optimize its biologic integrity (by means of a retention of its biologic form) and its motion (by means of ejection of upwards to half of its intra-organismal fluid). For example, a coelenterate (a jelly fish) might employ such a system to optimize simultaneously both biological integrity and motion. [Vide infra: Towards a

Theoretical Biology (a Symposium), edited and published in 1968 by C.H. Waddington.]

From 1971 until 1976, he was an Instructor in Medicine at the Harvard Medical School, and a member of Physicians for Social Responsibility (P. S. R.) under Dr. Bernard Lown (who was to become a Nobel Laureate for Peace); and in 1970 he was in attendance at one of the first organizational meetings of the Union of Concerned Scientists (the U. C. S.), chaired by Professor Henry Kendall at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M. I. T.). Professor Kendall was a principal founder of the U. C. S., and also a Nobel Laureate.

Our "hero" was certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine, and also by the American Board of Cardiovascular Disease. During the 1970's, the 1980's, and the 1990's, he forewarned his colleagues in the field of clinical cardiology of certain defects: (a), in the design and performance of the Judkins coronary artery catheters; (b), in the design and performance of the Swan-Ganz pulmonary artery catheters; and (c), in the design and performance of transcatheter coronary and systemic arterial angioplasty catheters, which catheters (he was quick to observe) were neither designed, nor manufactured, nor tested for safety and efficacy by the United States Catheter Corporation, nor by the United States Food and Drug Administration (the F. D. A.). It was not his choice that he was to become a "whistle blower" in view of the clinical practice of coronary angioplasty; but given his knowledge and clinical observations he had no choice except to speak his mind!

With reference to the (balloon-tipped) transcatheter angioplasty catheters, he cited a failure among his colleagues in the early years of transcatheter coronary artery angioplasty to comprehend fully the physics of cylindrical balloons; viz., that the inflation pressures on segments of the wall of cylindrical balloons, and coronary artery endothelium and atheroma, are in direct proportion to the radius of the segment: the shorter the radius the less the pressure, and the longer the radius the greater the pressure. Ignorance of these principles of the physics of cylindrical balloons explained, from his point of view, the apparently null effect of inflation under pressure of cylindrical balloons on coronary arterial atheroma (e. g., cholesterol plaques) in the early clinical experience with coronary angioplasty. As the years passed, there was some favorable evidence forthcoming that his forewarnings had a beneficial effect on the performance of these clinical procedures (i.e., transcatheter coronary and systemic angioplasty) performed by his colleagues in cardiology and radiology.. His first impressions of transcatheter coronary angioplasty had been "guarded" (and he thought that the "efficacy" of the procedure was overrated.

Further, he was quick to point out that the Swan-Ganz pulmonary artery catheter (for the use of which no "vital" clinical indication could be adduced) can become entangled inextricably in the subvalvular tricuspid apparatus, resulting in an unexpected medical and surgical emergency. Moreover, the Judkin's coronary artery catheter(s) tend to "snap" with a certain force into the coronary orifice (the left main coronary orifice more than the right), and may dislodge all or part of a left or right main coronary arterial atheromatous plaque, resulting downstream in a sudden coronary arterial occlusion, and a massive myocardial infarction, severe acute cardiac failure, and death. He had seen one such case during his Fellowship in Cardiology at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston, where the problem seemed to him to have originated with a (left) Judkins coronary artery catheter "snapping"

too forcefully into the left main coronary artery, dislodging an atherosclerotic plaque!

In the 1990's, in field of hematology, with reference to myelogenous leukemia, and to the toxicity of chemotherapy prescribed for its treatment, he suggested an alternative therapy: viz. a combination of periodic "plasmapheresis" in order to remove pathologic leukemic cells from the circulation, with a view towards the possibility of a "spontaneous remission". Shortly afterwards, he was not surprised to read of a case report of such a spontaneous remission, following a course of periodic "plas mapheresis" in an adolescent patient with acute myelogenous leukemia. This, his own idea he thought was a good idea, but he could not speak from personal experience to the frequency of its use, or its success in the clinical practice of "hematology".

In 1972, our "hero" had been forewarned by his friend and colleague at the Harvard Medical School and the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Dr. Edmund H. Sonnenblick, who was Dr. Gorlin's Director of Cardiovascular Research at the Brigham, that the incoming Hersey Professor of Physic (i.e., Professor of Medicine) at the Harvard Medical School, and thereby the new Chief of Medicine at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital was going to be Eugene Braunwald. Ed Sonnenblick and Gene Braunwald had worked together at the National Institutes of Health (the N. I. H.) in Washington, D. C.; and in 1972 Ed Sonnenblick had said to our young "hero", in anticipation of Braunwald's assuming office at Harvard Medical School and the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, now quoting Sonnenblick: "Eugene Braunwald has destroyed every organization he has ever worked for"; and also quoting Sonnenblick: "If you ever double cross Braunwald, you'll never know what hit you". (Our "hero" did not know what he meant by "double cross"!) But, this was "tough talk" for a Harvard Medical School "teaching hospital", and as it turned out Gene Braunwald was a difficult person to work for; and there was some agreement that Braunwald was not a good clinician. Our "hero" could confirm that judgment. Dr. Sonnenblick also informed our "hero" that Braunwald's goal in life was to publish "a thousand (scientific) papers". (Reference: the "thousand year" Reich.) Dr. Charles Chidsey, who also worked with Braunwald at the N. I. H., once confided to our "hero" that Braunwald's favorite composer of opera was "Puccini" (Reference: the "beer hall" putsch, 1923). Also, it was rumored that Braunwald had "squashed" the appointment of Edmund H. Sonnenblick to the Chair of the Department of Medicine at the Cleveland Clinic in Cleveland (Ohio). But, Dr. Sonnenblick's wife's family was from Cleveland (Ohio). In fact, Braunwald (the "natural person") was a "reincarnation" of Adolf Hitler (i. e., by the method and the means described elsewhere. References, see the Book of Daniel .8_: 10-13, and Daniel 2_: 27). After Braunwald's appointment at Harvard and the Peter Bent, Dr. Gorlin was appointed Chief of Medicine at the Mount Sinai Medical School in New York City, and Dr. Sonnenblick, who (with Dr. Gorlin) was instrumental in bringing our "hero" back east to Harvard and the (old) Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in 1969, was appointed Chief of Cardiology at the Albert Einstein Medical School in New York City; and our "hero's" own interests had turned to theoretical research on the new cosmology, and to politics.

Let it further be recorded here that Blackstone' Law Dictionary defines the natural person and the legal person not so differently. The natural person (like the legal person) is the person in whom certain rights and privileges inhere, and (like the legal person) is the person to whom certain (civil) obligations attach. So, as it happens in real life, the natural

person and the legal person are not so different from each other from the point of view of the law. However, a person like Eugene Braunwald, who has been two (2) persons (i. e., by methods and means described elsewhere) assumes the burden (our "hero" surmised) of such "awareness" and a requirement of "caution", lest he or she to be discovered. This would not be for any such natural person an inherently hopeful set of conditions and circumstances, neither for Braunwald (the natural and legal person in question), nor for his associates, nor for the public. This is not to say we are not discussing here an uncomplicated matter, which is to say, the problem of "graft" in everyday life.

For example, with reference to natural and legal persons (and personhood), according to our "hero's" own experience during the course of his life (but not according to Blackstone's law dictionary, nor the official tracts; which is to say, according to our "hero's" personal experience and accrued knowledge he ventures to affirm and attest that the natural persons whom he calls Satan ("Barabbas") is "alive and well" and the Devil ("Houdani") is "alive and well". Barabbas was and is both a "thief and a "murderer", and Houdani was and is both a "thief" and "plagiarizer". (This may seem to some observers to be far-fetched, but our "hero" believes it has been so!)

Now, Ed Sonnenblick owned a forty (40) foot ketch-rigged yacht, and would often commandeer our "hero" to act as crew on a Saturday, or a Sunday, or a weekend of sailing off Cape Anne where (in Manchester) he secured his boat), or off Cape Cod, and as far south as Plymouth Harbor. Our "hero" actually had years before learned how to sail a boat off Marblehead (Massachusetts) when he was an undergraduate student at Harvard College; and Ed and Linda Sonnenblick became his friends and sailing companions during those years of the 1970's. By the end of the decade, however Dr. Gorlin and Dr. Sonnenblick had relocated to New York City, and the era of good feelings and good times in Cambridge and Boston had elapsed (and in a sense, our "hero" had been reliving his college years); while an offer arriving from the Department of Medicine at the University of Colorado Medical Center had been declined by him. (He wasn't interested. Laboratory research with Dr. Henry Spotnitz, a cardiovascular surgeon at the Columbia Medical School, was not a welcome option.)

Now, let us pause for a moment in order to recapitulate an incident from our "hero's" youth, which relates to the circumstances of Eugene Braunwald's appointment to the Chair of the Hersey Professor of Physic at the Harvard Medical School, and as the Chief of Medicine at the (old) Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston. (The venerable Dr. George Thorne had been his predecessor.) Further, be aware that at sometime in the first half of the decade of the 1940's when World War II was raging, and our "hero" himself was still a child, growing into the first decade of his own life, he remembers being taken to a gathering of persons at the Masonic Temple, across from Library Park in Kenosha (Wisconsin), where the center of attention was an adult white male short of stature, who looked exactly like Adolf Hitler, who in the years of his own childhood would have been recognizable anywhere!

In relation to his early years, he remembers also that one of his friends at Harvard College (a son of a Republican Party family) had once confided to him that Franklin Roosevelt had "sold us down the river at Yalta" (reference: the Yalta Conference of February of 1945), at which (Yalta) Conference the principals were Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and

Joseph Stalin. [This was a casual comment circa 1957, he supposed to keep him "politically current", as they were getting to know each other.] This same friend also informed him that in the 1940's the Texas Railroad Commission controlled (limited) the drilling and pumping for crude oil by means of the so-called "10-20" rule (i.e., 10 days pumping and 20 days fallow, during each 30 day month). Our "hero" and said same good friend (the son of a Republican Party family) agreed with our "hero" that this was a good idea! In fact, our "hero" some years later in the 1980's, upon stopping briefly at the (Marshall, Texas) Rest Area off west-bound Interstate Highway 20, was able to verify that the "drinking water" from a "drinking fountain" at said Rest Area was noticeably polluted by "oil"! Our "hero" cannot overemphasize his alarm and his fear that the "ground water" and thereby the "drinking water" of regions of the United States (and Canada) is gradually becoming "polluted" by oil! (Vide infra.)

Conscientious objection. & bill of attainder

Meanwhile, he was still an officer in the United States Air Force Reserve, risen to the rank of Captain (Berry Plan). In 1972, he was possibly the senior most American military officer to declare (officially) his "conscientious objection" to the War in Southeast Asia (see David Borkenhagen versus Melvin Laird, 1972), and in 1973 a United States District Court in Massachusetts ordered the United States Air Force to discharge him as a conscientious objector. In his defense he referred his critics to the difference between a "just" war and an "unjust" war, subscribed to by A. J. Muste. His generation was the generation of Americans who witnessed on the Evening (television) News the self-immolation (by fire) of Buddhist monks protesting the War in Vietnam, and his was the generation of Americans who read in the newspapers about the bombing of the Bak Mei Children's Hospital in Hanoi by the United States Air Force over the Christmas Holidays of 1972.

With reference to the aforesaid legal case in Massachusetts (Borkenhagen y. Laird), which was resolved in his favor; and after he became a research associate of Dr. Richard T. Shore, a cardiovascular surgeon practicing in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from "out of the penumbra" as it were (see William O. Douglas, the New York Times Sunday Magazine, circa 1973-74), on the 3rd day of May of 1988 the County of Kenosha (Wisconsin) brought an unlawful and unconstitutional "bill of attainder" against him, in collusion with the Wisconsin (State) Legislature, which Wisconsin State Legislative body in June of 1988 enacted an unlawful and unconstitutional ex post facto law, pursuant to which unlawful and unconstitutional enactment a judge of a Kenosha County Court, motivated also by his own "political agenda", sought to detain our "hero" indefinitely in the State of Wisconsin. The evidence proving this accusation, if it were to be duly set forth, would clearly demonstrate the truth of it! Further, a close reading of the transcripts of all proceedings of said Kenosha County Court would also demonstrate that our "hero's" court appointed legal representation in said case was similarly motivated. The Kenosha County Court was a "kangaroo" court!

During an unlawful and unconstitutional detention in the State of Wisconsin, and a systematic deprivation of his civil rights and liberties by the State of Wisconsin, he was required to undergo multiple psychiatric evaluations, and a battery of psychological tests, which were administered by the State of Wisconsin, as a result of which examination and testing he was informed by a Wisconsin State psychologist that he was "supernormal", here

quoting the word used by said Wisconsin State psychologist. It seemed to our "hero" that the County of Kenosha was seeking to detain him indefinitely in the State of Wisconsin. Such an outcome would have been (to this day) an unmitigated personal tragedy! (God blessed him.)

While our "hero" was subject of said unlawful and unconstitutional detention by and in the State of Wisconsin (from the 3rd of May of 1988 to the 29th of September of 1991), he read among other reading matter from the institutions library, a biography of Julius Caesar, a biography of Martin Luther, and Albert Camus' long philosophical essay: l'homme revolte. Meanwhile, he pined for his release from said unlawful and unconstitutional detention by means of a Writ of Habeas Corpus. Whereas the issue of a Writ of Habeas Corpus was the appropriate remedy under law, an Associate Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court denied him the issue of a Writ of Habeas Corpus, commenting only that (quote) "other remedy (was) available". However, a Writ of Habeas Corpus was the lawful and constitutional remedy-of- choice under law, and the specific remedy plaintiff was seeking. The Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, provide that an ex post facto law and/or a Bill of Attainder shall never be enacted; and the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin further stipulates that "no conviction shall work a corruption of blood or a forfeiture of estate". With reference to the latter provision of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, while he was being detained in and by the State of Wisconsin, he was subject of certain batteries ex penumbra (see William O. Douglas ex parte: re: battery "from out of the penumbra"); and also our "hero's" social security benefits, being "vital" to his survival as a "free" man, were confiscated.

Let it be recorded further that on the 2nd day of May of 1988 (i. e., on the day before his apprehension by a sheriff's deputy in the County of Kenosha), he had conceptualized the second equation of the new cosmology: a thermodynamic equation-of-state of the universe describing certain thermodynamic properties of the universe. Wherewith, his personal papers, including his research on the new cosmology, were taken from him on the 3rd of May of 1988, and not returned to him for upwards to three (3) years. Also, his social security benefits for the months of his detention in the State of Wisconsin by the State of Wisconsin, which had been underwriting his research on the new cosmology, were never returned to him. Whether a deprivation of federal social security benefits, which benefits have never been recovered by him, constituted "a forfeiture of estate", has not been subject of adjudication. (The issue thereof had been "stonewalled"!)

With further reference to said unlawful and unconstitutional Bill of Attainder, let us agree here that our "hero", who is now in the ninth decade of his life, and not as young as he used to be, is a normal male, well educated; and neither schizophrenic, nor psychotic, nor legally incompetent, as the aforesaid Kenosha County (Wisconsin) judge, court, and prosecution so methodically attempted to portray him as of the 3rd day of May of 1988, and thereafter. A Wisconsin State psychologist found him to be "supernormal"! In fact, our now aged "hero" is a good-natured, peace-loving, and well-educated adult male, and neither a "war hawk" nor a "war monger", as were George H. W. Bush (1989-93), William J. Clinton (1993-2001), and George W. Bush (2001-09). All three (3) of them were "war hawks" and "war mongers", and it was not our "hero's" state of mind that should have been called into question, but their own "state of mind" that should have been placed in question, thence duly

and lawfully assessed!

In the 20th Century, in a City like Kenosha (Wisconsin), and elsewhere, the "laws of Main Street"¹¹ are not unlikely to be assumed also to be "the laws of Paris, Prague, and the South Sea Islands"¹¹ (This may sound like a quotation from Sinclair Lewis and it is as a matter-of-fact. On the other hand, our "hero's"¹¹ own life affirms and attests to the truth of it!)

A bill of attainder. & its resolution

Now, an attorney-friend, and graduate of the Harvard Law School, where he was Harvard Law Review, and later a Professor of Law at the Northeastern University School of Law in Boston, but who now cannot be reached by our "hero"¹¹ and is assumed by our "hero"¹¹ to be deceased, once commented to him: "All conspiracies are criminal conspiracies"¹¹ By this comment, it seemed to our "hero"¹¹ that his attorney-friend meant that ipso facto a conspiracy against him (his person or his lawful interests) would be criminal. [On the other hand, it has seemed to our "hero"¹¹ that an exception to said comment by his attorney-friend (who had effectively represented him in Borkenhagen y.: Laird in a United States District Court in Massachusetts, which exception to said comment is not self-evidently obvious)¹¹ would have to be "a conspiracy of correct information"¹¹

With reference to this matter, one of his "gaolers"¹¹ (sic) in the State of Wisconsin (at the turn of the year from 1988 to 1989), who was also an officer of the Kenosha County Court in which our "hero"¹¹ had been tried in August of 1988 (during the week that was perfectly synchronous with the 1988 National Convention of the Republican Party that nominated George H. W. Bush and J. Danforth Quayle, and incidentally during the week of the post-operative "death" in Houston (Texas) of another one of Kenosha's home town "hero's", Alan ("the Horse"¹¹) Ameche, said "gaoler"¹¹ (sic) turned to him, and said to

him, upon his commenting to said "gaoler"¹¹ that he (our "hero"¹¹ himself) was the victim of a "criminal conspiracy", now quoting (verbatim) said ("gaoler"¹¹ and) officer of said Kenosha¹¹

County Court, in which (court) our "hero" had been tried: "This is one conspiracy that's going to work", as if he (said¹¹) had a personal stake in the outcome of said "trial"¹¹. In fact, "gaoler"¹¹

certain persons and parties in and of Kenosha and the State of Wisconsin were intentioned to detain him permanently in the State of Wisconsin!

The aforesaid statement by said officer of the Kenosha County District Court (and of the State of Wisconsin), and certain other evidence (hitherto and thereafter forthcoming) has reinforced the judgment of our "hero" that in fact he was a "political prisoner" of the State of Wisconsin from the 3rd of May of 1988 until the 29th of September of 1991, by which latter date he had no further obligation to the County of Kenosha or the State of Wisconsin, excepting only in principle and in view of his need to promote all lawful and constitutional efforts to

clear his good name and character. Meanwhile, word of the illegal composition and the partiality of the aforesaid Kenosha County Court had become widespread, and as the days, weeks, and months passed had reached the (then) Governor of the State of Wisconsin, who seemed to have grown sympathetic to the plight of our "hero"¹¹ and who eventually ordered the release of our "hero" from said unlawful and unconstitutional detention in and by the state of Wisconsin. (Yideinfra.)

Moreover, and with further reference thereto, be informed that while he was being

detained in and by the State of Wisconsin, in fact over the Christmas Holidays in the month of December of 1988, he was required to accept an intravenous injection of an excessive (300 milligram) dose of chlorpromazine. If he did not accept said intravenous injection (he understood that) he would be sent to prison. With reference to this moment, the Wisconsin State institution where he was then being confined under a court order from the aforesaid Kenosha County judge for an assessment of his legal competence (whereas in fact his legal competence was obvious to everyone else), was not unlike a Soviet "gulag"¹¹ (see The Gulag Archipelago by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, who won the Nobel Prize in 1974 for describing it). After the injection of said (excessive) 300 milligram intravenous dose of chlorpromazine, our "hero"¹¹ collapsed in hysterical "shock"¹¹ but fortunately he recovered. (This was the Christmas season of December of 1988, and he would have sworn that they were trying to kill him!) Afterwards, he was told by the physician who ordered said (excessive) dose of chlorpromazine that he did not "tolerate"¹¹ chlorpromazine, and to his amazement another phenothiazine derivative (also known to have severe untoward and toxic side effects) was prescribed. When he refused to take it, his "probation"¹¹ was revoked, and he was confined for quite some several months in a state prison, after being confined for quite some several months in county jail. From his point of view, those confinements and those prescriptions of psychotropic drugs, were definitely not indicated by any known clinical criteria, nor justified by law. In fact, said confinements and prescriptions of said psychotropic drugs were unlawful and unconstitutional, and a grave injustice! He could have been murdered inside an American "gulag archipelago"¹¹ (sic).

Whereupon, he wrote a letter to the Governor of the State of Wisconsin, asking the Governor of the State of Wisconsin to intervene on his behalf (in the words of our "hero", like a "Beacon of Justice"), and the Governor of Wisconsin did so by means of an order to¹¹

officials of the State of Wisconsin to "release"¹¹ him from said unlawful and unconstitutional detention. A "pardon"¹¹ would have been inappropriate, because he was not the perpetrator of a felonious crime in the County of Kenosha (Wisconsin), but the "victim"¹¹ of a criminal conspiracy set afoot by persons for the most part unknown to him, and furthered by bad "actors" (sic) who were hand-selected by the prosecution and the court, who testified as

witnesses against him, with noticeably "affected"¹¹ deliberateness, but who on the 3rd of May of 1988 were not actually present on the scene of the alleged crime to bear any witness at all! In retrospect, whenever all of the facts of this case are set forth, including the enactment by the State Legislature of an ex post facto law shortly after the apprehension of his person and in the month preceding his trial by said Kenosha County Court, will be found to be a textbook case of an unlawful and unconstitutional Bill of Attainder!

The New Cosmology, a magnum opus

Now, when our "hero"¹¹ was a junior high school and senior high school student in

the Kenosha (Wisconsin) public school system, he was sufficiently precocious to suspect the "improbability" of the so-called "standard theory" (i. e., the "big bang, expanding universe" concept), which was then and for many decades afterwards and even now into the 21st Century, has been the prevailing conception of the universe among astronomers and astrophysicists, and the public, in fact for the last one hundred (100) years. It was not until after he himself had followed his instincts, and completed a curriculum of study in the liberal

arts and the premedical sciences at Harvard College, and earned a doctorate in medicine from Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons, and completed his postgraduate clinical training and research in cardiovascular disease, that he returned to his earlier interest in astronomy and astrophysics. His undergraduate education in the Liberal Arts at Harvard College had prepared him to do so!

In a reflective moment at a Harvard College "reunion" in the Summer of 1984, in the spur of a moment as it were while browsing in a Harvard Square book store he purchased a volume of collected research papers in astronomy and astrophysics, and proceeded on a course of self-imposed study, while in the Summer of 1984 in Marblehead, Massachusetts, he had become employed as a resident cardiologist to an eighty (80) year old (retired) obstetrician and gynecologist, a 1920's graduate of Harvard College and the Harvard Medical School, who in the 1930's performed the first Caesarian Sections in the United States, and who (by the Summer of 1984) was severely incapacitated by coronary heart disease and congestive heart failure, and who spent his summers quietly in Marblehead at his summer home, located on the very edge of a coastal extremity of Cape Anne overlooking the sea. Whereby, our "hero's" good luck had transformed his life's work, and he was from the Summer of 1984 forward a physician who was also making a transition to the fields of astronomy and astrophysics. The new cosmology became the magnum opus of his life

It was in Marblehead that he concluded that the cosmic microwave background radiation (the CMB) measureable in the proximate sky of Earth originated as high energy electromagnetic radiation emitted by exceedingly distant galaxies located beyond the edge of the known universe, wherefrom (he further deduced) the high-energy EM radiation thusly irradiated has decayed according to the second law of thermodynamics, and by an exponential function, while traversing the vastness of intergalactic space to the proximate sky of Earth, where it's recorded as the cosmic microwave background radiation (the CMB). This was not the explanation for the origin of the CMB given by the so-called standard "big bang, expanding universe" cosmology! The standard "big bang, expanding universe" cosmology incorrectly claimed, and still does so claim, that the CMB measureable in the proximate sky of Earth is a remnant of radiation produced by a "big bang"; that is, a primeval thermonuclear explosion that is incorrectly assumed by "big bang" theorists to have created the universe some 13.5 billion years ago (13,500,000,000 years ago), and that the primeval radiation from that primeval thermonuclear explosion, cooled by expansion the universe, was the cause of the low energy CMB radiation measureable in the proximate sky of Earth. To the contrary of the "big bang" theory, the new cosmology assumes: nihil ex nihilo! (Being freely translated: "Nothing can be made out of nothing!")

As the years have passed, he closely followed the critical research of Professors John Huchra and Margaret Geller at the Center for Astrophysics of Harvard University, who in the 1980's discovered that the large-scale structure of the universe consisted of bubble-like or cell-like "voids" upwards to a few million light years in diameter, and that said "voids" (or cell-like spaces devoid of galaxies) were interspersed among a reticular ("net-like") system of filamentous structures replete with galaxies. Now, the new cosmology assumes that this large-scale structure of the universe, discovered by Professors Huchra and Geller is replicated throughout the universe! Also, interestingly, from a biologist's point of view this

large-scale structure of the universe discovered by John Huchra and Margaret Geller in the 1980's , resembles an interstitium of biologic "connective tissue" interspersed with biologic "cells"! Around the turn of the millennium, the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) based at the Apache Point Observatory of New Mexico State University in Las Cruces, New Mexico, verified this large-scale structure of the universe discovered by Harvard Professors Huchra and Geller. Now, the new cosmology does not contest the findings of Huchra and Geller, and the SDSS. In fact, the new cosmology is perfectly complementary to the large-scale structure of the universe discovered by Huchra and Geller, and verified by the SDSS. In so far as our "hero" has been privy to an awareness and understanding of it, Harvard Professor John Huchra's "close watch" over our "hero's" initial progress in Marblehead, Massachusetts, beginning in the Summer of 1984, and his "conceptualization" of the law of intrinsic decay of electromagnetic radiation as it traverses the vast reaches of inter-galactic space (which yielded Equation 1, and the first postulate of the new cosmology: these events were critical factor, in the genesis of the new cosmology. in so far as it culminated a "red shift sky survey" by Professors John Huchra & Margaret Geller of the Harvard Institute of Astrophysics, the SDSS, and eventually clarification and definition of the large -scale structure of the universe.

Now, our aging hero's octogenarian patient not only owned a summer home in Marblehead, Massachusetts, but also owned a condominium in Naples, Florida, where our "hero" continued his theoretical research on the new cosmology; and while travelling to and from Florida. he had an opportunity to hear Professor Jeff Peterson of the Department of Physics at Princeton University, present at Princeton the results of his measurements of the Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation (the CMB). Moreover , our "hero" later met with Professor Paul Richards on two (2) occasions at the Department of Physics of the University of California at Berkeley. Paul Richards was the Principal Investigator who over saw Peterson's measurements of the CMB, published in 1983, and David Woody's earlier measurements of the CMB, published in 1976. Measurements of the CMB by the COBE mission, the Cosmic Microwave Background Explorer satellite launched in 1989, confirmed the earlier discoveries of Professors Paul Richards, David Woody, and Jeff Peterson. (The technologic expertise and discoveries of these astrophysicists deserves greater recognition!)

Also, our "hero" visited the Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, where he communicated with staff, and was placed on the mailing list of the COBE Mission, whereby in the Spring of 1993 he was in receipt of the first published reports of the COBE mission. The CMB was found by the COBE mission not to be perfectly isotropic, which anisotropic imperfections of the CMB actually first reported by Richards, Woody, and Peterson in 1976 and 1983, then of the University of California at Berkeley. In our "hero's" opinion, the exquisite pioneering research on the CMB of Richards, Woody, and Peterson has been insufficiently appreciated by professional astronomers and astrophysicists.

Thusly, by the fifth decade of his life, our "hero's" interests had turned again to the fields of astronomy and astrophysics (and, as we shall see, by the sixth decade of his life to politics). His research on the new cosmology, consisting of theoretical research on the new cosmology, begun by him during the Summer of 1984 in Marblehead, was continued by him independently of any formal academic affiliation over the next thirty-two (32) years, as time and circumstances permitted. Thusly, the new cosmology, which was entirely his own idea,

independently conceptualized by him, as time passed, was perfectly consistent with the discoveries of Richards, Woody, and Peterson, and Huchra and Geller, and the SDSS!

In the Spring of 1993, our "hero" solved Subrahmanyan Chandrasehkar's 1931 degenerate gas equation for the value of Chandrasehkar's exponent, n , whereby he found that the value of the exponent, n , in Chandrasehkar's degenerate gas equation was equal to the base of natural logarithms, raised to the exponential power of the mass-density of the degenerate gas (where mass-density is represented by the lower case Greek letter ρ). A degenerate gas is a mass-dense gas that does not obey the classical "gas laws" of physics. By the Spring of 1993, our "hero" had thereby derived the third equation of the new cosmology, the "equation-of-state" of degenerate gases. This was a notably significant accomplishment! His derivation alone might have justified a Nobel Prize in Physics, or an Honorary Degree from Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. In fact, in Marblehead during the Summer of 1984, he predicted that the new cosmology would overturn and replace the so-called "standard" big bang, expanding universe theory of the 20th Century astronomy and astrophysics. With reference to his prediction of 1984, his derivation in 1993 of the equation-of-state of degenerate gases (mass-dense gases): the third equation of the new cosmology, increased the degree of certainty of said prediction in Marblehead of 1984.

In fact, shortly after beginning his independent research on the new cosmology, he noticed that Stephen Hawking, who was himself a "standard" theorist, had concluded in his little book "A Brief History of Time", published in 1988, that the probability of a primeval thermonuclear explosion (a "big bang") would be one chance in 100,000,000,000,000,000, or 10 raised to the exponential power of 17 (definitely not likely, and in fact exceedingly improbable). This had been our hero's opinion for many years. Thusly, by 1988, Stephen Hawking, who during his lifetime spoke and wrote on behalf of the "standard" theory and "standard" theorists, thirty (30) years before his death in 2018, seemed to have become reluctant to defend the "big bang, expanding universe" concept. Our hero's derivation in 1993 of the equation-of-state of degenerate gases (i.e., white dwarf stars, neutron stars, and "black holes", the "latter" being Hawking's special interest) would have further persuaded Hawking of the improbability of the "big bang, expanding universe" theory. (And, by 1993, Stephen Hawking, and our "hero", probably would have held the same opinion.)

Now, the new cosmology states: (a), that the universe is infinite in cosmologic space and eternal in cosmologic time, that the space of the universe extends without limit in all directions from infinity to infinity, and that the lifetime of the universe extends without limit from eternity to eternity (without a beginning and without an ending); (b), that the frequency and the energy of electromagnetic radiation decay according to the second law of thermodynamics as electromagnetic radiation traverses the vastness of intergalactic space and time: that is, by an exponential function expressed by the first equation of the new cosmology; (c), that the integral of entropy in the universe: this is to say, the "positive" entropy (Ifil_entropy) and "negative" entropy (negentropy) is zero, where the integral of the entropy in the universe is expressed by the second equation of the new cosmology: the thermodynamic equation of state of the universe; and (d), that the pressure generated by a degenerate gas (e.g., a neutron star) is equal to a physical constant (κ), multiplied by the mass-density of the degenerate gas (represented by the lower case Greek letter ρ), said

quantity raised to the exponential power of the base of natural logarithms, ; said resultant quantity raised to the exponential power of the mass-density of the degenerate gas (rho); which equation of state of degenerate gases is expressed by the third equation of the new cosmology. (Degenerate gases do not obey the classical gas laws of physics!)

Moreover, to the contrary of the "standard theory" and "standard theorists" of the past century, our now aged "hero" himself has attributed the perceptible and demonstrable anisotropy (unevenness) of the CMB, recorded after a 2001 launching of the Wilkinson microwave anisotropy probe (the WMAP) to a finite system (or finite array) of relativistic gravitational lenses intervening between the origin of the CMB from galaxies located far beyond the edge of the known universe, and the arrival of the CMB in the Earth's proximate sky. According to the new cosmology the low energy cosmic microwave background (CMB) radiation in the Earth's proximate sky originated as high energy electromagnetic radiation emitted by exceedingly distant galaxies located far beyond the edge of the known universe; that is to say, from far beyond 13.5 billion light years from Earth, the distance to the edge of the known universe; and furthermore the new cosmology postulates that the anisotropy of the CMB measurable in the Earth's proximate sky by the WMAP was caused by said finite system (or finite array) of relativistic gravitational lenses intervening between the origin of the cosmic microwave background as high energy electromagnetic radiation from beyond the edge of the known universe, and the arrival of the cosmic microwave background in the proximate sky of Earth, its intrinsic frequency and energy having decayed between its origin and its arrival according to the second law of thermodynamics. This is a decisively more "economic" explanation than offered by the WMAP investigators; the new cosmology requires fewer and more plausible assumptions!

In other words, the anisotropy of the CMB detected by the Wilkinson anisotropy probe (the WMAP) after its launch in 2001, was not caused by primeval perturbations of matter caused by a primeval thermonuclear explosion (a "big bang"), as conceptualized by the WMAP investigators, who for drawing that erroneous conclusion were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2006. Rather, while the measurement of the anisotropy of the CMB by the WMAP was a technologic accomplishment, the anisotropy of the CMB actually was caused by perturbations rising from a finite array of relativistic gravitational lenses intervening between the origin of the CMB radiation as high energy radiation emitted by exceedingly distant galaxies located beyond the "edge" of the known universe, and the arrival of this same radiation as the CMB in Earth's proximate sky, with its frequency and its energy greatly decayed by the second law of thermodynamics! This is to say, contrary to the concept of the WMAP investigators, the new cosmology attributes the anisotropy measured by the WMAP to perturbations caused by a finite system or array of relativistic gravitational lenses intervening between the exceedingly distant (galactic) origin of high energy radiation that has undergone intrinsic decay as it traverses intergalactic space, and only then becomes the CMB upon its arrival in the Earth's proximate sky! In other words, the new cosmology does not grant any credence to the standard "big bang, expanding" universe concept of the origin of the CMB, and furthermore the new cosmology overturns the so-called standard "big bang, expanding explanation" for the physical universe!

Also, the current thirteen and one-half billion light year limit (13,500,000,000 light

year limit) to the "expanding" universe of the "big bang" cosmology, according to the new cosmology has been a result of the incapability of contemporary telescopic power to "sight" beyond the visual through the radio wave spectrum, and thereby to "see" beyond the "edge" of the currently "perceptible" universe! Also, the so-called standard "big bang, expanding universe" cosmology alleges that both the "youngest" and the "oldest" galaxies in the universe are "radio" galaxies. (Would this be a statistical improbability? Our "hero" thought so!)

Thusly, on these points of contention, the new cosmology parts company with the so-called "standard" big bang, expanding universe" concept, and the "standard" theorists who mistakenly continue to believe in it, and promote it. Moreover, our "hero" would argue that the award of the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2006 for the WMAP finding of the "anisotropy" of the CMB, and the standard explanation for said "anisotropy" has been a mistake by the Noble Committee, and a final & final of life for the so-called standard "big bang, expanding universe" theory, which concept (we have now come to understand) was based one hundred years ago on a false first premise that the "red-shifts" observed by Hubble and Humasen, and others, were Doppler shifts, and that the universe was "expanding". That incorrect hypothesis, and inference, by Hubble, and Humason, et alia. should not be granted further credence. Our now quite aged "hero" trusts to his own understanding that eventually the new cosmology will become the "new" standard guiding our judgment in these matters!

Now, after he derived the third equation of the new cosmology, upon contemplating its meaning, he chose to append to the new cosmology his observation that if matter itself (matter per se or matter qua matter) were to be conceptualized as a mass-dense gas (a degenerate gas), then Equation 3 of the new cosmology, the equation of state of degenerate gases (i.e., mass-dense gases), could also be conceptualized to be an equation-of-state of matter Q. fil or an equation-of-state of matter qua matter. This was an hypothesis about which he could only speculate; and excepting by means of his intuition he did not know how to verify it. An equation-of-state of matter qua matter had not been anticipated by him, and he could not be certain that the third equation of the new cosmology indeed was an equation-of-state of matter qua matter (he could only speculate). This would be quite a significant discovery: that is to say the equation-of-state of matter qua matter! (Think of it as a "goal" that had not even been considered by our "hero", but that in the Spring of 1993, after a few minutes of trigonometric computation on a Saturday afternoon, suddenly became a reality!)

As the years passed after the Summer of 1984, and as he made some progress with his theoretical research on the new cosmology, he further concluded (from the fact of the third equation of the new cosmology, which equation he had derived in the Spring of 1993) that the Pauli "exclusion principle" had been incorrectly conceptualized by Pauli insofar as the exclusion of certain elementary particles (fermions) from occupying the same space seemed to our "hero" not to be a total exclusion, but a partial exclusion. Also, with reference to the "photoelectric experiment" at Princeton in the 1920's, he suggested that the result of the "photoelectric experiment" at Princeton was possibly caused by an artifact in the design of the experiment, and did not demonstrate conclusively that photons have quantum properties. Whereby, in our "hero's" opinion, the "principle of complementarity" would be called into question. (He suspects that there are physicists who would agree with him on the question of the "principle of complementarity"!)

With reference to the Comet of 1997, witnessed by him several evenings beating its way at dusk into the northern sky over south central Pennsylvania, he reasoned that if the "period" of said Comet (which "period" was assumed to be exceedingly long) were to be twenty-five hundred (2,500) years, a name for said comet more appropriate than "Hale-Bopp" (its alleged discoverers) would be "Tammuz-Zarathustra", or "Astarte-Zoroaster", and that according to this assumption, the last two (2) appearances of the Great Comet of 1997 would have been around 500 B. C. (Zoroaster/Zarathustra), and around 3000 B. C. (Tammuz/ Astarte). It goes without saying, it will be a long wait for a confirmation or a nullification of this hypothesis. However, his reasoning gives to human civilization some "advance notice" of a comet that in the 20th Century had not been anticipated. By the fact of "the Great Comet of 1997" we have a set of names indicating a possible period and return of "the Great Comet of 1997" of two (2) thousand-five hundred years (2,500 years). Of course, the difficulties of conceptualizing this magnitude of historical time, in a context that makes sense here and now in the early years of the Third Millennium A D. become self-evident.

Politics, & elective office

Now, from 1992 through 2016, an interval of twenty-four (24) years, his attention was turned perforce to politics. On the first Tuesday of November of 1992, he was a write-in candidate for the Office of President of the United States, having posted a letter-to-the-editors of some one-hundred (100) major newspapers in the United States, announcing his write-in candidacy; said letter-to-the-editors having been posted by him in February of 1992, and entitled by him "The Yoke and the Burden" (whereby he enjoined that his "yoke" would be "easy", and his "burden" would be "light". Moreover, by November of 1992, he had registered as a write-in candidate in each of the fifty (50) United States and the District of Columbia. On the morning of Wednesday, November 5, 1992, the day after the Presidential Election of 1992, whereby William J. Clinton, George H. W. Bush, Ross Perot, and David Marshall Borkenhagen (himself) had been the principal candidates, the New York Times published certain evidence suggesting to him that he, a write-in candidate for the Office of President of the United States, had won a "plurality" victory on Tuesday, November 4, 1992 (the Presidential Election of 1992).

In fact, he received more than thirty-three million (33,000,000) popular votes, and he later learned that the distribution of his plurality was sufficient to generate a majority of Presidential Electors in the Electoral College of 1992, keeping the question of his election out of the House of Representatives. He later learned that the "news" of his unexpected "plurality victory" in the Presidential Election of 1992 was being suppressed, and that the actual result of the 1992 Presidential Election had been falsified. His "plurality victory" in the Presidential Election of 1992 had been quashed by a handful of biased politicians, a dangerous and treasonous precedent. In 1992-1993 the real "news" on the day after the Presidential Election was this: a "write-in" candidate had been elected President of the United States! The historical actuality of his election to the Office of President of the United States made a difference in his life, in as much as it altered the "direction" of his life, if not the "focus" of his life.

Evidence in support of these conclusions was to be later forthcoming from diverse

credible sources. In fact, his political popularity (it was said down through the succeeding years) has been more or less unabated through and inclusive of the Presidential Election of 2016. For this to be so, he surmised that upwards to two-thirds (67%) of American citizens casting their votes in seven (7) successive Presidential Elections (1992 through 2016) most probably would have been either Democrats or Independents. If this were to seem to be improbable, he himself was many times by different sources assured as to the actuality of his own election. (If the Government or the Press were to have agreed or confessed to the fact thereof, consider that it would have been quite chaotic, his legal counsel was deceased, and under the United States Constitution, there was no obvious means of remedy. The United States Supreme Court had only Article III to fall back on, and chose not to involve him or the public as of the Presidential Election of 2000 (and what actually happened on Election Day 2016), when it seemed that he had been elected unanimously by the popular vote. As a matter of fact, of the seven (7) successive (i. e., consecutive) elections to the Office of President of the United State, six (6) were by pluralities of the popular vote (as of the Presidential Elections of 1992 and 1996, and with the exception of the Presidential Election of 2000 (which was by virtual unanimity). And besides, he was no longer being considered by some pundits to be eligible to be elected under the 22nd Amendment to the United States Constitution. And, at no time did the Government formally notify him, and at no time did the Press acknowledge the fact of his election(s). He himself was left to keep the Nation informed (inasmuch as that was possible); and he himself attributed the fact of his multiple plurality victories to his liberal federal taxation policy, while the United States Internal Revenue Service at no time made any public or private comment, except to refund his own F. I. C. A. overpayments. The question of his own authority to recommend a federal taxation policy has not arisen! (There was an acceptance among government of his Presidential authority!)

His politics indeed were liberal. For example, he advocated a standard exemption from federal individual income taxation of \$50,000 per capita per annum, and he pointed out that the deficit expenditure required of the federal government in order to balance the loss of federal revenue from such a federal (individual) income taxation policy would not be an onerous burden on the federal government: firstly because an increment of the national "debt", and the "interest" attached thereto, would not be obligated by a deficit expenditure by the federal government for the express purpose of income tax relief; secondly because the money obligated by such a deficit expenditure could be authorized and printed by law; and thirdly, because such a law could be enacted by the United States Congress. He further pointed out that strictly speaking a deficit expenditure by the federal government is not a debt, need not be a debt, and should not be recorded as a debt! In this way, our "hero" found that the commonly accepted "constructions" of economic theory and practice have been "incorrect", and biased against the "common man". (He was outraged and frankly disgusted some years ago that Professor Tobin of Yale University could have been awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics for computing the "total" in dollars of daily trading on the New York Stock Exchange, and calling his computation "q": i.e., the lower case letter "q". In fact, this was a computation that most junior high school and high school students would have had little difficulty making!)

The persistence of such a false and misleading assumption and conceptions among officers of the federal government, the press, academicians in the field of economics, and the

public at large, had not exactly left him speechless, and he was not at a total loss as to how to counteract it; and towards which general correcting effect, he further argued that deficit expenditures by the federal government should not be underwritten by loans to the federal government, because the federal government could "print" the money; and if the "truth" were to be known, our federal government is under no obligation at any time to raise taxes, or to borrow money, or to plead insolvency, because the printing of money by the federal government {the source of all of our currency) can be authorized by law; i. e., by an Act of Congress. The "fear" was that deficit expenditures by the federal government could become so "profligate" as to cause "inflation", an increase in prices and a decrease in the value of our currency. There is general agreement among officers of government, and the public-at-large that such a result would not be "good" for our nation, or our citizens. Down through the years, however, he has not been convinced by this standard objection to deficit expenditures by the federal government, and he encouraged an alternative course of action (with a judicious degree of caution, but greater risk-taking by the federal government), pointing out that in current years the federal government records deficit expenditures approximately of one trillion dollars 12.fl annum (\$1,000,000,000,000 per annum), while "inflation" creeps along at 2%! It seemed to our "hero" that the "monetary policy" of the Federal Reserve System (the F. R. S.) has been a cause of untoward effects on the national economy, and on families and individuals. Moreover, federal taxation policy and federal fiscal policy have been partly the cause. (This is where we stand today.)

Further, it has seemed to our "hero" that we have discerned in recent years that increases of the aggregate of disposable income in the accounts of individuals, which has resulted in an increase in the currency-in-circulation in the national economy, has not been a cause of "inflation", because an aggregate tendency among individuals to save disposable income and to defer expenditures of disposable income, tends to have a null effect on "inflation". He further pointed out that United States citizens were unusually perceptive and intelligent in this respect. Moreover, he argued that if federal taxation of individuals were to assume that an "invisible hand" (a laissez-faire function, after Adam Smith) were to redistribute any and all increases of the aggregate of disposable income resulting from such a federal income tax policy (i.e., a \$50,000 standard exemption per capita per annum from federal individual income taxation), then a predictable "leveling" effect of such a redistribution of individual disposable income: (a), would encourage people to work; (b), would result in increases of productivity; and (c), would not necessarily be inflationary.

These predictable effects are all "good" effects, working to ensure a healthy national economy, and a judicious distribution of the national wealth of the United States of America. An equitable re-distribution of income to families and to individuals has been a goal of the politics of our now aged "hero", and a former United States President!

Furthermore, he argued against "programming" of the national economy by the Federal Reserve System for any "inflation", because (as he saw it) "inflation" serves the economic law of increasing difference between the "rich" and the "poor". This economic law was his own conception. Therefore, programming of the national economy even for a modicum of "inflation" is not inherently "of, by, and for the People" of the United States. The incremental effect of "modest" inflation, year after year works against "the common man and woman", and their families. Moreover, he opposed the "trad in g" of stocks and bonds by

commercial banks, and he opposed the membership of investment banks and investment houses in the Federal Reserve System. Also, he was opposed to the "concept" and to the "actuality" of interstate banks and interstate banking. Also, he assumed that there could be no actual necessity for membership by megabanks in the Federal Reserve System (the F. R. S.). On the other hand, all banks should be members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the F. D. I. C.) in order to protect, within reasonable limits, the bank deposits of individual depositors.

Also, he had concluded that the concept and practice of quantitative "easing" had been flawed from the beginning, and that (to the contrary, as he saw it) the adjustability of components of the aforesaid "2-40-2" rule by actions of the Federal Reserve Board would rightfully accomplish more efficiently and more equitably whatsoever quantitative "easing" was presumed to accomplish, as of introduction under the F. R. S. of "quantitative easing" after the "Great Recession" of 2008. To the contrary, he stressed that the "2-40-2 rule", the prevailing model for the Federal Reserve System over past decades, would prove again to be an effective method of achieving the macroeconomic intent of quantitative "easing", and moreover that: (i), the distribution of the currency-in-circulation thereby would be made more equitable and (ii), the contraction of an "over-heated" national economy would be noticeably and decisively simplified. (These were effects hoped for by the establishment of the Federal Reserve System in 1914. For this reason, he was opposed to the "newfangled" policy and practice known nowadays as quantitative "easing". Moreover, he understood that a coordination of Congressional "action" (e.g., fiscal policy and taxation policy) with "actions" of the Federal Reserve Board was not likely to be accomplished by means of usual and customary procedures among government offices. Vide supra (page 6).

With further reference to the Federal Reserve System, he favored less "monetary policy" by the Federal Reserve Board, and more "fiscal policy" by the federal government (for example, relief by law from excessive federal income taxation, etc.). With reference to a current problem facing the Federal Reserve Board (a problem resulting from the practice of quantitative "easing"), be referred to The Wall Street Journal of January 31st of 2019 (pages A1 and A2 and 812 thereof, which inform us that the "asset portfolio" (sic) of the Federal Reserve Bank has increased to four trillion dollars (\$4,000,000,000,000) as a result of the aforesaid (monetary) policy of "quantitative easing" (introduced as of the "Great Recession," of 2008), and that the current rate of reduction of said "asset portfolio" held by the Federal Reserve Bank is about \$40 billion dollars per month (\$40,000,000,000 per month) or \$480 billion dollars per annum (\$480,000,000,000 per annum). These developments are unduly complicating, and their effects are uncertain.

Wherefore, he reasoned further that if enlightened federal fiscal policies and federal taxation policies were to replace the "monetary policies" of the Federal Reserve Board, then any expansion of the "currency-in-circulation" from such enlightened fiscal and taxation policies would be more equitable and more judicious than the current "monetary" policy of quantitative "easing". How much more equitable and judicious? Our "hero" thought quite a bit more equitable and judicious! Specifically, distributions of the currency-in-circulation would be decisively more equitable and judicious than redistributions caused by the policy of "quantitative easing", which policy of "quantitative easing" has succeeded only in the

voluminous buying up of United States treasury bills, notes, or bonds, and of United States mortgage-backed securities by the Federal Reserve Bank pursuant to instructions from the Federal Reserve Board. With reference obviously to a necessity for healthy fiscal and taxation policies on the part of our government in place of such aberrancy and malfeasance, he therefore further urged a standard exemption from federal (individual) income taxation of \$50,000 per capita per annum, and among other fiscal policies of our government, a free college education, student debt relief, etc.

Finally, he concluded that the Federal Reserve System had lost its "bearings", has not yet recovered them, and continues to be adrift. For example, he referred to The Wall Street Journal of March 20th of 2019 (page A2 thereof), whereby the current subject matter of "talk" among the Federal Reserve Board is exemplified. Inasmuch as we are given to know, the conversations among members of the Federal Reserve Board have not been conforming to precedent. Also, he himself would argue that his own recommendation for federal (individual) income tax relief should not be further deferred, and that the federal government should have fiscal policies in place to compensate for the loss of direction by the Federal Reserve Board (in fact, evidence for a definite malfeasance there). The United States Congress, which h°:s certain oversight functions of the United States Executive, while the Congress not to blame for any malfeasance by the Federal Reserve Board, should be more focused in its government oversight functions. Also, at some point of deliberations of the Federal Reserve Board, it should be acknowledged that in its recent history, at some point between the years when the aforesaid "2-42-2" rule was operative, and the years when said "2-40-2" rule had been superceded by the practice of quantitative "easing", the Federal Reserve System underwent a significant transformation of its "principles of operation". With reference to this matter, he referred to the "textbook" authored by Paul Samuelson, entitled Economics, the first edition of which was published in 1948, and follow it through its nineteen (19) editions, until you see thereby that the "analysis" hereby set forth in view of the "principles of operation" of the Federal Reserve System is correct. Our "hero's" sophomore year education in economics under Professor Otto Eckstein at Harvard College had placed him in "good stead" to oversee the performance of our government. His detractors, and the American citizens who elected him, would have had to observe him in the Office of President to comprehend and appreciate fully his intelligence and capability to provide for such an outcome!

Presidential politics: g lifetime of observation

With reference to Presidential politics, there was not a shred of doubt in the mind of our "hero" that in 1968 and 1972, respectively, Hubert Humphrey and George McGovern, each of whom he had personally met, were more qualified to be President of the United States of America than Richard Nixon. Nixon later retired to Saddle River, New Jersey, an act that was not without certain consequences for our hero, who was by then not as young as he once had been (and who had a noticeably low opinion of Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger (President Nixon's influential aide-de-camp.) He thought that Jimmy Carter was an average American President with high ideals and limited experience, that Walter Mondale was not the best choice for the Office of Vice President, and that the Iranian Revolution and the United States Embassy Crisis of 1979, which decisively complicated Carter's Presidency, were

unavoidable (given the widespread grievances in Iran under the Shah of Iran; for example, caused by SAVAK, the Iranian secret police). Whether the American hostages held by the Iranian revolutionary guards at the American Embassy in Tehran could have been rescued by a means other than the failed rescue attempt from the desert south of Tehran is another question. Mondale's loyalty to the Shah of Iran before and after the usurpation of the American Embassy was working against our interests in Tehran. Our loyalty to the Shah of Iran (the Pahlavi family) was ill-conceived, a fact that was substantiated by the subsequent revelations of the crimes of the Pahlavi regime. (It was rumored that not a single family in all of Iran had escaped the criminal excesses of the Shah of Iran, and the Pahlavi regime, before the overthrow of the Shah of Iran in 1979.)

With reference to Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger, our "hero" is certain to point out, and thereby to correct the public record, that Salvador Allende, after he was elected the lawful and constitution President of Chile in the early 1970's was assassinated on the steps of the Presidential residence on the morning of his Inauguration Day, that he never held the Office of President of Chile, and that the "story" that he was assassinated many months or some years after he was elected President of Chile, and after the economic policies of his administration had been proven a failure, is totally false, and totally fabricated, and "fake news", a total "fiction" elaborated by a "right wing" political opposition "under the thumb" of Nixon and Kissinger, and their right-leaning fellow-travellers, which makes it one of the most egregiously "phony" political "white washes" in the history of contemporary politics! In fact, the "internet" records Allende's last words as follows, as if (to say) Salvador Allende himself had a premonition of his own death: "Workers of my country, I have faith in Chile, and its destiny. Other men will overcome this 'dark' and 'bitter' moment when 'treason' seeks to prevail". Salvador Allende was succeeded by Augusto Pinochet, a notorious fascist, and political criminal!

With reference to the Bush administrations, he thought that the Persian Gulf War (George H. W. Bush, James A. Baker, Norman Schwarzkopf, et alia) should have been avoided, and that the Iraq War (George W. Bush, Richard Cheney, Colin Powell, etc.) should have been avoided; and that those two (2) wars worked, and have continued to work, against the (national security) interests of the United States. For example, consider the numbers of American casualties, and the costs to our nation of those casualties. Moreover, consider that the government of Iraq under Saddam Hussein was not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (O. P. E. C.), which was then, and still is, an international "cartel" that controls the international market in oil. Also, consider that at the time of the intense anti-Hussein and anti-Iraq "hysteria" that was the cause of the Iraq War (2003- 2011), upon the invasion of Iraq by the United States armed forces in 2003, Saddam Hussein's government was not a member of O. P. E. C., and in fact before the Persian Gulf and Iraq Wars, the government of Iraq under Saddam Hussein exported to Europe fifty-percent (50%) of its oil, and some 50% of the oil required for its consumption by Western Europeans; and that thereafter, leading up to the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the government of Russia now-a-days covets and to some extent controls the oil markets of Western Europe. Furthermore, the "hegemony" (sic) of the government of Iran (status post the Iranian Revolution, an Islamist Shiite and vehemently anti-American revolution, and status post the Iran-Iraq War which lasted throughout the 1980's), it was the government of Iran, and the

Ayatollah of Iran, and not the government of Iraq, and Saddam Hussein, that represented a threat to the "national security" of the United States. It was Iran and the Ayatollah who were our enemy, and not Iraq and not Saddam Hussein! (Saddam Hussein was preoccupied with getting the nation's "mail" reliably delivered, and providing for a supply of potable "drinking water" for his people!)

Furthermore, our "hero" observed that the Central Asian Treaty Organization (C. E. N. T. O.) was founded in 1959 "for the purpose of fostering peace in the Middle East", that the United States and Iraq were charter members, and that Saddam Hussein had appealed in 1990 for a "diplomatic" intervention by C. E. N. T. O., and a "convening" of C. E. N. T. O. in Jiddah (Saudi Arabia) after the invasion by Iraq of Kuwait) in order to settle the "question" of Kuwait (about which territory of Kuwait the government of Iraq had an historical claim), and an Iraqi financial claim relating to a dispute about an indemnity owed by the Saleh family of Kuwait to Iraq). The aforesaid "question", about which ("question" of indemnity Iraq was seeking a diplomatic solution under C. E. N. T. O.), was a perfectly legitimate and justifiable "question" open to a settlement by diplomatic means. The "issue" had been soldering for decades, and had been more recently aggravated by the indemnity owed to Iraq by Kuwait! Whereas the Iraqi "occupation" of Kuwait in the Summer of 1990, and the "run-up to our response by a United States led twenty-six (26) nation coalition under Bush and his "pal" Baker in the weeks that culminated in a wholly reactionary "Desert Shield" and "Desert Storm", led by General Norman Schwarzkopf, had succeeded in raising but also our ignoring of the chance for a diplomatic resolution, which should have been pursued in Jiddah under C. E. N. T. O. The situation on the ground allowed for it, and encouraged it!

Nevertheless, President G. H. W. Bush, Secretary of State James Baker, and General Schwarzkopf were determined to put half a million (500,000) United States troops onto the Saudi Arabian desert" between August of 1990 and January of 1991: Schwarzkopfs six (6) month "run-up" to the Persian Gulf War, authorized and orchestrated by Bush, Baker, and Schwarzkopf in one of the great "super-hypes" in the history of the American military. One would have thought there was insufficient time for a peaceable "diplomatic" resolution of the problem. There certainly was time, plenty of time for intervention by C. E. N. T. O., and a diplomatic resolution of the question raised by Iraq y. Kuwait; i.e., by Hussein y. Saleh. History will confirm that the Bushes (father & son) were a foolish pair; and that Bush's hunting companion (James A Baker) were less resourceful that they should have been!

With historical reference to the "jingoist" interludes under Bush, the elder (1989-1993), and under William J. Clinton (1993-2001), a "jingoist" in the Balkans, and under Bush, the younger where a United Nations "peacekeeping" force would have been sufficient to keep the peace, and under Bush, the younger (2001-2009) be hereby referred to two (2) scholarly studies: The Limits of Power (2009) and Breach of Trust (2013) by Professor Andrew J. Bacevich, a military historian at Boston University. The extension and unwise deployment of American military power in the Middle East by the Bushes during those years is thereby examined and subject of criticism by Professor Bacevich, who in the opinion of our "hero", is an American "sage". (Professor Bacevich in Breach of Trust provides an intelligent and in depth review of the "over reaching" of the United States military in the Middle East by George H. W. Bush, William J. Clinton, George W. Bush, and their "officialdom" (sic): James A. Baker,

Norman Schwarzkopf, et alia. In other words, our "hero's" ¹¹ point-of-view and assumptions were contrary to the point-of-view and assumptions of Bush, Baker, Schwarzkopf, et alia. Our "hero" ¹¹ favored a "diplomatic" ¹¹ resolution of the problem!

At this point of our narrative our "hero" ¹¹ affirms and attests that there has been a "vicio us" ¹¹ counter narrative at work, intended to disparage him, and "defame" ¹¹ his many accomplishments. The evidence for a counter narrative can be found in public and private efforts to falsify and minimize his life's work! Hopefully, this autobiographical sketch will succeed in minimizing the untoward "effects" ¹¹ of the aforesaid "counter narrative" ¹¹

Reykjavik & its sequelae

Now, the problem with the Reykjavik Treaty, agreed to and signed by the President of the United States Ronald Reagan and President of the Soviet Union Mikhail Gorbachev in the late 1980's was related to a deficiency of American intelligence relating to the nuclear missile launching capability of Soviet submarines before the dissolution of the Soviet Union in the winter of 1990-1991, and to a deficiency of American intelligence relating to the nuclear missile launching capability of Russian submarines after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, and the transfer of armed nuclear force to the government of Russia. The Reykjavik Treaty, which applied to land based nuclear missile launching capability, did not apply to submarine based nuclear missile-launching capability, and also succeeded in vitiating the efficacy of the deterrent effects of land-based missile-launching capability of the United States, and the long-standing strategy of "mutual assured destruction" ¹¹ (M.A. D.), which strategy of "mutual assured destruction" ¹¹ promised a response in kind by the United States in view of a nuclear missile attack upon the United States by the government of the Soviet Union; while at the same time the Reykjavik Treaty (after the dissolution of the Soviet Union) preserved the clandestine advantage (accruing to a potential Russian enemy) of their submarine-based nuclear missile launching capability. This was a critical mistake by the Administration of Ronald Reagan (George H. W. Bush, Caspar Weinberger, Frank Carlucci, George Schultz, and William Crowe (et alia)).

On the other hand, the dissolution of the Soviet Union, and duplicity and clandestine intent of Vladimir Putin, and his Russian Ministry of Defense, could not have been foreseen by American intelligence at Reykjavik in the late 1980's which malign intent and duplicity were later made explicit as of September of 2008 (ff.), insofar as we now understand the intentions of Vladimir Putin and his Russian ministry of defense; that is, status post Mikhail Gorbachev, the dissolution of the Soviet Union, and the Reykjavik Treaty of the late 1980's. Now, with reference to Vladimir Putin and his Russian ministry of defense, the late Senator John McCain was not one to mince his words, and our "hero" ¹¹ shares McCain's point of view. An example of Putin's malign intent and duplicity would also have to be the "assassination" ¹¹ of the American-born Russian journalist Anna Politkovskaya in Moscow in 2007.

Also, in view of the Reykjavik Treaty of 1988, it would not be inappropriate for us to

document the influence and the possible machinations of Frank Carlucci (1988-1989), Casper Weinberger's successor as Reagan's Secretary of Defense, and the influence and the military intelligence of Admiral William Crowe, then Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).

Insofar as we can assume , both Mr. Carlucci (then United States Secretary of Defense) and Admiral Crowe (then Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff) almost certainly would have been present with President Reagan at Reykjavik, along with the (then) United States Secretary of State George Schultz. If Admiral Crowe (the CJCS) were not to have been present at Reykjavik in 1988, we would have to assume that his absence, and/or the absence of his staff. would have been a most grievous omission, because the "error" of Reykjavik seems to have been Reagan's trust of Soviet (and Russian) intentions status post Gorbachev. On the other hand, Reagan, Crowe, and his staff at Reykjavik cannot have been expected to have had perfect vision into the future: the then future dissolution of the Soviet Union, and the political ascent of Vladimir Putin and his Russian ministry of defense. Also, he read in the New York Times of Wednesday, the 9th of October of 2019, on page one (ff.), that the Government of the United States "had forgotten how organically ruthless the Russians could be"; this statement from a former United States Defense Intelligence official. (Yide infra.)

The letting down of our "guard" vis- -vis Vladimir Putin and the Russian Ministry of Defense, whether before or after the Meeting at Reykjavik, was a critical mistake by the United States Executive, and the Pentagon! We have been fortunate to have lived through it, and the requirements of our defense are not less because of it!

Now, with reference to Ronald Reagan's Presidency, it was obvious to our "hero" that the Challenger Space Shuttle disaster was avoidable, following the evidence brought forth by the Challenger (disaster) Investigating Commission, which demonstrated that given a modicum of critical intelligence and common sense on the part of President Reagan, the Challenger Space Shuttle disaster would not have happened. The launching and flight of the Challenger Space Shuttle should definitively have been postponed! It was President Reagan's "call" on that "cold" morning of January 28 of 1986 , as we now understood it.

With further reference to President Reagan (who was President of the United States from 1981 to 1989), our "hero" (unlike Mr. Reagan) was well schooled in the sciences and in general knowledge, and would have known not to have authorized (as President Reagan appears to have done) the launching of the Challenger Space Shuttle on a "frosty" winter morning in 1986, knowing that the rubber "O-ring" seal that connected the "booster rocket" to the Space Shuttle would not tolerate (and remain functional) at temperatures that were approaching freezing. The dysfunction of the "O-ring" at an air temperature approximately 32 degrees Fahrenheit is known to have been the cause of said Challenger Space Shuttle disaster of the 28th of January of 1986.

Our "hero" remembers that President Reagan's wife, Nancy Reagan, confided to the nation via a news telecast (after Mr. Reagan's retirement) that by his second term (1985- 1989) Ronald W. Reagan was showing "clinical " signs of Alzheimer's disease; and our "hero" remembers hearing Reagan's son, Ronald W. Reagan, Jr., comment via a news telecast more recently, that he himself (Ronald W. Reagan, Jr.) was an "atheist". Such a "public statement" by an ex-President's son (it seemed to our "hero") would have been foolishly conceived under any circumstances, in part because such a statement would raise a question , was his then deceased father , the ex-President, also an atheist? (The aforesaid "indiscretion" by Ronald W. Reagan, Jr. leaves us in a dilemma with reference to his father's personal beliefs!) Meanwhile,

a set of unforeseeable questions and issues has arisen with reference to the Presidential candidacies and elections of Barack Hussein Obama and Donald J. Trump.

Russian interference in Presidential Elections. & _g remedy

Now, with reference to the Presidential Elections of 2008-09 and 2012-13, our "hero" reasoned that it would have been statistically improbable that an African American male by the name of "Barack Hussein Obama" could have been duly and lawfully elected President of the United States of America in 2008-09, and again in 2012-13. Moreover, inasmuch as certain evidence has been forthcoming that the Russian government definitely interfered in our Presidential Election of 2016, our "hero" has assumed that interference in our elections by the Russian government prior to the Presidential Election 2016 also would have been probable (dating back prior to 2016); and further our "hero" has assumed that if the Russian government were to have interfered at all in a Presidential Election, then the Russian government certainly would *have* sought to "predetermine" the "result" of said Presidential election; and further that the denial thereof by the former Director of National Intelligence (ex-DNI James Clapper) would have not had a basis in fact. Quoting (then) DNI Clapper after the Presidential Election of 2016 and before his resignation effective on the 20th of January of 2017: quoting DNI Clapper upon his "assertion" that Russian interference in our 2016 Presidential election did not change the actual result of the 2016 Presidential Election (here quoting DNI Clapper) or "anything of that sort".

However, to the contrary, we know that certain other evidence has been forthcoming that more votes were "counted" than were "cast", which suggested to our "hero" that such a discrepancy (from the point of view of a "digitized election software"), possibly meant that one vote cast for Hilary Clinton was counted as two votes cast for Donald Trump. For example, we know that in the State of Michigan such a discrepancy was found. In other words, "something of that sort" explained Donald Trump's unexpected defeat of Hilary Clinton in the Presidential Election of 2016. Our "hero" concluded that DNI Clapper's reassurances, while also confirming Russian interference, were DNI Clapper's own personal brand of "hot air, because of which "hot air" our more circumspect "hero" concluded that DNI Clapper was unqualified to be Director of National Intelligence! Also, he noticed that James Clapper was appointed DNI by Barack Hussein Obama in 2010, and was "unanimously" confirmed by the United States Senate. It was difficult to believe. Wherefore, our "hero" proceeded to devise a "remedy" for any future (comparable) interference in an American Presidential Election, or any American election. The remedy for a rigged or fixed "Presidential Election" (and for any election) has been outlined by our "hero" in the paragraph immediately following hereunder.

The fact of a OIT-determined "rigging" or "fixing" of a Presidential Election, and/or any election, can be verified or rejected before and after Election Day by means of a set of control ballots, whereby an equalized distribution of votes among candidates has been affixed by election officials onto the control ballots, and the elections software has been tested against said set of control ballots; and by means of our election officials being absolutely certain that the total number of votes cast on Election Day, and the total number of votes counted on or after Election Day are equal. This requires some additional work by elections officials before

and after elections. Any discrepancies should be reported in writing (and possibly under seal) to appropriate Departments of Justice and to Election Commissions: Federal, State, and local; and to the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court; and to the Press. Our "hero" was unable to imagine a more problematic political development in the political history of the United States than the current possibility that our Presidential and other Elections in these United States have been subject of a "fix", or by more than one such "fix", by agents of a foreign government, for example by the government of Russia. A "state of war" would be comparable; and apropos thereof the "malevolence" of Vladimir Putin has been decisively underestimated!

We were forewarned by our forefathers that "eternal vigilance" would be the price we pay for our liberty and our safety. Now let us be duly forewarned again of the risks and dangers of suspending that vigilance, even as political and military resources of the enemy have reached beyond our own defenses. The Presidential Elections of 2008, 2012, and 2016 were shots across the bow! The Presidential Elections of 1992, 1996, 2000, and 2004 were rigged by our collective neglect and the incompetence of our local, state, and national Governments, and our inability to foretell the future! The People and the Government of the United States cannot afford to let their neglect and incompetence happen again, and again and again! The consequences would be catastrophic. With these justifications in mind, our "hero" has set forth here the aforesaid policy and program of remedies for surreptitious "attacks" on the computerized infrastructure of the local and state and national elections of the United States of America, history's greatest democracy!

Maastricht. & the eurozone

In 1957, at the peak of the "Cold War" between the constitutional and democratic governments of the United States and Western Europe on the one hand, and the communist and totalitarian governments of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe on the other hand, and after the institution in 1948-49 by the West of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (i.e., NATO), Paul-Henri Spaak (1899-1972), a Belgian politician and government official, and Jean Monnet (1885-1979), a Frenchman and political economist, were instrumental in formation of the "European Union", which was conceptualized by them as a defensive organization vis-
g-vis the Soviet Union and the communist "bloc" of Eastern Europe. Thusly, the European Union, as conceived by Spaak and Monnet in 1957, was a redundancy among supranational organizations (SNO's), given the historical "actuality" ten (10) years earlier of NATO!

With reference to the European Union, our "hero" had concluded that from its beginning in the winter of 1992 at Maastricht (the Netherlands), the so-called Maastricht Treaty deserved our immediate attention only because it had been so wrongfully conceived, and that its political and economic principles of operation (from the beginning) were flawed, naive and malfeasant, in fact criminal under the worst of circumstances (and a "confidence racket"). In particular, he was opposed to the gratuitous "hegemony" of the European Council, the European Commission, and the European Central Bank over the national governments, and currency, of member nations. From the point of view of our "hero", these caveats were elementary facts, deserving of our disapproval. He pointed out that national governments devoid of their own currency are like "eunuchs" (that is, "emasculate"). Moreover, he was

opposed to the concept of austerity espoused and imposed by the European Council, the European Commission, and the European Central Bank, and to their "lock-step" policies and practices of closely overseeing and monitoring European national governments.

Furthermore, he was opposed to suspension of customs at national borders within the European Union. He insisted that national Governments should control their own borders, the minting of their own currency, and the currency-in-circulation within their borders. Also, he argued that restriction of domestic expenditures of member governments of the E. U. to a fraction of their gross domestic products (G. D. P.) was arbitrary and capricious, without precedent in his own experience, and in our hero's opinion, malfeasant and criminal. The evidence for a criminal motive at the inception of the Maastricht Treaty in 1992 has been obscured by the fact of the malfeasance, and disingenuous motives of its signatories.

On the other hand, he was not opposed to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or N. A. T. O.; nor to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Europe, or the O. E. C. D.; nor to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, or the O. S. C. E. All three (3) of these Supranational Organizations (S. N. O.'s) date back to the 1950's. Now, prior to 1992, and the Maastricht Treaty, the rationale and function and principles of operation of these three (3) Supranational Organizations had not been called into question by the "liberal democracies" of Western Europe. Their success had been unquestioned and unimpaired, and he could not see a "need" for a European Union as conceived by the so-called Maastricht Treaty. The Maastricht Treaty was redundant, both politically and economically unworkable, and a criminal operation (a "confidence racket"), as time and circumstances, and the cumulative evidence among member nations have clearly demonstrated. In our "hero's" mind, the question has arisen on such a "great stage" (a Weltanschauung) would such a degree of malfeasance be "criminal", as of Maastricht in 1992, on the face of it, and by the fact of it? (How would the International Criminal Court decide this question?)

Also, our "hero" understood that any less than generous advance of the new Eurocurrency by the European Central Bank to the national governments of the European Union and the Eurozone governments, would result eventually in enormous debt liabilities accruing to member governments, that the repayment thereof as the years passed would become an impossibility, because the member governments of the Eurozone had been deprived of an independent treasury; and further the resulting forfeiture of collateral (consisting of certain "capital assets" of the member nations) would eventually "eat" into and "consume" the wealth of the Eurozone countries, and their governments. This outcome, which was predictable, and should have been self-evident, constituted further evidence that the "idea" of a European "currency zone" was destined from the beginning to be "unworkable" as conceived at Maastricht in 1992, and as implemented after 1992. (The current evolving situation in Greece exemplifies the threat of such a forfeiture of national wealth, and Greece is not the only nation in Europe at risk from the effects of Maastricht) From the beginning in 1992, a more plausible system would have succeeded in advancing adequate quantities of the new common European currency to all member governments of the Eurozone, without any strings attached and without any repayment schedules required of member governments. This is the way the United States Federal Reserve System was designed to work, and this is the way the European Union's central bank (the E. C. B.) should operate! (On the other hand, the question: has the F. R. S. served our own nation well after its

inception under President Wilson in 1914 is debatable.)

Would an objective reasoning conclude that Maastricht in 1992 was a "fascist" plot, engendered by what was the equivalent of a self-appointed "junior" ? Look closely at its origin, and its principles of operation! Could it have been, in any rigorous meaning of the words, a "democratic institution" of government? The European Union more or less sort of came together after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, while "too few of us" were paying much attention to it, and while in the United States our "hero's" decisive "plurality" victory in the Presidential Election of 1992, with a narrow "majority" of Electoral College votes, was being ignored at home and abroad! (How can we ever recover as a nation from such a debacle?)

Furthermore, after the unexpected dissolution of the Soviet Union in the Winter of 1991-1992, urgent problems had to be solved in Europe, and elsewhere. For example, he was one among many observers who feared for the "pollution by oil rigs" of the fresh water of the Caspian Sea, and other fresh water "seas" in central Asia; who feared for the "pollution by oil tankers" of the Great Lakes basin in the United States and Canada; and who feared for the "pollution by oil pipelines" of the ground water of the Great Plains of the United States. He had observed that oil rigs, oil tankers, and oil pipelines inevitably leak oil. He further argued that the Earth's freshwater lakes, streams, rivers, the fresh water central Asian seas, and the ground water of the Great Plains and the Great Lakes basin of the United States and Canada, were not renewable natural resources, but rather vital natural resources of human civilization. He was saddened by the Keystone pipeline project, has lamented its recent progress after the 2016 Presidential Election, and he cautions against its completion and operation. (The pollution by oil of our "ground water" is a major problem, although not often acknowledged!) Yet, the problem at home and abroad of pollution of our fresh water lakes, rivers, and streams, and our ground water, continues unabated (even unnoticed).

With reference to contamination by oil of our groundwater, and eventually our well water, when our "hero" was a youngster in southeastern Wisconsin the Saint Lawrence Seaway was planned and built, and before long oil tankers began to ply the waters of the Great Lakes, and not a great many years had passed when our "hero" was sojourning for a few days on the northern shore of Lake Erie, the shallowest of the Canadian-American Great Lakes, and he thereupon discovered that the ground water off the northern shore of Lake Erie (the "vegetable garden" of southern Ontario!) had become so polluted with oil leaking from those oil tankers plying Lake Erie that the ground water of southern Ontario along the northern shore of Lake Erie (this was 1993) was not drinkable water. (Now, our "hero" was distraught with fear for the well water, and drinking water, of southern Ontario; it was not drinkable! Today, it is not drinkable! From our "hero's" point of view, the crisis north of the north coast of Lake Erie is already one of the great catastrophes of our times! Someday soon none of that ground water will be potable; and there will be no remedy!

At the moment our "hero" discerned the problem along the northern shore of Lake Erie (it was 1995 near the Isle of Pines) and considered the ramifications for the ground water

of the fertile agricultural land of southern Ontario, he was "frightened" by the prospect of the non-remediability of such a problem. He had grown up along the Saint Lawrence Seaway, and observed this problem emerge from the days of his adolescence. He could not

over-estimate its severity, nor its socioeconomic repercussions!

Now, one of the ancillary purposes of this autobiographical sketch has been to bring into focus (front and center) the problems of "gra ft " in everyday American life, and its untoward and unpredictable effects on our lives, which may be considerable. The elevation after World War II of Eugene Braunwald to the Office of Director of the Heart and Lung" Institute at the National Institutes of Health in Washington, D. C., et cetera, would have to be exemplary of one such "folly". Who was responsible for it? (Vide supra: page 17.)

D. M. B.
12.19.19 ·