The World Game of

Chaos

Imagine the first team of scientists to find a tribal group of people living deep in a jungle. There is to be a total eclipse of the sun in a few days. The scientists set up their equipment to observe it while attempting to use sign language to communicate with the primitives. The eclipse happens and the primitives - not knowing any science and being unable to communicate in the language of the scientists - think that the scientists must be Gods because they knew something incredible was going to happen before it happened.

In the early 1960's, the scientists who were involved in the development of computers and related technologies were the Technology Gods and everybody else were the Primitives.   With the knowledge of the state of the art computers of the day, and knowing the rate of technological change that was about to occur, the Scientists were able to see a Future World that was impossible for the Primitives imagine.

In order to progress, scientists had to overcome the gap between their technology visions of the future, and the knowledge of the rest of the population. The following is the synopsis of a book of reprinted material originally published in 1967:

Toward the Year 2000
Work in Progress
Edited by Daniel Bell and Stephen R. Graubard

In 1965, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences initiated the Commission on the Year 2000, the forerunner of what became the field of futurism. The Commission did not believe that one could "predict" the future, but sought instead to identify structural changes in society that would have long-term social impacts. And since the Commission believed that choices were possible, it sought to chart "alternative futures" on critical issues that society would face.

The results of the Commission's work appeared in 1967 in a special issue of Dædalus, the journal of the Academy. The volume consisted of "working papers," prepared by the Chairman of the Commission, Daniel Bell, twenty-three memoranda written by such scholars as Daniel P. Moynihan, Erik Erikson, Ernst Mayr, David Riesman, James Q. Wilson, and Samuel P. Huntington, and an edited transcript of the vigorous discussions provoked by the documents.

Thirty years later, the volume remains extraordinarily timely. It is both a benchmark for the understanding of American society and a prospectus of the issues that are still relevant to the problems of today—and tomorrow. This edition contains a new preface by Daniel Bell and Stephen Graubaud that reviews the Commission's work and identifies the foresight—and one startling failure—of that work.

Contributors:
Daniel Bell, Robert Bowie, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Karl W. Deutsch, Theodosius Dobzhansky, Hedley Donovan, Leonard J. Duhl, Erik H. Erikson, Lawrence K. Frank, William Gorham, Stephen R. Graubard, Charles M. Haar, Samuel P. Huntington, Fred Charles Iklé, Herman Kahn, Harry Kalven, Jr., Wassily Leontief, Ernst Mayr, Margaret Mead, Matthew S. Meselson, George A. Miller, Wilbert E. Moore, Daniel P. Moynihan, Harold Orlans, Harvey S. Perloff, John R. Pierce, Alan Pifer, Emanuel R. Piore, Ithiel de Sola Pool, Michael Postan, Gardner C. Quarton, Roger Revelle, David Riesman, Eugene V. Rostow, Donald A. Schon, Martin Shubik, Krister Stendahl, Anthony J. Wiener, James Q. Wilson, Robert C. Wood, Christopher Wright, Paul N. Ylvisaker.

About the Editors
Stephen Graubard is Editor of Dacdalas, Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and Professor of History at Brown University.

In 1967, Daniel Bell wrote an article titled, "[The Year 2000: Trajectory of an Idea]". The following are excerpts from that article not necessarily in the same order written in the article:

"This is the premise of the Commission on the Year 2000. It is an effort to indicate now the future consequences of present public policy decisions, to anticipate future problems, and to begin the design of alternative solutions so that our society has more options and can make a moral choice, rather than be constrained, as is so often the case when problems descend upon us unnoticed and demand an immediate response.[2]

But what began a few years ago as a serious academic enterprise ... has been seized, predictably, by the mass media and the popular imagination.

The Columbia Broadcasting System has revamped its documentary Program, "The Twentieth Century," into "The Twenty First Century," to depict the marvels of the future.

The Wall Street Journal has been running an intermittent series on expected social and technological changes. Time has published a compact essay on "The Futurists: Looking Toward A.D. 2000." The theme of the year 2000 now appears repeatedly on lecture circuits and newspapers....

*All of this was probably to be expected. Much of the attention given the year 2000 is due, clearly, to the magic of the millennial number. Men have always been attracted by the mystical lure of the **chiloi, the Greek word for a thousand from which we get our***

religious term chiliasm, the belief in a coming life free from the imperfections of human existence....

Behold

The Pale Horse

To get funding for the Commission on the Year 2000, Daniel Bell went to the Carnegie Foundation and spoke with John W. Gardner. In 1999, Slate Magazine published an email from Daniel Bell to his son, David Bell concerning Turn of the Millennium programming that ABC was doing - including a segment on the Commission and "predicting the future". Excerpts:

> *The Jennings producers have scheduled a segment called "Prediction," and I was called because in 1965 I had initiated the Commission on the Year 2000, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and our major report, "Toward the Year 2000," had been reprinted last year by the M.I.T. Press; as was this year my book The Coming of Post-Industrial Society, by Basic Books, with a new 30,000-word foreword.*

> *I think of an episode of my friend Zbigniew Brzezinski, who had been a member of the Commission of the Year 2000. He was being baited on television by a hostile commentator, who began: "Professor Brzezinski, you are a Kremlinologist." "Yes," said Zbig, "if you like that clumsy word." "You tell the State Department what goes on in the Soviet Union," the man continued. "When they listen," said Zbig. The man then sprang his trap: "How come you failed to predict the ouster of Khrushchev?" And Zbig, who is quick on his feet, replied: "Tell me, if Khrushchev couldn't predict his own ouster, how do you expect me to do so?"*

> **The simple point is that one can "predict" only if you have an algorithm, a decision rule that tells you how to sort things out. Or where there is a firm set of rules for institutional succession. When I initiated the Commission on the Year 2000, I went to John Gardner, then the head of the Carnegie Corporation, for funding. John said: "You have written an interesting memorandum, but give me a prediction." "It is very difficult to predict," I said. "Well, if you don't give me a prediction, you don't get the money."**

*…This is running on, but to anticipate you, or any reader: Can I return to John Gardner's question and give one prediction about the next century? No, not a prediction (for that is not the way to think about it) but a relevant social framework to identify issues and problems. **What we are witnessing is a change in the "axis" of world socio-political organization; namely, one of widening economic integration (crossing national boundaries)and increasing political fragmentation (within national boundaries).***

The economic dimension is a "change of scale," as all national economies are absorbed into a global framework. The fragmentation is occurring because (as I remarked a decade ago)the national state is becoming too small for the big problems of life, and too big for the small problems. The national state was a 19th-century innovation in response to the breakdown of local economic exchange. Now the national state becomes defensive against the international onrush of capital, currency, commodity, and even demographic flows. And in imposing social programs from a national center, it becomes unresponsive to the varieties and needs of different localities.

*…All this is called **devolution, to rhyme with "evolution"** (and not to rhyme with "revolution").*

But it was in fact, a "revolution" - slow-moving, soft-war - "war in the context of everything else" including dis- and mis-information in the media, dadaism, psychological warfare, insurgencies, "creative destruction" of our economy, our education systems and our culture.

Engineering

"The Great Society"

In 1965, President Lyndon Johnson appointed John W. Gardner of the Carnegie Foundation to be the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Gardner then became the Architect of the "Great Society".   But it seems that Gardner was just the government liaison for the 'Community of World Futurists - and Mind *******'.

Why would I say such a thing?   I say it because Futurists whether they have degrees or not - are no different than Madame Zolla, the crystal ball reader at the carnival.   When these people are given authority status in the society with license to design the infrastructure - transportation systems, the economy, the education system, and the society around their visions for the future, you end up with chaos. And that's what we - and the world are living through right now - chaos created by the Futurists.   It's no different than being mugged by con artists.

The reason Futurists presented as pillars of the community are able to create chaos is because they live in the fantasy world of Utopia. They promote the idea that you can design

the ideal society - perfectly engineered to give everyone everything they want and need. The engineers design and the useful idiots implement. Since the majority of people are obedient to authority figures as Stanley Milgram proved in his experiments on obedience in the early 1960's, Futurists in power are free to try and create their Utopia - our chaos - and the result is life in a world of absurdity.

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Those who can make you believe
           absurdities
can make you commit atrocities.
          ~~ Voltaire
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Legitimizing The Futurists

In the mid 60's TIME Magazine published a series of articles giving legitimacy to the crystal ball readers. The following is an excerpt from an article titled, "THE FUTURISTS: Looking Toward A.D. 2000".

> *The exploration of the future has become a sizable business. General Electric has set up Tempo (Technical Management Planning Organization) in Santa Barbara, where 200 physical scientists, sociologists, economists and engineers contemplate the future on a budget that tops $7,000,000 a year. The armed forces have long been in the future business. The Air Force, at Wright-Patterson A.F.B., conducts studies of the whole problem of scientific prediction, also contributes $15 million a year to Santa Monica's Rand Corp. to think—and not necessarily about weapons systems. The nonprofit Hudson Institute investigates the possibilities of war and peace along with the future in general. At the University of Illinois, Dr. Charles Osgood is conducting a "computerized exploration of the year 2000," and the Southern Illinois University is providing money and facilities for Buckminster Fuller's World Resources Inventory. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences helps to support the Commission on the Year 2000, headed by Columbia Sociologist Daniel Bell. The Ford Foundation has allocated $1,400,000 this year to a group called Resources for the Future, also supports a Paris-based organization, headed by Veteran Futurist Bertrand de Jouvenel, whose studies are known as "Les Futuribles."*
>
> *Forecasting is an art that still has few textbooks. Its basic tool is extrapolation from yesterday and today. As John McHale, executive director of World Resources Inventory, puts it: "The future of the future is in the present." Some other methods seem fairly arcane. Defense Expert Herman Kahn, for instance, uses "scenario writing," in which various alternative future situations are dramatized. Some forecasters use computers to produce a symbolic "model" of particular social or economic structures—including*

whole industries or nations—and then simulate the interaction of variables. Rand uses the "Delphi" method, in which a wide range of experts are queried and re-queried for their forecasts, arriving finally at a near-consensus. Prognosticators concede that the timing and nature of pure inventions or basic breakthroughs—such as the achievement of atomic fission—are not predictable. In many cases, they must still rely on "imaginings."

Morality is an impediment to science - especially genetic engineering (FrankenScientists) and the engineers of utopia. In continuing the promotion of Futurism, TIME Magazine published this issue on April 8, 1966 - "Is God Dead?" The "God Is Dead" Movement Oct. 22, 1965	

Since TIME was promoting the idea of "futurism", we need to look at some of the people they named because somebody at TIME decided they were to be the public face guru's of Futurism.

Bertrand de Jouvenel

> *"There is a tyranny in the womb of every Utopia"* Bertrand de Jouvenel

The following are excerpts from an article by de Jouvenel what was included in Alvin Toffler's book, "The Futurists".   de Jouvenel's article was titled, "On the Nature of the Future".   It is preceded by a note from Toffler:

> *{No book has had a more powerful philosophical influence on today's futurists than THE ART OF CONJECTURE by Bertrand de Jouvenel, the gifted French political economist and philosopher. For de Jouvenel, there is never a single tomorrow--the future consists of a fan-like array of possibilities, alternative futures that man can shape. THE ART OF CONJECTURE, a book written in classic essay form, is the source of this article.- Alvin Toffler 1972}*

> *Nature of the Future – Bertrand de Jouvenel* (or how to sell futurism to the public-V)

When we foresee or forecast the future, we form opinions about the future. When we speak of "a forecast," we simply mean an opinion about the future (but a carefully formed one). When we speak of "forecasting," we mean the intellectual activity of forming such opinions (serious and considered ones. but with an uncertain verification). This needs to be stated clearly and emphatically, particularly since aspirations the forecaster does not, and should not, have are often attributed to him.

More than anyone else economists have made forecasting into an important industry. They commonly use the term "prediction," which presents no drawbacks so long as it is correctly understood. My colleague N. "predicts" that the sale of automobiles will increase next year by so many thousand units: this means that after mature consideration of all the relevant factors he could find, he thinks this figure more likely than any other. But the strength of the term is suggestive, and there is a danger of misapprehension: the word seems to provide a completely certain verdict.

Any such misapprehension on the part of the forecaster's audience is, I think, very dangerous. The persiflage that sometimes greets the forecaster's work may madden him, but he must fear skepticism far less than credulity. In all ages men have gathered about fortunetellers, and when these persons achieve a recognized position and are able to back their pronouncements with figures, they will attract a rash of customers who accept their words as "what science says." The forecaster who takes care to give his best opinion does not want to make others believe that there is a "science of the future" able to set forth with assurance what will be. He is apprehensive of letting this misunderstanding arise.

….

Now let us consider public decisions. Suppose change is accelerating: that is to say, an increasing number of new problems arises in each unit of time (a year or a legislative session), and questions calling for decisions are exerting increasing pressure on the responsible men. It seems natural and even reasonable in such a case to take the questions in order of urgency--but the results show that this is a vicious practice. No problem is put on the agenda until it is a "burning" issue, when things are at such a pass that our hand is forced. No longer is any choice possible between different determining acts designed to shape a stilt-flexible situation. There is only one possible response, only one way out of the problem hemming us in. The powers that happen to be submit to this necessity, and will justify themselves after the event by saying they had no choice to decide otherwise. What is actually true is that they no longer had any choice, which is something quite different: for if they cannot be blamed for a decision that was in fact inevitable, they can hardly escape censure for letting the situation go until they had no freedom to choose. The proof of improvidence lies in falling under the empire of necessity. The means of avoiding this lies in acquainting oneself with emerging situations while they can still be molded, before they have become imperatively compelling. In other words, without forecasting, there is effectively no freedom of decision.

Charles Osgood

Dr. Charles Osgood was a psychologist who specialized in the study of language. Psycholinguistics.   Here is the definition from [Wikipedia](#): (See hyperlinks on orig article)

> ***Psycholinguistics** or **psychology of language** is the study of the psychological and neurobiological factors that enable humans to acquire, use, and understand language. Initial forays into psycholinguistics were largely philosophical ventures, due mainly to a lack of cohesive data on how the human brain functioned. Modern research makes use of biology, neuroscience, cognitive science, and information theory to study how the brain processes language. There are a number of subdisciplines; for example, as non-invasive techniques for studying the neurological workings of the brain become more and more widespread, neurolinguistics has become a field in its own right.*
>
> *Psycholinguistics covers the cognitive processes that make it possible to generate a grammatical and meaningful sentence out of vocabulary and grammatical structures, as well as the processes that make it possible to understand utterances, words, text, etc. Developmental psycholinguistics studies children's ability to learn language.*

Most everything written about psycholinguistics is written in psychobabble. It's not an easy field to go surfing for information to include in a commentary like this one. So rather than grab excerpts from what he wrote - or what is written about his work, I'm going to use other sources on the use and manipulation of words.

One of the best places to learn about the use of language for the manipulation of perception is to listen to [William Roberts discuss Logical Positivism on Freedom Advocates website](#). When you get there, put "**Positivism" in the Search Keyword** and **Select 'Description' in the Search Where listbox**.

What I love about William Roberts is that he always says, "Words have meanings and Meanings have words". That might sound like he's stating the obvious but my observation these past years doing research is that more people than not fail to grasp the import of the message from the meaning of the words.

Psycholinguistics in the field of informatics study language for use in computer systems including Artificial Intelligence systems. An example of that kind of study would be a project the FAA did sometime in the 1980's as I recall. They were trying to standardize the language used in incident reports with incident being anything from a minor event with no significant outcome through an airplane crash. The object was to produce a list of words that could be selected to describe the event. What they ended up with using their standard list of words to describe an airplane crash was: 'uncontrolled landing into terrain'.   Just looking at the words you can almost put together the list of optional words they had to select from.

I read one time that the Arabs had over 200 words for 'sand'. The explanation given was that because their environment was primarily sand, the precise description of sand was important to their survival. Makes sense to me.   Without a precise word to describe something - anything, it becomes a major effort to convey thoughts about that something. And when there is no commonly understood word to describe that something, any evidence you might have as to its existence is dismissible as anecdotal.   For example, I observed a reality gap between political leaders and prominent persons and the public at large. It seems that whatever they say, if you invert it, then you'll know the truth about what they are saying. For years before the subprime mortgage meltdown, the word from the media and members of Congress was that the economy was booming. If you read local news available on the internet, you knew otherwise. The opposite of booming is crashing - and that was in fact, the real truth.   Since Congress has far more resources than I have to know the status of the economy, it had to be that they were lying - or the people who supplied them with their information were lying.   Then, as I was researching Futurist Buckminster Fuller, I found a word to describe this strategy for chaos. It's called Dadaism. Finding a word for it is a relief similar to relief from an itch you can't scratch.

In a [timeline biography of Buckminster Fuller's life](), I found this quote:

> *"It was at Black Mountain that I met John Cage and Merce Cunningham, who were there, Bill de Kooning and his wife Elaine, Arthur Penn, the Alberses, of course, Ruth Asawa, Albert Lanier, who later married Ruth, and Ken Snelson.* **That group decided they wanted to put on a play and they wanted me to be in it. And I said, 'I can't act; I never have. All I can do is talk spontaneously, but I can't do anything where you have to rehearse***'. "And they said, 'You must try. You're going to be the star of this thing, The Ruse of Medusa by Erik Satie --* **and you're going to be the Medusa***'."   --R.Buckminster Fuller*

Which was confirmed by this program history at the [Black Mountain College]() website.

> *In the summer of 1948 some of the 20th Century's most brilliant artists were living and studying at Black Mountain College, including Buckminster Fuller, Arthur Penn, Merce Cunningham, John Cage, and Willem de Kooning. This extraordinary group decided to produce the surrealist play* **The Ruse of Medusa** *by French composer Erik Satie, bringing together the disciplines of dance, theatre, music and visual arts for one night. M.C. Richards translated the play from the original French, making the Black Mountain College production the first time it was performed in English.* **The Ruse of Medusa is considered one of the first examples of surrealist drama, and an important precursor to the Dadaist movement.**

Then I found this - from a [brochure on the history of the school]():

> Black Mountain College, like the modern arts in America, was formed in great part by the migration from Europe in the 1930s. Its ethos, linked to multi-disciplinary arts practice and to a philosophy that bound art and living together, was founded on the structured programme of the **Bauhaus, the art and design teaching institute, recently closed by Hitler.**

Isn't that interesting?   Hitler closed an institute of art and design?   The one thing that Hitler's Germany was known for was high culture. So what is Dadaism? And why would he close the Bauhaus. According to the Artlex.com website - which I'm not giving the link for because I had a problem on it:

> "**Dada** - An early twentieth century art movement which ridiculed contemporary culture and traditional art forms. The movement was formed to prove the bankruptcy of existing style of artistic expression rather than to promote a particular style itself. It was born as a consequence of the collapse during World War I of social and moral values which had developed to that time. Dada artists produced works which were nihilistic or reflected a cynical attitude toward social values, and, at the same time, irrational -- absurd and playful, emotive and intuitive, and often cryptic. Less a style than a zeitgeist. Dadaists typically produced art objects in unconventional forms produced by unconventional methods. Several artists employed the chance results of accident as a means of production, for instance. Literally, the word dada means several things in several languages: it's French for "hobbyhorse" and Slavic for "yes yes". Some authorities say that the name Dada is a nonsensical word chosen at random from the dictionary."

And here is the [Wikipedia definition for Dadaism](#).   Excerpt:

> While broad, the movement was unstable. By 1924 in Paris, Dada was melding into surrealism, and artists had gone on to other ideas and movements, including surrealism, social realism and other forms of modernism. Some theorists argue that Dada was actually the beginning of postmodern art.[15]

> By the dawn of World War II, many of the European Dadaists had fled or emigrated to the United States. Some died in death camps under Hitler, who persecuted the kind of "Degenerate art" that Dada represented. The movement became less active as post-World War II optimism led to new movements in art and literature.

> Dada is a named influence and reference of various anti-art and political and cultural movements including the Situationists and culture jamming groups like the Cacophony Society.

Bauhaus

> [Wikipedia:](#)   Bauhaus ("House of Building" or "Building School") is the common term for the a school in Germany that combined crafts and the fine arts, and was famous for the approach to design that it publicized and taught. It operated from 1919 to 1933.

> The Bauhaus school was founded by [Walter Gropius](#) in Weimar. In spite of its name, and the fact that its founder was an architect, the Bauhaus did not have an architecture department during the first years of its existence. The Bauhaus style became one of the most influential currents in Modernist architecture and modern design.[1] The Bauhaus

had a profound influence upon subsequent developments in art, architecture, graphic design, interior design, industrial design, and typography.

The school existed in three German cities (Weimar from 1919 to 1925, Dessau from 1925 to 1932 and Berlin from 1932 to 1933), under three different architect-directors: Walter Gropius from 1919 to 1927, Hannes Meyer from 1927 to 1930 and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe from 1930 to 1933, when the school was closed by the Nazi regime.

….
Bauhaus and German modernism
Defeat in World War I, the fall of the German monarchy and the abolition of censorship under the new, liberal Weimar Republic allowed an upsurge of radical experimentation in all the arts, previously suppressed by the old regime. Many Germans of left-wing views were influenced by the cultural experimentation that followed the Russian Revolution, such as constructivism.

Bauhaus and Vkhutemas

Vkhutemas, the Russian state art and technical school founded in 1920 in Moscow, has been compared to Bauhaus. Founded a year after the Bauhaus school Vkhutemas has close parallels to the German **Bauhaus** in its intent, organization and scope. The two schools were the first to train artist-designers in a modern manner.[4] Both schools were state-sponsored initiatives to merge the craft tradition with modern technology, with a Basic Course in aesthetic principles, courses in color theory, industrial design, and architecture

Constructivism - "Art in the service of the Revolution"

Constructivism was an artistic and architectural movement that originated in Russia from 1919 onward which rejected the idea of "art for art's sake" in favour of art as a practice directed towards social purposes. Constructivism as an active force lasted until around 1934, having a great deal of effect on developments in the art of the Weimar Republic and elsewhere, before being replaced by Socialist Realism. Its motifs have sporadically recurred in other art movements since.

On a different website, "History of the Bauhaus", there is a very important tidbit:

*In 1919, after delays caused by the destruction of World War I and a lengthy debate over the ideological and socio-economic reconciliation of the fine arts and the applied arts (an issue which remained a defining one throughout the school's existence), Gropius was made the director of a new institution integrating the two called the Bauhaus. In the pamphlet for an April 1919 exhibition entitled **"Exhibition of Unknown Architects", Gropius proclaimed his goal as being "to create a new guild of craftsmen, without the class distinctions which raise an arrogant barrier between craftsman and artist."***

This is what Ayn Rand was talking about in Atlas Shrugged. And it's what has begun in this country as well. Incompetence is rampant. The idea of "getting rid of the experts" is because they are just nay sayers and the only difference between them and anybody else is just a little bit of experience. And as Bucky likes to say EVERY SINGLE TIME he talks, "we are all born naked, helpless for a few months and with no experience and therefore absolutely ignorant. We learn by trial and error - finding our way".   Of course, if a society ever allowed that as the paradigm to run the institutions of government and production, we would be in a perpetual loop of incompetence and failure. And - in fact, that's the condition we find ourselves in today in the United States. Maybe someday they will figure it out in their "Lessons Learned" meetings. Of course, by then all the real experts will be dead and they will be living in the "Idiocracy".   And if you want proof that we're already here, I would suggest that you watch the following program on C-Span Book TV. If you are in a hurry, skip ahead to 1:16 in the program and watch for 3 minutes:

"The Next Government of the United States: Why Our Institutions Fail Us"

Donald Kettl wrote the book of that title about how government failed and what to do about it. Elaine Kamarack of Harvard is there as an "expert" (notice her clown makeup).   Both of these people were very influential - if not complicit in Al Gore's "Reinvention of Government" that took place in the 1990's.

If you are at all interested in hearing about the "new government" that is now called the "old government" because it was a dismal failure and how Obama now has an opportunity to give us "new" new government, then you should watch this program.

The "reinvention of government" was Al Gore's baby (it's been an abortion).   Notice that Kettl was involved back then too.

The idea was based on TQM - flatten the hierarchical organization, privatize, computerize (e-government) - and get rid of experts because they are nay sayers - saying you are going to screw this up - with "this" being government.

Other pages on the 'Reinvention of Government"
http://www.channelingreality.com/New_Federalism/NewFedMain.htm

http://www.channelingreality.com/The_Coup/The_Coup.htm

If I could read Chinese, I know I would find the same pattern - school of the arts and architecture serving to training cultural cannibals - destroyers of society using dadaism, futurism, and I'd wager sabotage and insurgency.

Dadaism

The [story of Black Mountain College begins in 1933](#) and comprises a fascinating chapter in the history of education and the arts. Conceived by John A. Rice, a brilliant and mercurial scholar who left Rollins College in a storm of controversy, **Black Mountain College was born out of a desire to create a new type of college based on John Dewey's principles of progressive education. The events that precipitated the College's founding occurred simultaneously with the rise of Adolf Hitler, the closing of the Bauhaus by the Nazis, and the beginning of the persecution of artists and intellectuals on the European continent.** *Some of these people found their way to Black Mountain, either as students or faculty. Meanwhile, the United States was mired in the Great Depression, and* **Franklin Roosevelt, committed to putting people back to work, established the Public Works Arts Project (a precursor of the WPA).**

The founders of the College believed that the study and practice of art were indispensable aspects of a student's general liberal arts education, and they hired Josef Albers to be the first art teacher. Speaking not a word of English, he and his wife Anni left the turmoil in Hitler's Germany and crossed the Atlantic Ocean by boat to teach art at this small, rebellious college in the mountains of North Carolina.

Black Mountain College closed its doors almost 50 years ago, yet its recognized importance and impact on world culture grows ever larger.

Dadaism goes beyond the stage and into the public and private sector. What the school does is to plant the seeds, train the dupes and the operatives and then they move on to spread the disease to other locations - and other countries.

Utopia or Oblivion

Trajectory of an

Idea

"Should the human race not be extinguished by a nuclear war it will degenerate into a flock of stupid, dumb creatures under the tyranny of dictators who rule them with the help of machines and electronic computers. This is no prophecy, just a nightmare." -- Max Born (Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, November 1965)

The Medusa

For the last week, I've spent almost every available minute scanning for information and listening to the videos of interviews with Buckminster Fuller because within his writing and his work, I found the seeds of the global 'Big Ideas' that are putting us on the path to oblivion - just the opposite of what Bucky thought he was promoting. "Sustainable Development" had it's origins in Buckminster Fullers, "completely regenerative universe".

Because Bucky's thinking is transcendent beyond the physical world, at this point I have to quote so of the things he said that are essential to understanding the world in which we are now living. This is not exact, but it is essentially what he said:

> *"The human mind has the capability to discover relationships existing between which can only be mathematically expressed absolutely undetectable by our brains. We are here for some very special reason. We've been given access to some very great principles of the design of the universe itself. Our brain deals with the temporal. Our mind deals with the eternal."*

> *"When I was born (1895), reality what you could see, smell, touch and hear. They used to have a saying, "I'm from Missouri, let me see it".*

> *The year I was born however, the X-Ray was discovered - you couldn't see it. The same year I was born, Marconi invented the wireless and you couldn't see it. When*

he was I was three, the electron was discovered and you couldn't see it. Since that time, we've gone deeper and deeper into what we call the invisible reality where we discover then that each chemical elements has it's own electromagnetic spectrum, wavelength and frequency and we've learned a great deal about the atoms both macrocosmically and microcosmically by learning principles… The rate of increase of information is absolutely enormous so we're dealing in this great invisible reality. We begin to know how atoms behave and by which our minds begin to understand principles so simple as leverage. We have then a fulcrum, a lever and a load. One is a balance. Go out two increments and we have two to 1. Go out with the lever arm to 18 to 1 - 20 to 1… all machinery and gears are made with these principles - mechanical advantage.

Human beings with their minds having access to these principles are now dealing in a great invisible reality. 99.999% of everything that will effect our lives tomorrow will be conducted in the realms of reality non contactable by the human senses. For this reason, the newspaper - television, what we're doing here - the media can't get people to understand.
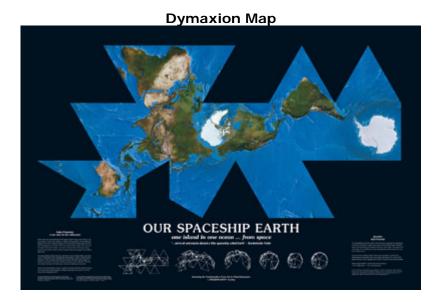
Then we what we call the Power Structure - the Power structure from way, way back - is a big man - bigger than the others had learned then - don't let two big men come to the same side - divide to conquer - keep conquered, keep divided. The muscle people made all the brain people specialists so we have all these specialists in the blind working in invisible areas so this invisible man can't see what's going on with the other…

The summary of what he said is that the world is controlled by muscle people who control territory and they have brain people working for them who work within the narrow scope of their specialties 99.999% of which is not accessible by the human senses and is therefore not understood by the majority. The 'brain people' work primarily on technologies to allow the muscle people to retain power - the method of which is to "keep conquered and keep divided". It's absolutely true that we are living in the world of 'great invisible reality'. How technology and systems are being built to enslave are for the most part - invisible to the majority.

He always looked at the big picture of the universe rather than the "narrow parochial" views that most people take. He was concerned about the disparities in population, land mass and resource utilization between the developed countries and the un- and under developed countries. He could see the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few and his ideas were to maximize the use of resources so that a more equitable distribution across all of humanity could be reached.

The Singularity

The idea he promoted was One earth, One people, One world. He produced the Dymaxion Map to show the land masses of the world as One island surrounded by One ocean. On the map, he use the color white to show population densities which he then related to resource use by percentage of the population and land mass. And he called for a "Design Revolution" to "do more with less" - to design our way to Utopia or face Oblivion.

Dymaxion Map

In one of the videos, he also talked about this time in history being humanity's Final Examination - and whether we as humanity and as individuals qualify to exist on earth. We have enough information about the world but we haven't applied the knowledge and if we are to survive - if the world is to survive, we must apply the knowledge that we have. "We are here to support the integrity of the eternally regenerative universe by using our faculties to gain local universe information to solve local universe problems, then we are going to fail our exams.

He said that he charted the critical path of the need to act on the information we know from 1970 to 1995 at which point, there was D-Day for humanity. 1995 was of course the year that the World Trade Agreement was signed and our economy has been systematically gutted ever since.

Houston! We Got A Problem!

Space Ship is Earth Spinning Out of Control!

Energy Restrategy - "Livingry economy for the Space Ship Earth"

The following are excerpts transcribed from a video interview with Fuller that was done in 1974. The title of the video is: "Buckminster Fuller World Game Synergy Anticapatory"

> "I now know that it's highly feasible - we have the resources, we have the knowledge, the metals have not been lost, they've been mined. They simply come out and get melted out - to take one cadillac and melt it out to get out two Japanese cars - price of goods. So that we keep recirculating.

I now know that with the resources we've already mined and the knowledge we already have that it's highly feasible to take care of all humanity at a higher standard of living than the world has ever known. And it can be done by 1995.

In fact, in this very room we're in here today, we've just been going over the last world game workshop that's been going on for the last month and the team really did take to undertake to absolutely certify all the figures I just gave you. And we now actually know the critical path of how we phase out the fossil fuels burning, how we phase out the nuclear, how we do bring in the wind power, how we do bring in the hydrogen powers and so forth and it actually can be done by 1995."

In the video above, the Medusa also discusses the following:

Environmental sensing mechanisms to monitor and measure the environment so that corrections can be made immediately (sub rosa that he may not even have been aware of is that the monitoring systems - and immediate "correction" also applies to the monitoring technology for people including "behavior modification"

Voting by telephone - pure democracy, instant correction if we made a mistake.

Universities as video production studios

Need for a new economy - not based on work and a pay check. Machines do the work - people do the thinking and "livingry" - caretakers for spaceship earth.

Eliminate the concept of "ownership".   We all own everything. Put everybody on the payroll at birth.

The Cult of Bucky

America seems to you at the moment to be a center of creative ability - america happens to be in a wave that has gone across the world, there is a cross-breeding world man here. There is no American nation. We have "World Men here" and there is developing World Men here". Bucky Fuller

"Science of Creative Intelligence"

Transformation and Integration

Bucky and Yogi (1971 - Amherst)

> *America seems to you at the moment to be a center of creative ability - America happens to be in a wave that has gone across the world, there is a cross-breeding world man here. There is no American nation. We have "World Men here" and there is developing World Men here".*

Google Videos on Buckminster Fuller
Buckminster Fuller Institute website (BFI)

The following is from a website biography of a man named Harry Braun of a company called "Sustainable Partners". I'm including it to show how fiction and futurism affected him:

> Harry was highly influenced by Professor Albert Bartlett's papers on exponential growth, and *The Closing Circle* , by Barry Commoner, *Future Shock* , by Allan Toffler, and *Utopia or Oblivion* by Buckminster Fuller, who all warned that due to the exponential growth in knowledge and the exponential nature of the global environmental problems, the human community aboard Spaceship Earth was rapidly heading towards either

utopia or oblivion. The other significant book Harry read in college was *The Immortalist* , by Alan Harrington , who predicted the coming era of designer genes that would be able to switch-off the biological mechanisms of aging and disease.

The Parallel Universe

While Bucky was performing in the traveling circus promoting global communism masked in the language of New Age Techno-Goop, the real scientists were at work producing the technology that Bucky was "visioning".

In the article mentioned above by Daniel Bell in 1967, he quotes St. Augustine:

> *"TIME is a three-fold present; the present as we experience it, the past as a present memory, and the future as a present expectation.*

In the fold between the present and the future as predicted by Futurists, defined within the framework of "choices", you'll find terrorists and terrorism. Bucky's prediction of "Utopia or Oblivion" is obvious. The real implementers of technology driven global communism are a little more subtle.


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Next:  Professionally crafted terrorism and blackmail:

A Nation At Risk
America's Choice - High Skills or Low Wages."
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More reading on Futurism (thank you Debbie):

World Future Society
Web Forums
http://www.wfs.org/inter.htm

World Future Society
Global Strategies Forum
Global Republics A Meta-Model for Global Governance
By: Stanislaw (Stan) Skrzeszewski
http://www.wfs.org/stans.htm

Also some other stuff:

SEMINAR ON FUTURE SCENARIOS
FOR REFORM OF THE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
under the
CAMPAIGN FOR IN-DEPTH REFORM OF THE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

and the
PROGRAMME ON WORLD GOVERNANCE
http://www.reformcampaign.net/documents/memo_escenaris.pdf

World Future Society 2006 Annual Meeting, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
http://www.usacor.org/future_events/index.html

Vicky Davis
February 9, 2009