

Congress. After our military victory over the British, and the adoption of the U.S. Constitution by Congress in 1789, the newly elected President, George Washington, issued his Presidential Thanksgiving Proclamation in New York City. At the end of our Second War of American Independence, now referred to as the War of 1812, President James Madison, and Congress, declared not one, but two Thanksgivings, in 1815.

Following the defeat of the British-sponsored Confederate forces by the Union, at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, and General Grant's victory at Vicksburg on July 4, President Abraham Lincoln issued his first Proclamation of Thanksgiving, on July 15. Lincoln made two additional Proclamations of Thanksgiving: the next on Oct. 3 of 1863; the last was issued three weeks before his re-election in November 1864, as General Sherman prepared to launch his famous March to the Sea.

To whom do you think Lincoln was referring, in that proclamation, when he began by stating: "It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our national life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad." That final proclamation of Oct. 20, 1864, set aside the last Thursday of November, as a national day of Thanksgiving, which has since become the traditional national day of celebration.

And it's no accident that President Franklin Delano

Roosevelt hearkened back to reaffirm Lincoln's commitment to upholding the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution, when Thanksgiving Day was officially established as a national holiday, in 1939. In 1942, FDR celebrated Thanksgiving in the White House, where the Marine Corps Band performed the *Battle Hymn of the Republic* (even though FDR privately criticized the band for always attempting to turn anything they played into a two-step!).

Now, in the weeks following that celebration, during January of 1943, after the U.S. invasion of North Africa, FDR held his famous meeting in Casablanca, Morocco, with the British Empire's Prime Minister Winston Churchill. It was there, that FDR informed the apoplectic "Winnie," that America would ensure that *all* colonialism would come to an end, globally, at the conclusion of World War II.

Today, the mantle of responsibility to bring about the unfinished mission of those who boldly came before us, of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Franklin Roosevelt, has happily fallen on the shoulders, of Lyndon LaRouche, and us, his associates. And *that mission, is the final, and complete, destruction of the British Empire, and everything evil for which it stands!*

So, I now leave you, to continue your festivities, and hope to be with you, on the front lines, soon.

Oh, one final thing: *Britain delenda est!*

The Concept Of Immortality

Following Mark Calney's remarks (above), Lyndon LaRouche spoke briefly on the question of immortality. We print an excerpt here.

...What he [Calney] said, is the concept of the essential immortality of the human personality. That the problem which we often face, even among our ranks here, is the sense that one's sense of life, as being lived, is limited to the span, the bookends, so to speak, of your birth and death. That the sense of

non-participation in events which occurred before you were born, and after you died, is the extent of your experience and involvement with humanity.

This, of course, is a deadly, as well as false assumption. As we know from all great inventions, particularly discoveries of principle, the greatest inventions of humanity have been realized, in principle, long after, sometimes, the death of the individual inventor, or the initiator of this change. That mankind, unlike what the reductionist says, mankind lives in creativity, not in experience as such. Not in events as such. And the purpose of life is to insert into the living process, from the past and into the future, those conceptions which will lead mankind to a fruitful outcome, even long after the death of the creative individual...