

Lincoln and Landsbergis

The issue is the same in Russia. In this case, President Landsbergis of Lithuania bears the mantle of Lincoln and of George Washington; whereas Gorbachov is the emperor, the Czar of All the Russias—that is, the manager of that zoo called the Soviet Union, that zoo which is a captive house of various species of nationality. The zookeeper wishes to keep human beings in a condition of subjection suitable only for animals in a zoo. Now, only a stooge, a communist stooge as disgusting as Eric Foner, could, among Americans, see in such a situation, any likeness between President Abraham Lincoln, the great statesman of the federal Union, and the great thug, Czar Mikhail Sergeyevich, Czar of All the Russias, and the captive house of nationalities. Now that must be said first; we must keep a clear perspective.

There are many conflicts in European civilization. The essential conflict, as identified by Friedrich Schiller, is a conflict between the tradition of Spartan slavery—a tradition which continues through Nazism, through Czar Gorbachov, and through my enemies of the oligarchical faction of the U.S. today—on the one side, and on the other side, the tradition of Solon of Athens—the republican reforms of Athens under Solon's leadership, a tradition which leads through Christian civilization in Western Europe later, into the U.S. Constitution, our Declaration of Independence, our federal Union, and Abraham Lincoln. These two are absolute opposites; and we must be prepared if necessary to die for the latter in order to accomplish at the same time the obliteration of the former. Its evil has been suffered much too long. It is now time for it to go, and may Foner and Gorbachov go and take one another with them.

Otherwise, on the subject of Lincoln and science: It was axiomatic, so to speak, from the onset of the Republic, that we could prosper only by fostering energy-dense or power-dense capital-intensive investment in technological and scientific progress. That is uttered in Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton's 1791 "Report to the Congress on the Subject of Manufactures"; it was echoing the quarrel with Britain, in which, during the 1760s, Benjamin Franklin was the spokesman for the United States, himself embodying a commitment to participation in science and fostering of scientific progress. That is Lincoln's tradition: Lincoln's fostering of the Department of Agriculture, in order to establish the transmission of new technologies, such as that of Justus Liebig in chemistry to the American farmer, so that our prosperity might be increased.

On the other hand, the opposite side is that of today's environmentalists, such as Russia's Gorbachov, the Czar of All the Russias, Mikhail Sergeyevich.

Lincoln's is that to which we're committed; without that we shall suffer; without that we are suffering and have been for the past 25 years, ever since the malthusian insanity was injected into Washington as policy, first, under President Johnson on a small scale, and then, on a rip-roaring scale

increasingly, under Nixon and his successors. This is the same issue. It expresses itself in the conflict between us and Gorbachov today.

Two cultures

You can express the conflict between the heritage of Sparta and Solon's Athens in many ways. Sparta represents Nazism; Sparta also represents communism, particularly bolshevism. Even if you strip away the appurtenances of ideological bolshevism from Moscow, and you go back to the Czar—that is, Ivan Grozny, rather than the Romanovs—you still get the same conflict: Russia today (Great Russia, under Gorbachov), is, like Himmler's Nazi Germany, in the tradition of Sparta. Gorbachov is in the tradition of the Magnolia Mafia, those families such as the James Bullocks and the Elihu Roots, which spawned the political phenomenon as well as the biological phenomenon of President Theodore Roosevelt, the President Roosevelt who created the FBI as a Bonapartist institution quite literally, as a political thought police for his New Age control of the United States; the President whose circles established the first collaboration with Soviet Russia with aid of the grain cartel people from the Twin Cities; the Theodore Roosevelt who established the New Age party, which he discreetly named the Progressive Party, which gave us much of our tradition of brain-dead but rabid radicalism, poisoning the United States internally today.

There are two cultures: One is a culture based on reason, the culture of Solon, and the other is the culture based on evil, arbitrary power, the power of an oligarchy, which considered itself a law unto itself against all power, against the Creator of the Universe. That's the conflict between Gorbachov and the human race, between Gorbachov and the heritage of Abraham Lincoln. Only a communist stooge such as Foner, could, like a court jester of the new satanic regime in Moscow, confuse the two.

The 'Gorbachov is Lincoln' fraud

by Mark Burdman

With the aid of historical revisionists at Columbia University and other institutions in the West, the Soviet propaganda apparatus has unleashed a "big lie" campaign claiming that President Gorbachov's brutal policies in Lithuania and his overall assumption of dictatorial policies in the U.S.S.R. has a precedent: U.S. President Abraham Lincoln's conduct during the American Civil War.

This line popped up in 1989 in the Soviet Foreign Minis-

try's *International Affairs* English-language magazine, and from the entourage of Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Yazov when he visited the Gettysburg battlefield in July 1989. The campaign gathered steam, on the eve of the 125th anniversary of Lincoln's death. According to the *International Herald Tribune* March 24, a seminar has recently been held at Moscow State University, with Soviet students studying the American secession crisis of the 1850s. The discussion director is Columbia University historian Eric Foner, who is quoted by the *International Herald Tribune*: "There really is a genuine parallel between Lincoln and Gorbachov. Lincoln's position, like Gorbachov's, was that a union, no matter how it was formed, cannot be abandoned. The question is: who decides? Gorbachov and Lincoln contend that the entire union must decide. The Lithuanians, of course, resent the parallel because they consider themselves illegally occupied."

On March 14, the Soviet weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta* ran an interview conducted in New York with another Columbia University professor, who stated that historical justification for Gorbachov's assumption of extraordinary powers in the U.S.S.R. can be found in Lincoln's actions during the Civil War. On March 20, Soviet journalist Mikhail Brukh was interviewed on the British Broadcasting Corp.'s "Today" program. After defending the deployment of Soviet troops and the KGB in Lithuania as a "good warning" to the Lithuanians from Moscow that the Soviet Union must "stay together," Brukh expressed the wish that Gorbachov would take inspiration from Lincoln's message to the U.S. Congress of July 4, 1861. Brukh quoted from parts of that speech, including where Lincoln spoke of "elevating the condition of man," and creating an "unfettered start and a fair chance."

There is no question that the "Gorbachov-Lincoln parallel" is becoming a central legal component of the ongoing U.S.-Soviet "condominium" relationship in the effort to find a justification for what the Soviets are doing in the Baltic. One can imagine the U.S. State Department and U.S. Department of Justice staffs burning the midnight oil trying to come up with all sorts of historical sophistries to "prove" this point, hoping that knowledge of history is so weakened in the United States that people will accept the fraud. They might be reminded, that it was Lincoln himself who warned, "You can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

Not 'conceived in liberty'

The condominium is attempting to establish an equivalence between Lincoln's efforts to preserve a constitutional republic that was "conceived in liberty," and Gorbachov's efforts to preserve a multinational Greater Russian empire. That empire, by its very existence and essential principles, rejects the principles enumerated in Lincoln's 1863 Gettysburg Address, such as the famous "dedicated to the proposi-

tion that all men are created equal." The Soviet empire is premised on the belief in the racial superiority of Russians and/or Slavs.

Another insidious trick is to make an equivalence between the secession of the southern U.S. states and the declaration of independence proclaimed by Lithuania. Lithuania was forcibly annexed by Stalin in 1940, Hitler-Stalin Pact, one of the monstrous criminal acts of this century. The southern states had joined the republic voluntarily and in several cases—Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia—had been among the 13 colonies that joined to form the American Republic and to go to war against Great Britain. Even in the case of Texas, the one Confederate state that had been an independent republic from 1836-45, there is not the slightest parallel, since Texas voluntarily joined the American Union in 1845.

In the light of natural law, it is President Vytautas Landsbergis and his countrymen, rather than the Russians, who have the moral force of Lincoln's deeper arguments on *their* side. For a population that is historically part of Western culture like the Lithuanians, living in the Greater Russian empire is a form of subjection, if not outright slavery, given that the Soviet Union has been a dictatorial police state in which basic freedoms are denied. For Americans in particular, the Lithuanians' March 11 proclamation should be most reminiscent of the 1776 *American Declaration of Independence*, which is the moment in time that Lincoln refers to in his Gettysburg Address: "Four score and seven years ago . . ."

Still another hoax is the comparison between Gorbachov's recent acquisition of presidential emergency powers and Lincoln's alleged use of such powers. To some extent, that image of Lincoln as a "dictatorial President" is projected in Gore Vidal's historical novel *Lincoln*. But whatever one makes of what Lincoln did, the fact is that Lincoln was always President during a situation of hostilities to suppress an armed insurrection. This was a civil conflict, admittedly, but one with international involvements and implications. It was also the bloodiest conflict in American history. The Soviet Union is not now in the middle of civil war. Is Moscow intending to initiate one? Has Moscow already initiated one? If so, who is at war with whom? Have the Soviets already pre-calculated losing millions of people in this war?

As absurd as the Lincoln-Gorbachov parallel may be, it has many features that are particularly useful to the Soviets at this point. It is a historical fact that Russia helped Lincoln's Union forces during the Civil War. Without such help the Union's victory would have been much harder to achieve, because the Russian intervention was crucial in neutralizing direct interference of Great Britain on the Confederacy's side. The 1860s Russian-American cooperation happened during a period when republican tendencies were strong in both Washington and Moscow, in the latter case with Alexander II's freeing of the serfs modeled to a large degree on

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

By invoking the Lincoln-Gorbachov parallel, the Soviets are implying that the U.S. owes a debt to the Soviet Union. Never mind that the Bolsheviks overthrew the czarist state that helped the United States, nor that all the arguments cited already make this claim ridiculous. But unfortunately, the George Bush who invaded Panama is no Abraham Lincoln. That invasion occurred soon after the Bush-Gorbachov Malta summit, where the next phases of the superpower condominium were worked out. Did Gorbachov extract such a promise in Malta?

Of Harrimanites and Theosophists

It is no surprise that Columbia University should be in the forefront of this revisionist campaign. Columbia University is a hotbed of pro-appeasement Harrimanite influence, including having an Averell Harriman Institute for the study

of the U.S.S.R. It was at Columbia that certain crucial U.S.-Soviet "Trust" axes were built up, such as the relationship between Zbigniew Brzezinski and Aleksander Yakovlev, the men who later became the respective Rasputins of Jimmy Carter and Mikhail Gorbachov. Yakovlev attended Columbia in the 1950s, in the years before he became the Soviet Union's influential ambassador in Canada.

There is one last point to make about an East-West operation to "assassinate Lincoln again." Although Alexander II was a Lincoln ally, certain Russian-linked American networks were involved in crucial aspects of the coverup of the 1865 Lincoln assassination. Colonel Olcott, a co-founder of the gnostic Theosophy movement with Russian intelligence operative Madame Blavatsky, was head of a commission that was founded to look into the Lincoln assassination, and which buried all the relevant truths about why Lincoln was assassinated.

Discoveries and inventions

Abraham Lincoln's favorite speech of the 1860 presidential campaign, sets forth the basic philosophical principles of the American System of political economy.

Reprinted from The Civil War and the American System, America's Battle with Britain, 1860-1876, by Allen Salisbury, Campaigner Publications, New York, 1978.

All creation is a mine, and every man a miner.

The whole earth, and all *within* it, *upon* it, and *round about* it, including *himself*, in his physical, moral, and intellectual nature, and his susceptibilities, are the infinitely various "leads" from which, man, from the first, was to dig out his destiny.

In the beginning, the mine was unopened, and the miner stood *naked*, and *knowledgeless*, upon it.

Fishes, birds, beasts, and creeping things, are not miners, but *feeders* and *lodgers* merely. Beavers build houses; but they build them in nowise differently, or better now, than they did, five thousand years ago. Ants and honey bees provide food for winter; but just in the *same way* they did, when Solomon referred the sluggard to them as patterns of prudence.

Man is not the only animal who labors; but he is the only one who *improves* his workmanship. This improvement he effects by *Discoveries* and *Inventions*. His first important discovery was the fact that he was naked; and his first invention was the fig-leaf apron. This simple article, the apron, made of leaves, seems to have been the origin of *clothing*—the one thing for which nearly half of the toil and care of

the human race has ever since been expended. The most important improvement he ever made in connection with clothing, was the invention of *spinning* and *weaving*. The spinning jenny, and power loom, invented in modern times, though *great improvements*, do not, *as inventions*, rank with the ancient arts of spinning and weaving. Spinning and weaving brought into the department of clothing such abundance and variety of material. Wool, the hair of several species of animals, hemp, flax, cotton, silk, and perhaps other articles, were all suited to it, affording garments not only adapted to wet and dry, heat and cold, but also susceptible of high degrees of ornamental finish. Exactly *when*, or *where*, spinning and weaving originated is not known. At the first interview of the Almighty with Adam and Eve, after the fall, He made "coats of skins, and clothed them" (Genesis iii: 21).

The Bible makes no other allusion to clothing, *before* the flood. Soon *after* the deluge Noah's two sons covered him with a *garment*; but of what *material* the garment was made is not mentioned (Genesis ix: 23).

Abraham mentions "*thread*" in such connection as to indicate that spinning and weaving were in use in his day (Genesis xiv: 23), and soon after, reference to the art is frequently made. "*Linen breeches*" are mentioned (Exodus xxxviii: 42), and it is said "all the women that were wise-hearted did *spin* with their hands" (Exodus xxxv: 25), and, "all the women whose heart stirred them up in wisdom *spun*