

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

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

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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*

goats' hair" (Exodus xxxv: 26). The work of the "weaver" is mentioned (Exodus xxxv: 35). In the book of Job, a very old book, date not exactly known, the "weaver's shuttle" is mentioned.

The above mention of "thread" by Abraham is the oldest recorded allusion to spinning and weaving; and it was made about two thousand years after the creation of man, and now, near four thousand years ago. Profane authors think these arts originated in Egypt; and this is not contradicted, or made improbable, by anything in the Bible; for the allusion of Abraham, mentioned, was not made until after he had sojourned in Egypt.

The discovery of the properties of *iron*, and the making of *iron tools*, must have been among the earliest of important discoveries and inventions. We can scarcely conceive the possibility of making much of anything else, without the use of iron tools. Indeed, an iron *hammer* must have been very much needed to make the *first* iron hammer with. A *stone* probably served as a substitute. How could the "gopher wood" for the Ark have been gotten without an axe? It seems to me an axe, or a miracle, was indispensable. Corresponding with the prime necessity for iron, we find at least one very early notice of it. Tubal-Cain was "an instructor of every artificer in *brass* and *iron*" (Genesis iv: 22). Tubal-Cain was the seventh in descent from Adam; and his birth was about one thousand years before the flood. After the flood, frequent mention is made of *iron*, and *instruments* made of iron. Thus "instrument of iron" at Numbers xxxv: 16; "bedstead of iron" at Deuteronomy iii: 11; "the iron furnace" at Deuteronomy iv: 20, and "iron tool" at Deuteronomy xxvii: 5. At Deuteronomy xix: 5, a very distinct mention of "the ax to cut down the tree" is made; and also at Deuteronomy viii: 9, the promised land is described as "a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass." From the somewhat frequent mention of brass in connection with iron, it is not improbable that brass—perhaps what we now call copper—was used by the ancients for some of the same purposes as iron.

*Transportation*—the removal of persons and goods from place to place—would be an early *object*, if not a *necessity*, with man. By his natural powers of locomotion, and without much assistance from discovery and invention, he could move himself about with considerable facility; and even, could carry small burthens with him. But very soon he would wish to lessen the labor, while he might, at the same time, extend, and expedite the business. For this object, wheel-carriages, and water-crafts—wagons and boats—are the most important inventions. The use of the wheel and axle has been so long known, that it is difficult, without reflection, to estimate it at its true value. The oldest recorded allusion to the wheel and axle is the mention of a "chariot" (Genesis xli: 43). This was in Egypt, upon the occasion of Joseph being made governor by Pharaoh. It was about twenty-five hundred years after the creation of Adam. That the chariot then men-

tioned was a wheel-carriage drawn by animals is sufficiently evidenced by the mention of chariot *wheels* (Exodus xiv: 25), and the mention of chariots in connection with *horses* in the same chapter, verses 9 and 23. So much, at present, for land transportation.

Now, as to transportation by *water*, I have concluded, without sufficient authority perhaps, to use the term "boat" as a general name for all water-craft. The boat is indispensable to navigation. It is not probable that the philosophical principle upon which the use of the boat primarily depends—to wit, the *principle*, that anything will float, which cannot sink without displacing more than its own *weight* of water—was known, or even thought of, before the first boats were made. The sight of a crow standing on a piece of drift-wood floating down the swollen current of a creek or river, might well enough suggest the specific idea to a savage, that he could himself get upon a log, or on two logs tied together, and somehow work his way to the opposite shore of the same stream. Such a suggestion, so taken, would be the birth of navigation; and such, not improbable, it really was. The leading idea was thus caught; and whatever came afterwards, were but improvements upon, and auxiliaries to, it.

As man is a land animal, it might be expected he would learn to travel by land somewhat earlier than he would by water. Still the crossing of streams, somewhat too deep for wading, would be an early necessity with him. If we pass by the Ark, which may be regarded as belonging rather to the *miraculous* than to *human* invention, the first notice we have of water-craft is the mention of "ships" by Jacob (Genesis xlix: 13). It is not till we reach the book of Isaiah that we meet with the mention of "oars" and "sails."

As man's *food*—his first necessity was to be derived from the vegetation of the earth, it was natural that his first care should be directed to the assistance of that vegetation. And accordingly we find that, even before the fall, the man was put into the garden of Eden "to dress it, and to keep it." And when afterwards, in consequence of the first transgression, *labor* was imposed on the race, as a *penalty*—a *curse*—we find the first born man—the first heir of the curse—was "a tiller of the ground." This was the beginning of agriculture; and although, both in point of time, and of importance, it stands at the head of all branches of human industry, it has derived less direct advantage from Discovery and Invention, than almost any other. The plow, of very early origin; and reaping, and threshing, machines, or modern invention are, at this day, the principal improvements in agriculture. And even the oldest of these, the plow, could not have been conceived of, until a precedent conception had been caught, and put into practice—I mean the conception, or idea, of substituting other forces in nature, for man's own muscular power. These other forces, as now used, are principally, the *strength* of animals, and the *power* of the wind, of running streams, and of steam.

Climbing upon the back of an animal, and making it carry

## If the South had won the war, we'd all be slaves

I came across this speech of Abraham Lincoln's in 1978 while I was researching the various economic battles taking place in America prior to and just after the American Civil War. The manuscript of the speech was thinly bound and covered with about 20 years of dust at the University of Pennsylvania, which has the country's largest open-stack library. The inscription inside the cover described the speech as Lincoln's favorite stump speech. I have yet to see this speech reprinted in any other of Lincoln's collected works heretofore published.

Despite the popularity of the "country-western" song "If the South Had Won the War, We'd Have It Made," nothing could be further from the truth: In fact, we'd all be slaves. As Lincoln and others well knew, the American Civil War was fomented over years by the British oligarchy and their obedient servants in both the North and the South. These would-be aristocrats were from the same families who were Tories in the Revolutionary War against the British Crown.

Their intention was to set up in America a collection of feuding entities that could be continually manipulated into warring with each other, and thus, end forever the American Republic which had become the hope of the world.

In Lincoln's speech printed here, he clearly enunciates his view of mankind as distinct from that of the feudalist. For Lincoln, as it was for those who fought the Revolution, man was more than a beast or a chattel slave; man had a divine spark which separated him from the beasts of this Earth, and it was the duty of civilization to continually accentuate and celebrate this difference—although I know some in the animal rights movement will violently disagree with this view.

For Lincoln, man is the only being who constantly

improves the conditions of his life. "This he does through science and discoveries," he states in this speech. Lincoln goes on to use the Bible to show how man continues to improve his livelihood and his society by the use of discoveries and inventions. In this, Lincoln is clearly following the command of Genesis, which beseeches us to go forth and "have dominion" over nature, to "be fruitful, and multiply."

The would-be feudalists who fomented the Civil War conceived of man as no better than a beast. Both medieval and latter-day feudalists see themselves, not as seeking dominion over nature, but as "stewards" who, by virtue of power and some mythical birthright, would assign the rest of civilization to stations in life while they lord over us.

This oligarchical concept of "stewardship" has even been inserted in the new editions of the Bible replacing the command of Genesis to "have dominion" over nature. This concept of stewardship has been uttered by President Bush and his environmentalist friends as they seek to wipe out whatever commitment to scientific and technological progress that is left in America. This view of mankind was thoroughly endorsed by the Confederacy—President Jefferson Davis and his British sponsors. Indeed, many who fought for the Republic along with Lincoln blamed the spread of feudal ideologies on Sir Walter Scott, whose novels extolling the virtues of aristocratic pastoral life were popular in the South and among would-be aristocrats generally. This is not to denigrate those thousands of men who died, flying the Confederate flag. Indeed, even today there are those "good old boys" who fly the rebel flag, as if to protest the injustices done to the South after the war. But I can assure them that if that flag were flying over our country instead of the Stars and Stripes, they would not have it made—they'd be slaves.

There is no better time than now to reprint this speech by President Lincoln, not just because April 14 is the 125th anniversary of his assassination, but so it will remind all of us of those principles upon which the nation was founded so we will be better able to fight those who are seeking to destroy those principles now.

—Allen Salisbury

us, might not occur very readily. I think the back of the camel would never have suggested it. It was, however, a matter of vast importance. The earliest instance of it mentioned, is when "Abraham rose up early in the morning, and saddled his ass" (Genesis xxii: 3), preparatory to sacrificing Isaac as a burnt-offering; but the allusion to the *saddle* indicates that riding had been in use some time; for it is quite probable they rode bare-backed awhile, at least, before they invented saddles.

The *idea*, being once conceived, of riding *one* species of animals, would soon be extended to others. Accordingly we find that when the servant of Abraham went in search of a wife for Isaac, he took ten *camels* with him; and, on his return trip, "Rebekah arose, and her damsels, and they rode upon the camels, and followed the man" (Genesis xxiv: 61).

The *horse*, too, as a riding animal, is mentioned early. The Red Sea being safely passed, Moses and the children of

Israel said to the Lord “the *horse* and his *rider* hath he thrown into the sea” (Exodus xv: 1).

Seeing that animals could bear *man* upon their backs, it would soon occur that they could also bear other burthens. Accordingly we find that Joseph’s brethren, on their first visit to Egypt, “laded their asses with the corn, and departed thence” (Genesis xlii: 26).

Also it would occur that animals could be made to *draw* burthens *after* them, as well as to bear them upon their backs; and hence plows and chariots came into use early enough to be often mentioned in the books of Moses (Deuteronomy xxii: 10; Genesis xli: 43; xlii: 29; Exodus xiv: 25).

Of all the forces of nature, I should think the *wind* contains the largest amount of *motive power*—that is, power to move things. Take any given space of the earth’s surface—for instance, Illinois; and all the power exerted by all the men, and beasts, and running-water, and steam, over and upon it, shall not equal the one hundredth part of what is exerted by the blowing of the wind over and upon the same space. And yet it has not, so far in the world’s history, become proportionably *valuable* as a motive power. It is applied extensively, and advantageously, to sail-vessels in navigation. Add to this a few wind-mills, and pumps, and you have about all. That, as yet, no very successful mode of *controlling*, and *directing* the wind, has been discovered; and that, naturally, it moves by fits and starts—now so gently as to scarcely stir a leaf, and now so roughly as to level a forest—doubtless have been the insurmountable difficulties. As yet, the wind is an *untamed*, and *unharnessed* force; and quite possibly one of the greatest discoveries hereafter to be made, will be the taming, and harnessing of it. That the difficulties of controlling this power are very great is quite evident by the fact that they have already been perceived, and struggled with more than three thousand years; for that power was applied to sail-vessels, at least as early as the time of the prophet Isaiah.

In speaking of *running streams*, as a motive power, I mean its application to mills and other machinery by means of the “*water wheel*”—a thing now well known, and extensively used; but, of which, no mention is made in the Bible, though it is thought to have been in use among the Romans. (Am. Ency. -Mill), the language of the Saviour “Two women shall be grinding at the mill, etc.” indicates that, even in the populous city of Jerusalem, at that day, mills were operated by hand—having, as yet had no other than human power applied to them.

The advantageous use of *Steam-power* is, unquestionably, a modern discovery. And yet, as much as two thousand years ago the power of steam was not only observed, but an ingenious toy was actually made and put in motion by it, at Alexandria in Egypt. What appears strange is, that neither the inventor of the toy, nor any one else, for so long a time afterwards, should perceive that steam would move *useful* machinery as well as a toy.

## American Civil War: republic vs. empire

by Anton Chaitkin

The American Civil War was the climax of a continuous struggle that has raged from colonial times, and has yet to be decided.

The question posed in that war, and in all American politics, is as follows:

Should the U.S.A. exist as a powerful, independent nation? Should it be the example and partisan of freedom, so that all peoples gain independence and industrial power, and the world breaks free of the grip of empires?

During April we commemorate the 125th anniversary of the end of the Civil War, and of the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. Dishonest men today smear Lincoln’s name and wildly distort the facts of the Civil War, claiming the Russian empire is acting “like Lincoln” in its military attack on Lithuania.

We may get closer to the truth of the matter, if we examine certain aspects of the Civil War which appear at first glance not to require much analysis. 1) When was the war fought? 2) What were the two sides? 3) Who won?

### The chronology of secession

The full-scale war of 1861-65 was preceded by earlier skirmishes between the United States and the secessionist political movement.

With encouragement from the British ambassador to the United States, former Vice President Aaron Burr led a band of frontier mercenaries down to the new Louisiana territory in 1806. His objective was to seize money and arms in New Orleans, then combine Spain’s Mexico colony and the U.S. west under himself as emperor. President Jefferson arrested Burr for treason, and Burr’s adventure never amounted to a popular movement.

But Burr and his circle defined secessionism from then on: a British-backed movement, based in Boston and South Carolina, to eliminate the threat of American republicanism, and to subject the Western Hemisphere to European imperial rule. During the second U.S. war against Great Britain