

platform to reiterate oft-made charges against the several Reconstruction governments of South Carolina. He also charged that the seven African-Americans at the convention, were crooks and responsible for corruption in the state. In response, Smalls defended himself, then added: "My race needs no special defense, for the past history of them in this country proves them to be the equal of any people anywhere. All they need is an equal chance in the battle of life. . . . I know they are not ashamed of me, for they have at all times honored me with their votes. I stand here the equal of any man . . . innocent of every charge attempted to be made here today against me."

The African-American delegation stood its ground in the face of delegates determined to deny blacks every single right it could, including the right to intermarriage. But by this time, the fate of the South's growing African-American population was sealed, not to be reversed for another 60 years. The Confederates succeeded in disenfranchisement and their other goals, including segregation of schools (meaning minimal schooling for African-American children), thus ushering in a new period of shameful injustice in South Carolina.

Propitiating the 'Lost Cause'

To sum up Smalls's life in a review, is almost impossible, and Miller's account of Smalls' different political posts, appointments, his influence in his hometown of Beaufort (where he was known as the "Boss of Beaufort" for over two decades), is quite extensive. But, where this reviewer would disagree with Miller, is on some of the assumptions which he and most other Reconstruction historians share.

In an interview, for example, author Miller insisted on endorsing what can only be called an academic cover-up: that is, that Confederate Gen. Wade Hampton was a "gentleman" who wasn't quite as bad as "Pitchfork Ben" Tillman. Yet, it has been demonstrated definitively (see "How We Know the British Killed Lincoln," by Anton Chaitkin in *New Federalist*, Feb. 6, 1995), that not only was General Hampton crucial to the plot to assassinate Lincoln, but he was also an integral part of the British intelligence machine in America.

If Miller understood anything at all about how secession was set up vis-à-vis British assets, particularly in South Carolina, then he would understand the significance of Hampton's role, and that he was more of a danger to Reconstruction, and to the principles of the U.S. Constitution, than Tillman ever could be. Here was a former Confederate general, who, gentleman or not, remained committed to the division of the United States into parts on behalf of the British monarchy. That same general told his followers that Smalls had to be eliminated, precisely because Smalls provided an element of leadership to the black community which, in the view of Hampton and his feudalist compatriots, could not be tolerated. For, not only was Smalls trying to bring Lincoln's Republican Party into South Carolina, he wanted African-Americans to become industrialists, busi-

nessmen—and he expected the white elite to share economic and political power with former slaves!

The presentation of Hampton as somehow the "lesser of two evils," is one among the academic cover-ups that Miller condones. The fact is, that historians in general have continued the cover-up of what Reconstruction was really all about, anyway, and its true meaning for the United States. From the rabidly pro-Confederate Dunning school to the revisionists, there has been such a distortion of what really happened, and why, that it is difficult for a historian working in the field to sort out those axioms and postulates which must be discarded from those which can be kept. Any concession to academic protocol, however, can only lead to a propitiation of the very dangerous myth of the righteousness of the "Lost Cause" of the South.

Economics text from Belize reflects LaRouche's influence

by Paul Gallagher

The ABCs of Economics: A Primer

by William Lindo

Belize Paper and Plastic Co., Ltd., Belize City, Belize, 1995

203 pages, paperbound, \$5

In Belize, the tiny British possession on Mexico's east coast (formerly known as British Honduras), International Monetary Fund economic poison has provoked publication of a counterattack: a new "LaRouchean" economics textbook.

The author is a businessman and political leader, and has written and published an analysis and denunciation of British "free trade" economic dogma, and all its history of sordid practice. He takes his standpoint of attack, from the unique understanding of the science of physical economy of Lyndon LaRouche, particularly from the historical researches of some of LaRouche's associates. It is significant of the rapid growth of LaRouche's ideas and influence (evidenced this year from China and Russia, to Mexico and Colombia), that a book intended as a basic economics teaching text presenting LaRouche's standpoint of physical economy, appears in a British Commonwealth nation where

LaRouche's movement is not yet active. Mr. Lindo prefaces the book by stating that he was impelled to it, by the Belize government's imposition of an economic austerity program designed and demanded by the IMF with the disastrous depressionary effects all such IMF programs produce.

William Lindo has also researched, himself, many of the areas of economic history to which the publications of LaRouche's associates have led him. He sets out the work of Lincoln's economist, Henry Carey, particularly well and in detail, concentrating on Carey's rediscovery of Ben Franklin's insight that science and technological progress caused labor's value to increase along with, and faster than, capitalists' profit. The strength of the book, for students of economics, is as a detailed, and very readable, presentation of the historical sources in the battle between the American System of economics, and the British system of usury and "free trade."

Tries to hide LaRouche

Its glaring weakness, is that Mr. Lindo hardly mentions Lyndon LaRouche, and thus does not make known or explain, the source of his own good work. No doubt trying to present himself in Belize as a clean and sturdy branch of economics, he thinks to hide from his readers, the battle-scarred great oak tree from which he is growing; (which has thrived through all the lightning strikes Mr. Lindo evidently fears!).

Chapters 2-4 of *The ABCs of Economics* are its most valuable, laying out, for the student of the history of the real issues in economics, details of the justifications of the British school (Ricardo, Quesnay, Malthus, Smith), and those of the "American System" which refuted, and should have destroyed it—Henry Carey and Friedrich List, above all. With extensive quotes he demonstrates that all the British school economists, including Karl Marx, share the axiom that human activity is fundamentally materialist and entropic, despite human "inventiveness."

"This Malthus-Ricardo-Keynesian doctrine," he writes, "teaches that God, in His infinite wisdom, has given to man a reproductive power greater than . . . the world; and that with a view to correct that error of God, man must close his eyes and heart to human suffering, and forget the Golden Rule—the great law of Christ—'Whatever you wish that men would do to you, do so to them; this is the law and the prophets.'" But when he writes that "some economists have said that economics began with the First Book of Moses, called Genesis, namely Chapter 1, verses 27-28," he does not name any economist. There is only one economist—Lyndon LaRouche—and one other leading figure in the world, Pope John Paul II, who continually maintain that view, and are constantly attacked for it, by all the tribe of Malthusians and ecological revivers of paganism.

Again, when Mr. Lindo describes, in detail, "a properly functioning monetary system, such as the gold-reserve monetary system proposed by the late Jacques Rueff of France,"

he enumerates the points of this monetary policy directly from many public speeches and writings of LaRouche! With utmost respect to President de Gaulle's great economist Rueff, the general character of his gold-reserve credit-generation policies have been made known (outside some French Gaullist circles) since the 1970s, by LaRouche.

The final chapter of the *ABCs of Economics* is its most interesting, if we overlook its claim to be indicating a development plan specific to Belize (population: 210,000 souls). This chapter develops the founding of the concepts of "polytechnique" and "physical economy," by Jean-Baptiste Colbert of France and by Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (the great genius whose 350th birth anniversary is being celebrated internationally this year); and on this basis, discusses a Classical education curriculum for human progress and national development. And here, also, (briefly) Mr. Lindo finally discusses the LaRouche-Riemann economic forecasting model.

Overall, this work inadvertently illustrates a point repeatedly emphasized by LaRouche himself, in recent years. The "American System" of economics, represented by such brilliant men as Alexander Hamilton, Friedrich List, Henry Carey, and Henry Clay, and sketched so clearly in Mr. Lindo's book, is a *necessary, but not a sufficient*, corrective solution to the huge financial crash and economic catastrophe facing the world today as the result of British financial policy. LaRouche's own, ongoing, advancement of that tradition, his understanding of science stemming from Leibniz, of statesmanship, of modern grand strategy (the SDI, the "Great Projects" of economic infrastructure-building, the war on drugs and terrorism), are essential today.

Friendly advice

On Mr. Lindo's doorstep, in Mexico's terrible national crisis, lie the shadow of the great global crisis, and the battle for survival of nations and peoples, which are largely left out of his book, as useful as its history is for students. We give him friendly advice, then, to drop his fiddling with "some simultaneous differential equations, to develop a model to predict what effects different policies will have on the economy of Belize." We urge Lindo to do what Friedrich List did, and openly join the fight to defeat British economics worldwide, which LaRouche is leading today. He could take a page from the book of the late former foreign minister of Guyana, Fred Wills, who was brusquely ousted from his position in 1978. Rather than address the question of his tiny nation's ills from the menu selection offered up by the IMF and the British Commonwealth, he proposed a new, just world economic order—including debt moratoria—from the platforms of the Non-Aligned Nations summit in Sri Lanka in 1975, and again during the UN General Assembly the next year, after lengthy discussion with LaRouche associates. Wills and LaRouche later became fast friends.

If Mr. Lindo does this, it will make his next book a much better one.