

transform the Universe through technology, medicine, and the like.

It is this Creative Principle, embedded within the apparently more objective principles, which guided, on the one hand, composers such as Johann Sebastian Bach, and on the other hand, most emphatically the physical scientist Johannes Kepler.

For example: All classical music depends upon recognition of the well determined demarcations of voice registration for all singers. This allows a well-composed song to reflect a musical dialogue, by using contrasting registers to indicate a dialogue between differing "voices." These registers occur according to physical geometries which also determine the orbital values of the planets of our Solar System.

Throughout the memorandum, LaRouche emphasizes how algebraic thinking was deliberately imposed upon science and art by Aristotle and his followers, to obscure the beautiful coherence of the Universe.

The Case of Cold Fusion

Just recently, the Third International Cold Fusion Conference was held in Nagoya, Japan (Oct. 21-25, 1992). The chairman of the Conference, Hideo Ikegami, posed to the three hundred assembled guests that this conference marked a turning point for science. In this he was seconded by many of the conference speakers.

Cold fusion represents a crucial experiment for modern physics, because by any known, presently accepted theory, it simply should not occur. The probability that two heavy-hydrogen (deuterium) atoms might be made to fuse (or at least interact on a nuclear level), merely by packing them into a small piece of palladium, is just vanishingly small.

Here is not a case of scientists mimicking the workings of a hydrogen bomb, as occurs in the case of high-energy fusion, where the deuterons are accelerated to temperatures in the hundred-million degree range. Cold fusion occurs at room temperature.

Nor does one need huge machines to accomplish the reaction. Instead it may be done on a laboratory table top,

by using a battery and applying electrolysis—with a palladium negative electrode, a platinum positive electrode, and a bath of heavy water.

Thus, not only is cold fusion a most promising window on new energy resources, but this simple apparatus threatens the hegemony of the whole of the Aristotelian establishment who now run the science show. It is therefore not that surprising that Martin Fleischmann and Stanley Pons, and the scientists who supported them in their claims for their experiment, have been exposed to a kind of political per-

secution—not excluding threats of prison for scientific fraud—reminiscent of the persecution of which LaRouche has been a victim.

LaRouche's *Science Policy* memorandum is not easy reading. It is a book that requires reading and re-reading, over time; but it is more than worth the effort. Paul Gallagher, the editor of this volume, is to be commended for the extraordinary richness of the footnotes which he assembled with the collaboration of Mr. LaRouche and a group of his associates.

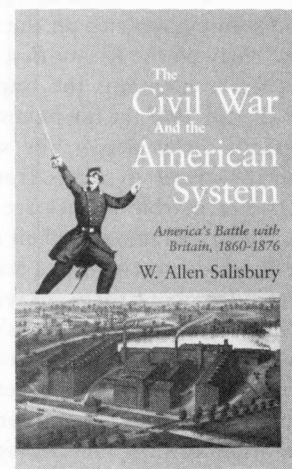
—Carol White

A Timely Lesson in American History

The reprinting of Allen Salisbury's *The Civil War and the American System*, first published in 1978 and now being released by Executive Intelligence Review, is a crucial intervention into today's incompetent policy debates on free trade and economic growth. For Salisbury's book is one of the few places today where the citizen can find the direct documentation that free trade was, and is, a ruse by oligarchical financial interests to destroy and enslave aspiring industrial nations.

The bulk of the book is a compilation of essays and speeches by Abraham Lincoln and his leading collaborators in the business of the nation's economic policy. Major American intellectual figures of the nineteenth century, like Mathew and Henry C. Carey, are excerpted at length, along with economic policy makers and politicians William D. Kelley, William Elder, and Stephen Colwell. These are thinkers who have been virtually written out of American history books—along with their arguments against British free trade policies.

Yet the Careys, father and son, form a personal line of continuity from the revolutionary economic and political thinking of American founding father Benjamin Franklin, who brought Mathew Carey from Ireland into the American independence struggle, to Abraham Lincoln, the last great President representing the American Sys-



The Civil War and the American System: America's Battle with Britain, 1860-1876

by W. Allen Salisbury
Executive Intelligence Review,
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tem of political economy. Mathew Carey brought the economic nationalist ideas of Alexander Hamilton into the remains of Jefferson's Democratic Republicans, thus creating the basis for the Whig tradition. His son Henry continued this work, in close collaboration with those Whigs who formed the Republican Party, and worked out the anti-slavery and industrial policies of Abraham Lincoln and his political heirs.

You cannot know American history without knowing the fight that the Careys and their collaborators carried out. This, Salisbury passionately believed; and he wrote this book to overcome the ignorance that hampers the fight for a sane economic policy today.

Economics

Allen Salisbury, a long-time collaborator of political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche, who passed away in 1992, began the work for his book in the aftermath of the 1977 publication of *The Political Economy of the American Revolution*, a compilation of the work of British, American, and French thinkers who formed the American economic outlook. The central argument of what became known as the *P.E.A.R.* book, was that the United States and its original economic system was based upon the republican commitment to scientific and technological progress for all people.

The *P.E.A.R.* thesis ran directly counter to the popular historical revisionism of the time, which claimed that the American founding fathers were simply greedy planters and businessmen, who wanted to cut Britain out of the profits, and line their own pockets. Among the Black population, these revisionists peddled a Black nationalism which called for a return to African culture and rejection of the role of Black Americans in building the American republic, as reflected in Alex Haley's bestseller, *Roots*.

Salisbury was angry at the stupidity of his fellow Black Americans who fell for the *Roots* line. He plunged himself with gusto into reviving the real story of the fight against slavery, which meant digging out the history of Carey's fight against British free trade.

The protagonists of the American System of political economy had always been against slavery. Franklin had formed a society for the manumission of slaves, and Alexander Hamilton, so often slandered as an oligarchical economist, had formed an anti-slavery society in New York in the mid-1780's. It was their understanding that the creation of a prosperous econ-

omy depended upon providing the conditions for development of the individual creative mind, and that the toleration of any slave society would undermine that development.

The fact was, as the founding fathers and their American System heirs realized clearly, that the British System of economics, expressed through the free trade system of buying cheap and selling dear, both created and maintained slave labor conditions. This was literally true in the colonial South, where British cotton merchants profited off the slave plantation system, and more generally true in all Britain's Third World colonies, such as India. The British system depended upon driving down the price of labor and raw materials, to provide the greatest possible profit.

It was because of Britain's insistence on maintaining the free trade system in the United States, that the Civil War became inevitable. To be truthful, the Civil War should be called, as Salisbury says, the Second War between Britain and the United States.

Relevance Today

Today it is the International Monetary Fund (IMF), supported by a host of other international financial institu-

tions, which has taken over the role of the British Empire of the eighteenth century. Behind the IMF is a host of international bankers and cartels, who profit from the imposition of free trade.

Therefore, today, just as Carey said in the nineteenth century, the free traders literally reduce nations to starvation, in order to get all the advantages of the "free market." The American System measures of tariffs, internal improvements, and national banking, are virtually outlawed.

But to wage an effective fight against the IMF, it is necessary to understand the successful war waged by Abraham Lincoln in the 1860's, and also the means by which his faction was later defeated. This, author Salisbury presents in his Introduction to the compilation of excerpts. Given the devastation wreaked throughout today's world by the oligarchy's free trade dogma, the truth of Salisbury's introductory conclusion may now be as clear to others as it was to him when he first penned it in 1978:

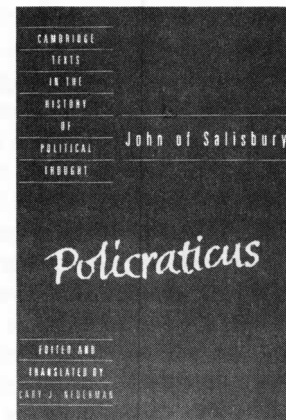
"If the American System is not now restored, adherence to British economic policy threatens to plunge the nation and the world into themonuclear disaster."

—Nancy B. Spannaus

Some Early Ideas of A Christian Republic

I first came across mention of John of Salisbury, the twelfth-century secretary to Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury during a research project into Louis XI of France, the fifteenth-century founder of the modern republican nation-state. Neither man is very familiar, unfortunately, although both are important to the ideas that evolved around the construction of what can best be described as a "Christian republic."

John of Salisbury lived in a time of political turmoil and great intellectual ferment. Born in the early twelfth cen-



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