'To Soar, Refuse To Creep or Crawl': Remembering W. Allen Salisbury

by Dennis Speed

Sept. 25—The LaRouche Four Laws:

- re-implementation of Glass-Steagall,
- simultaneous immediate issuance of emergency credit earmarked exclusively for improvements in the nation's physical-economic productive capability,
- a reorganized national credit system, and
- an international "science-driver" creating a new "extra-terrestrial" economic platform based on thermonuclear fusion power applications,

is a singular development in human history. If implemented, the world would experience the highest rates of human growth in what LaRouche calls "potential relative population density" in the history of the planet—with less crowding, pollution, war, famine, and disease than at any prior time. There is no alternative to these Four Laws. That, however, does not mean that humanity will adopt this course of action.

Allen Salisbury (1949-1992)

Two score years ago, a great American, a friend of Lyndon LaRouche, attempted "to hold the mirror up to nature, to show virtue her own feature" by revealing to the United States of the late 1970s and 1980s, the proud tradition of American economists and statesmen that had been forgotten by their countrymen. He and LaRouche were not listened to. In 1989, LaRouche and several associates were imprisoned. In September 1992, a quarter century ago, Allen Salisbury (1949-1992) died of cancer at the age of 43. It is with the intention to prevent the repeat of that tragic refusal of Americans to listen then, and the catastrophic consequences which followed, that this remembrance of Salisbury's collaboration with LaRouche is offered. Now, at this time, it were appropriate to retrieve his fighting standard for the immediate battle to win the fight to have the Presidency adopt the LaRouche Four Laws without delay.

W. Allen Salisbury, author of the groundbreaking 1978 book, *The Civil War and the American System: America's Battle with Britain, 1860-1876*, would have laughed uproariously at the present seeming paradox of American politics. He would have found it poetic justice that it would be a President Donald Trump—a figure formerly very familiar to Salisbury, and to those who were "in the streets of New York" in 1977—who would be the first American President since William McKinley to refer to "the American System" in speeches in Michigan and Kentucky only shortly after taking the oath of President in January of this year. This would have struck Salisbury as especially fitting, after the Obama Administration's eight year "malign neglect" of the "lower 80%" of Americans, and the all-out assault by Obama against the scientific optimism of the Kennedy-era space program, as advanced in the 1987 LaRouche-Salisbury video essay, "The Woman On Mars" In that video, LaRouche says:

"In a nationwide TV broadcast a few weeks ago

["Who Is Lyndon LaRouche?" Feb. 4, 1988], I told you that on my first day as President I shall declare a national economic emergency, and launch the largest economic recovery program in our history. During each of the first two years of my administration, about $2 trillions in low-cost federal loans will be invested in building up our nation's presently rotting industrial infrastructure plus building up about five million new industrial jobs during the first three or four years of my administration. Looking back to the experience of the 1940-1943 period under President Franklin Roosevelt, we know that the recovery will creak at the beginning, but will build up speed over the first two years, so that by about the third year the United States will have the highest per capita income in our history.

EIRNS/Philip Ulanowsky

Allen Salisbury in consultation with Lyndon LaRouche, during the taping of a television show, Boston, 1988.

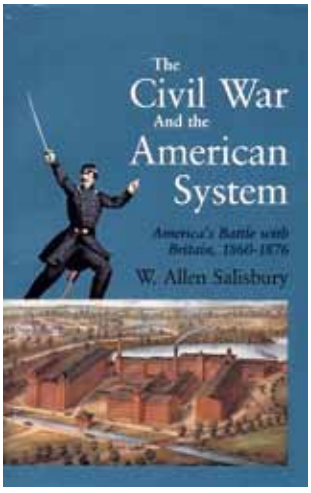
"There are no mysterious tricks involved; it is all basic economics modeled upon our successful economic recoveries under Franklin Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy. However, to keep that recovery going, beyond the first three to four years, and to make our economy once again the most competitive on Earth, we must invest in creating new technologies. To do that, we must pick up where we left off with the old Apollo program, back during the 1960s. The old aerospace program of the 1960s paid back more than ten cents for every penny we invested in it. This Mars program will pay us back much, much more—not 40 years from now, but each year over the 50 years or more to come. This project's spinoffs, in the form of new products and new technologies into our civilian economy, mean that, by the year 2027 A.D., the average person in the United States will have a real income at least ten times that of today.

"As you know, my specialty is a branch of physical economy founded by Leibniz, called physical economy. Over the years, my associates and I have had the privilege of working with some of the world's leading scientists in plasma physics, optical biophysics, and space technology. What I have done, is to put this scientific knowledge together with my own expertise in physical economy, just as I did back in 1982 when I proposed what became known as the SDI. . . ."

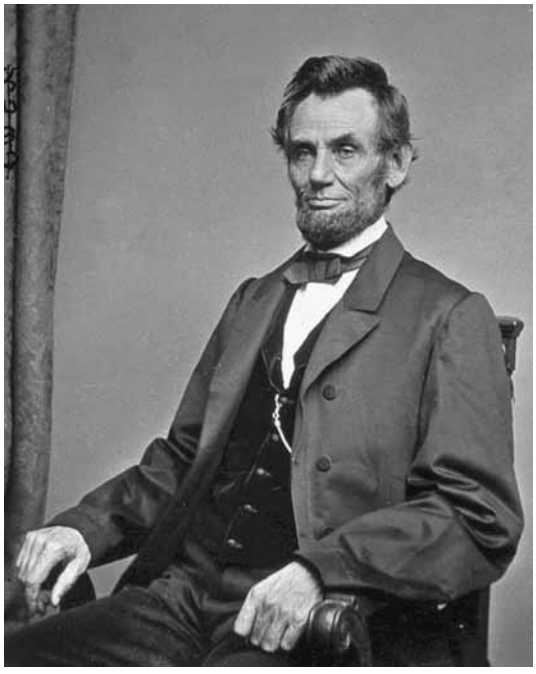
Salisbury's job was to take this conception of LaRouche, the most advanced form of economic thought, not only in American but world history, and assist LaRouche in visualizing that for an American audience. This gave Salisbury, in turn, a way to implicitly restate his own, earlier historical researches on what has been termed "the American System" from a far more advanced standpoint.

How Salisbury Rediscovered and Helped Redefine the American System

There are several persons that used the term "American System," and used it differently, during the Nineteenth Century. What Salisbury's book did was to acquaint his readers with the deeper, "Leibnizian" principle of progress behind the idea, and particularly Abraham Lincoln's idea, of the American System as best expressed in the person and Presidency of Abraham Lincoln. (Lincoln's 1860 campaign speech, "Discoveries and Inventions," beginning with the sentence, "All creation is a mine, and every man a miner," expounded this principle, sometimes termed "the machine-tool principle," as the core of his anti-slavery doctrine.) Discoveries and inventions that decrease the need for human "muscle power" and increase the use and need for human cognition, when applied to the physical transformation of nature, are the basis for society to evolve a "more perfect union" of the idea of the sovereign nation state with the Idea of Progress.



Cover of Allen Salisbury's book. Salisbury rediscovered that the core of Abraham Lincoln's opposition to slavery was the Leibnizian principle of progress.



In that idea, slavery is recognized for what it was—not the basis for the building of the United States, but the basis for the holding back of progress in the United States. That is what Abraham Lincoln opposed. The opponent was not only black chattel slavery in America. The United States was opposed to slavery everywhere on the planet. Lincoln's alliance with Czar Alexander II, as mediated through the great Cassius Marcellus Clay of Kentucky, Lincoln's ambassador to Russia, was explicitly against the slave power of Britain. Russian fleet deployments to New York and San Francisco in 1862 were the same thing. Russian land negotiations such as the American purchase of Alaska, with the Lincoln Administration's William Seward, were conducted precisely to the purpose of strengthening the continental power of the United States and destroying the maritime power of the British navy and British commerce.

Slavery had been continuously imposed by the British banking interests on the United States, from the Sixteenth Century through the time of Lincoln. It was Lincoln's transcontinental war with the British slave power, which was mistakenly called the "Civil War." This is why Salisbury referred to a sixteen-year conflict with the British, not a four-year conflict "between the North and the South." And this is why the British assassinated Abraham Lincoln—both for what Lincoln had done, but even more, for what he was about to do. Though Lincoln would not live to realize his intention of Reconstruction, he nevertheless succeeded in deploying the Constitutional intent of Alexander Hamilton's Presidential design of the U.S. Treasury to create the most productive economy in world history while at the same time fighting and winning America's most physically self-destructive war.

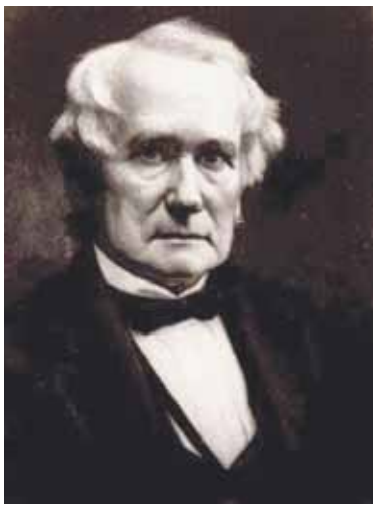
The United States experienced a net loss in physical wealth through slavery. It was the faction of physical economists out of Philadelphia, centered around Matthew Carey, his son Henry Carey, and their friend, the German economist Friedrich List, that were the champions of the American System Philadelphia school. Carey's 1853 work, *The Slave Trade, Domestic And Foreign, Why It Exists And How It May Be Extinguished* is still one of the most thorough, and thoroughly unread refutations of slavery ever written. Carey assaulted slavery not merely in the United States, but Ireland, Portugal, Turkey, Scotland, and India, as well.

List's emphasis on the development of railroads in Pennsylvania, combined with the successful completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, was reconceptualized by Lincoln's "Carey faction" as the Transcontinental Railroad which Lincoln commissioned almost as soon as he walked in the door of the White House. That transcontinental Railway system is the primary poetic metaphor that is now being realized through what is termed the World Land-Bridge proposed by Helga and Lyndon LaRouche as a next-generation "New Silk Road," which the present Trump Administration should adopt as American policy in the image of Abraham Lincoln's war against the British. Given that it is the British that have already sought to "impeach or remove by other methods" the American President, through illegal and treasonous means, the present administration should leap at the chance to thus finally correct the wrong done by the 1865 assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

The Poetic Method in Science and Strategy

The detective work through which Salisbury was led to unearth the thoroughly buried-in-plain-sight Henry Carey was once characterized by him as "How to Smell a Rat While Reading History Books." Simultaneous with his work on the War of Britain's Confederacy Against the Union, Salisbury was beginning the reha-

Friedrich List



Henry Carey

Mathew Carey

bilitation of poet Edgar Poe (Edgar "Allan" Poe), one of the most important minds produced in America. Poe, a precocious military intelligence officer trained at West Point, was a lifelong, savage opponent of British Romanticism, and used his various stories, essays, and literary criticism to skewer the British and their American apologists, very much as Jonathan Swift had done one hundred years earlier. Poe's powerful insight into the post-Revolutionary War "battle for the mind" taking place in America was best expressed in his invention of the detective story. He invented the form, creating the character C. August Dupin, but also solving real crimes as he did in the case of Mary Rogers of New York City ("The Mystery of Marie Roget"). Salisbury applied his understanding of Poe's method in his work as an historian, organizer, and film-maker.

Salisbury knew, as Lyndon LaRouche once said, commenting on the works of Poe, that "poetry must supersede mathematics in physics." LaRouche collaborated with Salisbury on the production of several of the former's Presidential television broadcasts. Particularly notable was their joint work on 1987's groundbreaking "The Woman On Mars." The use of the musical tones and intervals derived from Kepler's Platonic hypothesis of the solar system, juxtaposed with the opening of Mozart's C Major "Dissonance" quartet, expressed the congruence of human creativity and the laws of the "non-human" universe. The "curvature" underlying the astrophysical, biophysical, microphysical, and human creative expressions of a single universal nature was given wing using the metaphor of human space flight. This was Salisbury's way of illustrating the idea behind Poe's famous passage from his 1848 *Eureka: A Prose Poem*, in which Poe was referring to a mythical person:

> "Yes, Kepler was essentially a theorist; but this title, now of so much sanctity, was, in those ancient days, a designation of supreme contempt. It is only now that men begin to appreciate that divine old man—to sympathize with the prophetical and poetical rhapsody of his ever-memorable words. For my part," continues the unknown correspondent, "I glow with a sacred fire when I even think of them, and feel that I shall never grow weary of their repetition:—in concluding this letter, let me have the real pleasure of transcribing them once again:—'I care not whether my work be read now or by posterity. I can afford to wait a century for readers when God himself has waited six thousand years for an observer. I triumph. I have stolen the golden secret of the Egyptians. I will indulge my sacred fury.'
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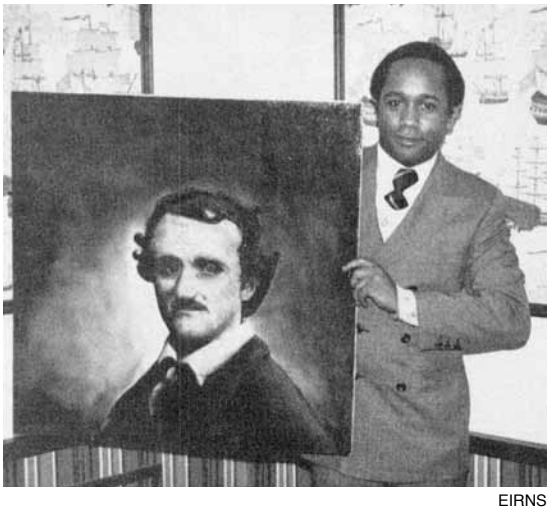
> This is not the voice of Poe, but "from a somewhat remarkable letter, which appears to have been found corked in a bottle and floating on the Mare Tenebrarum—an ocean well described by the Nubian geographer, Ptolemy Hephestion, but little frequented in modern days.... The date of this letter, I confess, surprises me even more particularly than its contents; for it seems to have been written in the year Two thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. As for the passages I am about to transcribe, they, I fancy, will speak for themselves."

Poe, in the "Irritating" ironical-polemical style

characteristic of the best of writers and thinkers, described the inside of British thinking, which has now become nearly universal among Americans, in this age of the Internet and the "Google word-search."



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Allen Salisbury displays a gift presented to him during a 1979 lecture tour.

> "Do you know, my dear friend," says the writer, addressing, no doubt, a contemporary—"Do you know that it is scarcely more than eight or nine hundred years ago since the metaphysicians first consented to relieve the people of the singular fancy that there exist but two practicable roads to Truth? Believe it if you can! It appears, however, that long, long ago, in the night of Time, there lived a Turkish philosopher called Aries and surnamed Tottle." [Here, possibly, the letter-writer means Aristotle; the best names are wretchedly corrupted in two or three thousand years.] "The fame of this great man depended mainly upon his demonstration that sneezing is a natural provision, by means of which over-profound thinkers are enabled to expel superfluous ideas through the nose; but he obtained a scarcely less valuable celebrity as the founder, or at all events as the principal propagator, of what was termed the deductive or *a priori* philosophy. He started with what he maintained to be axioms, or self-evident truths:—and the now well-understood fact that no truths are self-evident, really does not make in the slightest degree against his speculations:—it was sufficient for his purpose that the truths in question were evident at all. From axioms he proceeded, logically, to results. His most illustrious disciples were one Tuclid, a geometrician," [meaning Euclid] "and one Kant, a Dutchman, the originator of that species of Transcendentalism which, with the change merely of a C for a K, now bears his peculiar name.
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> "Well, Aries Tottle flourished supreme, until the advent of one Hog, surnamed 'the Ettrick shepherd,' who preached an entirely different system, which he called the *a posteriori* or inductive. His plan referred altogether to sensation. He proceeded by observing, analyzing, and classifying facts—instantiae Naturae, as they were somewhat affectedly called—and arranging them into general laws. In a word, while the mode of Aries rested on noumena, that of Hog depended on phenomena; and so great was the admiration excited by this latter system that, at its first introduction, Aries fell into general disrepute.
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> "Finally, however, he recovered ground, and was permitted to divide the empire of Philosophy with his more modern rival:—the savans contenting themselves with proscribing all other competitors, past, present, and to come; putting an end to all controversy on the topic by the promulgation of a Median law, to the effect that the Aristotelian and Baconian roads are, and of right ought to be, the sole possible avenues to knowledge:—'Baconian,' you must know, my dear friend," adds the letter-writer at this point, "was an adjective invented as equivalent to Hog-ian, and at the same time more dignified and euphonious.
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> "Now I do assure you most positively"—proceeds the epistle—"that I represent these matters fairly; and you can easily understand how restrictions so absurd on their very face must have operated, in those days, to retard the progress of true Science, which makes its most important advances—as all History will show—by seemingly intuitive leaps. These ancient ideas confined investigation to crawling; and I need not suggest to you that crawling, among varieties of locomotion, is a very capital thing of its kind;— but because the tortoise is sure of foot, for this reason must we clip the wings of the eagles? For many centuries, so great was the infatuation, about Hog especially, that a virtual stop was put to all thinking, properly so called. No man dared utter a truth for which he felt himself indebted to his soul alone. It mattered not

whether the truth was even demonstrably such; for the dogmatizing philosophers of that epoch regarded only the road by which it professed to have been attained. The end, with them, was a point of no moment, whatever:—'the means!' they vociferated—'let us look at the means!'—and if, on scrutiny of the means, it was found to come neither under the category Hog, nor under the category Aries (which means ram), why then the savans went no farther, but, calling the thinker a fool and branding him a 'theorist,' would never, thenceforward, have any thing to do either with him or with his truths."

New York State Division of Military and Naval Affairs

The Marqis de Lafayette in New York in 1825, at the end of his tour of all 24 American states in support of John Quincy Adams' Presidential campaign.

In a Preface released shortly after Salisbury's death in September 1992 at the age of 43, his wife Pat observed, "Allen wielded the method of metaphor and humor to address the universal in his reader, whatever the topic. As Poe wrote, Allen's "harshest idea will to melody run."

Salisbury's interest was not in the mythical Edgar Poe, mistakenly known as "Edgar Allen Poe," a name which Poe himself rarely used and would have detested. It was, rather in the Poe that was a member of the extended secret intelligence service that had been established by Washington, Hamilton, Lafayette, and others as the Society of Cincinnatus. In his article, "Edgar Allan Poe: The Lost Soul of America," Salisbury tells us:

> "That Poe planned to go to France to aid the allies of Lafayette is clear in this letter that he wrote to Commandant Thayer of West Point shortly after his departure from the Academy:
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> 'Sir: Having no longer any ties which can bind me to my native country, I intend by the first opportunity to proceed to Paris with the view of obtaining through the interest of the Marquis de Lafayette, an appointment (if possible) in the Polish Army. In the event of the interference of France in behalf of Poland this may easily be effected—at all events it will be my only feasible plan of procedure.
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> "'The object of this letter is respectfully to request that you will give me such assistance as may lie in your power in the furtherance of my views.
>
> "'A certificate of standing in my class is all that I have any right to expect. Anything further—a letter to a friend in Paris—or to the Marquis—would be a kindness which I should never forget.'"
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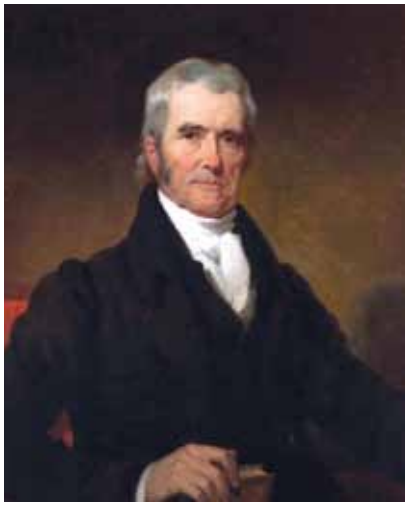
> The name C. Auguste Dupin has also been the subject of much debate among Poe scholars. I will not bother here with some of the suggested sources for the name Dupin, since Poe could have been referring to one person only: Charles A. Dupin of Paris, a leading figure in the Ecole Polytechnique circles of Gaspard Monge, Lazard Carnot, and their associates. It is the Ecole Polytechnique method of scientific investigation that is the subject of Poe's detective tales, or 'tales of ratiocination,' as Poe more properly termed them.

This is no matter of mere conjecture or guesswork. Poe very early in life came under the influence of Supreme Court Justice John Marshall and General Winfield Scott in his home in Richmond, Virginia. In his early teens, Poe was selected to serve as second in command of the Richmond Junior Volunteers honor guard that accompanied Lafayette during his 1824 visit to the city. Lafayette's visit to Richmond, part of a months-

long tour of the United States, was organized by the Cincinnatus Society to secure the Presidential election of John Quincy Adams and to raise funds for Lafayette's forces in Europe. As Salisbury stated:

> Marshall had been influential in helping to establish the Society of Cincinnatus, and Winfield Scott later became an honorary member of the society, with specific charge over matters of military intelligence. General Scott, together with Commandant Thayer, made several trips to Paris for the specific purpose of acquiring the necessary textbooks and related materials to firmly establish the tradition of the Ecole Polytechnique at West Point.



John Marshall

Gen. Winfield Scott

Unfortunately, Salisbury's death did not allow him to complete a book upon which he was working, tentatively entitled "Edgar Poe and the Whig CIA," which would have shed light on, in particular, the role of the Hudson River school of artists, writers, and poets at work on both sides of the divide for and against the legacy of the American Revolution.

In recent weeks, the importance of "the methods of investigation to determine the truth" has come more and more to the fore. The Russia-gate hoax has in particular provoked that discussion. In one extended exchange, the subject of Poe's methods of inquiry was raised. During that discussion, William Binney, the thirty-year NSA veteran who invented the ThinThread meta-data surveillance system, confessed to a great interest in the work of Edgar Poe. He is not yet familiar with the work of Allen Salisbury. It will be important for him, and for all Americans that want to learn "how to know the truth," to become more greatly acquainted with what he did, which can be done by reading writings of his made available through this publication. For now, we will indicate the domain of thought frequented by Salisbury in the words of his teacher and friend, LaRouche, as stated in LaRouche's essay, "A Non-Mystical View of the Necessity of Existence of the Notion of 'Absolute Time':

> "We have shown, as in earlier locations, that the space-time curvature of the creative processes is identical with that of astrophysical, microphysical, and biophysical space-time. This congruence is the sole basis for the possibility of real human knowledge of the universe. Thus, nothing called human knowledge is knowledge in fact, unless it expresses directly the product of creative-mental processes, as opposed to, for example, the axiomatic linearity of all formal deductive reasoning. Thus, only the intelligible representation of those mental acts of our species by which valid fundamental discoveries in physical science are generated, efficiently represents something truly appropriate to the connotations of 'scientific knowledge.'
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> "The proof of this specific congruence permits and compels us to exercises of a form usefully termed 'very strong hypothesis,' in the same sense, approximately, that Leonardo da Vinci argued for his principle of hypothesis. The highest form of such activity is associated with the manifest possibility of our willful consciousness of the creative mental processes themselves. Once we have defined the requirements of intelligible representation of such creative-mental process, that intelligibility, made conscious, becomes an object of conscious thought for us. We are able to perform conscious operations, such as strong hypothesis, upon the processes of creative thought themselves.
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> "In this way, we are obliged to address a set of higher-order questions respecting the lawful composition of our universe."