

President Ford's efforts to conclude a SALT II accord with the Soviet Union."

From New York City, on July 28, New Solidarity reported that "in the span of three days starting from July 24, Carter has come out with a series of provocations for his Wall St. controllers and military strategists Paul Nitze, Cyrus Vance, George Ball and others who serve as Democratic Party strategic advisors."

One of New Solidarity's favorite subjects is the influence of the Rockefeller family on world affairs.

The paper reported Aug. 3 that "Third World leaders have initiated moves . . . for building the necessary political military unity to defend member countries from imperialist aggression, towards busting up the cancerous Rockefeller oil empire" and . . . "Nelson Rockefeller detonated a desperate operation against President Ford this week with the assignment of Sen. Schweiker, a Fabian liberal in the Republican Party, as

Reagan's running mate. . . Wall St. hopes to destroy the traditional forces in the GOP and with them a large measure of the Party's opposition to Rockefeller's policy of war and fascism."

The above excerpts from New Solidarity ought to give readers some idea of what they have been missing, of the void and the skew in their knowledge and understanding of things going on in the world.

As LaRouche says in his campaign statement, it is essential that we point out your frequent blundering mistake in connection" with current issues and events, "if you have any continued belief in the superior knowledge and rationality of those ruling circles (the Carters, Rockefellers, Kissingers Woodcocks, etc.) then as we shall show, you are thereby suicidal in terms of your own delusions."

And you can't say you haven't been warned.

Special Reports On U.S. Election Fraud 1976

U.S. Labor Party Battles

Carter-Rockefeller Institute Vote Fraud Machine

Aug 13 (NSIPS) — In its efforts to place the Lyndon LaRouche-Wayne Evans presidential ticket on the ballot across the country in November, the U.S. Labor Party has found itself in a day-to-day battle against a massive election fraud conspiracy on behalf of Wall Street Democrat Jimmy Carter. Well aware that their stooge Carter can only win the November election through massive fraud, the conspirators which include the Rockefeller-New York banks, the Carter campaign, Institute for Policy Studies operatives such as Eugene McCarthy, Leonard Woodcock's fascist United Auto Workers machine, and public officials linked to Carter and the IPS such as Sen. Edward Kennedy — have focused on knocking the USLP ticket off the ballot as the first step in insuring Carter's seizure of the U.S. presidency. In an honest election the conspirators know, the LaRouche-Evans ticket would easily garner 20 to 30 per cent of the vote, most of them votes that would otherwise tend to go to the Democrats despite the albatross of the unpopular Carter-Mondale ticket.

The Carter machine has demonstrated twice in the past week and a half that they are absolutely committed to wrecking free elections in 1976. Operating through the Kennedy machine in Massachusetts, Carter forces have temporarily succeeded in knocking LaRouche off the ballot in that state with the ruling handed down by a three-judge federal panel on August 10. In Michigan, a Carter-UAW rigged "third party primary" was held on August 3 in which wholesale fraud, misinformation and thuggery was thrown against the Labor Party to attempt to prevent LaRouche from qualifying for the November ballot.

In these two states and elsewhere, the Labor Party is mounting a full-scale legal and political offensive to put LaRouche on the ballot and to ensure honest elections in November.

In other states, the Labor Party has successfully beaten back challenges to its petitions or procedural obstacles thrown up against the LaRouche campaign. In Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Delaware, and Wisconsin, La Rouche will be on the ballot in spite of changes in election laws or other roadblocks thrown up.

Requirements for ballot status have been completed in 10 states at the present time. These are Delaware, North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, New Jersey, Michigan, Idaho, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Of these ten, legal fights are necessary in Michigan and Massachusetts to assure ballot status.

Petitioning is now underway in 12 more states: Pennsylvania, Colorado, Connecticut, Alabama, Indiana, South Carolina, Virginia, Iowa, Vermont, Tennessee, Wisconsin, New York and the District of Columbia.

Obtaining ballot status in these states is only the opening shot of the battle for free elections. As they demonstrated in Michigan last week, the Carter machine will resort to massive vote fraud to steal votes from Carter's opponents. The Michigan vote fraud case, *Dalto v. Clerk of the City of Detroit* (described below), will spotlight the techniques and methods of vote fraud as practiced by the Carter-UAW machine in that state. The USLP is pursuing other vote fraud cases from previous elections

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in Boston, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Seattle, and Akron, in order to obtain findings of fraud and special supervision of the November elections.

The Labor Party intends to mobilize every possible resource to ensure that LaRouche is on the ballot in November and that the elections are free of fraud. The fight to stop Carter's election rigging is a fight with which all pro-Constitutional forces must join, if Democracy is to survive in the United States past November.

Following are the major legal battles being fought by the U.S. Labor Party around the 1976 elections:

Massachusetts

LaRouche v. Guzzi, filed June 29, 1976, seeks an extension of the Massachusetts petitioning period beyond June 29 the official deadline for submitting the required 37,096 nominating signatures. The suit is based on the precedent of the Supreme Court's upholding a similar U.S. Labor Party challenge to a Pennsylvania election statute. In this case, known as the **Salera** case, the Supreme Court held that the petition period in Pennsylvania was too remote from the November general elections. The LaRouche case in Massachusetts also cited heavy harassment of the U.S. Labor Party during the petition period.

At a hearing on July 7, the three-judge panel issued a temporary order directing the Secretary of State to continue to accept USLP nominating petitions pending the court's final ruling.

On August 9, the court ruled against the Labor Party's challenge, granting the State's motion for summary judgement. The court went to extraordinary lengths to distinguish the Massachusetts law from the Pennsylvania law which was overturned in the Salera decision. Among the reasons given by the court as to why the June deadline was not unreasonable was that the Socialist Workers Party, an Institute for Policy Studies countergang, had fulfilled the requirements. Therefore, the court claimed, the requirements and the deadline are supposedly not unreasonable. However, it is well known that the SWP nominating signatures are fraudulent, collected from cemeteries and telephone books, not the voters. The Labor Party is now preparing to take evidence of the SWP forgeries to the State Attorney General for action.

The dismissal of the Labor Party's challenge in this case will be appealed directly to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, another action is underway in State Court, **U.S. Labor Party v. Bromberg and State Ballot Law Commission**, filed July 28. This action seeks to have the court either order the Ballot Law Commission to certify the LaRouche nominating signatures for the ballot, or to order local election officials to recheck nominating petitions according to the requirements of the law.

The Labor Party was ruled to be approximately 2500 signatures short of the required 37,096 signatures, although over 50,000 had actually been filed. Local election officials invalidated thousands of signatures which were actually valid. Among invalid signatures which the USLP was able to check, 33 per cent were actually valid. This suit seeds the reinstatement of these signatures, in which case the USLP would have met the requirements, and would therefore be on the Massachusetts ballot for November.

Michigan

Two court actions are underway in Michigan to force the State to put LaRouche on the ballot in November. The first challenges the constitutionality of the new "third party primary"; the second seeks the invalidation of the results of that primary and the certification of the LaRouche-Evans ticket for the November ballot in Michigan.

Huddiger v. Austin, filed June 1976 on behalf of the U.S. Labor Party and the Libertarian Party, challenges the constitutionality of Public Law 94, also known as SB 1323. This law, passed during the last week of the petitioning period for independent candidates, added a second requirement for third parties: they must participate in a "third party primary" and receive .3 per cent of the total primary vote in order to qualify for the November ballot. The Labor Party argued at the time of the bill's passage that this opened the way for vote fraud to be used to keep the LaRouche ticket off the ballot, which is in fact what happened.

The bill itself was instigated by the Jimmy Carter-UAW machine in Michigan. One of the bill's authors was State Senator McCullough, the floor manager for the Michigan Carter delegates at the Democratic National Convention. Another prime mover behind the bill was Wayne County Clerk James Killeen, a Carter supporter and an FBI agent for 25 years.

Hearings were held before a three-judge panel on June 29 and July 1. It was clear from testimony in the hearings that not only was the bill passed after the affected parties had already planned out their campaigns and virtually completed petitioning, but that the bill was pushed through the State Legislature in a crisis atmosphere under the false pretenses of "ballot overcrowding."

No ruling has yet been issued in this case. The judges refused to enjoin the election or to even seal the results of the election, although they indicated in the hearing that they would order the latter step. A supplementary brief was filed by USLP attorneys on August 12 citing the massive irregularities and misinformation surrounding the conducting of the Aug. 3 primary, and also referencing the fact that no third parties actually qualified for the ballot under the primary procedures.

Dalto v. Clerk of the City of Detroit et al., filed August 13, seeks (1) an injunction invalidating the results of the fraudulent primary and ordering the LaRouche-Evans ticket to be placed on the ballot in November; (2) a declaration that the Aug. 3 primary was characterized by widespread irregularities and misinstructions to voters; and (3) a declaration that a conspiracy existed through which massive fraud was deliberately perpetrated and judicial intervention to protect the November elections.

As the Labor Party had warned, the Aug. 3 primary was a complete and utter fraud. Instructions given to voters omitted the instructions for the third party qualification primary. Many voters who asked were told they could not vote for the U.S. Labor Party. Sample ballots showed only the Democratic and Republican primary choices. One U.S. Labor Party poll watcher was threatened by a Carter supporter: "I'm going to split your stomach bitch, get out of here."

Statewide, the Labor Party was only credited with 317 votes! In one district in Northwest Detroit the Labor Party has already collected affidavits from 15 voters who say they cast votes for the Labor Party, although no votes were registered. In many precincts where the Labor Party has high penetration and voter recognition, the USLP was officially given zero or one vote. Although the Labor Party was given only 118 votes in all of Wayne County (Detroit), the Party has gathered over 200 statements of intent to vote for the USLP before the election itself.

In other states, attempts were also made to prevent the Labor Party from gaining ballot status. A number of these have already been rebuffed.

Iowa: On May 28, the Attorney General issued an opinion reinterpreting the state's ballot requirements for independent candidates and parties. Under the May 28 ruling the number of signatures required was raised from 1000 to 18,000. On July 23, this reinterpretation was withdrawn and the old requirement of

1000 signatures was reinstated, enabling the LaRouche ticket to get on the ballot in Iowa.

Cincinnati, Ohio: USLP Congressional candidate Christopher Martinson was challenged by State Senator Bowen, who is a leader in the miniscule Carter apparatus in Cincinnati. The challenge was defeated and Martinson was certified for the ballot.

Delaware: After the Labor Party had already met ballot requirements in Delaware, a law was passed in early June requiring third parties to collect 2100 signatures. Because of other, higher-priority legal requirements, the Labor Party has decided to forego challenging this law for the time being and is gathering the 2100 signatures.

Wisconsin: A bill was signed by the governor at the end of May which rescheduled the ballot petitioning period so that it started in June, six weeks earlier than in previous years. The period was also slightly shortened. The Labor Party was not caught off guard by the changes — as was the intention — and has met the petitioning requirements.

Illinois: In late June the State Board of Elections told the Labor Party that petitions containing 30,000 nominating signatures were invalid because they did not have the names of the electors printed on the petitions. However, the USLP has in its possession a November 1975 letter from the Board of Elections stating that electors' names are **not** to be printed on the petitions. The Board has withdrawn its challenge and the petitions have been ruled valid.

New York State: In May the State Legislature amended the election calendar so that the petition period for third parties to gather the required 20,000 nominating signatures was reduced from six to four weeks. According to a source in the Legislature, this was done explicitly as a move against third parties. The Labor Party has tentatively decided against challenging this in court, but is gearing up to take immediate countermoves against harassment which is anticipated to be the form that interference with the New York petitioning will take. Attorneys are being lined up to take any harassment pattern immediately into Federal Court.

Indiana: The Secretary of State has notified the Labor Party that USLP petitions are probably invalid because of a technical error — that notaries who witness the petitions cannot also be electors. This error was “discovered” right after IPS agent Eugene McCarthy was in Indiana. No one has ever heard of such technicalities being applied to the Democratic or Republican parties.

At a hearing on Aug. 12 the State Board of Elections refused to make a ruling on the validity of the LaRouche petitions, saying that no ruling would be forthcoming until the petitions were actually filed. Informally, however the Board indicated they thought the Labor Party could change electors and get around the alleged notary conflict. To prevent further stalling on the Part of state officials, the Labor Party will file the petitions and then immediately take the issue to court for a declaratory judgement, so that the petitions can be redone if necessary while there is still time.

Is Jimmy Carter Brainwashed?

NSIPS Special Brief

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Exclusive Interview

Kansas City:

“Computerized Voting... A Throwback To The Days When Ballot Boxes Were Burned

August 13 (NSIPS) — Jackson County, Missouri, which includes the urban area of Kansas City, adopted and used a computerized voting system for the first time in the Aug. 3 primary despite the fact that the Kansas City Council had New Solidarity interview City Councilman Bruce Watkins, an outspoken opponent of the use of computerized voting. The interview is excerpted below.

NSIPS: You have been described as an outspoken opponent of the computerized voting system. Is that right?

Watkins: Yes, I am! The difference between the new punchcard system we have and the old level voting which we had for 23 years is that the voter is not protected. These punch card ballots are like the old Prongerast days in Missouri when ballot boxes were burned The voter has no assurance that his ballot will make it to the central counting place. If you “overvote” (Missouri primary law does not allow crossing over), you are disenfranchised without even knowing it. Most important, I don't like a system that only a few people control.

NSIPS: What were some of the deficiencies of the computer voting system in the Aug. 3 Missouri primary?

Watson: First, let me say that for 23 years we had no problem in elections in Kansas City using lever machines. Last week, the ballot count was delayed three for four hours because of the punch cards. On one machine, the stylus point used to punch the computer cards was broken for two hours, and no one knew it. Down at the Board of Elections where the votes were counted, they were repunching these cards and couldn't be sure what they were doing We just got a precinct-by-precinct count yesterday (nine days after the election). The punch cards came in unsealed at the County Board of Elections; they were just gathered up uncounted, and hauled down there.

There are so many deficiencies with the computer system that it's frightening. The cards can get jammed; all you have to do is get the cards wet, and they can't be counted. A programmer can program a computer to give whatever votes he wants — say, to count one in every three votes — and this program can self-destruct and you would never be able to see it.

The biggest problem is that the citizen can't observe the vote tabulation if he's not a computer operator and can't be sure his vote is counted.

On the old level machines, you knew how many people voted. On the computer system you don't; the ballots come into the Board of Elections unsealed. I have spoken to election officials in Redford Township outside Detroit, and they sent me a letter saying “beware of the computer systems.” Every election they have using it is a disaster; they just can't get an audited tally.

Here in this county there are ten people who get to count. The suburbs, or anyone, could buy the people who are doing the count. Any system which puts the election in the hands of a few is dangerous.

NSIPS: Have you investigated objections to computerized elections in other parts of the country?

Watson: The Wall Street Journal last month published the story that the AVM Corporation had discontinued manufacturing computer voting punch cards because of the possibility of vote fraud.

Joe Enwright, of the Jackson County Taxpayers League, filed suit against the Kansas City Board of Election.

I can't understand why during an important election year they would change the voting system like this. They have confused people and persuaded many people who tried it last week not to vote in November.

NSIPS: How did this get passed in Jackson County?

Watson: Under my urging the Kansas City Council voted against the computer voting system 8 to 2. But the Board of Elections wrote a bad, fraudulent check and bought the machines.

NSIPS: How did that happen?

Watson: The Council voted no capital funds to the Election Board to prevent them from buying these machines. We did vote them administrative costs, however, and they wrote the check against these funds and bought the machines. These Fiddler-Chambers people out in Iowa, a division of IBM, are quite a bunch of salesmen. They just brainwash people into thinking that they need these machines.

NSIPS: Do you think any of the primary results were changed because of the computer system?

Watson: There were two black candidates who lost by less than 200 votes. Harold Holliday, who is an attorney, lost by 174 votes in the state senate race, and Michael Hughes, a social worker, lost by 200 votes. In that race, out of eight pages of candidates, only one person was voted on many cards. This never happened before in a primary This computer voting system could be one way to eliminate minority gains in politics. You have results like this and the papers say smugly that these black candidates don't have the support they used to in black areas

Trentonian:

"Something Must Be Wrong Here"

The following are extensive excerpts from an article in the Sunday edition of the Trentonian, Aug. 8, which details the Justice Department containment against the U.S. Labor Party presidential campaign in Trenton led by Labor Party candidate for Congress Elliot Greenspan. The full page article was accompanied by a picture of Greenspan, briefcase in hand, being arrested by Trenton policemen, captioned: "Together again — Trenton police arresting Elliot Greenspan at Jerry Brown rally here June 7. Case dismissed."

Greenspan and The Cops:

The Man They Love To Bust

by Jack Knarr

The litany of Elliot Greenspan's life in Mercer County reads like this:

* Defeated Labor Party assembly candidate Elliot Greenspan was arrested last night on a charge of contempt of court — in front of about 500 people at a rally in the Holiday Inn ...

Police said they knew Greenspan was appearing at the rally ... and they decided to arrest him "as soon as we found him, which is the same thing we would do with any other citizen ..."

— Trentonian, Nov. 6, 1975

* Elliot Greenspan, the U.S. Labor Party candidate for the 13th District State Assembly seat, was arrested by city police yesterday afternoon on the Trenton Commons when he was unable to produce a permit to solicit, police reports said.

— Trentonian, July 2, 1975

* California Gov. Jerry Brown packed them in on the Commons yesterday in a last ditch pitch to voters going to the polls today. Labor Party leader Elliot Greenspan is arrested by Ptl. Ned (sic) Smith. Greenspan said he was questioning Brown and bumped into the cop. The political activist was charged with simple assault and later released on \$500 bail.

— Photo Caption, Trentonian, June 8, 1976

The two cops in the photo are young and look tough with their blocked hats, sunglasses, walkie-talkies and thick-handled Smith and Wessons in holsters and the lines of extra bullets pressed into loops in their belts. One of them has Elliot Greenspan by one arm and the other by the other arm. Greenspan is being led away to jail and spectators can be seen watching. Elliot Greenspan, it is obvious from the photo, is an extremely dangerous man. He is smaller than the policeman, his arms are in short sleeves, and he can be seen carrying in his right hand a briefcase.

There is another chorus to the litany of Elliot Greenspan's life in Mercer County that reads like this:

* Charges against Elliot Greenspan ... were dropped yesterday in Trenton municipal court. Greenspan had been charged with trespassing on property owned by N.J. National Bank on State and Warren Sts. Sept. 18.

— Trentonian, Nov. 7, 1975

* BORDENTOWN TWP. — A charge of soliciting without a permit against Elliot Greenspan ... was dismissed ...

— Trentonian, April 24, 1975

* Charges were dismissed Monday against two members of the local chapter of the U.S. Labor Party who were arrested in Ewing Township in January for violating the ordinance forbidding unauthorized solicitation ...

— Trentonian, May 8, 1975

And now, another call on the telephone last week from Elliot Greenspan. Greenspan likes to keep the record clear in the newspaper morgues. Newsmen and photographers and editors nearly always pay some attention to the arrest of a political activist. But sometimes the acquittals are lost in the cigarette smoke.

There are other times, though, after an editor takes just one more of Greenspan's acquittal calls, after a reporter checks Greenspan's morgue file one more time and sees again all these little clips of acquittals spilling out of the envelope, that you realize something must be going on here. There must be a mouldering, dripping tenacle of 1950s Red hysteria still alive and well and grinning behind aviator sunglasses here in Trenton, N.J.

"You guys did quite a job with this one," Elliot Greenspan said to a reporter one day last week. "I get arrested and next day there's a picture of two cops holding me with my head down looking very distraught.

"For six weeks now, workers around the city every day say to me, 'I saw you got arrested again.' What they're saying is that if they do what I do in the Labor Party, then they're in trouble, and they're not willing to do it, to have their personal lives and jobs interrupted like that.

"That is why we keep getting arrested, despite the consistent record of acquittal — we have an almost perfect record; I think we lost one or two things out of 20 or 25 different charges on various kinds of things in a year-and-a-half."

Greenspan's call the other day involved one more acquittal, that thing with Jerry Brown, the simple assault charge filed by Ptl. Drew Smith testified, Greenspan said, "that I grabbed him by the arm and pushed him as I was rushing through trying to get to Brown.

"There was no testimony from me required," Elliot Greenspan said. "There was no basis on his own testimony for an

actual assault. My attorney, Albert Barclay, simply said, 'Well, if this is the testimony, it does not constitute assault, not in this kind of situation,' and Judge Foster Voorhees said, "That's true."

Elliot Greenspan is 27 and originally from the Bronx. He makes his living by substitute teaching the Trenton school system. If Elliot Greenspan is in possession of a dangerous weapon, it could only be his mouth, and then it is only dangerous to him.

"The arrests are directed at the Labor Party and our working class support," Greenspan says, "to keep people out of the party, to keep people from joining, from campaigning in the plants. You can prevent people from doing this by continuing to harass ...

"It's not directed by Trenton Police in any way — it's directed by Interpol, an unreformed Nazi international police organization ... Interpol interfaces with various federal law enforcement agencies, through Justice, through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, through the FBI, through the Treasury Department, which then interface in turn with state police and conduits in local police ...

"It's through those conduits that the orders which are international in terms of, for example, in this case — containing and harassing the Labor Party in Germany or in Detroit or in Mexico ... It's from there that the orders come down, and they're conduced, and then you get this kind of street stuff in the City of Trenton ...

"We're not dangerous because we throw bombs, we're not dangerous because we're underground — we're dangerous because we're right about what to do with the world economy," Elliot Greenspan says ...

Hence, the containment, the harassment. Greenspan says he's had it, though, with these charges in Mercer and particularly in Trenton. This is, after all, America. The land of the free. He says he's working on a federal suit alleging violation of his civil and electoral rights over the last 18 months.

"We'll name specific officers who have been involved," said the candidate for Congressman Frank Thompson's seat. "I know who (Officer Blank) is and who (Blank) is and who (Blank) is and so on — these guys are a little off their rocker. I'll take the off-the-rocker idea into court, on the basis of a pattern in violation of our rights."

Health Emergency In U.S.A.

FLASH REPORT:

More Cases Of "Swine Flu" Reported; Lassa Fever Hits 11 Persons In Canada

Aug. 13 (NSIPS) — Two more cases of the so-called "Legionnaire" disease have been detected, as of Aug. 12. The victims were attendees at the Eucharist Congress in Philadelphia last week which was attended by 1 million people. The cases exactly fit the symptoms of the disease — also like the symptoms of swine flu — which has killed 27 people who attended the American Legion Convention in Philadelphia some weeks ago. However, Dr. Polk, Philadelphia's City Health Commissioner, said today, "We think it may be a coincidence, since pneumonia breaks out all year round." His Deputy Health Commissioner, Dr. David Soricelli, declared: "Two cases mean nothing more than two people were in Philadelphia and now have a cough."

Another "undiagnosed" illness has infected 24 persons in a Boyton Beach, Fla. nursing home and has killed five. Although the symptoms here do not yet look like the same virus infecting the Legionnaires, public health officials have refused to release

any information on the possible cause of the disease, which also infected two nurses aides except to say that "there may have been some problems with the air conditioning, though heat exhaustion has been ruled out." Flaunting minimal public safety and health measures, the nurses aides were sent home before a substantive diagnosis had been made.

In Canada, an entire hospital in St. Catherine's has been quarantined because a woman who collapsed from Lassa fever is bedded there. Lassa fever — identified some seven years ago in Lassa, Nigeria is highly contagious and has a 50 per cent mortality rate. There is no known cure for Lassa fever which is caused by diseased wild rats. The victim reportedly caught the disease from a 33-year old British engineer who is in "isolation" in a British hospital. The disease, until now, has not been included in the "reportable" diseases category (meaning that a person with Lassa fever symptoms cannot be forced to report to health officials for an examination.) The woman was transported to the U.S. by a plane carrying 407 passengers, all of whom are susceptible to infection, three of which now have symptoms. Eight nurses from the hospital where the woman has been examined are also showing Lassa fever symptoms.

The Threat Of Epidemic Diseases In The United States

Aug. 13 (NSIPS) — The deterioration of the United States health care and disease monitoring apparatus has reached a point at which the system is no longer able to effectively monitor or combat possible epidemic outbreaks of infectious diseases.

This breakdown of the health system comes at a time when there is a pattern of perceptible increase in major infectious diseases — for instance bubonic plague — which health officials are unable to even effectively monitor under present funding levels. Yet under conditions of Wall Street-dictated austerity, when families are forced to scrimp on diets and health care, the potential for rapid growth of infectious disease is greater than at any time since the last depression.

Worse, as shown by the handling of the Philadelphia legion fever, the U.S. Center for Disease Control in Atlanta has been transformed from the nation's leading infectious disease control

organization into a black propaganda outlet for Wall Street's genocide plans. Contrary to the CDC pronouncements on the killer fever as a "poison," virtually every virus and poison expert in the country contacted on the disease has warned that the fever is likely to be identified as a virus, and numerous leading experts have blasted the CDC's handling of the situation.

After months of stalling an opposition led by New York financier connected forces such as the New York Times and Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass), the Congress this week finally passed a bill authorizing passage of President Ford's swine flu immunization bill. However, Congress only appropriated thirteen cents per dose to pay for administering the vaccine; actual cost of providing manpower and infrastructure to carry out the vaccination program will cost between 40 and 60 cents