

Wilder and Secretary of Education James Dyke have publicly attacked Terry, making unprincipled party unity a virtual relic of the past.

EIR: African-Americans, such as Secretary of Education Dyke, have said that they fear that Terry's election could "set the clock back" to the days of political control by Virginia's "old boy" networks. Will the civil rights constituency support you?

Spannaus: Activists in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference were among the most vigorous supporters of my 1990 campaign, and I'm sure they also will be this time around. In fact, the situation is even more positive, because Rev. James Bevel, who led the most dramatic actions of Martin Luther King's civil rights movement and is well remembered for it, has now joined with the LaRouche movement.

But this can't become a racial issue. The problem with Terry is that she represents an anti-human perspective, one that denies individuals of all races their rights to life and justice. It would be a disaster if the black population decided to vote on a racial basis.

You see the problem with Governor Wilder, for example. He's black, but has had little compunction about implementing vicious austerity against his own people. Education Secretary Dyke is black, but his educational policies are New Age atrocities that will destroy the minds of all children. What is needed are real development policies, which presently only my candidacy, and that of a number of candidates for state delegate from the LaRouche movement, represent.

EIR: The U.S. Supreme Court may rule before July that Virginia must refund \$450 million in illegally collected taxes from retired military and federal employees. Should Virginia make the refund, and how will this affect your campaign?

Spannaus: This situation, for which Mary Sue Terry is directly responsible, is exemplary of the chiseling which austerity Democrats like Terry advocate. Even poorer states, like West Virginia, have moved to meet their obligations, once the courts ruled that they should not have taxed federal retirees. But Terry has refused, and continues to challenge the implementation of the ruling. I'm hoping that this issue will awaken those who blindly nod approval to "fiscal conservatism." This time, it's going to hit them.

EIR: Can you and your slate of candidates for Virginia's House of Delegates win?

Spannaus: It's a question of whether a political minority, officially scorned but representing the ideas of economic and social justice, can defeat a corrupt ruling machine. That depends upon how quickly that machine is discredited, and how bold are the individuals who are acquainted with the alternative. We could win, but it depends upon citizens acting on what they know to be right.

Lincoln's 'house divided' seen in rare manuscripts

In commemoration of Lincoln's Birthday (Feb. 12), the J.P. Morgan Library in New York presents "Lincoln: 'A House Divided,'" an exhibition of rare autograph manuscripts related to his famous speech of 1858 on the slavery issue: "A house divided against itself can not stand." The exhibition opened Jan. 12 and remains on view through Feb. 28.

Lincoln's "house divided" speech was delivered on June 16, 1858, upon his nomination as the Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate. Although the manuscript of the text he used that day does not seem to have survived, the electrifying speech was recorded by journalists and reprinted in newspapers across the country. Even though Lincoln lost the senatorial race, the "house divided" speech marked his transformation from a local to a national figure.

The centerpiece of the Morgan Library exhibition is the earliest known manuscript in Lincoln's own hand in which he uses the biblical metaphor of a "house divided" (Mark 3:25) to express his opposition to the spread of slavery. Following a reference to the act permitting voters in the Kansas territory to decide for themselves whether to allow to forbid slavery, Lincoln writes: "A house divided against itself can not stand. I believe this government can not endure permanently, half slave, and half free." Later he adds, "I do not expect the Union to be dissolved. I do not expect the house to fall; but I *do* expect it will cease to be divided."

Although the leaf is undated, most scholars agree that it was probably written several weeks or months before his historic speech of June 1858. Other references in the 35-line manuscript suggest that may have been part of an unrecorded (or undelivered) speech Lincoln drafted in response to a speech made by his political rival, Stephen Douglas, on Dec. 9, 1857. (Douglas took the position that the U.S. territories should be allowed to decide for themselves whether they wished to have slavery.) Whatever its original purpose, the text of the leaf was incorporated almost verbatim into Lincoln's "house divided" speech the following June.

The manuscript, which is part of the Gilder Lehrman Collection, on deposit at the Morgan Library, will be exhibited alongside several other Lincoln autographs also related to the text of the "house divided" speech. In one of these, Lincoln vigorously condemns the popular sovereignty doctrine of Douglas and urged voters to reject what he considers to be a morally bankrupt position: "Welcome, or unwelcome, agreeable, or disagreeable, whether this nation shall be an entire slave nation, *is* the issue before us." Hoping that civil war can be avoided, he adds, "To give the victory to the right, not *bloody bullets*, but *peaceful ballots* only are necessary."