

New Dealer, and as Johnson portrayed himself in Washington as “the protégé of Franklin Roosevelt who told his liberal Washington friends about cheap electricity,” when it came time to please his Texas moneybags financial backers, Johnson unflinchingly, and thoroughly, destroyed the career of Leland Olds.

Olds was then chairman of the Federal Power Commission, which regulated corporations that created power from natural resources, as well as sold that power to the public. Olds was committed to breaking the backs of the utility company monopolies, and via regulation of electric rates, to ensuring rural areas had the electrical power they required. But, Johnson’s Texas oilmen backers did not like their energy resources regulated; and in 1949, Senator Johnson used extremely vicious McCarthyite, guilt-by-association innuendo that Olds had links to the Communist Party USA, to utterly devastate Olds during the confirmation hearings. Johnson so orchestrated the hearing, that Olds was never even able to competently defend himself, as Johnson continually badgered and interrupted Olds’s testimony. Civil rights attorney Joe Rauh called what Johnson did to Olds, “really vicious . . . one of the dirtiest pieces of work ever done.” And besides destroying Olds’s career, the utility regulation that Olds had fought for was reversed as well—just as Johnson’s oilpatch backers wanted.

### Balancing Act

And yet, Johnson’s driving ambition could play a positive role as well. “He knew . . . that the only way to realize his great ambition [of becoming President] was to fight—*really* fight, fight aggressively and effectively—for civil rights; in fact, it was probably necessary for him not only to fight, but to fight and *win*: Given their conviction that he controlled the Senate, the only way the liberals would be satisfied of his good intentions would be if that body passed a civil rights bill.” Was Johnson really in favor of civil rights? He certainly came down on both sides of the issue many times during his career. Being associated with the Southern Caucus, he had to let them believe he was a racist. On the other hand, he is quoted telling a biographer, “I’m not prejudiced nor ever was.” While Caro finds numerous examples to show that Johnson was not color-blind, he did have empathy for the poor and dark-skinned, and had the ability to read people’s souls, put himself in their place, and “feel what they were feeling.”

For him, passing a civil rights bill would be the supreme balancing act. To be President, Johnson would have to get the support of more than just the Southern Senators. However strong the Southern Senators were in their extremely strong hold on Senate matters, they did not have the power to put a Southerner in the White House. Johnson had to balance a civil rights bill that liberals and non-Southerners could support, and that was not too bitter a pill for the Southern Senators to swallow.

Luckily for Johnson, he had Georgia Sen. Richard Russell on his side. Russell was the leader of the Southern Caucus,

and one of the, if not *the* most powerful, behind-the-scenes movers in the Senate—and Russell was committed to seeing Johnson become President. But, of course, it was more than just luck, that Johnson had the favor of Russell. Johnson, throughout his career, was able to find individual weaknesses of those whose favor he needed. When Johnson was in the House of Representatives, he sucked up to House Speaker, Texan Sam Rayburn. It was no different with Richard Russell, for whom Johnson showed no shame in flattering and winning Russell’s affection, most necessary for Johnson’s career to advance. It worked so well, that Russell, an avowed racist, after whom one of three Senate Office Buildings was named in 1972, was still willing to do battle to help Johnson with civil rights legislation in order to help him become the first *post-bellum* President from the South.

Of course, Caro never gives the short version of anything, and includes much interesting background and history of the civil rights struggle, before the blow-by-blow of how Johnson did manage to beguile, manipulate, and pressure whomever he needed, in order to pass the 1957 Civil Rights Act. The 1957 Act was a weak law, dealing only with voting rights—not touching many of the other injustices, such as segregation in schools, housing, and restaurants.

In 1960, the net gain of registered voters in the Old South, was zero. But, as Johnson said, “It’s just a beginning. . . . We’ve shown that we can do it. We’ll do it again, in a couple of years.” And, events showed Johnson to be true to his word, as President Johnson got passed and signed the two historic Civil Rights and Voting Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965.

## New English Translations Of Schiller’s Great Works

by William F. Wertz, Jr.

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### Friedrich Schiller, Poet of Freedom, Volume IV

edited by William F. Wertz, Jr.  
Washington, D.C.: The Schiller Institute, 2003  
317 pages, paperback, \$15

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A little more than three months after the death of Schiller Institute Vice President Marianna Wertz, on Jan. 15, 2003, Volume IV of translations of the works of the Poet of Freedom, Friedrich Schiller, was released. The publication of this beautiful book was made possible by contributions in memory of Marianna, to whom it is dedicated.

The book includes a foreword by Helga Zepp-LaRouche,

Chairwoman of the Schiller Institute; a memorial written by Marianna's husband William F. Wertz, Jr., President of the Schiller Institute in the U.S.; and two introductory essays written by Marianna, respectively on Schiller's poems "The Artists," and "Shakespeare's Shade."

The volume contains translations by Marianna of several poems, including "The Artists," "The Walk," "The Count of Hapsburg," "The Dance," "Shakespeare's Shade," "Fortune," and "The Pledge," the latter done in collaboration with Paul Gallagher. Two other poems are translated, "Waiting" by Paul Gallagher, and "Singer's Farewell" by Matthew Ogden.

The book also contains a translation of Schiller's play, "Mary Stuart," by William F. Wertz, Jr.; translations of an historical lecture entitled, "Some Thoughts on the First Human Society Following the Guiding Thread of the Mosaic Documents: Transition of Man to Freedom and Humanity," and of an early writing entitled, "Philosophy of Physiology," both done by Anita Gallagher; and three essays translated by George W. Gregory—"On the Reason Why We Take Pleasure in Tragic Subjects," "On Tragic Art" and "On the Employment of the Chorus in Tragedy." The translations done by Paul and Anita Gallagher were completed when they were unjustly incarcerated in the Commonwealth of Virginia as a result of the political witchhunt against Lyndon LaRouche. Matthew Ogden volunteered to translate "Singer's Farewell," so that this volume would contain a contribution by a member of the LaRouche Youth Movement.

There are eight pages of photographs in remembrance of Marianna's work with the Schiller Institute. The cover design—off-white with gold lettering—was suggested by Karon Concha-Zea and Megan Beets, who, along with Matthew Ogden and Carlo Concha-Zea, all members of the LaRouche Youth Movement, were pallbearers for Marianna.

As Helga Zepp-LaRouche emphasizes in her Foreword, our most important consolation lies in commitment of the LaRouche Youth Movement to making Schiller's ideas of the aesthetical education of man its own, to realize them, and thus to continue the life's work of Marianna in a powerful way. If the youth of the United States—but also, of the whole world—adopt for themselves the ideas of Schiller, in particular his notions of the sublime and of the beautiful soul, which Marianna embodies, then Schiller's vision of the Age of Reason can be realized even in our lifetime. There is no better way to participate in Marianna's immortality, than this.

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# The 'Official Conspiracy' Theory Dismantled

by Rainer Apel

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## Die CIA und der 11. September. Internationaler Terror und die Rolle der Geheimdienste [The CIA and September 11: International Terror and the Role of Secret Intelligence Services]

by Andreas von Bülow  
Munich, Piper-Verlag, 2003  
271 pages, EU 13

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## Operation 9/11. Angriff auf den Globus [Operation 9/11: Attack on the World]

by Gerhard Wisnewski  
Munich, Verlag Droemer Knauer, 2003  
414 pages, EU 12.90

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It turned out to be quite providential that on September 11, 2001, Lyndon LaRouche was being interviewed on Jack Stockwell's Salt Lake City prime time radio talk-show, at the very moment that the first reports about the attacks were coming in. When the widely-listened-to Stockwell asked LaRouche what he thought, the already-announced Democratic Presidential pre-candidate replied: 1. That it was no terrorist act in the ordinary sense, but rather a precisely coordinated operation, essentially under the control of an apparatus within the United States itself. 2. That the goal of this attempt and the subsequent media propaganda was the kindling of a war in the Middle East and beyond, along the script designed by the geopolitician Samuel Huntington under the theme of his "Clash of Civilizations." 3. That, for example, the strategic goal of this operation was to prevent the formation of a Euro-Asian economic alliance, by manipulating an artificial confrontation between Islamic and non-Islamic countries. 4. That the main reason for this entire operation was the fact, that the world financial-monetary system is in its end-phase of collapse.

Whoever had had our newspaper *Neue Solidarität* in his or her hands before September 2001, will remember that, already at the point of the very odd "election" of George W. Bush to the Presidency, Lyndon LaRouche had warned in a January 2001 webcast, that the combination of political forces