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Obama Suffers Meltdown as Mass Strike Explodes
Zepp-LaRouche Webcast: Defeat Fascism, Inspire Optimism
Britain's Triple Entente: Sealed with Iranian Blood

LaRouche: Mass Strike Brings Chance for New Monetary System



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The Banking System Has Already Collapsed!



“There is no possibility of a non-collapse of the present financial system—none! It's finished, *now!*”

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., webcast, July 25, 2007

Unless the Homeowners and Bank Protection Act “is enacted as a first order of business of the 110th Congress in September [2007], many millions of Americans will be evicted from their homes.... The foreclosure tsunami is occurring, not as a result of a mere housing or mortgage crisis, but a disintegration of the entire global financial system.”

—EIR Editorial, Aug. 31, 2007

“My view of the economy is that the fundamentals are strong.”

—President George W. Bush, Dec. 20, 2007

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From the Managing Editor

Lyndon LaRouche's address to a private gathering of diplomats (our *Feature*) must have come as quite a surprise to people who tend to be surrounded by "inside the Beltway" gossip and media propaganda. He briefed them on what is *really* going on at these town meetings across the United States. It's got nothing to do with right-wing conspiracies to make Democrats look bad: It's a genuine mass-strike process. "Some people are very angry," he said, "but they act in measured terms: They denounce the health-care policy of Obama, which is genocidal, as Hitler-like. But they're people, just ordinary people, who are saying, 'You have betrayed us.... We are warning you—you have betrayed us. *We are the people!*' And that's one thing good about the American people, they have this built into them. And they are now standing up and saying, '*We are the people!*' And they're not afraid."

In *National*, Debra Hanania-Freeman analyzes the effect that this, and notably LaRouche's own role in creating it, is having on the Obama Administration: an August meltdown.

We feature two historical reports of the utmost relevance to understanding who the real enemy is today. Abraham Lincoln famously said in 1858 that the fight over slavery manifests "the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time; and will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity and the other the divine right of kings. It is the same principle, in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit that says, 'You work and toil and earn bread, and I eat it.'" This sums up the historic clash between oligarchism and republicanism, the British Liberal free-trade system and the American System—the clash that continues today. (See *The LaRouche Show*.)

Dean Andromidas delivers Part 2 of his *History* report on the U.S. collaboration with Iran in 1911 to build a constitutional government, against the British and Russian empires. Here, he focusses on the Triple Entente, the alliance of Britain and France (1904), and Britain and Russia (1907), aimed primarily against Germany, but also against Persia. These "entanglements," as Americans had been inclined to call them, led directly to World War I.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche gave the second webcast of her campaign for Chancellor of Germany on Aug. 21—see *International*.

Lyndon LaRouche's next webcast is on Sept. 8, the day that Congress reconvenes for a very hot Autumn. Join in at www.larouchepac.com.



Cover This Week

The big turnout for Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee's (D) town hall meeting in Houston Aug. 12, reflects the mass strike process.



EIRNS/Ian Overton

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Lyndon LaRouche gave this strategic briefing to members of the Washington diplomatic corps on Aug. 19. The turnout of U.S. citizens for town hall meetings on the health-care issue exceeds anything on record, in recent times, he said. “The population of the United States, in the main, has turned against the institutions of government in a phenomenon which is known historically as a mass strike. . . . You have a collision between a population which no longer trusts its President, no longer trusts its Congress, the Senate or the House of Representatives. Most members of the House of Representatives and Senate, believe they’re not going to be re-elected in the next election, which is next year.” What will happen? The direction required for global reform is clear, but will national leaders act? “All it takes is the will. The crisis will give the will, if the people are there, and the leaders are there to recognize the situation, and say, ‘No more postponing this issue. Humanity is now in danger.’”

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The mantra that “the crisis is past, recovery is coming” is being chanted by a chorus of bankers, regulators, economists, politicians, and journalists. There is a noticeable tinge of zealotry in the song, a hint that the truth of the recovery is too obvious to be ignored, and that anyone who disagrees simply isn’t paying attention. Of course, they are lying—and they know it.

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Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the candidate of the Civil Rights Solidarity Movement for Germany’s Chancellor, developed two principal themes in her Aug. 21 webcast: the existential financial-economic crisis that is now upon us, bringing with it the threat of fascism, and against which the U.S. population has risen up in a mass strike revolt; and the alternative of scientific and technological progress to build a future, as best illustrated by a new Moon-Mars program.

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Part 2, by Dean Andromidas. The British Empire’s formation of the so-called Triple Entente—the combination of its Entente Cordiale with France (1904) and the Anglo-Russian Convention (1907)—led directly to World War I. Many of the people who created it were also involved in crushing Persia’s Constitutional Government in 1911, and driving out Morgan Shuster, the American who was working with the Persian constitutionalists against the imperialists of Britain, Russia, and France.

The LaRouche Show

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Mass Strike Is Opportunity To Create New Monetary System

Here is Lyndon LaRouche's strategic briefing to a private luncheon attended by members of the Washington diplomatic corps, Aug. 19.

Today, I have to present, I think, on this occasion, a qualified forecast of some things which are certain, and some things which have yet to be decided. What is certain, as of now, unless there's a very radical change from anything in sight between now and the middle of October, is, we are in a period of a general breakdown of the entire world financial system. That is not an exaggeration. That's not maybe: The breakdown of the entire international financial system is now in progress.

The thing that will trigger the breakdown, is the collapse of the U.S. dollar. The whole system is ready to go: Where is the detonator on the explosive charge? The detonator on the explosive charge is inside the United States, and involves the effect of a collapse of the value of the dollar on the international market. And by collapse, I mean *collapse*. We have 48 states in the United States, which are formally in bankruptcy; we have a debt outstanding against the U.S. Treasury and Federal Reserve System, in the order of magnitude of \$24-25 trillion: A collapse of the debt of that magnitude, in the U.S. dollar, *would blow every economy in the world, immediately*, into bankruptcy. Which means, we're on the verge of a crisis, which is going to hit between now, and the 15th or 25th of October, which is following the end of the U.S. fiscal year, which is the

end of September.

So, when the end of the fiscal year comes, then, the secrets of the U.S. government are forced out. And when the secrets of the U.S. government are forced into the public, as they must be at the end of the fiscal year, then, by that time, if not sooner, the whole U.S. system will blow out. It could blow out tomorrow. The condition for an explosion of that type is already present.

And it's not going to happen just to the United States: If it happens *in* the United States, every part of the world will go into a general bankruptcy of the system. Because the debt of the United States is so large, that a collapse of the value of the debt, as in the case of China—if the U.S. dollar collapses in value, then what is the value of the debt of China denominated in dollars? It's a crisis for China. It will be also a crisis for Russia, and for every other nation. It will cause a general blowout of the European economies, including the British economy.

So therefore, that looming prospect, for which there are certain alternatives, that looming prospect *is* the reality of the present time—already. It's not something that *will* happen. It's something that has already happened. Because the existing situation defines it as such.

The question is, what is going to happen in the remaining days ahead, between now and the middle of October? What is going to happen, that is going to determine what the result is?



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A collapse of the U.S. dollar will trigger a breakdown of the entire world financial system by mid-October, LaRouche told an international gathering in Washington. Unless, he added, the ongoing mass strike in the U.S. forces through the necessary changes in policy. Shown: LaRouche at a meeting at the Chinese Embassy in July.

The Mass Strike Process

Now, also in the United States, in the past week or so, we have a development which is unique to the United States at this time. There is a state of a breakdown of the system; technically, it's called a "mass strike." What you have is a break, by the citizenry generally—and this is not by class, or anything, it's the citizenry generally, from all kinds of classifications. The citizens now hate their President, and they hate most of the members of the Congress. Today, as of this moment, there is not a single member of the Congress, who would be likely to be re-elected, in the next election. That may change, but as of now, the American people hate their representatives in Congress.

The leading issue has been the health-care issue, the breakdown of the health-care system. But that's not the only issue. You have a situation, where the typical patriotic American views his government, his President, and the typical member of Congress, with hatred. You see this in these rallies, where members of Congress go out in town hall meetings, or other kinds of meetings. Whenever there's an open such meeting, the members of society turn on the representative of Congress, for whom they formerly voted, with hatred! Cold-blooded hatred—not rage, cold-blooded hatred. They don't want to hear anything from them, they don't trust them—

they've lied to them.

You have a situation, where the population of the country, in the main, the core of the population, no longer has any faith in its Federal government! And no faith in the Congress, no faith in the Presidential system; though there are some people in the Presidential system who will be treated with respect. But the system, the Obama government, *is hated* by the majority of the population, and it manifests that in every appearance at a town hall meeting or something similar. The turnout of citizens for town hall meetings exceeds anything on record, in recent times. The population of the United States, in the main, has turned against the institutions of government in a phenomenon which is known historically as a mass strike.

And if you look at this matter we see out there, you see it.

So now, the question is: What's going to happen? You have a collision between a population, which no longer trusts its President, no longer trusts its Congress, the Senate or the House of Representatives. Most members of the House of Representatives and Senate, believe they're not going to be re-elected in the next election, which is next year.

What Is the Remedy?

This is the present situation. And it's worse: This whole system, this whole financial-economic system, as it presently exists on the financial side, can no longer exist. There's one remedy for all nations, or any nation: The remedy is, bankruptcy reorganization of the world system.

Now, in U.S. history, we have a standard, which was put into law under Franklin Roosevelt. It's called the Glass-Steagall principle. I proposed, when I announced the coming of this breakdown crisis, which I announced in 2007, I proposed immediate action on a piece of legislation which I called a "Homeowners and Bank Protection Act": to put the entire system into bankruptcy reorganization. Which would mean you would take all the worthless paper, which has no reason to exist, and



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We now have the opportunity to defeat the imperial system that has ruled the world since the Peloponnesian War, LaRouche said, and replace it with a system of sovereign nation-states. We will then build great public works, like the Three Gorges Dam in China (shown here, under construction, in 2006), which will expand the economy and spur development of the human mind.

we just put it to one side; it's frozen. And we take those assets, bank assets, and so forth, which do have value, and we keep them. We defend them, through bankruptcy reorganization. We would not allow people to be evicted from their homes because of this condition. We would freeze all mortgages, so there could be no foreclosures, no evictions. There could be a technical foreclosure, but no action could be taken on that, until the government got into a position to handle this.

We would then reorganize our finances, to *eliminate* all this waste paper, which now amounts to—approaching approximately \$25 trillion right now, of U.S. obligations of this type, and much other paper which is worthless.

Just cancel the bad paper, and then take another step, which is typical of the United States, and is crucial, because only U.S. law provides one. Under U.S. law, if we declare the banking system, the financial system, in bankruptcy, it goes through a form of bankruptcy, which is not the form you find in Western Europe, for example. Under this condition, you decide what is going to be paid, and not paid, by certain kinds of rules.

When you do that, you then close down the monetary

system of the world, because if the United States goes out of the monetary system, the world goes out of the monetary system, and then introduces instead of a financial-monetary system, what is called a “credit system.”

A credit system is inherent in the U.S. Constitution. The United States' independence was based on a credit system, not a monetary system. What's wrong, today, is the monetary system; the financial affairs of the monetary system are the problem. The world could get out of this mess, by simply putting the monetary system into foreclosure, as bankrupt, and proceeding with a credit system. That credit system means that the credit of the state, of the sovereign state, is the only source of currency.

And its national currency: It's created and controlled by the state, as state debt, not as monetary debt to some monetary system outside. Under those conditions, with the ability to create state credit, by the joint actions of nations who agree on terms of state credit agreements, we could immediately start a recovery of the economy.

So, those are the two principal situations we face: Bankruptcy, which can be solved, by governments if they're willing, particularly the U.S. government—the U.S. government is essential. The fact that the President of the United States and the Congress no longer have the respect and confidence of the population: This is a mass strike phenomenon (which was once described by Rosa Luxemburg, back before World War I); and that's the situation now.

There are also other considerations: If we reorganize this system, as a fixed-exchange-rate credit system, we can get out. The way this would have to start—we have four nations which are absolutely crucial: the United States, Russia, China, and India. These four major nations are crucial, in starting a recovery process, because if they come to a treaty agreement, of the type I indicate, for going to a world *credit system*, a fixed-exchange-rate



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The good factor, LaRouche said, is that the American people, in the majority, have arisen, to say: "We do not believe in this government! We believe in our Constitution. But you have violated our Constitution. And when you betray our Constitution, we defend it." Shown: A LaRouche PAC organizer at a town hall meeting called by Rep. Niki Tsongas (D-Mass.).

credit system, in place of a monetary system, then, we can start a recovery worldwide, because other nations will join. But what's needed is to have powerful nations agree, as a bloc, to force this resolution on the world, is the only chance we have right now.

This will mean, also, that other features of the economy that we have now, which have become habitual, will disappear. Because the change from a monetary system to a credit system, is crucial.

Defeating Imperialism

Let me explain one point, which may not always be clear: Monetary systems are very old. All imperial systems, that are truly imperial systems, are based on monetary systems: That is, special interests declare their power to create and control money. These interests are essentially private interests. They are consortia of private interests, which agree to form a syndicate to dominate the world's monetary supply. We have two types of monetary systems, which we know in ancient and modern history. One is the Asian model, which is the land-based model. That is, the nations of Asia, with their land-based development upriver, were the dominant forms of the earlier monetary systems. With the collapse of the Persian Empire, and also the breakdown of the Pelopon-

nesian War, Europe has been the center of a maritime form of system. And thus, we have the present mess.

All Europe, since the Peloponnesian War, has been controlled by monetary systems which are international monetary systems. For example: The British Empire is not an empire of the British nation over other nations. The British Empire, based in London's financial center, where it moved from former locations as an empire, is a continuous empire which has existed since the Peloponnesian War, in terms of European civilization, up to the present day.

So, private interests, private *banking* interests, a syndicate of private banking interests, controls the world financial system: That's the empire. The headquarters is London. It's not the British people, it's the headquarters of the financial system, being based in London; that's the source of the problem. And the United States is the only power, traditionally, that has ever been able to face the British Empire, as a monetary empire, as, for example, Franklin Roosevelt did. And that's still the case today.

The United States is crucial, because of our system and our ability, with support of other nations, to break the power of empire, which is this British Empire. *That's the only way we'll survive:* If the United States, Russia, China, and India agree, and other nations will obviously join them, then, the British Empire's power is broken. If the British Empire's power is broken, the last big obstacle to a needed reform is available.

So, that's generally our situation.

Now, the solution takes the form of an emphasis on physical economy. As you go away from a monetary system, you say, "What is value?" Value is, essentially, physical economy. It's public works, which are useful in the economy; it is the development of industries, agriculture and industries, and the development of the human mind, in terms of an educational drive, behind the rise in technology, the powers of technology. It's the creation of long-term capital. Because, now, for example, any capital improvements, major capital improvements in any country, is a 50-year investment! Other things, like major infrastructure, like the Three Gorges Dam, for example, in China—that's a century investment.

Other major investments: We have to develop the whole area of Northern Asia, and Northern Eurasia. Because Southern and Central Asia requires the mineral resources, which exist in Northern Asia. And only by developing these mineral resources, and developing the infrastructure to develop them, can we meet the needs of China, for example. So therefore, there has to be a reform in that direction.

Africa is a major area of resources, of natural resources, despite the great poverty. And therefore, if Africa is *freed* from British colonialism and its allies, then Africa becomes open to development of its raw materials potential, and also the development of its agricultural potential, which requires modern technology. So, if the credit is given to Africa, for development of these technologies—water management and use of its own resources, the development of agriculture, by the means that are necessary in tropical areas, to protect food, protect the people—then Africa becomes a *plus*, in terms of the world economy, over the next century.

And these are the kinds of things we can do.

All It Takes Is the Will

So, we are now at a point in history, where the Obama Administration is hated by the majority of the people of the United States. The Congress, in general, is despised, by most of the people in the United States, as has been shown on the streets and in various meetings, where people who *voted* for these Congressmen, are now refusing to even talk to them, just telling them, “Here’s the question, you committed a crime: Are you going to confess? You going to quit?” This is a *mass strike* as Rosa Luxemburg defined it. It’s not a class struggle; it’s a mass strike, where a people is no longer controlled by confidence in its own government. And it says, “We, the people, are the government. And you, the government, have to listen to us, and take our orders, instead of you giving orders to us.” We’re in that kind of situation.

So, this is a great opportunity to get rid of a system which has failed humanity, again and again—the monetary system—and to create an affiliation of nations which are each sovereign, as cooperating sovereign bodies, to agree on common goals, and common means, and common ends. That’s where we stand—and the time is now. Because no later than now, or a month or so from now, this whole system in its present form *is going to disintegrate*. Not collapse, not go into a depression,

but a chain reaction of disintegration. And only the sense by some influential agencies of government, in various parts of the world, that this is the case, will be sufficient to prompt governments, or enough of them, to make the decision to make the reform.

The form of the necessary reform is clear, no doubt about it. All it takes is the will. The crisis will give the will, if the people are there, and the leaders are there to recognize the situation, and say, “No more postponing this issue. Humanity is now in danger.” A world which has a population of 6.5 billion people can shrink down to less than 1, within a generation or so, under these kinds of conditions. Therefore, for the sake of all humanity, we must make a change, and the time for the change is now. In the weeks ahead, is the period in which the *crucial decisions* will have to be made, on which the future of humanity depends.

The good factor is, that the American people, in the majority, have risen, as a people—ordinary people have arisen as a people—to say: “We do not believe in this government! We believe in our Constitution. But you have violated our Constitution. We are the American people, and when you betray our Constitution, we defend it.” And you find the way people are speaking, they’re not wild men. Some people are very angry, but they act in measured terms: They denounce the health-care policy of Obama, which is genocidal, as Hitler-like.

But they’re people, just ordinary people, who are saying, “You have betrayed us.” They’re saying in very cold terms—but hot terms in other ways—“You have betrayed us. We are warning you—you have betrayed us. *We are the people!*” And that’s one thing good about the American people, they have this built into them. And they are now standing up and saying, “*We are the people!*” And they’re not afraid.

See, we don’t have oligarchies in the United States; we have the British oligarchy, invading the United States. But we don’t have an oligarchy; we don’t have an oligarchical class in the United States, as a political class. Europe has oligarchical classes, which still dominate the system. We don’t. We have a people, and this is not a class struggle, it’s a mass struggle: It’s the American people turning to institutions which have become corrupted, and saying, “We do not accept your corruption. You have to get down on the floor, kiss the floor, and tell us you’re going to behave!”

And that’s what the American people are saying, contrary to what the press is trying to explain.

Begin Now on a Mission to Mars

Lyndon LaRouche gave this answer to a question at a diplomatic luncheon Aug. 19, on his Aug. 1 webcast call for a 50-year program for a manned mission to Mars.

First of all, you have to re-educate people in economics, because most of our economists don't understand how to run an economy. That's why they call them economists. I have some good friends who are economists, but they are not of this evil type, not the Wall Street type.

But the problem here is that people don't understand the space program. Now, there is a long-term human reason for the space program. One, is simply because it's necessary to do that. We can not sit on one planet, like prisoners on the planet, and wait for the catastrophes that are likely to happen to this planet to occur. Now, all of that is in the distant future. But sometimes you've to think about the distant future.

Secondly, in order to maintain an economy, you must have a high rate of technological and related progress, scientific and technological progress. To do that you need a driver program. Since the 1920s, the indicated driver program—which was started actually in Germany, but other people were involved, Goddard, for example, in the United States—was the idea of going to the Moon. For it was understood by any astronomer or any competent person, that if you want to go into space, beyond Earth, the first thing you have to do is go to the Moon, to our Moon, and establish a base on the Moon from which you enter space—economically. And to do that you

have to build industries on the Moon which enable you to build the equipment which you will go into space with.

You have about ten nations that now are committed to going to the Moon. Why? Because they have intelligent people in those nations. Those nations realize that if you aren't on the Moon, you're not going to get beyond Earth. And therefore you won't be able to get beyond Earth. And therefore, in order to deal with some of the problems on Earth, you're going to have to go to the Moon.

Now, the next place you have to go to is Mars. Now we can go to Mars.

But this involves relativistic science. The way you go to Mars, is you have a nuclear-powered system, which is the source of power for continuous 1-gravity acceleration/deceleration between the Earth and Mars. Which means you can go from the Moon to the moon of Mars in the vicinity of Phobos within a period of several days. But you have to have a 1-gravity field, or a magnetic field. You can not put a human being in space for 200 days or more in zero gravity. You're going to get a vegetable, a mass of soup, at the end, not a human being. So, you have to have gravitation in order to maintain a human being in flight between Moon orbit and Mars moon orbit. This requires constant acceleration or



EIRNS/Chris Sloan

Since the 1920s, it was understood that, to go into space, the first thing you have to do is go to the Moon, and establish a base, and build industries, to provide the means for further space exploration. Here, an artist's conception of a Moon colony.

deceleration, in order to ensure that the human being actually arrives there.

Developing Industries on the Moon

With this kind of system you can get to the Mars orbit in a matter of days, not months, not 200 [days]. We know that humanity requires freeing us from the limits of Earth. But we're not going to do it all at once. We're going to go through certain steps.

The first step is go the Moon. Develop certain industries on the Moon. And the plan for industries on the Moon was developed years ago, decades ago. You develop the industries on the Moon, for scientific purposes, but also for industrial purposes. We will use probably as a fuel, Helium-3, an isotope. And the isotope of Helium-3 is abundant on the Moon. It's the best fuel for interplanetary power, for flight. And therefore, we have to get up there and start learning how to deal with this Helium-3 process. Because we're going to power ships, that go in significant numbers, with people in them, to Mars orbit with Helium-3-powered systems.

Now we're talking about a 50-year cycle, approximately, in terms of a scientific cycle, to be sure that we can safely get to putting people on Mars in an experimental colony, and returning. Within a 50-year period, we can do that. And that's the beginning of man's entry into space, more generally. Man rising above being limited to planet Earth, to participating more broadly in the Solar System.

And when you think about what 1-gravity acceleration, constant acceleration, means, other parts of the Galaxy are not so different. Suddenly, with this technique, you have brought science a giant leap beyond anything conceived beforehand. You now point to where human beings, living human beings, can operate within the Galaxy, maybe not this century, maybe not the next century, but in a couple of centuries, human beings will be able to operate, not merely in the Earth's orbit, not merely in the Solar System, but in the Galaxy. And then we'll find out what's out there, what human beings are going to do.

At the same time, we have children. Fifty years is two generations of children coming to adulthood. Some have graduated from the university. And we have to think about that. We have to think about the future of mankind. Because what is it we have to do? We've got to inspire little children today, in the educational system and so forth, inspire them with the idea

of doing this. You're going to have children saying, "Mummy, can I go to Mars?" "Will I be able to go to Mars before I'm old, like you, Mummy?" And it's that kind of thinking, cultural thinking which you embed in the culture of the nation and its policies, which inspires people to think of their own lives as meaning something.

An Inspired Culture

See, every human being naturally thinks of immortality. They think of immortality not as living in the flesh, but they think the immortality of what they are doing for mankind. We are going to do this. "Grandpa's dead, Great-Grandpa's dead, why did he live?" "Mummy, you're going to die. Why are you living?" "Mummy, I'm going to die. Why am I living?"

And when you pose these kinds of proposals, these kinds of conceptions, then, suddenly, you have a different culture. You have an inspired culture, rather than a culture of slave-like mentalities. And the future of mankind depends upon now eliminating the slave-like mentality that goes with the so-called green culture, the anti-progress culture. We have to restore mankind's sense of a human mission, in existence, as distinct from that of animals.

What is wrong with Obama? Obama's health-care program says human beings are only animals. And we have to manage the herd, we have to cull the herd. People too young, don't give them health care. If they're over 50, don't give them health care. You've to manage the population as a farmer manages a herd of cattle. That's Obama's program. The sense of the value of human beings doesn't exist to that fascist.

But we have to think differently. We have to think of culture. We have to give people a sense of the culture from which they come. We have to give them a sense of the culture that is coming. We have to give them a sense of participating in the future of humanity, even if they're not going to live to see it. A sense of immortality of the mind, immortality of the soul.

That's what makes a great culture. It's the sense that we are doing something for the future of humanity; that even if we shall not see it, we shall know it's coming. And the demand for them is: Let us be sure that our lives are not a waste. Let us be sure that our grandchildren and great-grandchildren will actually live in a good society because we have lived and done this today. And that's the secret of culture, it's thinking like a human being. Not like an animal.

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by Zbigniew Jaworowski

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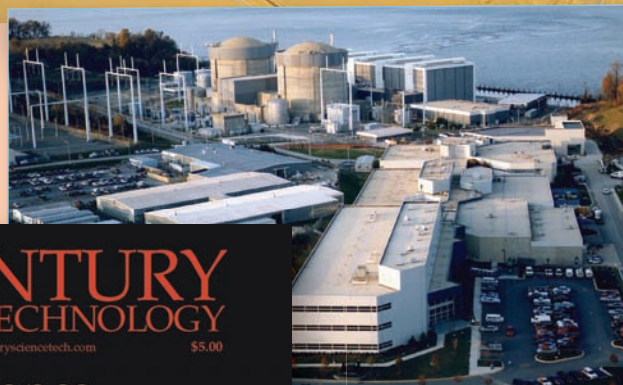
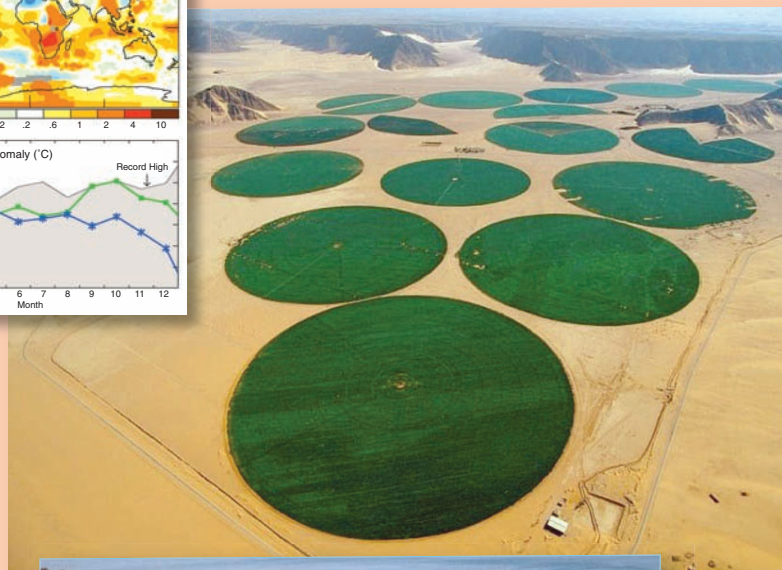
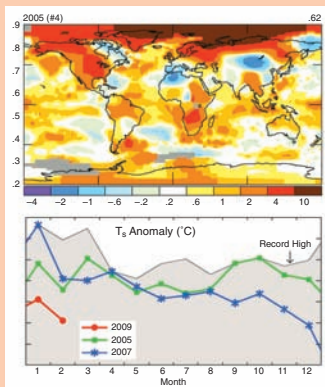
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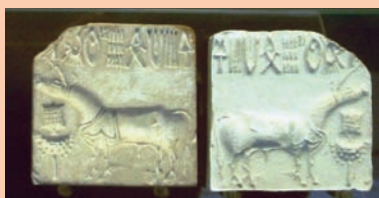
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LONDON'S HEALTH-CARE DEBACLE

Obama Suffers August Meltdown As U.S. Mass Strike Explodes

by Debra Hanania-Freeman

Aug. 22—President Obama and his family left Washington, D.C. today for a ten-day vacation, ending a week in which his Presidency appeared to crumble under the pressure of an angry popular revolt against his Nazi health-care reform.

Health and Human Services (HHS) Secretary Kathleen Sebelius set off a firestorm of controversy Aug. 16, when she told CNN's John King that a public health-care option was not "essential" to the Administration's health reform efforts, seemingly signaling a shift away from an earlier "hard line" from Obama, that he would not sign any bill that did not offer a public option. Newspaper headlines and media coverage screamed that the Administration had capitulated to the GOP and Blue Dog Democrats, and dropped the public option.

By the next day, Monday, the left wing of the Democratic Party was in a state of revolt: The leaderships of both the Congressional Progressive Caucus and the Black Caucus wrote a letter to Sebelius, countering that "a robust public option is essential," and that no bill lacking it would be passed by the House. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi agreed. Labor leaders threatened to sit out the 2010 election if Congress failed to pass legislation that included a public option. But, on the Senate side, Kent Conrad (D-N.D.) told the press that any bill that *does* include a public option will *not* be passed by the Senate.

White House spokesman Robert Gibbs repeatedly

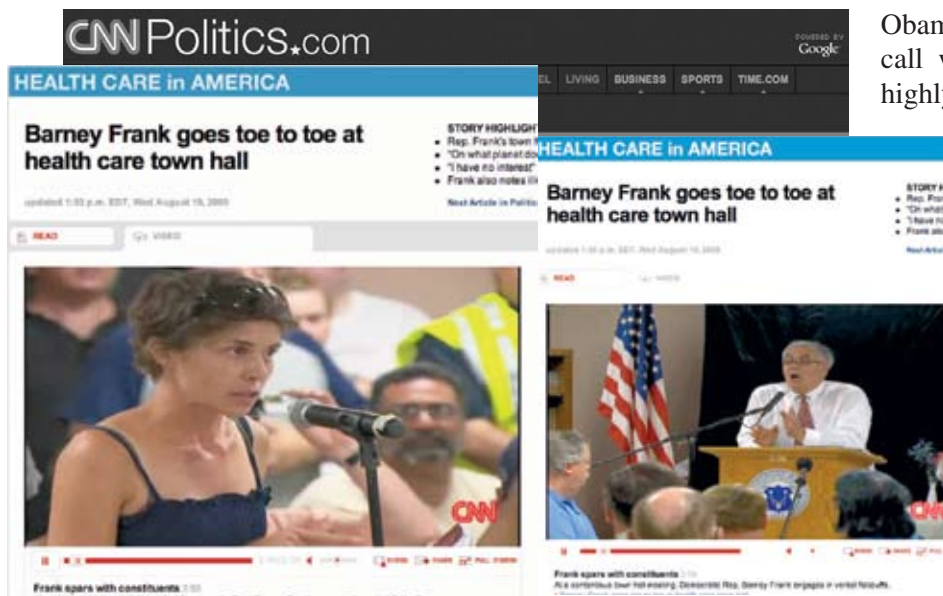
denied that there had been any change in the President's position, but the issue dominated White House press briefings on Monday and Tuesday.

In truth, whether the legislation includes a public option or not is irrelevant. It is still a fascist package. Some members of Congress undoubtedly prefer the charade of "giving everyone health-care coverage." But what good is giving someone an insurance card if you are going to cut the medical treatment they'll receive? The option of a government plan or two plans, with government supplements going to HMOs that agree to carry lower-income enrollees, doesn't change the fact that whole categories of individuals will be denied care, in order to "bend the curve" of rising health-care costs, and keep the system "sustainable." Which is, after all, the intended outcome of the May 11 "breakthrough moment" between Obama and the HMOs, which are all committed to "value" care, not "volume" care.

But, the brawl over the public option signaled the shattering of Obama's so-called coalition of competing and contradictory political groupings, all glued together for the purpose of imposing London's Nazi health-care reform.

Attempt at Damage Control

In an attempt to regain control of the debate, White House strategists scrambled. Obama was already scheduled to participate in a conference call with "lib-



CNN Politics.com videograb

LaRouche PAC organizer Rachel Brown (left) challenged Rep. Barney Frank, at the Congressman's town hall meeting in Dartmouth, Mass. Aug. 21, to explain why he continued to support Obama's Nazi health-care reform, even though it had already been defeated by LaRouche. Frank blew up at her, refusing to discuss it, and the video went viral, appearing all over the world.

eral and progressive faith leaders” on Wednesday. Tuesday night, a separate call, with approximately 1,000 rabbis, was added to the Wednesday schedule. The White House also announced that, the following day, Obama would pitch his plan to conservative talk radio host Michael Smerconish, in a live interview from the White House, before heading over to Democratic National Committee headquarters to participate in an Organizing for America National Health Care Forum (the successor to Obama’s campaign organization, now a project of the DNC). Since the previous weeks’ “informal town meetings” had failed to shift the momentum in Obama’s favor, the new strategy envisioned replacing the town hall meetings with speeches, in which he would talk more about the moral imperative to provide health insurance to all Americans.

On the Wednesday morning call, according to Rabbi Jack Moline, many of the rabbis were startled when Obama said, “We are God’s partners in matters of life and death,” reminding them that he was quoting from the Rosh Hashanah prayer, which says that, in the holiday period, it is decided “who shall live and who shall die.” They wondered how he could have so totally misinterpreted the meaning of the prayer. Apparently, they weren’t the only ones who were alarmed. Although

Obama’s participation in the afternoon call with religious leaders had been highly publicized for over a week, he made only a very brief appearance and took no questions.

Some speculated that with polls showing that public confidence in Obama’s leadership was plummeting, the President was in a flight forward. However, other highly placed sources were convinced that the President’s state of mind had more to do with the fact that the videotape of LaRouche organizer Rachel Brown confronting Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.) at a town meeting in Dartmouth, Mass. the night before had gone viral, and was the lead item on national news programs and across the Internet (see box).

Obsession with LaRouche

The White House obsession with Lyndon LaRouche is well known inside the beltway. And, although it is true that the obsession goes all the way back to the Democratic primaries, it is no secret that it was LaRouche’s intervention, exposing the Nazi nature of the Obama health-care reform initiative, that catalyzed what has become a mass movement, with the LaRouche PAC poster of Obama sporting a Hitler mustache having become its most identifiable symbol. On April 11, when LaRouche, in an international webcast, identified Obama’s “Nero Syndrome,” many of the nation’s leaders, although they didn’t necessarily disagree with LaRouche’s assessment, still worried that he might have “gone too far.” Since then, however, the President’s psychological and emotional maladies have become increasingly undeniable.

On Wednesday night, Aug. 19, after a long discussion with Senators Harry Reid (D-Nev.), the Majority Leader, and Max Baucus (D-Mont.), it became clear, even to the sometimes delusional President, that passing a Democratic-only plan might be the only chance the legislation has in the Senate. The problem is that, thanks largely to LaRouche’s national mobilization, there are *not* enough Democrats who will vote for the

legislation. Obama was reportedly so distraught that he got off the call before it was over. But, White House chief of staff Rahm Emanuel and company made clear that they will move ahead with health-care legislation in the Fall, with or without Republican support (although, by the next day, the White House seemed to soften just enough to leave room for negotiations with Republicans).

After the disastrous discussion with Reid and Baucus, the White House (read David Axelrod and Rahm Emanuel) began floating alternate and, in fact, crazy strategies. One, which was leaked to the press, is to split the legislation into two parts, and pass one bill with budget-related matters (i.e., as part of a “budget reconciliation” measure), and another bill with policy changes, such as insurance market reforms. According to Congressional sources, the Democratic Caucus will discuss this during their weekly call. The argument is that the former could pass with a 51-vote majority, while the latter would still need to clear a 60-vote threshold in the Senate (meaning it is likely to fail), but Obama could still claim “a victory.”

The other strategy, is to go with a bill that includes everything the White House wants, forcing the Republicans to filibuster. The idea is that Reid would force the 60-member Senate Democratic caucus to vote against the filibuster, *but* allow those Democrats opposed to the legislation itself to vote against the final bill. Reid would then take the bill to the floor, knowing he doesn’t have the votes, but giving Obama “a whipping boy” for the defeat of his legislation. However, the strategy would work only if Sen. Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.), both of whom are gravely ill, were able to make the cloture vote, and that is highly unlikely.

Wild Ploys Born of Desperation

Rational observers recognized both strategies as nothing more than wild ploys born of desperation. But, by Thursday, Obama had been sufficiently whipped up, that he twice guaranteed that health-care reform would be approved, going much further than he had in the past, in suggesting that he would support moving the bill through the Senate without GOP support. In two separate appearances, Obama declared that health-care reform would become law, despite “hand-wringing” by liberals and the media. He also expressed a willingness to invoke budget reconciliation rules in the Senate that would allow reform to be approved with 51

votes, instead of the 60 necessary to overcome procedural hurdles, stating that using the rules probably would mean Republican support would not be needed in the Senate.

But, despite this public display, Senate Democrats were instructed to try to keep the talks with Republicans going. Sources reported that late-night talks Thursday among key members of the Senate Finance Committee produced no deal, but they also produced no stalemate, ensuring that the negotiations—or at least the *appearance* of negotiations—will continue at least until September. The conference call among Democratic Senators Baucus, Conrad, and Jeff Bingaman (N.M.), and Republicans Chuck Grassley (Iowa), Mike Enzi (Wyo.), and Olympia Snowe (Me.) lasted roughly an hour-and-a-half, and reportedly focused on lowering costs and providing affordable coverage. The Senators directed the staff to “refine ideas to achieve those goals.” That’s about all the detail the Finance Committee offered, in a statement issued shortly before midnight, and Baucus said the negotiators vowed to produce a bipartisan bill.

On Aug. 21, the *Washington Post* reported that “Senate health-care negotiators agreed late Thursday to ignore the increasingly strident rhetoric from Republican and Democratic leaders and to keep working toward a bill that can win broad support from the rank-and-file in both parties, according to sources familiar with the talks. In a conference call, the three Democratic and three Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee agreed to redouble their efforts to craft a less costly alternative to the trillion-dollar initiatives so far put forward in Congress. They discussed the possibility of also reining in the scope of their package, the sources said. The senators rejected the idea of imposing a deadline on their negotiations, and they agreed to talk again Sept. 4—four days before lawmakers are scheduled to return to Washington from their August break. The consensus, one participant said, was ‘to take your time to get it right.’”

Get Thee to the Vineyard

On Friday, former Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle, the man who was originally supposed to shepherd health-care reform through the Congress, as Obama’s first choice to head HHS, was brought in, to “talk the President down.” Daschle reportedly advised Obama to “go on vacation, get off the airwaves and get your people off the airwaves,” to lower the tempera-

ture of the debate and give Senate negotiators more time to craft a mutually satisfactory deal. “A little radio silence wouldn’t hurt,” said a source, who is involved in health-care lobbying and spoke on the condition of anonymity.

It might sound like the most reasonable strategy presented thus far, except for the fact that it won’t work. With or without comment from the White House, Congressional town hall meetings, heavily attended by increasingly angry and distrustful citizens, show no sign of abating, and are expected to continue right up to the reconvening of Congress immediately after Labor Day.

Additionally, the escalating financial crisis, as the end of the fiscal year approaches, is likely to cause very radical changes in everyone’s agenda. Notably, on Friday, even as Fed chairman Ben Bernanke lied to an audience in Jackson Hole, Wyo., on the “stabilization”

of the economy, four U.S. banks failed. The period between now and Labor Day will undoubtedly contain a lot more of the same, and there is simply no way Obama will be able to hide. The crisis will force him to respond. And, there is little doubt that the full effect of what LaRouche has identified as a mass strike, has not yet fully registered.

In the end, the idea that this President can hide at Martha’s Vineyard for a couple of weeks, let the furor “die down,” and then come back to Washington and start fresh, is as much a fantasy as the hare-brained schemes being churned out by the likes of Axelrod and Emanuel. The reality is that the crises will intensify, confidence in this Administration will continue to crash, and when the business resumes in Washington on Sept. 8, the first order of business will be the agenda LaRouche lays out in his webcast scheduled for that day.

LPAC Organizer Confronts Rep. Frank at Town Meeting

This exchange took place at a town hall meeting in Dartmouth, Mass., Aug. 18, when Rachel Brown of the LaRouche Political Action Committee confronted Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.) on his support for the Obama Nazi health plan. While this incident was widely covered in the international press, the main part of Brown’s statement was censored. Here is the full transcript.

Rachel Brown: I think the Administration is missing something in these town hall meetings, which is, that it’s not just one group. The economy is collapsing. We have 30% real unemployment. Forty-eight states cannot balance their budgets and they are cutting programs to the bone. This is the context under which the Obama Administration says we need health-care reform—

Barney Frank: Well, I’ll tell ya—

Brown: I’m not done. The reason why, is because they say we need to limit Medicare expenditures in order to do that, in order to reduce the deficit. That’s the origin of this policy. This *is* the T4 policy, the Hitler policy in 1939, when he said certain lives

are not worth living; certain people, we should not spend the money to keep them alive. Which is exactly what Ezekiel Emanuel has said.

So, my question to you is, one, since this policy is already on its way out—it already has been defeated by LaRouche—my question to you is: Why do you continue to support a Nazi policy, as Obama has expressly supported this policy? Why are you supporting it?

Frank: When you ask me that question, I am going to revert to my ethnic heritage, and answer your question with a question: On what planet do you spend most of your time?

Brown: [Inaudible; apparently asks Frank to answer the question.]

Frank: You want me to answer the question? [visibly and audibly enraged; lisp more pronounced:] Yes, you stand there with a picture of the President defaced to look like Hitler, and compare the effort to increase health care to the Nazis. My answer to you is, as I said before: It is a tribute to the First Amendment, that this kind of vile, contemptible nonsense is so freely propagated.

Brown: [Inaudible.]

Frank: Ma’am, trying to have a conversation with you would be like trying to have a conversation with a dining room table. I have no interest in doing it.

River of Denial Runs Through Washington, Jackson Hole

by John Hoefle

Aug. 21—The capacity for denial is a wondrous thing, serving to protect the mind from the horrors of reality—at least in the short term. That capacity was on clinical display at the Kansas City Fed’s symposium in Jackson Hole, Wyo., today, an annual gathering of some of the world’s most prominent financial soon-to-be has-beens. The speaker was Ben Bernanke, the chairman of the Federal Reserve, and a man widely regarded as an expert on the Great Depression.

The theme of Bernanke’s speech was that the bailout policy adopted by the Treasury, the Fed and other central banks, and finance ministers, had stopped the financial panic, and put the world back on track for recovery. In short, Bernanke asserted, we intrepid leaders saved the world.

It is not just Bernanke, of course. The “crisis is past, recovery is coming” mantra is being touted far and wide, a veritable chorus of bankers, regulators, economists, politicians, and journalists all singing the same tune, off key. There is a noticeable tinge of zealotry in the song, a hint that the truth of the recovery is too obvious to be ignored, and that anyone who disagrees simply isn’t paying attention.

They doth protest too much. The strident nature of their claims, the bending of facts to support their arguments, and the dismissal of the volumes of evidence to the contrary, all suggest a hope that saying it will make it happen. That if they make their claims loudly and frequently enough, the markets will get over their panic,

and the casino will return to normal. Or, to put it less politely, they are lying through their false teeth.

The reality is that the bailout has failed, and the world is descending into chaos. Bernanke and his peers chose to defend the disease rather than the patient. Through their incompetence and duplicity, they have managed to turn a global financial crisis into a crisis of civilization itself.

British Policy

Bernanke’s view, as expressed in his speech, is that the global financial crisis was the result of a “collectively irrational” panic which caused runs on various parts of the financial system. Such “a panic is possible in any situation in which longer term, illiquid assets are financed by short-term, liquid liabilities.”

By defining the problem in that way, the bankers were able to implement the solution they wanted, namely huge infusions of public money. That this policy was made in the British Empire was explicitly admitted by Bernanke, who said that the central banks were following the advice of Walter Bagehot, the 19th-Century British economist and editor-in-chief of the London *Economist*, a notorious mouthpiece for the empire, to this day.

“Bagehot instructed central banks—the only institutions that have the power to increase the aggregate liquidity in the system—to respond to panics by lending freely...” Bernanke said. “Following that advice,

from the beginning of the crisis, the Fed (like other central banks) has provided large amounts of short-term liquidity to financial institutions.”

Bernanke then detailed the multitude of bailout actions taken by the bankers, and asserted, “As severe as the economic impact has been, however, the outcome could have been decidedly worse.

“Without these speedy and forceful actions,” he asserted, “last October’s panic would likely have continued to intensify, more major financial firms would have failed, and the entire global financial system would have been at serious risk.”

Bernanke’s Fairy Tale

Bernanke’s speech was bad fiction, arguably rising to the level of a fairy tale. He asserted that “the abrupt deterioration in financial conditions was largely unforecasted,” when, in fact, many people had warned that trouble was coming.

The most notable and precise warnings came from Lyndon LaRouche, who uniquely identified the errors in thinking—and the brazen criminality—inherent in the Anglo-Dutch Liberal monetary system, and clarified precisely why it must, and did, inevitably collapse.

Bernanke also lied that the crisis had passed, saying that “fears of financial collapse have receded substantially. . . . Economic activity appears to be levelling out” and “prospects for a return to growth in the near term appear good.”

Good for whom? Bernanke’s made-in-Britain bailout policy has put the U.S. and its citizens on the hook for \$24 trillion in potential costs, according to the government itself, in the largest financial swindle in history. However, the real costs of allowing the creation of such a giant financial bubble, and the bailout of that bubble when it collapsed, go far beyond anything that can be measured in mere money. We are destroying ourselves by bailing out the London bankers, and their New York extension.

The bailout solved nothing beyond moving unpayable debts from the books of their banks to the books of our governments, while increasing the level of debt significantly. You cannot solve a debt crisis by borrowing more money, and the system cannot save itself by lending itself the funds to pay off its debts. The whole concept is absurd.

On top of that, the solution advanced by Bernanke and his British controllers, is to restart the debt machine, to have us resume the same fatal policies which

blew up the world in the first place. It is so remarkably stupid that Bernanke cannot possibly believe it will work, and yet this is how he defines success.

There must be, and is, an ulterior motive. That motive is implicit in the way the physical economy is being destroyed, in the rate at which people are losing their jobs, in the rate at which governments, at all levels, are collapsing into hopeless bankruptcy. And, it is implicit in the Nazi health-care policies of President Obama.

The goal of Bernanke’s controllers is not an economic recovery, but the transformation of the U.S. and other nations into fascist, corporatist states, controlled by and for the imperial financiers and their cartels. Their goal is a fascist global dictatorship, where nations are but colonies, and their people are reduced to servile peasants, to be looted and discarded.

Real Change

Without a fundamental change in economic policy, the U.S. and the rest of the world are doomed to a total breakdown, economically, politically, and culturally. We are on the very edge of a crisis, one that will hit with stunning force in the coming weeks.

Dramatic changes are required if we are to avoid this nasty fate. LaRouche has specified the immediate requirements—passage of the Homeowners and Bank Protection Act, which calls for putting the financial system into bankruptcy protection, stopping foreclosures, writing off the speculative debts, and reorganizing and tightly regulating the banking system; re-establishing a Hamiltonian credit system; launching a crash program to rebuild infrastructure at the highest technological level; and establishing a Four Powers Agreement among the U.S., Russia, China, and India, to form a bloc powerful enough to defeat the British Empire. The nations of this bloc would be able to adopt their own credit systems, and a fixed exchange rate, to allow for the rebuilding of world trade around an alliance of sovereign nations.

Those emergency measures can get us going, but what we need, beyond that, is a new mission for mankind, a goal around which to rally and work together to create a new Renaissance. That mission is a new space program, based upon the colonization of Mars, by way of the Moon. It would provide both the science driver for a scientific breakout, and the cultural optimism we so badly need. In this case, it is, literally, Mars or bust.

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Fall Flu Pandemic Engulfs Obama's Nazi Health-Care 'Reform' Drive

by Marcia Merry Baker

Aug. 21—The Obama Nazi health-care “reform” drive is not being swept away only by the public’s revulsion, but now, by the arrival of the Fall flu season, which focusses sharp attention on the nation’s deadly infrastructure deficit for health-care delivery, along with a deficit in all other essential infrastructure and agro-industrial capacity. Although the U.S. flu wave has hardly begun, multiple counties in several states are in unofficial “crisis management mode” because they have hundreds of stricken children; and their local health departments, pediatricians, hospitals, and other agencies are swamped. So much for the lying premise of the Obama “reform” plan, that the U.S. health care system is suffering from “*overutilization*” of medical infrastructure!

It was predictable that certain “hot spots” of the new flu would show up in mid-August, from the combined effect of the pattern of the coast-to-coast presence of the virus over the Summer, and then, the advent of school-associated mass social contact. Now, many new local flu outbreaks are occurring, especially in the Southern states of Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida.

‘A Roller Coaster Ride’

For example, the Southeastern Alabama Medical Center, in mid-August, reports a 25% increase in emergency department traffic over this time last year, because of the flu. In Tuskegee, the Macon County School District, with 2,648 pupils, shut its schools from Aug. 20-24 because of A-strain flu.

In Maury County, Tenn., during the first week of school, 1,000 students were out sick by the fourth school day, mostly with flu-like symptoms. Local doctors’ offices are all booked. One middle school has 25% of its students out. “We’re on a roller coaster ride; and where it peaks and when it peaks we do not know,” was the description given to a Nashville TV station

Aug. 20 by the county school director Eddie Hickman.

In Kentucky, school districts in Letcher, Boyle, and Oldham counties are hit hard, with some schools having closed.

In Louisiana, 20 members of the Baton Rouge Central High School football team—one-fifth of the players—came down with swine flu, even before school started Aug. 17.

In Seminole County, Fla., all football practice was cancelled before school formally opened, because of flu cases.

In Mississippi, a few new “A-type” flu cases are being watched for their spread-potential in schools in Pearl River and Lee counties. “Ole Miss” canceled its traditional “Meet the Rebels Day” football get-acquainted ritual, to reduce flu exposure.

“This is a novel virus. We don’t have a vaccine. Expect to have sick people; expect hospitalizations; and expect deaths. It acts differently. There is growing activity in different states. It’s mutable,” was the succinct warning by Mark B. Horton, M.D., MSPH, director of the California Department of Public Health, to the House of Representatives Homeland Security Committee hearing July 29, on national flu preparedness. Horton called for Federal public-health aid and gear-up of physical logistics for this Fall. But the Administration witnesses on preparedness did not even have the courtesy to remain at the hearing long enough to listen.

Last year, states cut 12,000 public-health workers, and made other critical medical-care reductions, due to the economic crash. Now, states and localities are in the throes of still further cuts in their public-health and medical-care capacities, with the budget slashing underway since the start of the new fiscal year July 1, under impossible conditions of revenue collapse.

It’s a cruel farce to speak of “pandemic readiness”

under these conditions, yet the Administration's official position is that "the recovery" is nigh.

The situation in Erie County, Pa.—a state with no budget yet—typifies the general crisis. As reported in the Aug. 20 *Erie Times*: "Rich Knecht, R.N., is ready to implement Erie County's plan to distribute swine-flu vaccine. There are only two problems: no vaccine, and no money to hire the people needed to give the shots. . . .

"Said Knecht, director of public-health preparedness for the Erie County Health Department, 'I can't get money out of the state because of the budget impasse, so I can't make any deals with subcontractors to give the vaccinations.'

"Knecht also doesn't know when he will get any vaccine. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services said Monday [Aug. 17] that only 45 million doses of vaccine will be available by mid-October, instead of the 120 million doses it promised. Packaging and other problems will delay vaccine shipments, the Associated Press reported. The full shipment of 195 million doses is expected to be delivered by December. The vaccine has been eagerly anticipated because few people have any immunity to the H1N1 virus, and it's not known if and when a full-fledged outbreak will happen in the United States."

White House: Denial, Denigration

The White House pandemic response all along has been to offer a pretense of action, while, in reality, denying that there is any inadequacy of physical care readiness, and even denigrating those who demand emergency measures. Health and Human Services (HHS) Secretary Kathleen Sebelius and Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary Janet Napolitano are issuing guidelines and stressing collaboration among various levels of government and other agencies (necessary, but not sufficient), while stalling the physical logistics of preparedness—the most essential policy matter of all.

On Aug. 7, four top Obama Administration officials (the secretaries of Education, HHS, DHS, and



CDC/James Gathany

Federal authorities placed orders from Big Pharma for the 195 million doses of flu vaccine needed by October. Now they say only 45 million will be available by the middle of that month. Here, a young boy gets a vaccination in 2006.

the director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) issued an official guidance to states and localities, recommending that their schools stay open, except in "rare" incidents where many students and staff might simultaneously fall sick with A/H1N1. The common theme among the three documents, was a King Canute stance that the flu will be mild and tractable, when 55 million students and 7 million staff return to classrooms in over 130,000 public and private schools. "It is now clear, closure of schools is rarely indicated," said Thomas R. Frieden, the CDC director.

One hopes that the impending surge of A/H1N1 will be mild and sparse, but that is not knowable epidemiologically. To act on that *hope as policy* is insane.

So far, only eye-dropper amounts of Federal funding are going to state and local health-care systems for stand-by hospital and other facilities (pediatric ventilators, masks, stockpiles of antiviral medications) to cope with the surge of flu cases that can really be expected. A measly \$1.5 billion was announced by President Obama in the Spring, for fighting the pandemic. Of that, \$1.1 billion was for vaccine-related development, and advance orders for mass dosages from the Big Pharma manufacturers; and \$350 million was offered in July as grants for states, localities, and hospitals for flu-readiness arrangements. In mid-August,

HHS announced another \$248 million for states and localities.

All the while, the White House has continued its pre-pandemic Obama health-care “reform” lies about how hospitals “over-treat,” surgeons do too many operations, and infrastructure is “over-utilized,” etc.

No Mobilization

One indication of the Administration’s inaction on basic physical preparedness is its promotion of the prospect of the A/H1N1 vaccine as a kind of “magic bullet” in its anti-flu arsenal. While it is true that the rapid development and deployment of a safe and effective vaccine is a priority part of a range of defenses against the flu, what is required is a crash effort to make it happen—especially international collaboration, which has not been undertaken. There is no mobilization.

Firstly, the volume of production of the vaccine has been presumed to be constrained by the commercial capacity under the control of the Big Pharma cartel specializing in vaccine manufacturing, especially the Big Five—CSL Ltd, Sanofi-Aventis SA, GlaxoSmithKline Plc, AstraZeneca Plc, and Baxter International. These companies account for up to 80% of the world’s vaccine production capacity at present; and if fully deployed, they still could not produce enough doses for even a third of the world’s population.

What the cartel is now doing, is producing to meet the forward-purchases from those nations with the money to pay the price. Other nations and peoples are left out. The World Health Organization wrangled a commitment from several of the cartel firms to donate for free, or at reduced prices, some 150 million doses for global charity. That’s it.

U.S. Federal authorities placed orders for 195 million doses of A/H1N1 vaccine from five drugmakers—all off-shore—earlier this Summer. The target time for delivery was October, for HHS/DHS plans to inoculate 97 million persons, in a priority list of categories (at two doses each).

Now that schedule will be delayed. On Aug. 18, Federal officials said that only 45 million doses of vaccine will be delivered by mid-October, then 20 million doses a week are to arrive from the five manufacturers, until the full order of 195 million is received.

One factor is that CSL Ltd, the Melbourne, Australia firm that is to provide 20% of the U.S. vaccine order, will delay shipment. On Aug. 19, a company official said that “CSL’s first commitment is to Australia,”

where the flu has been bad, and there is a pressing need at home.

Instead of this global scramble for vaccine, there was a time, as recently as the 1960s, when the U.S. and other nations maintained national vaccine laboratories and manufacturing capacities as public-health assets. These were phased out, in favor of “private market” production. Today’s pandemic poses the necessity to, once again, work to develop vaccine capacities sufficient for national and international needs, and not to rely on “market” determination of public health security.

Secondly, the ability to carry out a mass immunization program needs substantial resources to administer the vaccine, not just mandates and “guidelines.” In the past, special inoculation programs were carried out largely by various levels of public health systems. Not so today. For example, only 10% of the yearly seasonal flu shots in California are administered through the state’s public-health system; 90% are deployed through commercial channels. Preventing a morass over the prospective A/H1N1 vaccine administration—in which school systems are to play a big role as the point-of-delivery of shots—demands government leadership and funding. But it is not forthcoming.

Even if all were to go well, in the terms set out this week by HHS/DHS for pending inoculation, the first portions of the population to receive immunity to the new flu will not acquire it before the end of November, long after schools are in session. The course of vaccination will probably require two shots over a three-week interval, and another two weeks after the second shot, for the body to produce sufficient antibodies, notes an Aug. 7 HHS report.

WHO: Flu ‘Explosion’ Expected

World Health Organization officials, at an Aug. 21 meeting of health and infection experts in Beijing, addressed what is to be expected globally from the A/H1N1 virus. “At a certain point, there will seem to be an explosion in case numbers. It is certain there will be more cases and more deaths,” said Shin Young-soo, the Western Pacific director of WHO. The rate of spread will see flu cases doubling every three to four days for several months, until peak transmission is reached, Shin said. He focussed his concern on poor countries, under-equipped to deal with the infection, or any of the other pandemics-in-the-making, unless the global economic collapse is reversed.

Herd on the Street

 by Les Swift

The Top of His Game

These days, on Wall Street, being a winner does not necessarily mean you've won.

There are so many homeless people in New York City these days, that native New Yorkers have virtually ceased to see them. Being from a different part of the country, I still sometimes take a glance at these unfortunate citizens. Such was the case last week, when, upon entering a subway station near Wall Street, I had a sudden flash of recognition.

"Hey, aren't you..." I asked, spying a familiar face on the derelict I was stepping over in my haste.

"Used to be," he interrupted. "Not anymore."

Imagine my shock! Sprawled on the sidewalk before me, begging cup in hand, was a man who used to be one of the top guys at one of Wall Street's financial giants. The firm was virtually a household name, and the guy was well known on The Street, and in the business pages of magazines and newspapers around the world—a celebrity of sorts.

"What happened to you?" I gasped. "Last time I saw you, you were on top of the world."

"Was," he said. "As you can see, I've taken a new position."

Smelling an interesting story before me, I asked him if he wanted to grab breakfast somewhere. He agreed, and we moved to a nearby hash joint.

"You wanna talk about it?" I probed. "There must be a story there, if you want to tell it."

"Why not?" he replied. "I've got pretty good job security in my current spot. I can set my own hours—it's not like anyone is going to fire me again."

"You got fired?" I exclaimed. "I thought you left the firm to take another job."

"That's what the press release said, but, as is usually the case, reality is different. What happened was, I got canned for conduct unbecoming a banker."

"What did you do, tell the truth?" I quipped, pleased with my boundless wit.

"Yeah," he said. "That's exactly what I did. I told them the truth, and they didn't take it well. I told them the bank was bankrupt, its books loaded with toxic waste that would prove to be worthless."

"They were apoplectic," he continued. "'You can't say that!' they screamed at me. 'It's not true! We're fundamentally sound, we're one of the soundest banks in the world, and we're way too big to fail!'"

"They're still saying that today," I said. "They say it, the press says it. 'We're too smart to make mistakes.' It's actually pretty amusing, in a way."

"What else can they say," he said, with a trace of bitterness. "If they tell the truth, they vaporize."

With a bit of food in him, and an audience, he began to revert slowly towards his former persona. He began to tell me how this prestigious firm operated, revealing the sleazy reality of its vaunted expertise.

"First thing to understand," he said, "is that they would be dead without the bailout. They say they didn't need the money, but they lied. They're still on life support, still dependent on

the Fed and the Treasury. Without that money, poof!"

"Second thing, they're cooking the books," he continued. "Their asset base is collapsing, losing value at an accelerating rate. But they treat it as if it still had value, and, in some cases, as if it were appreciating in value. They know it, their accountants know it, the Fed knows it, but no one's talking. They all saw what happened to me."

"Third, they're deliberately looting their customers. They're front-running their customers' trades, selling them junk they don't want on their own books, and running up the price of oil."

"Those are serious charges," I said. "How do they get away with it? Certainly, the authorities are on the case!"

"You always were naive," he laughed. "Laughing at the stupid journalists was one of our favorite sports on the trading floor, second only to laughing at our stupid customers. You guys print everything we tell you. You're all a bunch of parrots, repeating whatever you hear."

"That's not fair," I sputtered. "We're professionals, too..."

"Save it," he said, cutting me off. "We told you derivatives reduced risk, and you believed it. We told you the economy was sound, and you believed it. We had the biggest Ponzi scheme in history going, and you idiots helped us. We were rolling in the dough."

"Yeah, well you're not so rich now," I retorted, dripping with embarrassing pettiness.

"True," he said. "But once again, I'm ahead of the game. All my former colleagues avoid me like the plague nowadays, but soon they'll be coming to me for tips on how to survive on the street. On top of that, I've already got the best spots picked out, the best dumpsters and grates. When the rest of the Street hits the street, I'll be on top again."

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ZEPP-LAROUCHE WEBCAST

Overcome Fascist Thinking With Technological Progress!

Aug. 24—In her Aug. 21 webcast, German Chancellor candidate Helga Zepp-LaRouche exposed the fascist thinking behind the health-care policy of the Obama Administration, and contrasted it with the perspective of development through technological progress. In this, her second webcast of the Chancellor campaign, which concludes with national elections on Sept. 27, Zepp-LaRouche provided an inspiring point of optimism, especially with her concluding call for the urgent adoption of a Moon-Mars Project, as a mission for international cooperation to bring mankind into a new era of prosperity.

Since she is a long-time political figure in German politics, as well as a spokesperson for her husband Lyndon LaRouche's political movement internationally through the Schiller Institute, Zepp-LaRouche's policy intervention can be expected to have strong reverberations, throughout Europe and Eurasia. As the economic breakdown crisis picks up speed, the impact of her electoral campaign, which is supported by candidacies of members of her Civil Rights Solidarity Movement (BüSo) in seven Federal states, will be one of the poles of sanity for all of Europe.

Zepp-LaRouche organized her presentation, which was entitled "Will the Threat of Ungovernability in the U.S. Spread to Germany?", around two major themes. The first was the nature of the civilizational breakdown crisis, in which the financial oligarchy, once again, is

threatening to impose fascist mass murder on the world, and against which the United States population has risen up in a mass strike revolt against the Obama Administration. The second was the alternative, presented with many colorful graphics, and a film clip on the Moon-Mars project, of the program for worldwide reconstruction that must be adopted immediately.

The Crisis We Face

After being introduced by Karsten Werner, head of the Saxony branch of the BüSo, Zepp-LaRouche began with Lyndon LaRouche's forecast of the meltdown of the world financial system, which will occur, at the latest, in mid-October, barring changes in policy. There are a few people who take pleasure in the impending collapse of the United States, she said, but we should be clear: "A collapse of the United States would not leave any country unscathed; worldwide chaos would result."

Nor should anyone take the fall in prices as a positive sign, she added. This reflects the collapse of the real economy, and is proceeding simultaneously with the threat of a hyperinflationary explosion. The cause of this explosion is, not least, the gargantuan rescue packages for the U.S. banks' toxic waste. "The U.S.A. has a budget deficit of \$13 trillion, but altogether, an indebtedness of \$56 trillion."

Even the Bundesbank president, Axel Weber, has



EIRNS/Helene Möller

Helga Zepp-LaRouche delivers her webcast on Aug. 21. She is the Chancellor candidate of the Civil Rights Solidarity Movement (BüSo) in the Sept. 27 German parliamentary election.

warned about a “second round” of the financial crisis, she said.

The Revolt of the U.S. Population

But there’s been a dramatic change in the strategic situation, Zepp-LaRouche said, with the revolt in the United States. And this revolt is totally different than what you hear about in the media. The U.S. population has realized that what President Obama says, and what he means to do to the citizens, are two entirely different things. Obama says he wants to provide health insurance for 50 million uninsured Americans. “But what does that mean, when at the same time, health-care costs are supposed to be cut by 30%?”

Americans have begun to realize that such a “reform” is a threat to their very existence, and they are confronting their Congressmen and Senators with rage, at one town meeting after another, during the August recess.

There is a fundamental difference between this American unrest, and what we have seen over the past months in Europe—for example, in Greece or the Bal-

tics. “The difference lies in the fact that the United States had a successful revolution, in which the population won a Constitution which guarantees the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. And this idea, which is expressed in the Declaration of the Independence, as well as in the Preamble of the U.S. Constitution, is effectively the thread running through American history.” The fate of Germany and Europe depend upon the outcome of this confrontation in the United States.

Zepp-LaRouche then elaborated on the actual nature of the Obama Administration’s health program. The Obama “reform” is a copy of the rationing system in Great Britain, she said, where a board of experts decides who get treated, and who does not. And “that is exactly the same thing which was agreed on, in Hitler’s Tiergarten-4 policy of the National Socialists in 1939, namely that there was ‘life unworthy of life,’ and which established that the denial of medical care for the old and handicapped would be legitimate.”

To dramatize this point, Zepp-LaRouche showed a video of a father in Romulus, Mich., who pushed his son, who has cerebral palsy, in his wheelchair, up to the podium, in the town meeting being held by Rep. John Dingell (D), demanding to know what would happen to his son under Obama’s cost-cutting health “reform.”

In Europe, there’s a campaign of lies about the nature of the mass revolt against the Obama’s health program, she said. They say it is being organized by the Republican Party and by the right wing, and paid for by the pharmaceutical industry. “The truth is that all parts of the population have broken with the Administration, but especially pensioners and seniors.”

Ezekiel Emanuel, the Face of Fascism

Zepp-LaRouche then focussed on the person of Dr. Ezekiel Emanuel, a health-care advisor to the Office of Management and Budget in the United States, as providing the key to understanding the Obama Administration’s health-care policy. She reviewed a number of his articles, beginning with that in the *Huffington Post* of October 2008, where he wrote that economic depression and bank bailouts might now make it possible to panic Americans into permitting his Nazi-style in health-care “reform.”

“The dean of health-care economists [and co-author,

with Emanuel—ed.] Victor Fuchs of Stanford, has long maintained that we will get health-care reform only when there is a war, a depression or some other major civil unrest,” Emanuel wrote. “It’s beginning to look like we might just have all three.” “The huge increase in the federal debt that these bailouts will entail intensifies the pressure to rein in health-care costs,” he added.

Zepp-LaRouche reviewed a number of articles which Emanuel, a so-called bio-ethicist, has co-authored, on the explicit subject of saving money through limiting health care for the old, including through euthanasia and doctor-assisted suicide.

From this, she continued, it’s easy to see the parallel to the euthanasia program of the Nazis. At first, the American public was shocked when LaRouche in April asserted the Nazi model for the Obama health program, but now, increasing numbers of people see that the comparison was absolutely correct. She then recalled for her audience the warnings of Dr. Leo Alexander, a U.S. medical advisor at the Nuremberg Doctors’ trials after World War II, who pointed to the utilitarianism of Hegel and Jeremy Bentham as the source of the corruption which led to sections of the population being treated like cattle, because they were consuming “too many resources,” or were, for other reasons, unwanted.

This is exactly the reasoning which is being used in the United States today.

Nor is Germany exempt, Zepp-LaRouche went on. Over the last 16 years, the German health-care system has been gradually destroyed, with 100,000 health-care jobs eliminated, and more and more dominance of a policy of triage.

“The reason I’ve dealt with this so extensively,” Zepp-LaRouche said, “is that this man, Dr. Ezekiel Emanuel, is the idea-man for this health-care reform. And one would think that in Germany, where this same policy occasioned such a huge catastrophe, this theme would be taken up. But in no single article or report up until now [in Germany], has the name Ezekiel Emanuel even been mentioned, although in America it is a matter of the hottest debate, which is occurring at the town meetings, that he is the author of the reform. If I’ve ever seen an example of media control—and I have seen many—this is really it.”

The Alternative: Worldwide Reconstruction

Zepp-LaRouche then picked up her second major theme, the program for overcoming the crisis. The basis

for ideas such as those of Ezekiel Emanuel is false, she argued. People have accepted the idea of an entropic world view, which says there are “limited resources,” “limited space [*Lebensraum*],” “overpopulation,” and the need for rationing of health care. “All of this is the essence of fascist ideology,” she said. “The real laws of the universe are anti-entropic.”

We are holding an election amidst the greatest economic breakdown in the history of mankind, she said, and with a revolt in the United States of which my husband, Lyndon LaRouche, is the intellectual leader. Europeans must realize that there are two diametrically opposed traditions in America: one of the Anglo-American special relationship, as expressed by the co-operation between Britain’s Tony Blair and George W. Bush on the Iraq War; and the other, the revolutionary tradition against the British Empire. It is this second tradition which is coming to the fore, and which gives us a chance to get out of this crisis, she said.

Zepp-LaRouche then outlined LaRouche’s proposals for a four-power agreement among the United States, Russia, China, and India, to put together a new world credit system, on the American constitutional model. She used many graphics to illustrate the great infrastructure projects which such a new system would fund—including the Eurasian Land-Bridge, maglev train technologies, a worldwide transportation network, and more. Such a program could bring 10 million new productive jobs to Germany in the short term.

She devoted special attention to the situation in Africa, which she characterized as the test of morality for Europe. If we can’t overturn the injustice of 100 years of the slave trade and colonialism, to develop Africa, then our moral indifference means we can do nothing.

The ‘Extraterrestrial Imperative’

The radical change in thinking required today, Zepp-LaRouche continued, is expressed in the vision of the great German scientist Krafft Ehrlicke (1917-1984), who developed what he called the “extraterrestrial imperative.” For Ehrlicke, she said, the “extraterrestrial imperative” was a natural expansion of the evolutionary process of the Biosphere itself, in which existing physical limits are overcome, and also the so-called limited resources, and scarcities.

“If we want to bring mankind out of his linear and monetarist thinking, there is no better way than manned space flight, because it inspires the spirit and the imagi-



EIRNS/James Rea

Zepp-LaRouche gives an interview to the press in Potsdam, Germany, on Aug. 20. In her webcast, she emphasized to her German audience that the fate of their nation and of Europe as a whole depend on the outcome of the political revolt now erupting in the United States.

nation,” Zepp-LaRouche said. “This program would have gone forward if President Kennedy had not been assassinated, and the world today would have been a totally different place, if we were advancing on this program. We would have long ago solved all the problems of this Earth, because the spinoffs of this fundamental research would be enormous. Thus it was that for every penny invested in the U.S. space program, 14 cents was gained in the civilian economy. It was therefore not the case that it was an extravagance, but, to the contrary, through the stimulation of these new revolutionary technologies, productivity in all sectors would increase enormously.”

Zepp-LaRouche then presented Ehricke’s plan for the construction of a city on the Moon, which would become a launching pad and resource base for the exploration of Mars and beyond. To accomplish this, however, we have to develop nuclear-powered transport, so that the journey to Mars takes not 200 days, as it would with present technologies, but only four or five. This means developing nuclear fusion, and the isotope economy—which naturally goes against the idea of limited resources and scarcity that are traded on the financial markets.

“This extraterrestrial imperative is the essential next step in the coming-of-age of mankind,” she said. “Of that I am absolutely convinced. And as Krafft Ehricke told me, shortly before his death: ‘The problem is not the technology. The problem is, that man has not adequately developed.’” Ehricke himself had outlined three fundamental laws of aeronautics, which apply to man’s nature as a whole:

1. Nobody and nothing under the natural laws of this universe imposes any limitations on man, except man himself.

2. Not only the Earth, but the entire Solar System, and as much of the universe as he can reach under the laws of nature, are man’s rightful domain of activity.

3. By expanding throughout the universe, man fulfills his destiny as an element of life, endowed with the power of reason and the wisdom of the moral law within himself.

Zepp-LaRouche concluded her presentation thus:

“Therefore, in this, the greatest crisis in the history of mankind, I think that we cannot come out of the crisis with some kind of pragmatic short-term solutions, but that we must—and that is in the tradition of Nicolas of Cusa, Kepler, Leibniz, and other great humanists of European intellectual history: We must bestir ourselves with the highest ideals. And only thus can we gain the strength, to be ready to deal with the current situation, and to usher in a positive era in history.”

The Next Step

Zepp-LaRouche’s presentation was followed by almost two hours of discussion, much of it about the economic crisis and her proposed solutions.

She will give her final webcast for the election season on Sept. 22, five days before the election.

The archive video recording of the Aug. 21 webcast, in German and in English simultaneous translation, can be found on the BüSo website, www.bueso.de.

Blair Circles React To LaRouche Breakout

Aug. 20—Reports from Britain are that the circles of former British Prime Minister Tony Blair are, once again, attempting to organize a propaganda campaign against U.S. statesman Lyndon LaRouche. These moves come in reaction to the mass strike opposition inside the United States that threatens to defeat the Nazi-like policies of the British-controlled U.S. President Obama—a wave of mass ferment of which LaRouche has been widely recognized by the world’s media as the catalyst and most visible leader.

The pretext for the anti-LaRouche freakout by Obama-controller Tony Blair, centers around the case of Jeremiah Duggan, a British national, who killed himself by running into traffic on a busy highway in Wiesbaden, Germany, in March of 2003. The investigation conducted by German authorities at the scene concluded that Mr. Duggan committed suicide. Subsequent investigations, in both Germany and England, have confirmed the original conclusion.

Circles connected to the British Fabian Society and Blair, who have manipulated the Duggan family, have repeatedly tried to reopen the investigation as a pretext to go after LaRouche.¹ All authorities, both German and British, who have examined their claims, have ruled them to be without merit. Now, in late June of this year, the Duggan family, accompanied by Blair’s minions, claim to have presented still “new evidence” to the Attorney General for England and Wales, and to the German Embassy in London, that would cast doubt on the original investigation.

Since the original investigation by the German au-



Former British Prime Minister, and still imperial servant, Tony Blair.

thorities was based on eyewitness accounts and analysis of on-the-scene evidence by forensic experts, all of which has been thoroughly reviewed, the only “new evidence” that could possibly be relevant, is evidence that would shed light on the motivation of those associated with Blair, who continue to lie about the case.

Such new evidence falls into two categories:

First, is evidence, known to the family at the time of Jeremiah’s suicide, but concealed since, of the mental-health history of the deceased, that would reveal the reasons that Mr. Duggan would take his own life.

Second, is the new evidence that is surfacing in the case of Dr. David Kelly, a British intelligence specialist, who had exposed Blair’s lies leading up to the Iraq War, and who died several months after Mr. Duggan, under suspicious circumstances, but which British authorities ruled a suicide.

The fact is, that, prior to the U.S. and British governments’ commitment to proceeding with Prime Minister Tony Blair’s war in Iraq, LaRouche had appeared twice in interviews on the BBC, on the subject of the heated

campaign for war by both the Bush Administration and the Blair government. During those interviews LaRouche had denounced the war policy as premised on fraudulent arguments as to fact.

Shortly after those BBC appearances by LaRouche, Dr. Kelly, a leading intelligence officer of the U.K., had truthfully denounced the Blair government’s pro-war propaganda as “sexed up.” Shortly after that statement by Dr. Kelly, he was found dead, in what was hastily, but officially, alleged a “suicide” by relevant circles linked to the Blair government. Those officials in the U.K., under the direction of the Fabian Society’s Blair, defended Blair’s lies, and proceeded to bring the U.S.A. into Blair’s and Vice President Cheney’s Iraq War.

It was in the aftermath of those developments, and LaRouche’s continuing denunciation of Blair’s role in the fraudulent launching of the war, that the suicide of Duggan was twisted by Blair’s circles, into the British government’s fraudulent use of that suicide to spread wildly concocted lies against LaRouche, in an effort to draw attention away from the issues surrounding the death of Dr. Kelly.

1. See “Behind the Kelly/Wilson/Duggan Affair: Anatomy of a Defamation Campaign,” *EIR*, March 18, 2005, http://www.larouchepub.com/other/2005/3211_40-42_11_int_duggan.pdf

Coverup of Dr. Kelly's Death Unraveling

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Aug. 24—New evidence that Dr. David Kelly, the British weapons scientist who blew the whistle on then-Prime Minister Tony Blair's "sexed up" disinformation dossier on alleged Iraqi weapons of mass destruction, and who allegedly committed suicide on July 17, 2003, was actually murdered, has forced the British government to reopen the case, more than five years after the Hutton Commission published its flagrant coverup.

On Aug. 1, Britain's Attorney General, Baroness Scotland, recommended that Sir John Chilcot expand his inquiry into the government's role in the events leading to the invasion of Iraq in March 2003, to include a probe into new evidence that Kelly was murdered. Her decision was triggered by an interview in *The Mail*, in July 2008, by Sgt. Mai Pederson, a U.S. Air Force linguist, who served in Iraq in the late 1990s with Dr. Kelly, and became a close friend.

Pederson wrote to Baroness Scotland, on July 16, 2009, through her Washington, D.C. attorney Mark Zaid, detailing why it was impossible that Dr. Kelly took his own life in the manner described in the Hutton Commission findings. Dr. Kelly supposedly slashed his left wrist, slicing the ulnar artery, with a dull garden knife, after taking an overdose of the pain killer Co-Proxamol.

However, Sergeant Pederson revealed that Dr. Kelly had broken his right elbow years earlier, was incapable of holding a knife in his right hand and cutting deep, and also suffered from a condition that made it almost impossible for him to swallow pills.

Tony Blair, Star Witness

The star witness in the Chilcot probe is former Prime Minister Blair, who is scheduled to be publicly interrogated about the Downing Street "white papers" that formed the basis of the disinformation that led to the Iraq invasion. Shortly before his death, Dr. Kelly had told journalists for the BBC that the Blair government had faked the intelligence, and that Iraq did not have a

current WMD (weapons of mass destruction) program that would have warranted an invasion and overthrow of the Iraqi government.

During that same Spring-Summer 2003 period, Lyndon LaRouche was also interviewed by BBC, on two occasions, about his demands for the impeachment of Vice President Dick Cheney—for his collusion with Blair in doctoring intelligence to justify the "preventive" war on Iraq.

The Blair government went berserk against BBC, over the LaRouche and Kelly revelations, forcing a purge of top news executives and reporters. In October 2007, BBC's longtime war correspondent John Simpson went public with his own scathing attack on Blair and the Prime Minister's spokesman, Alastair Campbell, a member of a secret 10 Downing Street propaganda unit, which manufactured the intelligence on Iraq WMD, at the very start of the war drive, in September 2002. "Few Prime Ministers in my 40 years have done as much damage to the BBC as Tony Blair and his head of communications, Alastair Campbell," Simpson told *The Scotsman*. Simpson charged that Campbell and other Blair aides made threatening calls to BBC and other journalists, and "routinely attempted to intimidate BBC editors by making foul-mouthed and menacing tirades against them."

Dr. Kelly was vilified by the Blair government, dragged before parliamentary committees, and threatened. While Blair's "war on Kelly" was presented by the Hutton Commission, which was charged with investigating Kelly's death, as a cause for his decision to take his own life, the Commission whitewashed the evidence of murder, and presented a "finding of fact" that was devoid of any credibility.

Downing Street Targeted LaRouche

A serious probe into the death of Dr. Kelly could bring down the Gordon Brown Labour government, and end the political career of Tony Blair. Furthermore, since the same Downing Street apparatus that went after Dr. Kelly simultaneously launched a vile slander campaign against LaRouche, centered on the Spring 2003 suicide of British youth Jeremiah Duggan, the Chilcot probe into Dr. Kelly's death should also be mandated to investigate the "Get LaRouche" operations, run by Blair's inner circle, including Campbell; Phil Bassett, another member of the Blair propaganda team; and Baroness Symons, now the wife of Bassett, who was central to the lies about Duggan.

More People Than Ever Are Victims of Hunger

by Leni Rubinstein

“A dangerous mix of the global economic slowdown, combined with the stubbornly high food prices in many countries, has pushed some 100 million more people than last year into chronic hunger and poverty. The silent hunger crisis—affecting one-sixth of all humanity—poses a serious risk for world peace and security. We urgently need to forge a broad consensus on the total and rapid eradication of hunger in the world and to take the necessary actions.”

—FAO Director-General Jacques Diouf,
June 19, 2009



Jacques Diouf

While the bankruptcy of the international financial system has caused most of states in the United States to become bankrupt, millions to lose their jobs, millions to lose their homes to foreclosure, and a situation, where now, one out of every nine Americans receives food stamps, the poor of the world are victims of hunger and in danger of starvation.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 1.02 billion people are undernourished worldwide. This is the first time in human history that more than 1 billion people are going hungry. And the target that the World Food Summit (WFS) and FAO had set for reducing, by half, the number of hungry people, to no more than 420 million by year 2015—the year of the UN’s Millennium Development Goal—has been scrapped as being unreachable.

The FAO blames the global economic crisis for being at the core of the sharp increase in world hunger, because of the reduction of incomes and increased unemployment, compounded by the rise in fuel and food prices. (The well-known fact, that global financial

speculation caused the rise in fuel and food, is only hinted at.)

Plenty of Food Is Being Produced

According to the FAO, the undernourishment is not a result of poor global harvests. FAO Food Outlook estimates a strong world cereal production in 2009, almost at the level of last year’s record output, but states, that the rapid and sharp increases in staple food prices during 2006-08, put these staples out of reach for millions. In many developing nations, basic domestic foodstuffs still cost an average of 24% more, in real terms, than two years earlier. For people in the developing nations, who on average spend 60% of their income on food, this means starvation.

For the year 2009 (in addition to the higher prices for fuel and food), add the estimated drop by about 25%, of Official Development Assistance to the poorest 71 countries. Furthermore, an estimated decline of 32% in foreign direct investment, a sharp fall in remittances from migrant workers, tighter credit conditions, and shrinking export opportunities, and you have a situation, where millions will die for lack of sufficient food.

On July 31, 2009, FAO director-general Jacques Diouf, issued an invitation to governments around the world to participate in a World Summit on Food Security, to take place Nov. 16-18, 2009 in Rome, Italy. To that end, Diouf sent out a document, entitled “Secretariat contribution to defining the objectives and possible decisions of the World Summit on Food Security on 16, 17 and 18 November, 2009.” The document calls for a complete eradication of hunger from the face of the Earth by 2025, and for doubling world food production by 2050, to secure sufficient and nutritious food supplies for a world population, estimated to reach 9.2 billion, by that time.

We can, indeed, feed the population of the world well, and many times over. As documented earlier by *EIR*, the world—with the use of current technologies—could produce enough food to feed 25 billion people. However, as should be abundantly clear to most people by now, only a complete policy shift, putting the rights and dignity of man, as outlined by Lyndon LaRouche, at the center of economic policies, meaning: monetarism must go, the bailouts must be cancelled, and a total bankruptcy reorganization instituted. A new credit system, issuing long-term, cheap credits for in-depth infrastructure development, including water, power, and transportation, alone will provide a future for mankind.

International Intelligence

Blair Demands China Expand Use of Green Energy

At an Aug. 20 news briefing in Beijing, during a trip to China funded by The Climate Group, former British Prime Minister Tony Blair released the Group's latest malthusian report, "China's Clean Revolution II: Opportunities for a Low Carbon Future." This document is a true reflection of the British Empire's fascist intent to destroy scientific progress. In addition to the usual litany of genocidal recommendations, including the expanded use of solar and wind energy, there is not one mention of nuclear power.

The Climate Group, whose corporate board includes several of the British Empire banks that ran the 19th-Century drug trade, uses Blair's "status" in its attempts to unblock the negotiations for a new fascist international climate agreement to be signed in Copenhagen this December. It should be noted as well, that the group has set up offices in China and India to pressure government officials to scale back industry and development.

For a more detailed profile of The Climate Group, see the March 20, 2009 *EIR* article entitled, "Tony Blair Burns Washington."

Nuclear Plants in Brazil: A 'Humanitarian Act'

The first steps towards building two nuclear power plants in Brazil's impoverished Northeast, the first by 2019, and the second by 2021, were taken this month, with the opening of an office of the state nuclear company, Eletronuclear, in Recife, Pernambuco. The company has a mandate to select sites for the reactors, and to organize popular support for their construction.

The government has made the political commitment to build four new plants by 2030 (two in the Northeast, two in the Southeast); Brazil's nuclear sector views

that as the bare minimum, and is organizing for more.

Gov. Teotonio Vilela Filho of Alagoas in the Northeast is campaigning for his state to be the site of one of the plants. He took a delegation of state legislators, businessmen, and academics to visit Brazil's two operating plants, Angra I and II, in Rio de Janeiro. The governor pointed out that his state has the lowest Human Development Index in all of Brazil. The plant would bring at least 4,000 jobs, and help get the investments needed in everything: health, sanitation, education. A nuclear plant would be an "act of humanity" for the state, he said.

Eletronuclear is committed to setting up a technical school near any new plant it builds, to train the skilled labor required. The company is already talking to the Federal University in Pernambuco about financing nuclear science studies, such as those the company fostered in Rio. The idea is to graduate a minimum of 50 students a year, with master's degrees in nuclear science, Eletronuclear's president stated.

Kim Dae-jung's Death Opens Ties Between Two Koreas

Former South Korea President Kim Dae-jung, author of the famous "Sunshine Policy" to bring North and South Korea closer, died Aug. 18, but he is still serving his country, as a high-level North Korean delegation traveled to Seoul, to mourn his death and meet with the South Korea government.

Kim Ki-nam, secretary of the North's ruling Worker's Party, and Kim Yang-gon, head of intelligence and relations with the South, led the six-person delegation to offer condolences and "profound consolation," from North Korea's leader Kim Jong-il, to the people of the South.

After meeting with former President Kim's family, the North Koreans met with South Korean Unification Minister Hyun In-taek for 80 minutes. This was the first

high-level official meeting between the two sides in 18 months.

In a post-meeting statement, Kim Yang-gon said, "While meeting many South Koreans here, I came to believe that inter-Korean ties must be improved at the earliest possible date"; Kim Ki-nam said, "I will meet with everybody. Let's meet to talk."

An unidentified South Korea official stated: "The North Koreans said they were carrying a message from Chairman Kim Jong-il" to South Korea's President Lee Myung-bak. The Yonhap news agency reported that Hyun was in communication with Lee's office about the possibility of a meeting, and had lunch with the President to discuss the matter.

The delegation from the North was to have returned the afternoon before the funeral, but extended their stay an additional day. The South Korean carmaker Hyundai Motor's chairwoman, Hyun Jeong-eun, extended her stay in the North a number of times before meeting with Kim Jong-il earlier in August.

Brits Fear Cap-and-Trade Will Go Way of Health Care

The British imperial crowd is starting to fear that after President Barack Obama's failure to push through his Nazi health-care program, the cap-and-trade policy will be next. The Aug. 19 London *Daily Telegraph* has an article entitled "Barack Obama critics take aim at carbon reforms after health care reform success."

"Inspired by the success of protests against the health care report, the critics began their fight against the carbon scheme with a rally in Houston, Texas," the *Telegraph* worries. It then reports on the alliance of 17 business and conservative groups called Energy Citizens, which has held demonstrations in Houston, with plans for events in 19 other states. The British are clearly concerned that the other plank of their genocidal policy will be undermined by the unfolding mass strike process.

PART 2

The Triple Entente: Sealed with Iranian Blood

by Dean Andromidas

Part 1, “When Americans Fought for Iran’s Sovereignty,” which appeared in last week’s *EIR*, told the story of the American financial advisory mission to Persia led by W. Morgan Shuster in 1911. The group’s efforts to reorganize Persia’s finances so as to facilitate its economic development, under the authority of the recently organized Constitutional Government, became the focus of attack by the powers of the Triple Entente, led by Great Britain and including France and Russia. This led to a British-backed Russian invasion in 1911 to force Shuster’s ouster and crush the constitutional revolution. The events that transpired in Iran were intimately related to the strategic tensions caused by the anti-German Triple Entente, tensions that would ultimately lead to World War I. Indeed, many of the leading personalities who created the Triple Entente were involved in driving Shuster out of Persia, something he references in his memoir, *The Strangling of Persia*.¹

An appreciation of how the British Empire’s global policy was the driving force behind crushing Shuster and Persia’s constitutionalists will help to emphasize the crucial priority of confronting today’s Liberal Anglo-Dutch financial empire, if the United States hopes to create a fruitful relationship with today’s Iran.

1. W. Morgan Shuster, *The Strangling of Persia: A Story of European Diplomacy and Oriental Intrigue* (New York: The Century Company, 1912); available at <http://www.archive.org/details/stranglingofpers00shusuoft>, and as a reprint from Mage Publishers of Washington, D.C., 2005.

An Alliance for War and Empire

President Abraham Lincoln’s defeat of the British-supported Confederacy made possible the unprecedented expansion of the industrial potential of the United States, including the completion of the first Transcontinental Railroad, which transformed the United States into a Pacific power, and therefore, a world power. Lincoln’s spectacularly successful implementation of the American System of political economy, premised on the rapid development of infrastructure, industry, and scientific-technological progress, behind protective tariff barriers, captured the imagination of statesmen and policymakers the world over. German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck adopted this system for his policy of unifying Germany,² and transformed that country into the most powerful industrial economy in Europe. The same inspiration caused Russia’s most eminent statesman, Count Sergei Witte, to build the first transcontinental railroad across Eurasia, the Trans-Siberian, while Japan threw off the shackles of a feudal economy under the Meiji Restoration, to embark on the road of becoming Asia’s industrial powerhouse.

Seeing these developments threatening the very

2. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, “The American Roots of Germany’s Industrial Revolution,” *EIR*, Sept. 12, 2008. http://www.larouche.org/eiw/public/2008/2008_30-39/2008-37/pdf/38-55_3536.pdf



The Anglo-Russian Convention (1907) divided Persia between the British and Russian empires. This was one component of the Triple Entente, by means of which the British paved the road to World War I.

Iranian Historical Photograph Gallery, www.fouman.com

foundations of their empire, the British sought to crush this new policy. When Edward, Prince of Wales, ascended the throne in 1901 to become King of the United Kingdom and the Emperor of the Indian Empire, he began to implement a policy for world government drafted by Alfred Lord Milner and Cecil Rhodes, the success of which required the destruction of the American System. The British saw the danger where the American influence was greatest, in Germany and Russia, both of which had entertained the most friendly relations with the United States since the American Revolution. Their industrialization held out the promise of political reforms that would bind them even closer to the American republic.

Britain had secured the ouster of Bismarck as Germany's Chancellor in 1890. While Bismarck's departure predates relevant events in Persia, his absence had a profound effect on later international developments that crushed Persia's constitutional revolution. Bismarck's ouster deprived Germany and the world of the

only European statesman who could outwit the British. Bismarck saw Russia in much the same light as he saw the United States: as a potential political and economic ally, and therefore, in general, he sought good relations. After Bismarck's ouster, over the question of the renewal of German-Russian ties after a period of estrangement, Kaiser Wilhelm II and his advisors saw Russia at best as a target for manipulation to further their own schemes, or at worst a potential enemy. In Bismarck, the Kaiser lost his most astute advisor. Bismarck's absence was a loss for world peace and a boon for Great Britain.

Meanwhile, the ouster of Bismarck's Russian counterpart, Prime Minister Witte, in 1906, left the inept Tsar Nicholas II the object of intrigues by his evil and incompetent court flunkies. As with Bismarck, a key tenet of Witte's diplomacy was the maintenance of good relations with the United States; he also tried to create a European union among Russia, Germany, and France, aimed at continental economic development instead of



National Archives

The ouster of German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck (above) in 1890, and then of Russian Prime Minister Sergei Witte (right) in 1906, were British coups to knock out the only two statesmen who could have blocked their drive for war in Europe. Both men were advocates of “American System” economic policies—a mortal threat to the British Empire.



yield her dominating position in the world to the mighty empires which are rising beyond the seas. . . .”

He went on to explain his proposal to the Kaiser:

“Your Majesty, picture a Europe which does not waste most of its blood and treasure on competition between individual countries, which does not maintain millions of soldiers for internecine wars, which is not an armed camp with each country pitted against its neighbor, a Europe which is, in brief, one body politic . . . it would be much richer, and more vigorous, and more cultured; and Europe, instead of withering under the burden of strife, would become truly the mistress of the world. To achieve this ideal we must seek to create a solid union of Russia, Germany, and France. Once these countries are firmly united, all the other states of the European Continent will, no doubt, join the central alliance and thus form an all embracing continental confederation, which will

internecine warfare. Both men avoided entangling alliances, while seeking cooperation to prevent wars.

free Europe from the burden of internecine competition and establish its domination over the world for many years to come.”³

Count Witte and the Kaiser

In 1897, Kaiser Wilhelm II proposed to Witte something Bismarck would never have countenanced: an economic war against the United States, by uniting all of Europe, including Britain, behind a high tariff wall. Witte answered that an economic war against the United States would not succeed, because all European nations would not agree to it, and, as for Russia, “we would be loath to embrace His Majesty’s viewpoint, for the reason that ever since the American Revolutionary War we had been on the best of terms with the United States of America and that we did not intend to quarrel with that country.”

Witte then began to expound his own views, as he describes in his memoirs: “After referring to the unbreakable tie which exists between political prestige and economic power, I declared to His Majesty that, among the countries of the World, Europe seemed to me like a decrepit old woman. Unless radical change is brought about, I went on, Europe would soon have to

With statesmen of Witte’s genius, such a continental confederation would seek its natural partner in the world’s other leading transcontinental power, the United States. The British answer to this threat was to engineer the Triple Entente with France and Russia, against Germany, which would bring political forces inimical to the United States to the fore in each of these countries.

Not a formal alliance, it comprised the Entente Cordiale between Britain and France (1904) and the Anglo-Russian Convention (1907). The former was made possible through the ouster in 1898 of French Foreign Minister Gabriel Hanotaux, who was the French statesman most open to Witte’s concept of a European confederation; he was replaced by the Anglophile and Germanophobe Théophile Delcassé. The Entente Cordiale’s aim was to secure Anglo-French interests in Africa,

3. *The Memoirs of Count Witte*, trans. Abraham Yarmolinsky (New York: Doubleday, 1921; Russian edition first published in 1912).

Asia, and the Pacific. In North Africa, the French conceded British preeminence in Egypt, while Britain supported France's designs for a protectorate in Morocco. Berlin rightly saw the Entente as directed against Germany—not only in Africa, but more importantly, in Europe. The result was the Moroccan crisis of 1905, which almost led to war when both the German and French armies were mobilized. That crisis was resolved primarily due to the behind-the-scenes intervention of Witte; but it drove France even more tightly into the arms of Britain.

'Philandering with England'

Since France already had an alliance with Russia, Delcassé played a crucial role in bringing Russia into Britain's Triple Entente. But this was no easy task, since Russia and Britain had been bitter rivals in Central Asia, where their empires collided at Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet. Russia had to be weakened, which was made possible by the Anglo-Japanese alliance in 1902, whereby Britain put Japan on the road to war against Russia. The sidelining of Witte in 1903 brought to power the most reactionary element in Russia, which more than willingly fell into Britain's trap, going to war with Japan in 1904, and suffering a catastrophic defeat in 1905. This defeat occurred in the midst of a revolution in Russia, which broke out in January 1905. Count Witte was recalled, and led the successful peace talks at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, returning to Russia to be named Prime Minister. After that, he implemented political reforms in the face of stiff opposition from the reactionaries, who were also supporters of an Anglo-Russian entente. Witte was ousted in 1906, and replaced by Pyotr Stolypin, whose reactionary regime reversed all of Witte's reforms and, in 1907, signed the Anglo-Russian Convention that divided Persia between the two empires.⁴

This convention was nominally aimed at resolving Anglo-Russian disputes in Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet, detailing how the two empires would regulate their relations in these three states (see Part 1). This Convention, along with the Entente Cordiale between France and Great Britain, and the Franco-Russian alliance, committed the three allies to support one another in potential conflicts almost anywhere around the

globe—notably the Balkans, Persia, the Ottoman Empire, North Africa, and Europe. It also laid the basis for the dividing up of the Ottoman Empire, where Constantinople and the Dardanelles would go to Russia, and the Arab regions would be divided between Britain and France. These would later be defined in the secret treaties during and after World War I, the most infamous being the Sykes-Picot Agreement between France and Britain. Above all, these alliances were aimed against Germany; only a pretext was required to ignite a world war.

Witte, who saw formal alliances as potentially deadly entrapments, opposed the Anglo-Russian Convention. In his memoirs, he recalls that on his return from Portsmouth in 1905, during a stopover in Paris, such an entente was proposed by the Russian diplomat Stanislaw Poklewski-Koziell, who was not only a minister in the Russian Embassy in London, but also a personal friend of King Edward VII. In 1911, he would be on the scene in Tehran as one of Morgan Shuster's primary adversaries. While in Paris, Witte also met the Anglophile Russian Ambassador to Paris, Alexander Izvolsky, who made an even more forceful proposition for an Anglo-Russian entente. Two years later, Izvolsky would become foreign minister, and would sign the Anglo-Russian Convention.

In Witte's view, an entente would damage Russia's relations with Germany and complicate relations with France, by entangling it with Anglo-French schemes. By demarcating British and Russian spheres of influence in Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet, it would undermine Russian freedom of action. It would turn Russia into the policeman of Persia.

Witte wrote in his memoirs:

"In September 1907, Russia and Great Britain concluded a treaty relating to Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet. The agreement inaugurated the policy of philandering with England. Since we did not give up our traditional flirting with Germany, the situation became rather ambiguous. At present we are trying to adjust ourselves to it by assuring Germany that, of course, we love her best and that we are flirting England merely for appearance's sake, while to England we say the reverse. I believe we shall soon have to pay for our duplicity.

"The rapprochement with England, the ally of France, who is our own ally, has resulted in the formation of a triple Entente, as opposed to the triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. The history of the Entente is as follows: On my way from Portsmouth,

4. For a more detailed review of the Anglo-Russian Convention, see Rachel and Allen Douglas, "Dealing with Russia: As in 1907, Wrong Again," *EIR*, Feb. 17, 2006.

I stopped in Paris and met there, among other people, Kozell Poklevski, first secretary to our Embassy in London. He brought me an invitation from King Edward to pay him a visit, but I could not accept it without my Monarch's express permission, which I failed to obtain. At the same our ambassador in Paris, Izvolsky, submitted to me a project of an arrangement with Great Britain, substantially identical with the one which was later actually concluded. I asked Kozell Poklevski to inform the King that should I, on my return to Russia, assume the governmental power, I would use all my influence to establish friendly relations with Great Britain. I added, however, that I was decidedly opposed to the idea of concluding the treaty sketched to me by Izvolsky, for the reason that it was best for us not to tie ourselves down by treaties. I feared that an agreement with Great Britain would arouse the jealousy of Germany. As a result, we would perhaps be forced into making an agreement with that country, too, and be cheated in the end. It was owing to my opposition that the agreement was not concluded before 1907.

"The agreement was a triumph of British diplomacy. It dealt chiefly with Persia. The northern part of that country, which includes its most fertile and thickly populated sections, had, from times immemorial, been within our sphere of influence. With the conquests of the Southern parts of the Caucasus, formerly provinces of Persia and Turkey, the Northern part of Persia was naturally destined, so to speak, to become a part of the Russian Empire. To prepare that eventuality, we sacrificed a great deal of our blood and treasure. The agreement set all these sacrifices at naught. According to it, Southern Persia was to be under the economic influence of Great Britain, while the North was left to us. As for Persia's central government, it was to be controlled by Russia and Great Britain, acting jointly. Since Tehran, the seat of the Central Government, is situated in the North, this meant British influence in the North as well as in the South.

"Russia has no annexationist designs upon Afghanistan. We are merely interested in preserving its status quo as a buffer state between Russia and British India. True, the agreement provided for the preservation of this status quo, but it stipulated that the country should be under exclusive influence and protection of Great Britain, so that we were not even allowed to have our diplomatic representative there. This meant that all our negotiations with the Government of Afghanistan were

to be conducted through the British Authorities. Under these circumstances the buffer became something in the nature of a loaded gun pointed at us. In Tibet, the contracting parties obligated themselves not to introduce any mission or troops. We also renounced all claims to the Southern Persian ports.

"The agreement was concluded without regard to the claims of other Powers upon Persia. As early as 1904, the German Government, in the person of Von Buelow, complained to me that we were hindering the freedom of importing German goods to Persia. In 1911, we concluded an agreement with Germany to connect the railroads of Northern Persia with the German Baghdad line and also to give her a free hand in Northern Persia with regard to her imports. In sum, what have we achieved? By signing the agreement with Great Britain we made it impossible for us to annex Persia politically, and by entering into an agreement with Germany we lost Persia economically, for economic competition with Germany under equal conditions means certain defeat for us. In a word, Persia has slipped out of our hands. At present [1912], we can play there merely the part of policeman, until the native Government grows strong enough to restore order."

Russia: Villain or Victim?

Just as the British and the Russians used loans as a means of gaining control of Persia, so the British used loans to manipulate Russia into the Anglo-Russian Convention and Triple Entente. The aim was to turn Russia into Britain's marcher lord against Germany, as well as doing the dirty work of crushing the Persian constitutional revolution, which had turned to American advisors to help it build its nation. In the end, the Russian Empire itself would be the victim of the policy, as it would soon disappear after 1917. The American author Herbert Feis, in his work *Europe: The World's Banker, 1870-1914*, masterfully develops how this process unfolded.⁵

While Russia was itself an imperial power, it was fully dependent on foreign capital to build its railroads, its industrial infrastructure, its army, and to finance its government budget. While the sources would be capital markets of Berlin, Paris, and London, and would shift among the various cities as political alliances shifted,

5. Herbert Feis, *Europe: The World's Banker: 1870-1914* (New York: Council on Foreign Relations, 1930).

these same markets comprised what Lyndon LaRouche has called an “Anglo-Dutch Liberal financial system,” which was more powerful than the nations in which they were domiciled. Upon close examination, one finds London to be dominant, as the case of the Rothschilds shows.

Until the end of the 1880s, Berlin had been Russia’s principal source of credit, but the ouster of Bismarck in 1890 virtually choked off loans from Germany. Meanwhile, anti-German, Anglophile circles in France were more than willing to offer loans, as a means of gaining Russia as an ally against Germany.

Thus began an entente that married an insatiable Russian appetite for capital, with the insatiable desire of the war faction in France, and later Britain, to destroy Germany. By 1914, France held no less than 80% of Russian foreign debt and fully one-third of all foreign investments in Russia.

Seeing Russia as its great rival in Asia, the British had not provided credit to Russia; but with the emergence of the Triple Entente, this changed. In the Russo-Japanese War, the capital markets of Paris had financed Russia’s failed war effort, while London had financed Japan’s victory. Even before the Treaty of Portsmouth was signed in 1905, ending the war, Britain made overtures to cash-strapped Russia, which had been weakened by the war with Japan and its 1905 Revolution, prodding it to float a loan in London, while also broaching the question of an Anglo-Russian entente. Witte, who negotiated both the Portsmouth Treaty and this loan consortium, was more than willing to take London’s money, but not its invitation for a formal alliance. In fact, Witte had tried to organize a New York-London-Berlin-Paris consortium, to negate the inevitable political strings attached to such a loan. But the withdrawal of J.P Morgan of New York and Berlin, forced Russia into dependence on the Franco-British Entente Cordiale. As shown above, Witte clearly opposed the Anglo-Russian Convention; but by 1906, Russia needed money, which London was willing to give—at the price of an alliance. In April 1906, a new loan agreement was negotiated, but it was not finalized until the ouster of



British Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey candidly told Parliament that in dividing up Persia with the Russians, Britain got the better deal.

Witte in May of the same year.

As Feis wrote, “It marked the encouraging advancement of a project of understanding which embodied in the Anglo Russian agreement of 1907. It signified the evolution into intimacy of the Triple Entente.”⁶ After the 1906 loan, British capital began to pour into Russian banks, industries, oil fields, and mines, such that by 1914, one-quarter of foreign investment in Russia and 14% of its foreign debt was controlled by London.

This created an interesting irony: While Russia was taking aggressive and brutal steps to swallow the Persian economy, as Feis writes, Britain,

without the deployment of one British dragoon, was taking over the rich Baku oil fields, to the point that, by 1914, London controlled three-quarters of the Russian oil trade and half of the country’s oil production.

After British Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey secured the signing of the Anglo-Russian Convention in August 1907, there was much commentary at the time, both in Britain and the United States, that Russia had gotten the better end of the deal. Lord George Curzon complained in Parliament that the Russian sphere was the more valuable part of Persia. Defending the convention, Grey declared that it was “strategic,” not “economic.” In a comment that only confirmed Witte’s assessment, Grey said, “On paper it was an equal bargain. The part of Persia by which India could be approached was made secure from Russian penetration. The part of Persia by which Russia could be approached was made secure from British penetration.” Nonetheless, he argued: “In practice we gave up nothing. We did not wish to pursue a forward policy in Persia. Nor could a British advance in Persia have been the same menace to Russia that a Russian advance in Persia might have been to India.”⁷

As already noted, the ouster of Witte in May 1906, brought to power in Russia men fully committed to the designs of Edward VII, all of whom were to play a role

6. *Ibid.*

7. Peter Hopkirk, *The Great Game: On Secret Service in High Asia* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1991).

in destroying Persia's Constitutional Government and sabotaging Shuster's intervention.

A brief sketch of the dramatis personae is presented here:

Pyotr Stolypin was the reactionary who reversed every reform put forward by Witte, and implemented a reign of terror until his own assassination in September 1911. Foreign affairs were put in the hands of **Alexander Izvolsky**, a dyed-in-the-wool Anglophile, until he was replaced as foreign minister by the even more evil **Sergei Sazonov**, Stolypin's brother-in-law, in September 1910.

A former minister in London, Sazonov, as foreign minister, has been credited as being one of the principal contributors to triggering World War I, by his decision for an early and provocative mobilization of the Russian Army. Here is what Witte wrote of Sazonov:

"In his youth Sazonov is said to have been intimate with Zhelyabov, the assassin of Alexander II. At one time, he wrote for the radical press, but when the revolution came, he found it profitable to join the extreme reactionaries...." Sazonov "became especially intimate" with the infamous Grigori Rasputin, Witte wrote, adding, "When visiting St. Petersburg, Rasputin stayed with Sazonov, who gradually assumed the role of a circus sideshow manager demonstrating an outlandish prodigy to an avid public. High-born ladies would come to see him at Sazonov's house. Naturally, Sazonov became a personage of importance himself, for Rasputin wielded, and probably still wields, an enormous influence at the Court."



State Radishchev Art Museum, Saratov

Russia's reactionary Prime Minister Pyotr Stolypin (1906-11) reversed every reform that his predecessor, Count Witte, had implemented. Painting by Ilya Repin.



Russian Ambassador in Tehran Nicholas Hartwig and his wife, with Russian Cossack Colonel Liakhof (right). Hartwig and a British official threatened Persia with Russian military intervention, which began in June 1911.

Following the assassination of Stolypin on Sept. 11, 1911 by a "revolutionary" who was also a secret service agent, Sazonov was replaced by **Vladimir Kokovtzev**, another opponent of Witte, who was no better than his predecessor.

Then there was **Nicolas Genrikhovich Hartwig**, who served as Russian Ambassador in Tehran between 1906 and 1908, where he implemented the first phase of the Anglo-Russian Convention. Hartwig was a rabid slavophile, who served as Russian Ambassador to Serbia 1909-14. It was his policy that brought Serbia into direct conflict with the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and he is considered to have been one of the key provocateurs who ignited World

War I. It will be recalled (from Part 1) that Hartwig, while Ambassador to Serbia, helped to coordinate the return of Mohammad Ali Shah to overthrow the Persian government and the Majlis (national assembly), and the ouster of Morgan Shuster in 1911.

Stanislaw Poklewski-Kozell, cited by Witte above, was said to have been personal friends with Edward VII, and apparently a man of some financial means, who supported Izvolsky financially. In 1911, he was Russian minister in Tehran, where he coordinated operations against Shuster.

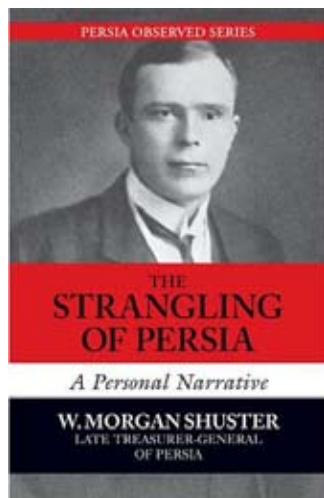
On the British side, in 1905, **Sir Edward Grey**, who was at the center of the Milner imperialist group, became Foreign Secretary. The ambassador in St. Petersburg was **Sir Arthur Nicolson**, who served there from 1906 to 1910, and was one

of the chief architects of, and a signatory to, the Anglo-Russian Convention. In 1910, he was promoted to Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, where he supervised the policy that ousted Shuster. Sir Arthur's son **Harold Nicolson**, who was born in Tehran when his father served as minister at the British legation in 1886, also joined the diplomatic service, serving between 1925 and 1927 in Tehran, where he was involved in placing the Cossack officer Reza Khan on the throne, thus creating the Pahlavi dynasty.

Last but not least was **Cecil Spring Rice**, who served in Tehran between 1906 and 1908, to implement the policy on the ground, with Hartwig and later Koziell-Poklevski. Prior to serving in Tehran, Sir Cecil served in Washington, where he established a close relationship with Theodore Roosevelt; later he was British Ambassador to Washington, between 1913 and 1918.

These, then, were among the principal personages lined up for a world war that would destroy Germany and bring the United States under British domination. Where did the United States stand? The assassination of President William McKinley in 1901, as LaRouche has pointed out, was a turning point. He was the last "American System" President until Franklin D. Roosevelt. McKinley was replaced by his Vice President, Theodore Roosevelt, a thorough-going Anglophile. Then came Woodrow Wilson, the Ku Klux Klan lover who brought America into World War I on the British side—"the war to end all wars."

Nevertheless, the United States, by and large, stayed aloof from the affairs discussed in this article, maintaining its traditional policy of avoiding "entanglements" in European affairs until world war broke out. It was this, and the continued "underground" existence of American System factions in U.S. policymaking circles, that allowed the Shuster mission to Persia to take place, with the encouragement of members of the Administration of President William Howard Taft, even though the Shuster mission was ostensibly "private."



Magie Publishers

Addendum: A Reminder from John Quincy Adams

Many Americans at the time, such as Shuster, fully believed in what John Quincy Adams had told Congress on July 4, 1821: that the United States "has abstained from interference in the concerns of others, even when the conflict has been for principles to which she clings, as to the last vital drop that visits the heart. She has seen that probably for centuries to come, all the contests of that Aeldama, the European World, will be contests between inveterate power, and emerging right. Wherever the standard of freedom and independence has been or shall be unfurled, there will her heart, her benedictions and her prayers be. But she goes not abroad in search of monsters to destroy. She is the well-wisher to the freedom and independence of all. She is the champion and vindicator only of her own. She will recommend the general cause, by the countenance of her voice, and the benignant sympathy of her example."

These words have been interpreted as a call for neutrality by a country that did not possess the military strength to challenge the empires of Europe. But nothing could be further from the truth, because the issue was a fundamental principle that, if not adhered to, would put the United States in great danger of self-destruction.

Adams continued: "She [the United States] well knows that by once enlisting under other banners than her own, were they even the banners of foreign independence, she would involve herself, beyond the power of extrication, in all the wars of interest and intrigue, of individual avarice, envy, and ambition, which assume the colors and usurp the standard of freedom. The fundamental maxims of her policy would insensibly change from liberty to force. The frontlet upon her brows would no longer beam with the ineffable splendor of freedom and independence; but in its stead would soon be substituted an imperial diadem, flashing in false and tarnished lustre the murky radiance of dominion and power. She might become the dictatress of the world: she would be no longer the ruler of her own spirit."

In contrast, Adams concludes, "Her march is the march of mind. She has a spear and a shield; but the motto upon her shield is Freedom, Independence, Peace."

The Obama Administration, coming after the "exporting democracy" catastrophe of the Bush-Cheney years, would serve the American people well by taking Adams' advice.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AT 200

What Americans Need To Know About Our Greatest President

This discussion took place on The LaRouche Show, on Feb. 14, 2009, in commemoration of President Abraham Lincoln's 200th birthday, Feb. 12, 1809. As the discussion will show, reflecting on Lincoln's Presidency is vital for establishing the standard of leadership required today. The host was Harley Schlanger, who interviewed historian Anton Chaitkin, West Coast LaRouche PAC leader Philip Rubinstein, and LaRouche Youth Movement leader Michelle Lerner. The Internet radio program airs every Saturday at 3:00 p.m. Eastern Time at www.larouchepub.com.

Schlanger: In his most recent webcast, delivered on Feb. 11, Lyndon LaRouche gave an example, a personal example, of the quality of leadership required for these dangerous times. His presentation, which is archived on www.larouchepac.com, provided the new Obama Administration, both the background to the present existential crisis, and the programmatic solution required to solve it.

The Obama Administration is now facing serious decisions in the weeks ahead. The financial crisis was not solved by the Geithner plan, nor by the stimulus package. In fact, the financial crisis is worsening dramatically, and will continue to do so, until the President adopts Lyndon LaRouche's proposal for placing the whole banking system into bankruptcy reorganiza-

tion, while initiating a massive investment of government credit in high-end technologies for infrastructure, such as high-speed rail and nuclear power plants.

The day after LaRouche's webcast, Feb. 12, was the 200th birthday of Abraham Lincoln, who, along with George Washington and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, is on the short list of great Presidents. President Obama, who, like Lincoln, is from Illinois, has expressed his great admiration for Lincoln. But how much does he really know about Abraham Lincoln, who saved the United States from an all-out offensive from the British Empire, to destroy our national sovereignty, by breaking up the Union?

On today's program, we will provide President Obama, and, of course, all our listeners, with the essential background on why President Lincoln was successful. What did he know about the great enemy of our nation—the Anglo-Dutch empire—that President Obama needs to know today, to successfully steer our nation from otherwise certain destruction?

Our panel today consists of three people who have done extensive research on Lincoln. I'll be joined by Anton Chaitkin, an historian from Leesburg, Va.; Phil Rubinstein from Los Angeles; and LaRouche Youth Movement leader Michelle Lerner, from Washington, D.C. So, I'd like to welcome all of you to the program.

I'd like to begin with a synopsis from each of you, of your thoughts on why Abraham Lincoln is justly considered one of our greatest, if not *the* greatest President. Tony, why don't we begin with you.

Lincoln's Vision of America

Chaitkin: When Lincoln was President, in July 1861, he asked Congress to appropriate an unimaginably large amount of money for military spending, to save the Union, and to put the equivalent of what, today, would be 5 million troops, into the field. He said: "This is essentially a people's contest. On the side of the Union, it is a struggle for maintaining in the world, that form and substance of government, whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men."

This idea, that the United States had a mission to physically improve the world, and to radically change and upgrade the conditions of our citizens, stemmed, in Lincoln's mind, from his own adoption, as a young man, in Illinois, of the passion for improvement that he saw in the U.S. government, back in the 1820s.

The image you should have in your mind is Benjamin Franklin, with his electrical experiments, his spreading of the idea, from America, that science and the conquest of nature could be used to transform man's condition.

Lincoln already, in Illinois, built railroads and canals that spectacularly changed the set-up of the country, with the startup of Chicago, before he ever came into the White House. Lincoln knew deeply, as one of a handful of Americans throughout our history, the nature of the enemy, as an imperial, European-based, oligarchy. And their system extended from Europe, into our country, coexisting against our system, with our Constitution; this took the form of slavery, the form of usury in New York, and so forth. And that that system, the international colonial system, had to be overcome, with



Library of Congress

For Abraham Lincoln, the core mission of the Union fight was "maintaining in the world, that form and substance of government, whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men."

its degrading of man into backwardness.

To give you the best picture, to sum this up: In the London *Economist* last week, they had a cover showing a fist, or a hand coming up out of the grave, and it was labelled, "Economic nationalism."

This was their specter, haunting the world. They're hoping, in the City of London, that what Lincoln stood for—what he did to surprise everybody as President, taking a broken Union, in a free-trade period, and turning it into a massive industrialization of the U.S.A.

and the world, making an irreversible change, with steel mills and electricity as the outcome—that the world can never go back to what Lincoln did with government measures to forcibly industrialize. They say we've got to stop that, we can't let that ever come back.

Our job, of course, is to bring it back now.

A Deep Philosophical Thinker

Schlanger: Okay. That's a very interesting and useful starting point.

Phil, what do you have to add to that, on the question of Lincoln's greatness?

Rubinstein: I think what you have to see in someone like Lincoln, is that he understood his own role, his own mission, in a profound sense, in terms of an ongoing polemic with the population, with the citizenry.

The level of literacy of the Union soldiers, in many of their letters, is often commented upon. I think the



EIRNS/Sam Dixon

Phil Rubinstein



Library of Congress/Alexander Gardiner

President Lincoln gives his Second Inaugural Address, March 4, 1865. “Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away,” he said. “Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman’s two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said ‘the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.’” And yet, some idiots today say Lincoln was “really pro-slavery.”

thing to understand, is that much of the population was elevated to that level by Lincoln himself. He saw himself, as a young man, as representing the Founding Fathers, or the actual fight for the Republic. There’s the famous Lyceum speech, which is often denigrated by historians as being high-flown rhetoric, and so forth. But he states there, that the spirit of the American Revolution is dissipating, and we stand to lose the Republic. Now, this is about 1837—it’s about the time of Andrew Jackson shutting down the National Bank.

So, Lincoln understood himself to be in the tradition of the Founding Fathers, the American Revolution, creating a new republic. And he ends many of his speeches saying, “for all nations,” not just for the United States. He was a protégé, in many respects, of John Quincy Adams, who also saw this.

I think Lincoln saw, very early on, that the nation might not survive. And by 1854, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act, he, in effect, did something like what LaRouche is doing today: He forecast that the nation would not survive the onslaught by the British Empire to divide the nation: “A house divided against itself cannot stand.” And, at that point, he reentered politics,

after being out for a while, when there might have been some other idea of solving the problem; he reentered politics, he was part of the formation of the Republican Party. And he determined, that, if necessary, he himself would save the Republic, as comprehended by the Founding Fathers, by John Quincy Adams.

He acted on that, I think, for the rest of his life, knowing, as he said in Philadelphia as he was on the way to the Inauguration, that he could be assassinated. He decided that every element of his knowledge, and I think that this was highly underestimated: He was a great thinker. He was a Platonic thinker—that was his view of the nation-state. Without the nation-state, nothing else exists. The Republic, as developed in the Constitution. He stood on the essential principle of “All men are created equal,” as the necessary principle to activate, to reunite the nation, and to ultimately win the Civil War, should it come.

And he oriented everything from that standpoint. I think he, at the same time, was able to communicate this idea in his speeches and public letters. Nothing hits as hard as the Second Inaugural, because he basically says that there is a power greater than one’s individual

feelings, or one's individual position. And he even calls upon the Union to recognize its own failings: the North, in conceding the American System in the period leading into the Civil War—going for free trade, giving up the National Bank, etc.

The Civil War is really the continuation of the American Revolution. Solving the problem of slavery was essential to the existence of the nation, to breaking from free trade and so forth. And Lincoln stood, as you might say, upon the shoulders of others; he was a deep philosophical thinker; he was capable of facing the future, effectively alone, if necessary.

And the fate of the nation, and leading the nation, to deal with that future, to overcome the obstacles, and he had no problem disputing with his own supporters, polemicalizing with them, as he did in many of his public letters, and he used humor and irony, in a profound sense, to do that.

And so I think what one of the things to understand, is that this was not a “practical politician with some ambitions,” but a deep philosophical thinker, who elevated public discourse to the level of drama and poetry.

Revolutionary Principles

Schlanger: Michelle, I think there are probably still a few things that can be said: How have you come to appreciate the significance and greatness of Abraham Lincoln?

Lerner: Well, Phil already brought up Lincoln's Lyceum speech. In that speech, he proceeds from the standpoint that you had an entire generation of individuals that were themselves involved in fighting the American Revolution; he was pretty much surrounded by this generation, but it was dying out, and he was worried that the biggest threat to the United States was that the idea would actually tend to die out with them.

So, what he posed was that, really, it's not so much a military threat to the nation, but it's really the threat of the population not understanding what the principles were that fueled the American Revolution. And the interesting thing—and you see this throughout his entire life—is that despite all the pressure from various angles that he was getting, he had a very clear idea of the prin-

ciples, and that any type of action he would take would not compromise those principles that the Constitution was based upon at all. You see this reflected in the way that he dealt with the question of slavery: that he passionately wanted to end slavery, but he didn't want to do it in a way that was unlawful or unnatural to the process of development and evolution of the nation.

So, what he always put in the forefront of his mind were the principles, and the way that principles act throughout history, despite all the pressure that was put on him to act in the moment. He really had an idea of a long-term process, even into the future.

And, I just wanted to add that, the other day, on Lincoln's 200th birthday, you had a big celebration at Ford's Theater—kind of a funny place to have a celebration of someone's birthday, on the spot where they were assassinated, but, this was for the reopening of Ford's Theater. I would really hope that, being in that place, at the time that we're living in today, with the type of danger that exists today, I really hope that President Obama had a tingle in his spine, because clearly, the fact that somebody had to go to the extent of actually assassinating Lincoln, because of how powerful he was, really goes to show what type of opposition there is to really carrying out what Lincoln was carrying out, and the legacy that he represents, which is what needs to be carried forward today.

Schlanger: I'm glad you brought up the event the other night, because you've been in Washington, D.C., two years now, or maybe a little longer? Clearly, what you were talking about, in terms of the principles and the rekindling of the spirit of the Revolution—we saw this pathetic spectacle of the so-called debate on the stimulus package, and it's clear that what you're saying reflects the great gulf between what Lincoln represented, and what we have in Washington, D.C. today. Do you want to say something about that?

Lerner: I think the biggest problem is that we live in a time when people don't really appreciate the process of history. I don't think they fully understand it.

Look, first of all, as I mentioned earlier, Lincoln was growing up amongst a generation of people that fought the American Revolution. And, you see, his life ex-



EIRNS/Dan Sturman
Michelle Lerner



EIRNS
Harley Schlanger

tended through, continuously, from that period, through the Civil War.

And then, right after that, you had Franklin Roosevelt [b. 1882] actually living in a period when you still had the presence of—the memory of the Civil War. That was something that was part of his boyhood, something that people had a real grasp of. There were still people alive who were there; they remembered it. And he, Roosevelt, led us up through the fight in World War II, which the United States played a decisive role in.

This continuity is there, but today, it is really on the verge [of disappearing]. It's reflected in the way the people think about economics. This economic system that we have right now, is really about 30, 40 years old. And if you actually do a study, usually it takes about that long for an economic policy, if it's carried out, to actually die. If it's a bad economic policy, you have these cycles, and throughout the history of the United States, there's been a real fight over economic policies. There really isn't anything immortal about the policy that we have right now. And people act as though there were.

I've started to notice that, as if in direct response to Lyndon LaRouche, a number of people have been making mention—like [Rep.] Barney Frank on the radio the other day—that, we can't just start over from scratch. A number of people have been making these kinds of references, where they know the system is falling apart, but they can't conceive of actually going back to an idea of a principle again, and starting from that standpoint. Which is exactly what has to be done, every step of the way, to make progress.

It is what Lincoln did: He had to introduce the economic principle again with his Presidency, to reverse the decadence that we had gone through in the period leading up to that.

Without a real understanding of the process of history that we've gone through as a nation, it's a real challenge to get people to see what possibilities and what potentials actually do exist.

Hamiltonian Economics

Schlanger: Tony, let me go to you now, because Michelle brought this question up—the fear among the British of the resurgence of economic nationalism. What was it that Lincoln did that completely overturned the pre-Civil War geometry, and created the potential for a change in the world?

Chaitkin: Well, he reintroduced Hamilton's eco-

nomics, and transformed the country with high tariffs, government credits, the Transcontinental Railroad, and a number of other measures. But, I want to introduce that by going back to the other time, before 1861, when Lincoln travelled to Washington to assume office.

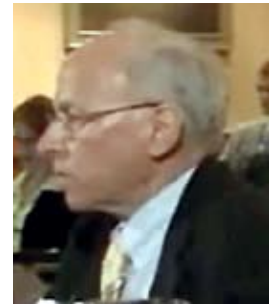
This was in 1847, when he had been elected to Congress. It was in the middle of the Mexican War, and he understood, *precisely*, that the policy of free trade, of leaving the economic power in the hands of an international cheap-labor system, such as plantation slavery (or today's globalism), is a crime, and would obliterate our country, and that this is imperialism.

So, on the way to Washington, he stopped off in Kentucky, and went to hear a speech by Henry Clay about the evils of the Mexican War. When he got to Congress, he introduced a measure to embarrass the sitting President, Polk, over having lied to get us in the war.

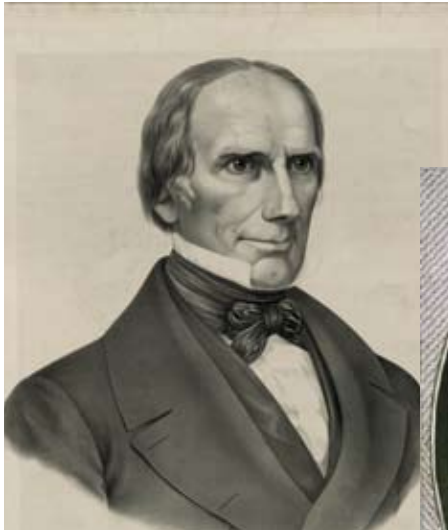
And Lincoln wrote later, when he was running for President, that the actual cause and purpose of the Mexican War—the U.S. invasion by the slaveowner-dominated government—had been to cover up the giveaway of half of the American territory on the West Coast, what is now British Columbia [in Canada], to the British Empire. That that was the reason that the war was carried out! That, in other words, the government of the United States was, at that time, acting as a stooge for the British.

When he was in Kentucky, and on his way to Washington, in 1847, Lincoln internally speculated and wrote a series of notes about international trade. These notes—they're called "Fragments on Trade," I think, and you'll see them in his Collected Works—in which he went through the entire case for imposing restrictions with protective tariffs to stop cheap British imports and to build a United States steel industry that would give us actual independence.

His arguments were very, very powerful, including the distinction between productive and non-productive labor. It isn't any good just to put somebody to work: You could pay somebody to carry a load around and around the outside of his house for eight hours, but that's not productive work. Some of our Boomers need



Anton Chaitkin



Library of Congress

Henry Clay (left) and John Quincy Adams were two of Lincoln's principal mentors. He embraced Clay's American System economic policies, and on his way to Washington as a young Congressman, he stopped in Kentucky to hear Clay speak against the Mexican War. Lincoln's term in Congress coincided with Adams' career there, which was distinguished by the elder statesman's courageous battle against slavery.



to understand that distinction. So this idea of economic nationalism that the Founders had, the real Founders—Washington, Franklin, Hamilton—was revived by Lincoln: He was chosen as a protectionist at the Republican Convention. That was a big fight in 1860. They knew what he had in his mind.

So, two days before he was inaugurated as President, on March 2, 1861, the Congress went ahead and put through the Morrill Tariff, which raised the tariffs on imported steel, in particular, and other things. Lincoln put through other measures to raise these to absolutely prohibitive levels, so that our steel industry began, because Lincoln was President.

He passed through the measures to have the government pay to build two transcontinental railroads: the Union Pacific, and then later, the Northern Pacific. He started the Agriculture Department, and put scientists throughout the country, in every county, to help the farmers. He started all the state colleges, and on and on. But the idea was, first, to grasp this truth: that our nation, with its elected government, had to be using its full array of powers to concentrate the credit and resources

of society to bring about the progress of our citizens, *as a fight against a mortal enemy*, that, for the last 250 years or so, has been located in London, and with a colony in Wall Street. He understood that completely. He understood the nature of *imperial wars* as well.

This is something that Franklin Roosevelt certainly picked up. His father was actually employed by Lincoln's friends in Philadelphia for a while, in the 1870s. And this idea of what the purpose of our country and our government is, this nationalist idea, where we respect and love other people's nationalism also—this has to come back now, or we're threatened with the same evils: the fascism that threatened FDR, and the breakup of our country that threatened Lincoln. And we have to do this again.

The Battle Against Slavery

Schlanger: This is an important point, given that the direction of the country, for the last 30 years, has been against national economic sovereignty, and national sovereignty—so-called globalization.

Phil, I'd like you to pick up another one of these broad themes that have come up around Lincoln, which is the question of slavery. Because the detractors of Lincoln—and there are many, from the Howard Zinn types at Boston University, to the reparations crowd—their argument is, that Lincoln was not really against slavery, that that was a secondary issue, or a tactical question. What does the evidence show us on Lincoln, and how does this relate to what Tony and Michelle were just talking about, on economic nationalism?

Rubinstein: I think the record of lying about him is incredible. I think the most extreme one I heard is that he had slaves. This is just not true. There's no factual basis for it. There's no historic record of it. But it's just stated, and slandered.

But, more substantially, you have two things.

One is, everything in the record, going back to when Lincoln was in his mid-20s, and he introduced into the Illinois State Legislature, when he was part of the Long Nine, from Sangamon County, he introduced a resolution, with Daniel Stone, on the question of slavery in Washington, D.C. itself. Now, a lot of people have said, well, this was just a posture. But the truth of the matter



A painting of one of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates in Illinois, during the Senate election of 1858. Speaking of slavery in the debate in Alton, Lincoln located it in terms of “the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time; and will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity and the other the divine right of kings. It is the same principle, in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit that says, ‘You work and toil and earn bread, and I eat it.’”

was—witness John Quincy Adams’ efforts on this issue of slavery in Washington, D.C.—this was the point of attack on slavery, in part, because it was a symbol: This was the capital of the United States, and it was virtually a slave town.

But, number two, it was within the Constitution, and Michelle raised this point: The only way to attack slavery within the Constitution, was to first go at it on the Washington, D.C. question. And then, use that as leverage to the question of the morality of slavery in the country as a whole.

And this was the point: Rep. John Quincy Adams, every year, for ten years, I think it was, introduced various bills to lift slavery in Washington, which was where the Congress had had legal jurisdiction. And of course, every year, the Confederate faction, led by Sen. [John C.] Calhoun, would get it tabled. It couldn’t even come up for discussion

The issue of slavery in Washington, D.C. was the core debate over slavery in this period of the 1830s and 1840s.

Now, there’s nothing in anything Lincoln ever said that condones slavery. He was absolutely opposed to it.

He thought it was hideous. In the Lincoln-Douglas debates, he references this, over and over again.

I think there are two issues that come up. One, he answers absolutely clearly, in his letter to [Horace] Greeley, after Greeley, in August of ’62, attacks him for not simply freeing the slaves—the Abolitionist line. Of course, Greeley was a funny character in this respect, but Lincoln understood that much of the Abolitionist line was an effort to destroy the nation, by saying, “Let the South go.” And implicitly, because the plan was to spread slavery throughout the West, to let the whole of the continental boundaries, what would become the United States, be divided up.

The Abolitionists said, “I will keep my hands clean by disassociating from the South.” And much of this was run by the British. One of the more interesting elements of this was Frederick Douglass, who broke with the Abolitionists over the question of the validity of the Constitution.

And what Lincoln answered to Greeley in a public letter, was, if we don’t have a Union, we have slavery. If the republic of the United States does not survive, then, you’re conceding slavery, not only in the South,

not only in the Western territories of the United States, but everywhere: the Caribbean, South and Central America.

Lincoln stood firmly, and with a great deal of intellectual courage, on that question. And when he found the moment to liberate the slave, under the conditions he could, constitutionally, he did it. Because, remember, people said, “Well, it was just in the states that had seceded from the Union.” *That was where Lincoln had legal, constitutional sway*, because he was the Commander in Chief of a nation at war. That was the point at which he could, by Executive action, free the enemy’s slaves, as an act of war. And that was exactly the way he approached it. And it was an irrefutable argument. But it wasn’t just an irrefutable argument; it was a statement of a moral stand, at the same time.

Chaitkin: That’s how the slaves were freed—by the Army.

Martin Luther King

Schlanger: This gets to one of the next points I wanted to pick up: How it is that a country such as ours has been saved on several occasions by this kind of leadership? The Founding Fathers gave one example of that; Lincoln, certainly, as a virtually solitary individual (he had allies, but Lincoln stood head and shoulders above the crowd); the same thing with FDR.

Now, Michelle, Tony and Phil have been studying this for years; what have you read? What’s given you your insights into this quality of Lincoln? Because, I think a lot of our listeners are trying to sort through these arguments, and, we’re seeing a lot of slanders against Lincoln, as well as attacks on FDR coming from the same people who supported the Fascists in Italy and Germany against him. So, Michelle, how, as a young person, did you tackle, this question to get to the truth of who Lincoln really was?

Lerner: It actually first came up from looking at Martin Luther King, because, his famous “I have a dream” speech—I believe it was that speech: He begins with language that references Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address, and it was given in front of the Lincoln Memorial, in fact, and makes reference to that in the very beginning of that speech.

So, it really came up in the context of thinking about what qualities of leadership are necessary to move a population. And the closest thing that I could think of, that I had more of a sensual image of, was the figure of Martin Luther King. So I began by looking at King, and

thinking about how King looked at the question of American history.

Because in the school system, you come through with an idea that there might be some good things about the United States, but overall, it was just a continuation of what was going on in Europe.

So, looking at how somebody like Martin Luther King, who was coming out of a generation that had lived under Franklin Roosevelt, who had a clearer sense of this historical continuity, I think, as evidenced by the way that he took on his fight, and the way that he saw the Constitution: It’s actually very similar to the way that Lincoln was thinking about how you use the power of the Constitution to improve the quality of the society, actually. Coming at it from that standpoint was the entry.

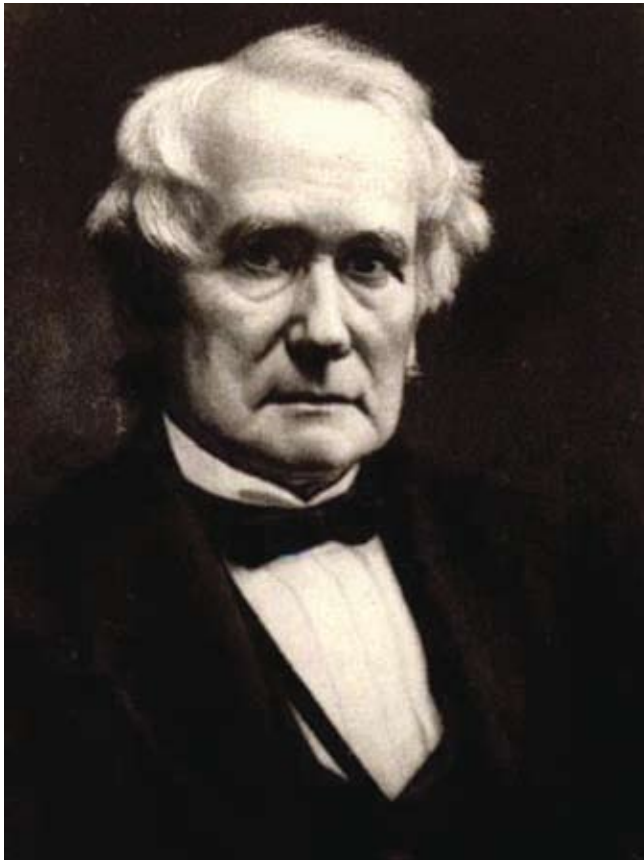
But there’s another question that comes up: How actually do you do an historical investigation? I find that the best source is to go to the writings of Lincoln himself, the speeches that he gave, and the people that were around him. I think that Lincoln is the most written-about person—there are more biographies of Lincoln than anybody else in the world! So you have this *huge* mountain of information in front of you. But how do you find your way through that, and get a really coherent picture that, historically, makes sense?

I think the way you do it, is by looking at the people he was collaborating with; looking at the things he said, the things they said. One of the other aspects is understanding his economic policies, which are very rarely discussed, in many of these books—it’s very hard to find his economic views. But somebody like Henry Carey, whom Lincoln had spent a lot of time studying, and I guess was actually one of the advisors to Lincoln—you look at the type of dialogue that they’re having, the things that they found were necessary to write.

And I think that it just draws you in. You just start doing that, and it just draws you in. There’s a whole world.

The Pursuit of Happiness

Schlanger: You mentioned Carey as a very important figure. I’d like to get something from Tony on this, because, Tony, I think you still have an unpublished manuscript, which looks at the economic history of the 19th Century. You mentioned earlier, free trade against the fight for protectionism—but, one of the things I heard President Obama bring up, in his talk at Ford



Henry C. Carey, the leading 19th-Century economist of the American System, as against British free trade and slavery. He was Lincoln's economic advisor.

Theater, was that, in addition to his fight to save the Union, President Lincoln also started the Transcontinental Railroad.

How do you pull this together? To go back to this question of the relationship of the idea of the nation from the Founding Fathers, and the connection to scientific and technological progress.

Chaitkin: Again, I think if you start with Franklin, and, in that regard, reference Leibniz, in Germany, the two of them had this notion of “happiness,” which was, in Franklin’s case, to get involved in almost every possible project, starting with the highest science on the planet: the science of electricity and related matters of the atmosphere and so forth, approaching it from the standpoint of giving *power* to mankind, absolute power, tremendous power.

Often, we have been taught, especially during the ’60s and later, that power belongs to corrupt people, belongs to the Devil. But the American idea of Franklin, and earlier, of Leibniz—and their personal life is

shown by all their projects—is that happiness is to apply this *genius*, this *excitement* for science and improvement to statecraft, and to spread the idea to other people that we could set in motion a society, with a government actually controlled by the population, and that that society and that government would have, as its purpose, ennobling each person in the country.

The way Lincoln expressed this, in his July 4, 1861 message to Congress, was that the question was, could the people have their own government, which was for their benefit and improvement, rather than be ruled arbitrarily by the powerful? Lincoln said:

“It may be affirmed without extravagance, that the free institutions we enjoy have developed the powers and improved the condition of our whole people, beyond any example in the world. There are many single regiments in the Army, whose regiments, one and another, possess full practical knowledge of all the arts, sciences, professions, and whatever else useful or elegant is known in the world. There’s scarcely one from which there could not be selected a President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and perhaps a court, abundantly confident to administer the government itself. The government which has conferred such benefits should not be broken up.”

What’s the other idea, the enemy idea? I think people have to search their hearts now, and look at countries like Afghanistan, India, China, South America, and say, “If those people are to be permitted to have a future, then, we know, they know, that it will have to be with steel mills, with nuclear power plants, with absolutely powerful ways to shape and improve nature.”

The enemy, the British Empire, the Confederacy, the slavery system says, “Absolutely not.” That is the “green” idea. The green idea says, “We are stopping the conquest of nature by mankind.” If you do that, then you’re saying to the poor and the potential citizens of the world, “You are not citizens. You are fit to be exterminated.” Those are the two sides in the world.

The Nation Is the Caretaker of the Souls of Its Citizens

Schlanger: I think this is one of the most profound issues here, that gets at the heart of the problem. And, Phil, I’d like you to extend that a little further: the question of the British Empire, then and now. Because, of course, I would say, one of the other tragedies of our present time, is that I saw very little coverage in the

U.S. media, of the 200th anniversary of Lincoln's birth. Very little. And instead, there was a lot of coverage of Charles Darwin's birthday, which I believe was his 200th, also.

So, Phil, when we're looking at the British Empire, then and now, what are the parallels?

Rubinstein: I think the strongest parallel that you can get, is if you take Darwin, or you take the whole question of Artificial Intelligence—the Bertrand Russell outlook, in a sense—there is no such thing as human creativity.

What Michelle's referring to, what Tony's referring to, is that Lincoln viewed the economy as the basis for developing the creative powers, through the use of the creative powers of the individual human being, and having a nation which can then act on those creative discoveries. In a profound sense, the nation is the caretaker of the souls of its citizens. And, it carries the discoveries, the actions, the contributions of the individual into the future, as the development of the nation.

But this means that a certain idea of the creative powers of the human individual, is what a society, and wealth in an economy, are all about.

Now what's the British or Venetian outlook, Paolo Sarpi's outlook? If you look at the Ockham that Sarpi bases himself on, there is no such thing as the creative powers of the human mind. There's nothing but sense-experience, and the reactions to those sense-experiences. This is the basis of Adam Smith; it's the basis of the free market. Human beings have only emotional reactions: pleasure and pain, or, actually, sensory reactions, not even emotional. And somehow, in the mix of those animal-like responses, nature puts a price on a commodity.

Whereas, the American System says that it's the development of the creative powers and discoveries, that allows society, as Tony was mentioning, to use the powers of mankind to also access the powers of nature.

So, what was Lincoln up against? What was slavery? Much of the human species could not think, could not develop, and, in the view of the Confederacy, *should not* develop. They should simply be at the behest of some slightly more powerful form of animal, called the oligarchy. Or, you might say, these are the alpha males that come out of historic development.

So, slavery, the spread of slavery; the spread of drug usage, the opium usage against the Chinese population: the same thing we see today, in Afghanistan, in South

America, and so on. This is what Lincoln was fighting. This is what he knew to be wrong.

I think one of the most interesting ways to look at it, using a little bit of the humor and the irony of Lincoln, is that one of the problems we have is precisely the idea that globalization, the free market, free trade is nature's way of telling you what to do. It's nature's control over the human individual. Now, the reality of what Lincoln understood—and he makes jokes about this: For example, Lincoln, in 1837, addressed the Illinois legislature. And, he says, what is capitalism? These capitalists generally act harmoniously, and in concert, to fleece the people. Or another, in 1861, 24 years later: A few men own capital, and that few avoid labor themselves.

So, he had an ironic, even humorous view of these things.

But I think one of the important things is that the idea that the choice is between some idea of socialism and capitalism, is completely foreign. The American System is a *different idea*. The whole sense of political economy is a British conception: Ricardo, Smith. And in his message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1861, Lincoln says, "Labor is prior to, and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are worthy of protection, as any other rights."

He also sees labor as the development of labor power: "There is no permanent class of hired laborers among us. Twenty-five years ago, I was a hired laborer. The hired laborer of yesterday labors on his own account today, and will hire others to labor for him tomorrow."

So, what could be more different than the sense of progress and development, versus the idea in the celebrated Darwin, that we are nothing but complicated animals?

Schlanger: This has been quite a provocative discussion of the real Abraham Lincoln. I would encourage people to go to the LaRouche PAC website and look at the Feb. 11 webcast delivered by Lyndon LaRouche. This is the quality of leadership you'll see from the way that LaRouche addresses our contemporary problems, that is characteristic of what we've been discussing, and a continuity of leadership from that of Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt, and to the present, what's been lacking, painfully lacking over the last 20 years.

Your President's Mustache

If there is an emblem for the mass strike ferment sweeping the United States, especially in the form of opposition to the President's proposed health-care "reform," it is the famous LaRouche PAC poster of President Obama with a toothbrush (Hitler) mustache. The poster is being reproduced en masse from the LaRouche PAC website, photographed and pictured in press all over the world, and fought over outside town meetings in state after state. Time and again, individuals have come up to LaRouche PAC organizers to demand copies of the poster, or to simply ask to carry it around the rally for hours. More than once, in the face of angry Obamophiles seeking to destroy the poster, groups of citizens have intervened to defend the LaRouche PAC organizers.

To the citizens massing at town meetings, who are properly outraged at the mortal threat to their health which the Obama plan represents, the meaning of this poster is clear. The Obama Administration's misnamed health-care reform is actually a replica of the Hitler "health" policy called T4, the euthanasia program begun in 1939, which consigned the lives of those considered useless or too expensive to care for, to the category of "lives unworthy of life."

But, to the media flaks who kiss the rump of the political establishment and the financial oligarchy that pays for the media, what is known as the "Obama'stache" means a different kind of threat. For they (accurately) understand the popularity and prominence of the poster to be a reflection of the fact that the poster's author, Lyndon LaRouche, is the intellectual leader of this mass strike process. LaRouche has not only called the shots on what the Obama policy is, but has also called for an agenda-changing solution, the one

which would upend the power of these bloodsuckers, and put the nation on course to provide for all our citizens, in sickness and in health.

Thus, after a breakout in media coverage of LaRouche's role in the town meetings throughout the U.S., once again the word has gone out: Don't mention the Hitler parallel, and don't mention LaRouche! Kathleen Parker of the Washington Post Writers Group put it most succinctly in the *Washington Post* of Aug. 23: "There *is* something we can do about Hitler. The moment he shows up in any form, turn off the cameras."

One could laugh at such foolishness if the issue were not so serious. It is, of course, impossible for the media—just about as discredited as the Congress—to put the genie back into the bottle on the nature of the health-care "reform," and LaRouche's role, no matter how many times Rahm Emanuel and other such creatures call and pressure them. But there is a life-or-death issue involved here.

Those journalists, Republican opportunists, and Administration goons who are trying to suppress the 'Stache poster and LaRouche's authorship are *lying*. They are seeking to mislead people about the nature of the Obama health plan, and to suppress the crucial warnings that the LaRouche PAC is putting out. For the Obama plan *does* promote euthanasia, just as Hitler's T4 board did, and where people are denied these warnings, they cannot protect themselves from the murderous impact of the President's policy.

Any suppression of serious discussion about the Nazi nature of the President's program must be seen in the light of what happened in the Germany of the 1930s and 1940s. What happened, because voices attacking Hitler's euthanasia policy were suppressed? Whose side are you on?

See LaRouche on Cable TV

INTERNET

- BCAT.TV/BCAT Click BCAT-2 Mon: 10 am (Eastern Time)
- LAROCHEPUB.COM Click *LaRouche's Writings*. (Avail. 24/7)
- MNN.ORG Click *Watch Ch.57* Fri: 2:30 a.m. (Eastern Time)
- QUOTE-UNQUOTE.COM Click on *Ch.27*. Tue. 6 pm (Mtn.)
- SCAN-TV.ORG Click *Scan on the Web (Pacific Time)*. Ch.23: Wed. 7 am Ch.77: Mon. 11 am
- WUWF.ORG Click *Watch WUWF-TV*. Last Mon 4:30-5 pm (Eastern)

INTERNATIONAL

THE PHILIPPINES

- MANILA Ch.3: Tue 9:30 pm

ALABAMA

- UNIONTOWN GY Ch.2: Mon-Fri every 4 hours; Sun Afternoons

ALASKA

- ANCHORAGE GCI Ch.9: Thu 10 pm

CALIFORNIA

- CONTRA COSTA CC Ch.26: 2nd Tue 7 pm
- COSTA MESA TW Ch.35: Thu 5:30 pm
- LANCASTER/PALMDALE TW Ch.36: Sun 1 pm
- LONG BEACH CH Analog Ch.65/69 & Digital Ch.95: 4th Tue 1-1:30 pm
- ORANGE COUNTY (N) TW Ch.95/97/98: Fri 4 pm

COLORADO

- DENVER CC Ch.56 Sun 10 am

CONNECTICUT

- GROTON CC Ch.12: Mon 5 pm
- NEW HAVEN CC Ch.23: Sat 6 pm
- NEWTOWN CH Ch.21: Mon 12:30 pm; Fri 7 pm
- NORWICH CC Ch.14: Thu 7:30 pm
- SEYMOUR CC Ch.10: Tue 10 pm

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- WASHINGTON CC Ch.95 & RCN Ch.10: Irregular

FLORIDA

- ESCAMBIA COUNTY CX Ch.4: Last Sat 4:30 pm

ILLINOIS

- CHICAGO CC./RCN/WOW Ch.21: Irregular
- PEORIA COUNTY IN Ch.22: Sun 7:30 pm
- QUAD CITIES MC Ch.19: Thu 11 pm
- ROCKFORD CC Ch.17 Wed 9 pm

IOWA

- QUAD CITIES MC Ch.19: Thu 11 pm

KENTUCKY

- BOONE/KENTON COUNTIES IN Ch.21: Sun 1 am; Fri Midnight
- JEFFERSON COUNTY IN Ch.98: Fri 2-2:30 pm

LOUISIANA

- ORLEANS PARISH CX Ch.78: Tue 4 am & 4 pm

MAINE

- PORTLAND TW Ch.2: Mon 1 & 11 am; 5 pm

MARYLAND

- ANN ARUNDEL CC Ch.99; FIOS Ch.42: Tue & Thu: 10 am; Fri & Sat: midnight
- P.G. COUNTY CC Ch.76 & FIOS Ch.42: Wed & Fri: 6 pm
- MONTGOMERY COUNTY CC/RCN/FIOS Ch.21: Tue 2 pm

MASSACHUSETTS

- BROOKLINE CV & RCN Ch.3: Mon 3:30 pm; Tue 3:30 am; Wed 9 am & 9 pm;
- CAMBRIDGE CC Ch.10: Tue 2:30 pm; Fri 10:30 am
- FRANKLIN COUNTY (NE) CC Ch.17: Sun 8 pm; Wed 9 pm; Sat 4 pm
- QUINCY CC Ch.8: Pop-ins.
- WALPOLE CC Ch.8: Tue 1 pm

MICHIGAN

- BYRON CENTER CC Ch.25: Mon 2 & 7 pm
- DETROIT CC Ch.68: Irregular
- GRAND RAPIDS CC Ch.25: Irreg.
- KALAMAZOO CH Ch.20: Tue 11 pm; Sat 10 am
- KENT COUNTY (North) CH Ch.22: Wed 3:30 & 11 pm
- KENT COUNTY (South) CC Ch.25: Wed 9:30 am
- LAKE ORION CC Ch.10: Mon/Tue 2 & 9 pm
- LANSING CC Ch.16: Fri Noon
- LIVONIA BH Ch.12: Thu 3 pm
- MT. PLEASANT CH Ch.3: Tue 5:30 pm; Wed 7 am
- SHELBY TOWNSHIP CC Ch.20 & WOW Ch.18: Mon/Wed 6:30 pm
- WAYNE COUNTY CC Ch.16/18: Mon 6-8 pm

MINNESOTA

- ALBANY AMTC Ch.13: Tue & Thu: 7:30 pm
- CAMBRIDGE US Ch.10: Wed 6 pm
- COLD SPRING US Ch. 10: Wed 6 pm
- COLUMBIA HEIGHTS CC Ch.15: Tue 9 pm
- DULUTH CH Ch.20: Mon 9 pm; Wed 12 pm, Fri 1 pm
- MARSHALL Prairie Wave & CH Ch.35/8: Sat. 9 am
- MINNEAPOLIS TW Ch.16: Tue 11 pm
- MINNEAPOLIS (N. Burbs) CC Ch.15: Thu 3 & 9 pm
- NEW ULM TW Ch. 14: Fri 5 pm
- PROCTOR MC Ch. 12: Tue 5 pm to 1 am
- ST. CLOUD CH Ch.12: Mon 6 pm
- ST. CROIX VALLEY CC Ch.14: Thu 1 & 7 pm; Fri 9 am
- ST. LOUIS PARK CC Ch.15: Sat/Sun Midnite, 8 am, 4 pm
- ST. PAUL CC Ch.15: Wed 9:30 pm
- ST. PAUL (S&W Burbs) CC Ch.15: Wed 10:30 am; Fri 7:30 pm
- SAULK CENTRE SCTV Ch.19: Sat 5 pm

- WASHINGTON COUNTY (South) CC Ch.14: Thu 8 pm

NEVADA

- BOULDER CITY CH Ch.2: 2x/day: am & pm
- WASHOE COUNTY CH Ch.16: Thu 9 pm

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- CHESTERFIELD CC Ch.8: Wed 8 pm
- MANCHESTER CC Ch.23: Thu 4:30 pm

NEW JERSEY

- BERGEN CTY TW Ch.572: Mon & Thu 11 am; Wed & Fri 10:30 pm
- MERCER COUNTY CC Trenton Ch.26: 3rd & 4th Fri 6 pm Windsors Ch.27: Mon 5:30 pm
- MONTVALE/MAHWAH CV Ch.76: Mon 5 pm
- PISCATAWAY CV Ch.15: Thu 11:30 pm
- UNION CC Ch.26: Irregular

NEW MEXICO

- BERNALILLO COUNTY CC Ch.27: Tue 2 pm
- LOS ALAMOS CC Ch.8: Wed 10 pm
- SANTA FE CC Ch.16: Thu 9 pm; Sat 6:30 pm
- SILVER CITY CC Ch.17: Wed 8-10 pm
- TAOS CC Ch.2: Thu 7 pm

NEW YORK

- ALBANY TW Ch.18: Wed 5 pm.
- BETHLEHEM TW Ch.18: Thu 9:30 pm
- BRONX CV Ch.70: Wed 7:30 am
- BROOKLYN CV Ch.68: Mon 10 am TW Ch.35: Mon 10 am RCN Ch.83: Mon 10 am FIOS Ch.43: Mon 10 am
- BUFFALO TW Ch.20: Wed & Fri 10:30-11pm
- CHEMUNG/STUEBEN TW Ch.1/99: Tue 7:30 pm
- ERIE COUNTY TW Ch.20: Thu 10:35 pm
- IRONDEQUOIT TW Ch.15: Mon/Thu 7 pm
- JEFFERSON/LEWIS COUNTIES TW Ch.99: Irregular
- MANHATTAN TW & RCN Ch.57/85 Fri 2:30 am
- ONEIDA COUNTY TW Ch.99: Thu 8 or 9 pm
- PENFIELD TW Ch.15: Irregular
- QUEENS TW Ch.56: 4th Sat 2 pm RCN Ch.85: 4th Sat 2 pm
- QUEENSBURY TW Ch.71: Mon 7 pm
- ROCHESTER TW Ch.15: Sun 9 pm; Thu 8 pm
- ROCKLAND CV Ch.76: Tue 5 pm
- SCHENECTADY TW Ch.16: Fri 1 pm; Sat 1:30 am
- STATEN ISLAND TW Ch.35: Mon & Thu Midnite. TW Ch.34: Sat 8 am
- TOMPKINS COUNTY TW Ch.13: Sun 12:30 pm; Sat 6 pm

- TRI-LAKES TW Ch.2: Sun 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
- WEBSTER TW Ch.12: Wed 9 pm
- WEST SENECA TW Ch.20: Thu 10:35 pm

NORTH CAROLINA

- HICKORY CH Ch.6: Tue 10 pm
- MECKLENBURG COUNTY TW Ch.22: Sat/Sun 11 pm

OHIO

- AMHERST TW Ch.95: 3X Daily
- CUYAHOGA COUNTY TW Ch.21: Wed 3:30 pm
- OBERLIN Cable Co-Op Ch.9: Thu 8 pm

OKLAHOMA

- NORMAN CX Ch.20: Wed 9 pm

PENNSYLVANIA

- PITTSBURGH CC Ch.21: Thu 6 am

RHODE ISLAND

- BRISTOL, BARRINGTON, WARREN Full Channel Ch.49: Tue: 10 am
- EAST PROVIDENCE CX Ch.18; FIOS Ch.25: Tue: 6 pm
- STATEWIDE RI INTERCONNECT CX Ch.13; FIOS Ch.32 Tue 10 am

TEXAS

- HOUSTON CC Ch.17 & TV Max Ch.95: Wed 5:30 pm; Sat 9 am
- KINGWOOD CB Ch.98: Wed 5:30 pm; Sat 9 am

VERMONT

- BRATTLEBORO CC Ch.8: Mon 6 pm, Tue 4:30 pm, Wed 8 pm
- GREATER FALLS CC Ch.10: Mon/Wed/Fri 1 pm
- MONTPELIER CC Ch.15: Tue 10 pm; Wed 3 am & 4 pm

VIRGINIA

- ALBEMARLE COUNTY CC Ch.13: Sun 4 am; Fri 3 pm
- ARLINGTON CC Ch.69 & FIOS Ch.38: Tue 9 am
- CHESTERFIELD COUNTY CC Ch.17; FIOS Ch.28: Mon 1 pm
- FAIRFAX CX & FIOS Ch.10: 1st & 2nd Wed 1 pm; Sun 4 am. FIOS Ch.41: Wed 6 pm
- LOUDOUN COUNTY CC Ch.98 & FIOS Ch.41: Wed 6 pm
- ROANOKE COUNTY CX Ch.78: Tue 7 pm; Thu 2 pm

WASHINGTON

- KING COUNTY CC Ch.77: Mon 11 am, Wed 7 am BS Ch.23: Mon 11 am, Wed 7 am
- TRI CITIES CH Ch.13/99: Mon 7 pm; Thu 9 pm

WISCONSIN

- MARATHON CH Ch.10: Thu 9:30 pm; Fri 12 Noon
- MUSKEGO TW Ch.14: Sat 4 pm; Sun 7 am

WYOMING

- GILLETTE BR Ch.31: Tue 7

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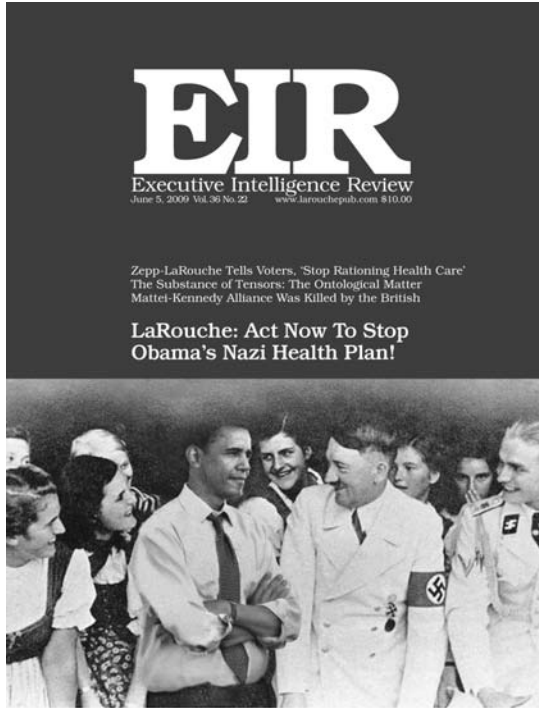
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