

vened here today to ensure that such a holocaust does not occur.

Franklin Roosevelt said in 1936:

It has been brought home to us that the only effective guide for the safety of this most-worldly of worlds, the greatest guide of all, is moral principle. We do not see Faith, Hope, and Charity as unattainable ideals, but we use them as stout support of a nation fighting the fight for freedom in a modern civilization. We seek not merely to make government a mechanical implement, but to give it the vibrant personal character that is the very embodiment of human charity.

By what means do we avoid that kind of destruction, which has happened, particularly in the last century, so often? To what purpose could we look at history—our past—to conceive how to make our future determine our present?

We go to a clip from Lyndon LaRouche, a founder of this organization and one of the greatest economists in the world, who passed away on February 12, 2019. We will hear him speaking at a Schiller Institute conference exactly 20 years ago on Labor Day.

America's Challenge to the British Oligarchy

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

This is the edited transcription of an excerpt from Mr. LaRouche's speech keynoting the September 2, 2000 annual Labor Day weekend conference of the International Caucus of Labor Committees and the Schiller Institute, "Storm Over Asia, Take Two: I Told You So, and Now It Is Happening." The video for this excerpt opened Panel 1 of the Schiller Institute conference on September 5.

The British Empire, the British monarchy, was created by a rentier-financier interest which consolidated its power over the English monarchy with the accession of George I, as the first King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. From that time on, the establishment of an independent republic in North America, became the central interest and cause of all of the patriotic, republican-minded people in Europe. As a result of this, European forces—in France, especially France, in Germany, Italy, England, and so forth—united to

help make the United States' independence a success. The United States *became* an independent republic, *only because of European direction and support for this cause.*

The intent of the Europeans, up until the French Revolution, and even at the beginning of the French Revolution, was that France would become the second nation-state, modelled as a state upon the policies of the United States, as expressed by the Declaration of Independence and Federal Constitution.

The Jacobin Terror of 1789—that is, from the 14th of July 1789, until the beheading of Robespierre and Saint-Just five years later—demoralized Europe, and isolated the United States, which no longer had friends in Europe, or significant nation-state friends. And, thus, the United States was isolated.

The United States recovered from this isolation, with the victory of the United States, under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln, over a British puppet, the Confederacy, an institution which, like the French Jacobin Terror, had been orchestrated from London.

Specifically, in the case of the Jacobin Terror: The Jacobin Terror was organized in France, under the direction of the first head of the British Foreign Office's Secret Intelligence Service, the Secret Committee, by Jeremy Bentham. And, all of the leaders of the five years of the French Terror, the Jacobin Terror in France, were all operating under *the personal direction of the head of the British Foreign Office intelligence service: Jeremy Bentham.* The purpose was to destroy the chief ally of the United States—France, at that time—to prevent it from coming back as what it had been before. And, so forth.

After the War of 1812, the chief effort from Britain, was *to destroy the United States*—from within. To this purpose, traitors in the United States, centered in Wall Street, and similar locations, organized what became known as the Confederate conspiracy. You had President Andy Jackson, who was a *traitor*. So was President Polk—a *traitor*. Both great Democratic—these are the founders of the Democratic Party. Martin Van Buren was the puppet-master in charge of the traitor, Andy Jackson. Polk was a British agent. President Pierce, another “good Democrat,” was a British agent. President Buchanan was a British agent. These are the people who, with Polk's initiative, organized and prepared the military conspiracy, which became known as the Confederacy.

The United States' war against the Confederacy, was a war to *defend*, not only the United States, not only the Constitution, not only to eliminate the slavery insti-

tution: It was a war, to defend upon this planet, the *right of a republic to exist, free of the domination of the British Empire and the British monarchy.*

That was the great world cause, the cause of all humanity, for which the greatest war ever fought by the United States, the Civil War, was fought. Led by Lincoln. The defeat of the Confederacy, was a defeat of the British Empire, a change in the strategic situation, and the bringing back to European civilization of the hope, of a form of society, free of control by the kind of oligarchy, which, *then and now*, has been represented, worldwide, chiefly by the British monarchy, and by the bankers, the financiers of the City of London, and by the British Empire.

The British Empire always was, and remains to this day, the chief enemy of all civilization, and of the United States, in particular.

So therefore, the power of the United States, achieved through the victory of Lincoln over the Confederacy, and over the British, became the chief thing which the British were determined to *eliminate*, going first at the admirers of the United States by organizing what became World War I. The United States became a patsy in that, a tool, an instrument, of the British Empire in World War I.

Why the British Hated Roosevelt

Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt, changed that. Franklin Roosevelt was a patriot, of a patriotic family tradition, who moved to restore the United States, step by step, toward what it had become. Roosevelt became the indispensable ally of the British for their survival, against Hitler (the Hitler the British put into power in the first place).

But, Roosevelt was the greatest *threat* to the British Empire, once the war had been won. Unfortunately, at that point, he was dead. And Truman was a stooge. Because, what was Roosevelt's policy? Why did the British wish to be rid of Roosevelt? Why did the British spend the past period, since the death of Roosevelt, trying, among other things, to destroy the United States, the way we are half-destroyed today?

Why? What's the issue? What underlies this whole history leading up to this so-called "*Kursk incident*" near-brush with thermonuclear war, which occurred on the period of Aug. 12, through 13 and 14?

What's the problem?

The point is, Roosevelt's policy, was that, once the war had ended—World War II—once the Nazis had been defeated, that the policy of the United States was,

that the power of the United States would be to *break up* all relics of the Portuguese, Dutch, British, and French empires. And, to cause to come forth in the place of the former victims of colonialism, of British imperialism—because all of these empires were run by the British, at that time: The Portuguese were stooges for the British; the Dutch were stooges for the British; the French were stooges for the British. Roosevelt was going to crush it all, and to use the power of the United States, at the end of the war, to bring this about. And where former colonies had existed, there were to be independent republics established.

And, the United States, as Roosevelt laid this out to Churchill at Casablanca, for the case of Africa: The United States would use its technology and power, not only to bring about the freedom, of the victims of British imperialism, but also to give these countries—the newly freed countries—the means to stand on their own feet economically, with U.S. cooperation in infrastructure and technology.

In other words, what Roosevelt *intended*, was that the former victims, or the victims of British imperialism, would have the same benefits, which the United States brought to western continental Europe, to western Europe, with programs, such as the original IMF, the original Bretton Woods agreement, and with the Marshall Plan, later.

Therefore, that would have meant the *end* of the British Empire, would have meant the *end* of the power of the London fakirs and of the Wall Street gang, as well, who are simply part of the allies of the British financier oligarchy. It would have meant the *end of the British monarchy*, and everything it stood for. And, a world *consistent with the intentions* of the Founders of the United States as a republic; a world consistent with the *intentions* for which Abraham Lincoln had led the nation in defeat of the Confederacy.

Thus, the first thing to understand, if you're going to make sense of the modern world, of the past three centuries of history, and longer: You have to understand that the fundamental issue, since the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the fundamental, strategic issue on this planet, has been two policies: The policy of the British Empire against the policy embedded in the Declaration of Independence and in the Federal Constitution, especially the Preamble.

That's the issue.

Any other interpretation of history, or major events, is nonsense. And that's what people are going to have to learn.