

Interview: Illinois Candidate Sheila Jones

A campaign to rescue Chicago's greatness and reverse the depression

Sheila Jones is running for Congress on the Anti-Drug Party ticket in the 9th CD in the North Shore and northern suburbs of Chicago, Illinois. Her opponents are Sidney Yates, a liberal Democrat who has been in office since 1948, and Republican Cathryn Bertini, a self-described "protégé" of New York City Council President Carol Bellamy. Sidney Yates, a liberal Democrat who has been in office since 1948. The 32-year-old Mrs. Jones, a music teacher in the Milwaukee public schools for six years, and the Illinois coordinator of the National Anti-Drug Coalition, is running on the four-point program of National Democratic Policy Committee Advisory Committee chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, to end the depression through immediate reorganization of the international debt and long-term, low interest credit to restart production. Due to constraints in petitioning requirements to run in the Democratic primary, Mrs. Jones decided to run as an independent candidate. Mrs. Jones was interviewed by EIR's Mary McCourt on Sept. 29.

EIR: Why are you opposing Sidney Yates in the November election?

Jones: Yates represents the liberal wing of the Democratic Party. Since his entrance into politics, Yates has systematically voted against every pro-growth proposal there is. Specifically, he is an outspoken opponent of the breeder reactor and high-technology programs around that, and voted in opposition to NASA programs from the beginning. Yates voted down funding for the National Science Foundation and to cut the Tenn-Tombigbee water project.

Yates is extremely anti-nuclear—he is a chief endorser of the nuclear freeze movement in Congress, to the point that he is known as the darling of the environmentalists. Yates was endorsed by the Sierra Club, a top environmentalist organization in the United States, which had never before endorsed a candidate in their 90-year history. The Sierra Club has committed money and manpower to this campaign.

Yates was also one of the 11 members of Congress who voted in favor of the sodomy bill in Washington. As you know, the National Democratic Policy Committee organized for a vote of disapproval for this bill, which would have legalized homosexual activity between teachers and students, if the students were 13 years or older. Yates also endorsed the hospice bill, which was a rider on the new tax bill. This

bill gives a \$1,100 cut of Medicare bills, if a family agrees to take a terminally ill patient whom they think will die in six months out of the hospital, and give them no medical care. Yates is very consistent: he is also a proponent of drug decriminalization. He represents a total commitment to the degradation of humanity, which I am campaigning against.

EIR: Can you describe some of the programs for the city of Chicago that your campaign would put into effect?

Jones: Under the Carter administration, two major programs were slashed in Chicago. These were both vital to restarting industrial production in this area, which clearly would affect the entire nation.

One of these was the Deep Tunnel Project, or TARP, a water-purification program developed for the city. This project had the largest employment of Blacks, skilled laborers, construction workers, and engineers, in the United States. Funding was cut drastically by the Carter administration, and it is now being attacked by Attorney General Tyrone Fahner and Sen. Charles Percy as a boondoggle and a waste of funds in these "limited-resource" times. TARP is non-existent at this point.

The other project, developed by Mayor Richard Daley, was called the Crosstown project. It was a very intricate and efficient highway system which would have linked up the entirety of the industrial steel belt south of the city to the transportation route of the Midwest. That project was also destroyed.

The Chicago steel industry itself at this point has been smashed. User industries like International Harvester are set to go any minute, and with the official unemployment rate around 12 percent, several thousand more are slated for layoffs in the coming weeks. Illinois is running close behind Michigan in unemployment.

My campaign has met with a number of steel union officials recently, who acknowledge that United Steel is going out of business. Steel was the main employer for large sectors of the minority populations, who now see no future in the Chicago area.

EIR: How has the collapse of the steel industry affected the city?

Jones: The city of Chicago looks very good. Mayor Jane



Stuart Lewis/NSIPS

Byrne is doing a lot of sandblasting and tree planting, and the city remains very beautiful. However, three years ago, when I first moved to Chicago, there were almost no homeless people here. Now, there are elderly people going through garbage cans and going through business buildings, begging.

There is a big increase in school-age children hustling on the streets, and school attendance has dropped seriously in some areas. This is being used as one basis for pushing the free-enterprise-zone policy on Chicago, with proposed community boards running local "banking systems" and training youth in minimal skills.

I'll describe another situation. Ron Thelin, the President of the Illinois Cement Masons Union's largest local in the country, is going to be speaking at the Great Enterprises conference. Right now, 85 percent of his homebuilders are out of work. However, Thelin had set up health insurance programs for dues-paying unemployed members. Two weeks ago, he was forced to inform his members that unemployed workers could no longer have their insurance maintained. These are men with an average of 27 years in the union. This is a policy of murder for many of these workers.

EIR: Your campaign has made the restoration of classical culture and education in this nation a fundamental issue. Can you describe how you are bringing this issue to voters?

Jones: Chicago was the home of the Fabian anglophiles' operation to set up a bastion of British culture, because they wanted to undercut the high standard of German classical culture here. The city has very large German and Jewish communities. The University of Chicago was a center for disseminating the British counter-culture.

My campaign is organizing to overturn the effects of British cultural pessimism here. We have launched a campaign against Richard Wagner, the anti-Semite who was the favorite composer of Adolf Hitler. We have put out several thousand flyers calling upon religious and civil leaders, particularly of the German and Jewish communities, to join us against the resurgence of anti-Semitism, that is opposition to the fundamental Judeo-Christian principles by the cultural pessimists who want to depopulate the earth. The flyer has some unforgettable quotes from Wagner on his anti-Semitism. We distributed these at performances of Wagner's operas here in Chicago.

The other side of this campaign are the *Musikabenden* [classical music evenings] we have been holding for campaign supporters. What was most remarkable about the evenings was when we introduced the conception that politics and culture are one. The issue of saving a nation, of guaranteeing its national security, is the level of that nation's culture. I first described to them what Sodom and Gomorrah must sound like, that its musical level would only appeal to those senses below the waist. That level of music is not going to build, or rebuild a republic—and they all agreed to that.

We have been opening every meeting in Chicago for my campaign with music, and the only complaints we have been

getting have been, "Not enough music." We arrange to have a piano at every meeting I hold.

EIR: Can you describe how German culture was repressed in Chicago?

Jones: A major figure in this was Henry Lloyd, who was the architect of the reform movement in the United States in the late 19th and early 20th century. Lloyd was a link of the post-Civil War free-trade movement to the "trust busters" and reform movements. His father was a fervent Copperhead [Confederate supporter] in Illinois.

Lloyd was a key organizer for the Free Trade League. One of the problems Lloyd had was overcoming the British image of the *Taxpayer*, the publication of the Free Trade League. This was difficult in Chicago, which had a very strong Lincoln tradition that hated the British.

Lloyd began to cultivate the Copperhead network in Chicago. For example, the Chicago Life Insurance Company, the Harriman-owned Illinois Central Railroad, Marshall Field and Morgan money.

In 1914, Teddy Roosevelt formed the American Defense Society (ADS), which was designed to bring the United States into World War I on the side of the British. Samuel Insull was secretly appointed as representative of British intelligence in charge of U.S. propaganda efforts. He was bankrolling the Jane Adams settlement house operation in the Jewish ghetto on the West side.

The American Defense Society was aimed to "protect America from German influence." They launched a campaign to stop the teaching of the German language in American schools, which was passed in 14 states. By late 1917, there were almost no German students in the high schools, compared to 18,000 in 1915, most of whom were not German.

The ADS organized high school chapters in every city and gangs to assault people who defended Germany, and particularly those who spoke German in public.

In 1918, the Chicago German-language paper, the *Staatszeitung*, reported that the ADS had organized a public protest, a mob action against the performance of Sunday afternoon lieder concerts. But ironically, Wagner was being performed by the Lyric Opera Company in Chicago, five or six performances a year, straight through both world wars.

EIR: Chicago has become a command center for counter-insurgency organizing and terrorist groups in the United States. How was this done?

Jones: Jesse Jackson, Marcus Raskin, and others were recruited to the University of Chicago-controlled Chicago Theological Seminary through Field Foundation and Ford Foundation grants. The Seminary created the "black-power" religious leadership that was a counter to the civil rights movement. This apparatus controls most of the black press and community organizations in the city; and has been used to provoke potentially dangerous situations. But my campaign can neutralize their ability to blow up Chicago.