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The British Empire's Fascism Stalks America
Amity Shlaes' Not-So-New American Fascism
Will Rice Mislead White House To Attack Sudan?

The British Are Coming, As Blair Burns Washington



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EIR

From the Managing Editor

Some people have a hard time with what Lyndon LaRouche and *EIR* say about the British (or Brutish) Empire. I'm not just talking about Americans, whose last shooting war against the British was a long time ago. Russian leaders don't get it, and the same in China. Even in India, where people should know better, having kicked the Brits out as recently as 1947. An Indian military figure visiting the United States told me this week, "The British Empire no longer exists!"

President Obama, whose paternal grandfather was tortured by the British in Kenya, naturally is not fond of that "former" colonial power, as Prime Minister Gordon Brown found out. But the President needs to understand this in enough strategic depth to see that the British oligarchy must be *defeated soon*, if the world is to avoid a New Dark Age. No financial reorganization to deal with the global crisis can succeed, if representatives of the City of London are sitting at the negotiating table. No good intentions to deal with foreign policy in Africa or Southwest Asia will amount to anything, if British geopolitics prevails.

This week's issue and last week's were composed to present the case cogently, thoroughly, and succinctly. The authors have succeeded spectacularly. This is essential reading not only for the President, but for everyone.

Our *Feature* is on the latest British invasion of Washington, with a focus on the environmentalist insanity (as for Prince Charles, he took his trademark lunacy to Ibero-America). The *Strategy* section presents British collusion with Wall Street to put Mussolini and Hitler in power; their continuing support for fascist world government during and after World War II; the campaign against President Franklin D. Roosevelt as it continues *today*, from the circles of the American Enterprise Institute; and the little-known story of the U.S. military's contingency planning for war against Britain, in the first half of the 20th Century.

In our *World News* section, note particularly our coverage of Sudan (reality vs. the lies of anglophile U.S. UN Ambassador Susan Rice); Pakistan (where national unity hangs by a thread); and the pro-drug-legalization drive by the Brits and George Soros in Vienna.

And don't miss LaRouche's webcast on March 21, at 1:00 Eastern Time, on the web at www.larouchepac.com. I expect he'll pull no punches.



Cover This Week

His Royal Highness Prince Charles and wife Camilla Parker Bowles in Brazil, March 11, 2009.



ABR/Fábio Rodrigues Pozzebom

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Recent actions suggest that President Obama has a clear understanding of the British Empire's threat to the United States. The President's refusal to fly the British flag at his meeting with Prime Minister Gordon Brown, among other slights, are evidence of the President's insight into the character of his British visitor's assignment. On the other side, was the disappointing conduct of leading Democratic elected officials, such as Sen. Debbie Stabenow, who called Blair's U.K. "the leader."

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With the April 2 Group of 20 Summit in London fast approaching, a frenzy of deployments is underway from Whitehall, led by Lord Mark Malloch-Brown, His Royal Green Highness Prince Charles, and other notables. Their mission is to hijack the G20 agenda, by wrecking any potential effective deliberation to restore nations and economies, and instead make way for green fascism. LaRouche advises, "Stop kissing the British rump!"

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The last time our nation faced economic collapse was during the Great Depression, when we were saved by Franklin Roosevelt, who took on the "economic royalists," and defeated fascism, both in the United States and abroad. FDR's New Deal not only revived the economy, but it reestablished control over the Wall Street financiers. FDR did not just take on Wall Street, however: He took on the British Empire.

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Amity Shlaes' *The Forgotten Man*—a shameless attack on Franklin Roosevelt's anti-Depression policies—drew its distorted conclusions, and many of its fantasy "facts" directly from the propaganda output of Wall Street and London's overtly pro-Fascist 1930s American Liberty League.

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How the United States, under the leadership of President Obama, responds to the blatant British effort to use the International Criminal Court to break up the nation of Sudan, is of the utmost importance, for the future of Sudan, the Horn of Africa, and all sub-Saharan Africa, as well as the very existence of the United States.

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Editorial

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Tony Blair Burns Washington

by Laurence Hecht

The author is editor-in-chief of 21st Century Science & Technology magazine.

March 13—U.S. President Barack Obama's presentation of DVD copies of *Psycho* and *ET* to visiting British Prime Minister Gordon Brown suggests, that the President has a rather clear understanding of the British Empire's threat to our United States at this time. President Obama is no Harry S Truman. The President's refusal to fly the British flag at the meeting, his cancellation of what the Prime Minister had hoped would be a proposed ceremonial press conference, and the return to the Washington British Embassy of a bust of the Winston Churchill beloved of Harry Truman, are clear evidence of the President's insight into the character of his British visitor's assignment.

In contrast to the President's dignified posture, the behavior of some Democratic Party leaders was disgusting: the way in which some Senate Democrats and others fawned upon former Prime Minister Tony Blair, whose lies had plunged the U.S.A. into a long wasting war in Southwest Asia, in an event held with Blair by Washington D.C.'s Peterson Institute for International Economics.¹ U.S. dignitaries' behavior during and fol-

lowing that event recalled the stench of the anglophile American Liberty League's affection for that British officialdom, including Winston Churchill, which had backed Mussolini and Hitler all through the 1930s, until Wehrmacht forces had quickly overrun France in 1940.

Most shockingly disappointing was the conduct of leading Democratic elected officials such as Michigan Sen. Debbie Stabenow, who called Blair's U.K. "the leader, . . . we have a lot to learn from them" on climate change, while Maine Sen. Olympia Snowe (R) gushed, describing Blair's Europe as "on the vanguard of change." Meanwhile, Michigan Gov. Jennifer Granholm (D) seemed to swoon over the two Senators' swooning over the wretched Blair.

Within the same time-frame, despite the visiting Fabians, Blair and Brown, there was an important meeting in New York, including other leading figures of the United Kingdom and elsewhere, presenting a scientifically authoritative view, directly opposite to the pseudo-scientific, neo-malthusian babblings of Blair, and opposite to the pro-genocidal policies of the

opponents of Social Security and Medicare, a career servant of the Rockefeller family, and a Nixon economic appointee, who made his fortune at Lehman Bros. in the 1970s, before moving on to head the Blackstone Group private equity fund.

1. The Peter G. Peterson Institute for International Economics, is named for the \$1 billion endowment given by one of America's leading



UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe

Britain's Tony Blair and a delegation of "global warming" hoaxsters spent March 2-4 at a closed-door conference in Washington, brainwashing U.S. Senators and other carefully selected Americans and foreign guests. Here: Blair in New York on another occasion.

leader of the World Wildlife Fund, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen's consort, whose stated policies are to bring about a rapid collapse of the world's population from the presently estimated level of approximately 6.7 billions persons, to no more than two: a pro-genocide policy more radical than that of the Adolf Hitler whom Prince Philip's crony, and former co-leader of the World Wildlife Fund, the late Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, had once served as a member of the Nazi Waffen-SS, and who had signed his letter of resignation, personally, to Hitler, with a salutary "Heil Hitler!"

In contrast to the credulous Senators Stabenow and Snowe, Lord Christopher Monckton, a leading science figure of the United Kingdom, one of Britain's most outspoken and principled opponents of the global warming scare, said in New York, referring to the American scientific imposter, James Hansen: "Hansen's big scare of a sea level rise of 426 feet was too preposterous to be believed . . . the only threat from sea-level rise is the one being created by the bedwetters." Monckton also appropriately labeled Hansen "the Dr. Strangelove of NASA."

Lord Monckton has special authority in stating this. A member of his family played a key role in arranging the 1936 abdication of that chief symbol of

Britain's Nazi-loving aristocracy, King Edward VIII.

"The environmental movement has to be outlawed," Monckton told the New York conference, "because their policies have murdered 40 million people, mainly children, with the ban on DDT. . . . They have caused mass starvation and food riots with their nonsensical drive for bio-fuels." (One could add in 1 billion more dead, due to the denial of nuclear power over the past four decades.)

"The forces of darkness in the environmental movement want to create a new Dark Age in which humanity is pushed back to the Stone Age, and without the right to light a fire."

The Fabled Consensus

The theory that carbon dioxide drives climate cycles was never anything other than pseudo-scientific fantasies of amateurs, in the view among serious climatologists. This pseudo-science of hoaxsters like Hansen has served the emotional needs of genocidalists, not science. From the first attempts by British steam engineer Guy Stewart Callendar to widely promote the idea in 1938, the greenhouse gas theory never won credible support among competent professionals. To impose it required a mobilization of money and lies unprecedented in scientific history. Imposters like

Hansen and the non-scientist Al Gore never tire of claiming that the opposition has crumbled. Yet over 31,000 American scientists have signed a petition protesting the global warming theory. Known as the Oregon petition, the protest reads:

“There is no convincing scientific evidence that human release of carbon dioxide, methane, or other greenhouse gasses is causing or will, in the foreseeable future, cause catastrophic heating of the Earth’s atmosphere and disruption of the Earth’s climate. Moreover, there is substantial scientific evidence that increases in atmospheric carbon dioxide produce many beneficial effects upon the natural plant and animal environments of the Earth.”

The serious threat of a new Ice Age has, meanwhile, been pushed to the background. A century of climate science has led to the understanding that cyclical advances and retreats of the Greenland ice sheet have covered Europe and North America down to the latitudes of New York and Chicago under a mile-thick sheet of ice. The cycles appear to be driven by changes in the Earth’s orbital relationship to the Sun. The 100,000-year cycle of variation in the ellipticity of the Earth’s orbit appears to have been the dominant driver of recent ice age cycles.

Geological evidence and various methods of dating sedimentary layers indicate that prolonged Ice Ages, of approximately 100,000 years duration, have been punctuated by short periods of melt-back, known as interglacials, lasting about 10,000 years on average. By such orbital dating, the Earth is now due for the onset of another glaciation, likely to bury North America, northern Europe, and the British Isles under a mile or more of ice. It won’t matter much for the British oligarchs, as their day is done anyway. For the rest of us, scientific preparation might be welcome. On these matters, Russian specialists have some useful contributions to make.

This Nazi-like rubbish from Prince Philip (the Duke of Edinburgh) and his sundry dupes and fellow-travelers is to be seen and uprooted for the evil weed it is.

Some of us find it extremely difficult to see much difference between Prince Philip and certain former members of his extended family. In practice, their past policies and his own present ones are most difficult to separate. His kind are better described as “mass-grave diggers” than “bed-wetters.” There is, in fact, no difference in effect between what the backers of the World Wildlife Fund present today and both the wartime policies of the Adolf Hitler regime and also some past generations of certain leading Wall Street families of the days of the American Liberty League, whose ideas are echoed by the types of the American Enterprise Institute’s associate, lying Amity Shlaes today (see *Strategy*, this week).

Blair’s New East India Company

What was ex-Prime Minister Tony Blair doing heading a delegation of Brits to conduct a brainwashing session with American elected and corporate officials, anyway? Soon after his washout in elective office, Blair emerged as a leading spokesman for an international initiative known as Breaking the Climate Deadlock. Its stated aim is to build political and business support in key countries for “a new and ambitious post-2012 climate change agreement.”

Blair’s initiative is a partnership with a worldwide organization known as The Climate Group, which was founded in April 2004 with his support. The group is a coalition of environmental front groups, spun off from the World Wildlife Fund of Sir Julian Huxley and the Princes Philip and Bernhard, with a focus on the climate question. Headquartered in the U.K., it includes the World Wildlife Federation, World Resources Institute, and the International Council of Local Environmental Initiatives under its umbrella (see “The British Genocidal Roots of Mayor Bloomberg’s Madness,” *EIR*, May 23, 2008). Corporate members of The Climate Group (50 top corporations) include the old British Empire banks Standard & Chartered, HSBC (formerly Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.), and JP Morgan Chase, and The Man Group. HSBC is making use of the climate partnership to set up offices and hold meetings to pressure government officials in India and China to scale back industry and development.

—Gregory Murphy

Charles, Malloch-Brown Out To Hijack G20 Summit for Global Warming Genocide

by Marcia Merry Baker

March 13—With less than three weeks to go before the Group of 20 Summit in London on April 2, a frenzy of deployments is underway from Whitehall, led by British G20 Envoy, Lord Mark Malloch-Brown; HRH Charles, the Prince of Darkness; and other notables, including Tony Blair. Their assigned mission is to hijack the G20 agenda, by wrecking any potential effective deliberation to restore nations and economies, and instead make way for green fascism. Malloch-Brown, Foreign Office Secretary for Asia, Africa and the United Nations, is conducting a whirlwind round of meetings, from Russia to Indonesia. Charles, Prince of Wales, is on a ten-day, 16,000 mile junket in South America, speaking on his specialty, eco-fascism.

Meantime, a phalanx of British figures streamed into Washington, D.C., in early March, led by Blair himself, to lay down orders that a carbon-free world is the main issue in the world policy crisis. A special British government website, www.Londonsummit.gov.uk, now provides daily news updates and a world map showing which countries are coming in line, and which not. You are invited to, “Ask a Minister” questions about the G20 meeting, to join in a blog, and to hold events.

“The Road to the London Summit,” featured on the website, is the title of a 75-page policy document released Feb. 18 by Prime Minister Gordon Brown, which gives the approved fairy-tale explanation of today’s worldwide financial crisis (the U.S. subprime mortgage practices did it), and British-approved proposals for the G20 agenda.

The gist of their hyper-campaign is just a bait-and-switch ploy on policy. Yes, there is a world financial/economic crisis that requires international collaboration, so let us have world leadership meetings; but, we insist that global warming must be accepted as the principal danger to the world, and we will order what action you have to take. First, commit to “carbon reduction”

green measures to destroy what remains of your nation and its industry, agriculture, and infrastructure. Second, commit to huge monetary support and compliance with the IMF, World Bank, Financial Stability Forum, and more globalization, imposed with a pretense of “reform” and “regulation,” plus a show of handouts to the poor, called Millennium Development. Kiss your nation good-bye, and prepare for genocide.

These commitments should be seen as the “building blocks for a global deal,” as “The Road to the London Summit” states, and Gordon Brown proclaims it to be. So, whatever happens at the April 2 Summit, the purpose of the frantic British countdown drive is to herd nations into the Brutes’ eco-fascist agenda. Chancellor of the Exchequer Alistair Darling said, in his March 10 press conference, featured on the London Summit website: “We should not expect to achieve complete consensus overnight, but we can start to build that consensus.”

However, although the G20 Summit is not the be-all occasion for final policy determination, the current period is an all-important time in which actions must be taken to stop and reverse the collapse, or Dark Age doom is assured.

LaRouche: Stop Kissing British Rump!

The powers that give the orders to Charles, Malloch-Brown, et al., are especially focused on forcing President Obama into line. The London Summit website even runs headlines declaring this as accomplished fact. “US and UK urge twin action to boost economic growth and reform banks at London Summit,” was its banner headline March 12. The reference is to U.S. Treasury Secretary Tim Geithner’s March 12 statement of willingness to provide \$100 billion towards a \$500 billion new IMF emergency credit line, and take other measures, exactly according to the British “Global Deal,” jot-and-tittle. The \$100 billion would be 10

times more than the current U.S. commitment to the IMF.

Brown's "Road to the London Summit" demands a "strengthened role for the IMF." The Prime Minister raised this at his meeting with President Obama March 3; Malloch-Brown is pressing the IMF issue with many other nations, the latest being Russia, on March 12. Nevertheless, as of mid-month, Obama has indicated that he does not favor making definite commitments at the April 2 Summit.

Geithner will be meeting with counterpart finance ministers, central bankers, and others of the Group of 20 in south England the weekend of March 13-14, in preparation for the Summit.

Lyndon LaRouche denounced Geithner's stupidity on following Brown. He said March 12, "Geithner, you screwed up again. You are too intelligent to make stupid decisions.... Stop kissing British rump!"

LaRouche will address an international web-cast on March 21 on the topic: "War Against the British Empire!" (<http://larouchepac.com>)

Charles, Prince of Darkness

Enter the Prince of Wales, who has been cleared for British international deployment, despite the fact that he is so loopy that there is consideration to by-pass him for the succession to the throne. Charles is on a full-dress tour in South America, March 8-17, visiting Chile, Brazil, and Ecuador, making the point at every stop, that the financial economic crisis is "nothing," compared with the extremity of man-made climate change. He told a meeting of business leaders in Rio de Janeiro March 12 that, "The global recession is far worse than any seen for generations.... [But] any difficulties which the world faces today will be as nothing compared to the full effects which global warming will have on the world-wide economy." He delivers a Chicken-Little warning that, "We have less than 100 months to alter our behavior before we risk catastrophic climate change, and the unimaginable horrors that would bring."

He met March 9 with Chilean President Michelle Bachelet, March 10 with Brazilian President Luiz Inacio da Silva, and is scheduled to meet President Rafael Correa of Ecuador. Between meetings and speeches, he is visiting selected "eco-protection" sites,



Valter Campanato/ABR

Prince Charles arriving at the Palace of the Plateau in Brasilia, for a meeting with President Lula da Silva on March 11, 2009. HRH Chicken Little told Brazil that the sky is falling. The "old industrial model" is history. There must be "a low-carbon economy" in less than 100 months, or there will be "catastrophic climate change."

especially the Amazon Rainforest, as well as the Galapagos Islands.

The Prince's program and proposals are neo-British East India Company decrees for what specific nations may be permitted to do, or not to do, with their own resource base—all in the name of saving the planet. His foremost proposal is for the world rainforests. In 2007, Charles had set up for him, the "Prince's Rain Forest Project." In November 2008, he was sent to the rainforests of Indonesia and Borneo, where he held forth that the rainforests there are the world's "greatest public utility" for carbon capture, to keep the Earth from overheating. So under Charles' green proposal: the rich nations

should pay an “annual utility bill” to fund these eco-systems, just the way that a householder pays for gas, electric, and water. He calls for privatized eco-funding—meaning control—to be arranged. However, using the latest preferred jargon, he refers to it as “leveraged” funding, to avoid the stigma now attached to privatization, public/private partnering (also called “tie-ups”), or P3s.

The targeted rainforest nations, for their side of the deal, must agree to hands-off their own land. Charles said, “rainforest nations would provide eco-services such as carbon storage, freshwater and the protection of bio-diversity,” and forgo any use of their forest lands for agriculture, industry, infrastructure, transportation. Nothing.

Charles spelled out in boring detail, his Rain Forest Project plan for the Amazon, in his March 12 speech in Rio de Janeiro. “In essence, we are proposing a way to leverage private capital into Rainforest Nations. The idea is simple. Investors (and perhaps pension funds and insurance companies) would buy a bond that is underwritten by developed countries. The proceeds from the sale of the bond would be spent helping Rainforest Nations develop their economies without destroying their forests, mainly through new low-carbon development strategies designed to end poverty while keeping the forests standing.... The developed countries backing the bonds could cover their liabilities for repayment in 10 or 15 years through, for example, the allocation of emissions-trading auction receipts or through green investment strategies that simultaneously raise returns from, for example, renewable energy technologies.”

Translation: Prince Charles’ program is a call for genocide. In the underdeveloped sector he proposes to prevent industrial development, and to return current agricultural areas in so-called rainforest nations to forests, thus reducing agricultural production and fostering mass starvation in a world already suffering from a massive food shortage

In the developed sector, he proposes to replace high-technology industrial production with so-called renew-



The “Prince’s Rainforests Project” was set up, in 2007, to back Charles’ neo-colonial campaign to withdraw large land areas—in Southeast Asia, Central Africa, and the Amazon—from sovereign government control. This web page (www.princesrainforestsproject.org) shows the South America focus. The excuse is to protect “indigenous tribes,” biodiversity, and diminish global warming, etc.

able energy technologies, which are inherently incapable of sustaining the already declining living standard of a population, already being devastated by the greatest breakdown crisis since the 14th Century.

Moreover, this genocide program is not simply another of Charles’ idiosyncrasies. It is the policy of the British Foreign Office, on behalf of the private Anglo-Dutch-Saudi imperium mobilizing to stay on top of the heap as the world goes down.

Fruitcakes for Fascism?

If policy weren’t a life-and-death matter right now, the Prince’s South American tour would be simply a thigh-slapper. It’s ludicrous. He is travelling with his wife, Camilla Parker Bowles, and a personal retinue of 14, on his private A319 Airbus jetliner. In response to advance criticism of how his 16,000-mile flight plan will result in 332 tons of carbon emissions, he announced that he has bought carbon off-sets.

The royal pair have staged photo-ops doing such things as observing scantily dressed women in a Brazilian *favela* (impoverished slum) doing the samba, the native dance. Charles recalled his experience of 30 years ago on a visit to Brazil when “I danced the samba with a semi-nude girl, in a rather rudimentary way. Might I again be invited [to do the same] and should I accept the challenge?” he asked. Brazilian dailies all have the video on their websites, showing Charles’



“The London Summit 2009” website of the British government (www.londonsummit.gov.uk), is part of its crash deployment to hijack the agenda of the Group of 20 April 2 meeting on the world economic crisis. Shown is its map page, giving global updates in the name of “balanced debate,” as the Empire determines it.

dancing adventure of 30 years ago, with what they describe as a “semi-nude *mulata*.” His speechifying has won him the epithet, the “Lord High Elocutioner.” He and his travelling court are perfect material for a modern Gilbert and Sullivan opera.

In recent years, Charles has been kept off the world stage for just this reason—to play down his fruitcake aristocrat personality, besides for more strategic reasons. But now, with the British Empire throwing everything into the fray, Charles is back in prominence. This means the lid has popped up on the Pandora’s Box of all his many screwball projects—food, health care, agriculture, as well as his claim to understand climate “science” and business.

Midway through Charles’ South American trip, an “herbal de-tox tincture,” marketed by his company, Duchy Originals, has become a laughing stock back home. Made from dandelions and artichokes, a few drops a day are supposed to cleanse the body. The pricey product is “outright quackery,” according to whistleblower Edzard Ernst, professor of complementary medicine at Peninsula University. The same can be said of many other so-called “pure,” “organic” items produced by the company Charles founded in 1990. As reported

in the *Daily Mail* on March 10, Ernst said, “Prince Charles and his advisers seem to deliberately ignore science, and prefer to rely on make-believe and superstition.”

The cry has gone up about Charles in the home press: Who let this nut loose to intervene in world affairs?

Malloch-Brown, Tony Blair on Parade

However, the very same “Global Deal” for genocide, backed by Charles in his fatwit style, is being heavily pushed by others in the G20 London Summit campaign, especially Lord Mark-Malloch Brown, known as the Hon. Lurid Malloch-Brown, and by Tony Blair, former Prime Minister, as well as Prime Minister Gordon

Brown. Lurid Brown is serving as official British Envoy to the Group of 20 Summit. “We are all over the map at this moment,” he said in Moscow March 12.

Malloch Brown’s junketing has included Asia in February—Japan, China, South Korea, and Indonesia; Argentina the same month; Brazil on Feb. 12-13; Saudi Arabia March 7; and elsewhere.

His message, apart from customized threats and inducements to various nations, is that of “The Road to the London Summit,” taken in any order: 1) “Stabilize” world markets—meaning fund and obey the IMF and other designated supra-national entities, with multi-billions to hyperinflate and crash the world; 2) put up a pretense of “reforms;” and 3) inflict green programs to undermine economic capacity, and destroy nations.

Blair was lead hit man in the British Invasion of Washington, D.C. the week of March 2. He opened the March 3 symposium, “U.S. Climate Action: A Global Economic Perspective,” convened by Sens. Jeff Bingaman (D-N.M.), John McCain (R-Ariz.), Olympia Snowe (R-Maine), and Debbie Stabenow (D-Mich.). Blair said that the U.S. must start implementing anti-global warming policies in the next few months, which



What is Detox Tincture?

Duchy Herbals Detox Tincture is made from extracts of Artichoke and Dandelion, cleansing and purifying herbs to help support the body's natural elimination and detoxification processes, and help maintain healthy digestion. Duchy Herbals Detox Tincture can be taken as part of a regular detox program.

Globe artichoke, which has the Latin name *Cynara scolymus*, is a thistle-like perennial plant originating from Africa. It is easily recognised by its large green leaves and attractive purple flowers. Its is a well known vegetable that can be used in a variety of different dishes, and is also a well known digestive aid.

Dandelion, which has the Latin name *Taraxacum officinale*, can be found growing throughout the English countryside and is easily recognised by its vibrant yellow flowers. Dandelion leaves can be included in salads, the dried roots can be used as a coffee substitute, and it is also used to flavour herb beers and soft drinks.

We have worked closely with the UK's leading natural healthcare product manufacturer, Nelsons, to bring these 'best in class' herbal tinctures to the market.

This Detox Artichoke and Dandelion Tincture, sold by the Prince's own company Duchy Originals, made headlines for "outright quackery" while Charles was in Brazil on his ecogenocide tour. Physicians reported that it does none of the body-cleansing it claims to. So, why does this royal quack, who knows nothing about medicine, claim to know anything about climate science?

can then send a signal for the world to do likewise. A chorus of Brits joined him on this occasion, including Ed Miliband, British Minister for Energy and Climate Change. They hit other events throughout the week. On March 3 came Gordon Brown's visit to the White House, which infuriated London when President Obama refused to bow and scrape. Brown addressed a joint session of Congress March 4.

Sir Nicholas Stern laid it on thick at the climate event: "The U.S. has a real opportunity to take a lead [in carbon reduction], given the creativity of its entrepreneurs and its technical talents." Stern in 2006 authored the report, "The Economics of Climate Change: The Stern Review," which was used two years ago to bludgeon the incoming Democratic-majority Congress to fall in line with insane green economic policy, about taxing carbon emissions, cap-and-trade plans, etc.

The March 3 Climate Action event was co-funded by the institution Stern chairs, the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment at the London School of Economics.

Charles' Rx to Obama on Health Care

Prince Charles, too, was in on the Washington Invasion. In the countdown to the March 5 White House Summit on Health Care "Reform," named as a top concern by President Obama, Charles intervened on behalf

of insane anti-infrastructure medical care proposals, in the name of his Loony Tunes ideas of "mind, body, spirit" wellness (for the lords of the manor).

The intervention came in the form of his foundation, named the "Prince's Foundation for Integrated Health," co-funding a Washington, D.C. summit Feb. 25-27 at the Institute of Medicine, on new "models" of inner health and "integrative" care, being pushed for adoption in the U.S. as alternatives to rebuilding the physical delivery system for medical treatment and public health.

Charles personally sent a letter to the 600-person event, which was obtusely titled, "Summit on Integrative Medicine and the Health of the Public Agenda." The official post-event press release stated, "Calling attention to the fact that health care issues are facing the world everywhere, representatives from the Prince's Foundation for Integrated Health in the U.K., added their voice to the call for reform. A letter from HRH The Prince of Wales to Summit participants urged both nations to support the creation of a health care system that places a greater emphasis on treating humans as whole beings—mind, body, spirit—and on prevention, as well as the cure of illness and disease." By "mind, body, spirit," Charles is referring to eating well, being well-off, and generally living an elite, mindless, immoral life.

Charlie's organization was formed in 1993. It puts out pseudo-studies arguing that the U.K. National Health Service can save money by paying for "alternative" treatments. It issues public tracts, such as one titled, "Complementary Health Care: A Guide for Patients." The fact that the Prince's foundation is putting out falsehoods and misleading guidelines is the topic of a book published in Britain last year, *Trick or Treatment? Alternative Medicine on Trial*, by Edzard Ernst and Simon Singh.

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The British Empire's Fascism Stalks America

by John Hoefle

After four decades of decay, and eight years of the worst Presidential administration since before the Civil War, our nation stands on the brink of collapse. There are many reasons for this, some of them involving serious shortcomings among ourselves, but we have also been subject to a continuous assault by the most determined and dangerous adversary we have faced in our existence: the British Empire.

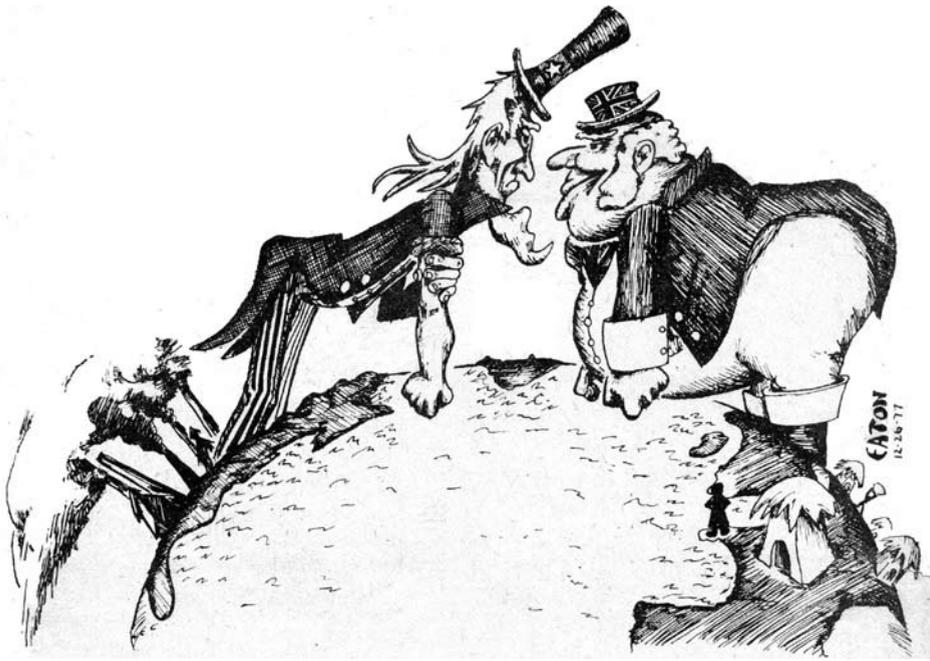
The last time our nation faced economic collapse was during the Great Depression. We were saved at that point by the emergence of a great leader, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who took on what he called the “economic royalists,” and defeated fascism both in the United States and abroad. FDR’s New Deal not only revived the economy, but it reestablished the government’s control over the financiers of Wall Street. It was a hard fight, but the nation and its people ultimately won.

FDR did not just take on Wall Street, however: He took on the British Empire. The most powerful bank on Wall Street at the time was J.P. Morgan & Co., and Morgan’s power came from its role as an agent for the Empire in the United States. The Morgan bank was the spider at the center of a web of financial houses which waged a war against the industrialists of the American System, bankrupting them and consolidating them under Morgan’s control. The Anglophile Morgan crowd grew rich and powerful, while destroying what America had built.

In 1934, the Morgan empire and its affiliates created a fascist organization inside the United States, the American Liberty League, for the purpose of stopping FDR. The Liberty League was funded by some of the richest families and largest corporations in the nation. It tried to organize a military coup against FDR in 1934, but failed.

We do not use the term “fascist” lightly. It is not name-calling, but a precise description. These Wall Street Anglophiles were backers of Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler, openly, until World War II. They had helped fund the Empire’s global fascism project, just as they tried to impose it in the U.S. They did not do so because they were enamored of *Il Duce* or the Nazi Führer, but because they were oligarchs, who saw themselves as an elite ruling over masses who were little more than cattle.

FDR beat them, and they have never forgiven him, nor have they forgiven the United States. Today, in a similar but far worse crisis, these same forces are desperately attempting to make sure that the U.S., under President Barack Obama, does not turn toward the path of FDR. The old Liberty League is long gone, but the forces behind it remain, and are determined to prevail this time. Their anti-American, anti-human lies may come through new orifices, such as the duplicitous Amity Shlaes (see accompanying article), but it is the same old fascism. The forces stalking the Obama Presidency today, are the same fascists who tried to over-



Reprinted from *The Campaigner*, December 1977.

Uncle Sam confronts John Bull: The British Empire waged three wars against America in the 19th Century, including the assassinations of three U.S. Presidents; today's "economic royalists" are attempting to revive the fascism that FDR defeated, and prevent President Obama from adopting FDR/LaRouche solutions to the crisis.

throw FDR in 1934.

The people have changed, and the tactics have changed, but the content and the method have not. With this report, we will lift the rocks and let the sunlight shine upon these fascists, so that we may defeat them, forever.

The Empire Strikes Back

During the 1920s and 1930s, a wave of fascist movements spread across the world. The two best known of these were the operations that created Benito Mussolini's Fascist Party and Adolf Hitler's Nazi Party. But there were fascist movements in England, France, Spain, and the United States, among others. These fascist movements were not independent movements which sprang up spontaneously, but were part of a global war on the very concept of the nation-state, and in particular on the world's leading republic, the United States.

The British Empire had suffered a great defeat at the hands of Abraham Lincoln and the Americans, and was looking to put an end to what it saw as both an impudent upstart and a mortal threat, once and for all. With the defeat of the Empire's Confederacy in 1865, the American System flourished, and American industrial might

began transforming the world. American companies were helping to usher in a modern industrial era, in particular, by helping develop railroad systems in Germany and Russia, creating land-based transportation grids as rivals to the British Empire's control of the seas and maritime trade.

The British mounted a counterattack, beginning with eliminating the leaders of the opposition. Three U.S. Presidents were assassinated in rapid succession: Lincoln in 1865, James Garfield in 1881, and William F. McKinley in 1901. Otto von Bismarck was deposed as Chancellor of Germany in 1890, destabilizing the British Empire's main European rival.

In 1914, the assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand was used as the trigger by the Empire to launch World War I, targetting Germany, Russia, and the U.S.A. In 1917, Russia exploded, with Lenin's Bolshevik Party overthrowing the Tsar. By the time the shooting stopped in 1919, the American-led global Renaissance had been derailed, and the British were moving to recapture the U.S. and consolidate their hold over the world. World War II, and the Cold War which followed, were a continuation of that process.

While they were picking off our leaders and our partners in progress, the British were also running financial warfare against the American economy, using a series of financial panics to increase their control over American finance, and using that control to take over American industry. Prominent in this assault were the House of Morgan, investment banks like Kuhn Loeb, Brown Brothers, and W.A. Harriman, and big banks like Chase and National City Bank.

Morgan was a British bank in American clothing. J. Pierpont Morgan's father Junius Morgan owned a bank in London, J.S. Morgan & Co. In 1860, Pierpont Morgan opened J.P. Morgan & Co. in New York, to serve as an agent for his father's bank. By 1900, J.P. Morgan was one of the most powerful banks in the



Behind Mussolini and his Fascist squadristi, shown here in Rome saluting Il Duce in March 1939, were the Venetian, London, and Wall Street bankers. Inset: Mussolini appeared on Time's cover eight times between 1923 and 1943; this cover is dated June 21, 1943.

Duce (the Duke, or Doge). Mussolini rapidly turned Italy into a corporatist police state, where the government was used to keep the population in line on behalf of the elite. Behind Mussolini were the Venetian bankers, such as British agent Count Giuseppe Volpi di Misurata, who organized Mussolini's corporatism on the model of the Lombard League of the 14th Century.

Mussolini had considerable support from London and its agents in

world, retaining its close ties with J.S. Morgan (later Morgan, Grenfell).

With access to the deep pockets of the Empire, Morgan and its allies led an assault on American railroads, bankrupting them and buying them on the cheap, and, in the same manner, went after heavy industry, targeting both the suppliers of the commodities they used as inputs, and the manufactures of iron and steel and other industrial components. Morgan became a major force in the manufacturing and production of electricity through General Electric and its utility trust, and consolidated a number of steel companies into the giant U.S. Steel. Morgan also bought into the DuPont-controlled General Motors.

These men and their institutions were not industrialists, despite their holdings. They were parasites, who seized the capabilities and wealth created by others, in order to destroy the United States. They hated the idea of a nation-state where all men are created equal, and all men have a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. They viewed themselves as members of the elite, barons of finance, far above the common people. They may have resided in America, but in their own minds they were Lords of the Empire.

Creating Fascism

Benito Mussolini was a founder and leader of the National Fascist Party of Italy. He became prime minister in 1922, when he and his Blackshirt *squadristi* marched on Rome, and by 1925, was calling himself *Il*

the United States. In 1926, Morgan partner and later chairman Thomas Lamont arranged a \$100 million loan for Mussolini's government. Lamont described himself as "something like a missionary" for *Il Duce*, who, he bragged, had "done a great job." Mussolini was also promoted heavily by Anglophile publishing baron Henry Luce, who featured the fascist prominently in his *Time*, *Fortune*, and *Life* magazines. *Time* featured Mussolini on its cover eight times between 1923 and 1943. A *Time* article in 1923 called Mussolini the "patron saint of fascism," while another praised his "triumphant reforms." Another piece in 1924 was entitled "Wonderful Benito!"

Throughout the 1920s, the Empire pushed Mussolini's corporatist fascism as a role model for other nations. Spanish dictator Miguel Primo de Rivera, the Marques de Estella, was touted by *Time* as "Spain's Mussolini." Primo de Rivera, a captain general in the Spanish military, overthrew the Spanish government in 1923, and established himself as dictator.

Meanwhile, in Germany, the Nazi Party (the National Socialist German Workers Party) was founded by the occult Thule Society in 1919, and in 1921, police spy Adolf Hitler became its leader. Inspired by Mussolini's March on Rome, the Nazis stormed a beer hall in Munich, where Bavarian Commissioner Gustav von Kahr was making a speech. The famous Beer Hall Putsch failed, and Hitler was jailed for just over a year for high treason. The event established Hitler as a national figure, and while in jail he wrote his *Mein*

Kampf (My Struggle).

The Nazi Party grew in popularity, garnering one-third of the vote in 1932, but in November elections of that year, the population was not buying Hitler's line. The Nazis lost 2 million votes, and went into a deep depression. At that point, however, the London-backed financiers intervened, through Reichsbank chairman Hjalmar Schacht and Baron Kurt von Schröder, and not only filled the Nazis' coffers once again, but got President Paul von Hindenburg to swear in Hitler as Chancellor of Germany, in January 1933—a de facto coup d'état. A little over a month later, the Nazis burned down the Reichstag (Parliament building), while blaming it on the Communists, and calling it a prelude to a Communist revolution in Germany. Pushed by Chancellor Hitler, Hindenburg suspended civil rights and ordered mass arrests of Communists, including those in the Parliament. As a result, the Nazis acquired a majority in Parliament and Hitler consolidated his power. Hitler quickly passed the "Enabling Act," which gave him legislative powers, effectively abolishing the separation of powers written into the German Constitution. In July 1933, Hitler banned all other political parties, making the nation a Nazi state.

The similarities of Hitler's actions to those of the Bush/Cheney Administration in the wake of our own Reichstag Fire—9/11—should not be overlooked. The neocons who ran policy under Bush were themselves a fascist bunch, by predilection and training.

Though Mussolini's party was the first fascist party in name, his fascism was really a derivation of the French brand of fascism, known as Synarchy. The made-in-London French Synarchy was the basis for the various fascist movements which emerged in the 1920s.

The rise of Mussolini and Hitler has largely been falsely ascribed to the personalities of the two men, as a way of pretending that the National Fascist Party and the Nazi Party emerged spontaneously. The truth is that both Hitler and Mussolini were front-men for the oligarchy, whose financiers and psychological warfare units created, protected, and nurtured fascism. The bankers who supported Mussolini and Hitler did not do so because they were captivated by such men; they did so because they knew that Mussolini and Hitler were tools with which to destroy the nation-state. As La-Rouche aptly put it, just because you leave a poisonous spider in your neighbor's bed, does not mean you have an attraction to spiders!



Following the Nazi Party's crushing defeat in the election of 1932, London-based financiers stepped in with the cash needed to put Hitler in the Chancellorship. Shown: President Hindenburg swearing in Hitler, Jan. 30, 1933.

Financing the Nazis

It is no secret that the British Empire and its American helpers helped fund the rise of Hitler's Nazi regime. Numerous books have been written on the subject, including Antony Sutton's *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler*; Charles Higham's *Trading with the Enemy* and *American Swastika*; James and Suzanne Pool's *Who Financed Hitler*; James Stewart Martin's *All Honorable Men*; and our own *The Hitler Book* and *George Bush, The Unauthorized Biography*, to name a few. Any trip to a good library will allow the reader to confirm our charges.

James Stewart Martin's story serves as a good opener, because he was one of the men deployed by FDR after World War II to investigate the Nazi war machine. In 1942, he had been asked to help organize a unit inside the Justice Department's Economic Warfare Section to investigate the connections of the Nazi industrial cartel to U.S., British, and other corporations and financial houses. Even before the war ended, Martin led a team that scoured the Allied-controlled parts of Germany to find the records of companies like the infamous I.G. Farben, and the J.H. Stein Bank of Cologne, the "bank of the cartel kings."

As one would expect, Martin met opposition from

the Germans he was investigating, who preferred that their secrets be buried. Much more interesting, and telling, was the opposition Martin received from some of the British and American officers with whom, and under whom, he served. What Martin discovered is that some of the men who had been involved in building the Nazi war machine before the war, had then been deployed to not only cover up their roles, but to protect the Nazi industrial machine after the war.

One such officer was Brig. Gen. Graeme K. Howard, the director of the Economics Division of the group that would become the Allied military government of Germany, and in that capacity was Martin's boss. Howard had been an executive at the DuPont/Morgan-controlled General Motors, where he headed the firm's export business. Howard lost his job when it was exposed that he had written a book in 1940, entitled *America and a New World Order*.

An FBI report at the time stated that "One more high official of General Motors Corp., has come forward to ask the American people to do what HITLER would like them to do. He is GRAEME K. HOWARD who has recently written for popular consumption a book called 'America and a New World Order.'" The report quoted the book as asserting that "the emergence of totalitarian regimes in Italy and Germany" was "the only alternative to the spread of communism," and urging that the U.S. support Hitler.

That such a man could be given a post which oversaw investigations of the Nazi industrial cartels should be reason enough to set off alarms among patriots. Clearly, powerful forces were interested not in revealing the truth, but in hiding it.

That point was made even more clear by the choice of Howard's replacement, Brig. Gen. William H. Draper, Jr. Draper was on military leave from his position as Secretary-Treasurer of Dillon, Read & Co., a prominent Wall Street investment bank. Prior to taking his position at Dillon, Read, Draper had worked for National City Bank of New York, and the Morgan-controlled Bankers Trust.

Under the Dawes Plan of 1924, Dillon, Read had been a major funder of German corporations. (The Dawes Plan was named after its head, Chicago banker Charles G. Dawes, but it was largely a J.P. Morgan operation.) Three U.S. banks—Dillon, Read; Harris, Forbes & Co.; and National City—led syndicates which issued almost three-quarters of the loans to German companies under the plan. Dillon, Read was a major



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Fritz Thyssen (left, with Hitler), head of Germany's United Steelworks, and his partner Friedrich Flick, were major financial contributors to the Nazis. The Bush/Harriman Union Banking Corp. was affiliated with Thyssen family operations.

lender to Fritz Thyssen's United Steel Works, while National City made big loans to both I.G. Farben and A.E.G., the German subsidiary of Morgan's General Electric.

Draper had not only helped arm Hitler, he was also the sponsor of the Third International Eugenics Conference, held at the Museum of Natural History in New York in 1932. The British-spawned eugenics movement served as the basis for Hitler's horrific "race science" policies. Among the big funders of eugenics was W. Averell Harriman, the Skull and Bones Society banker who played a major role in the emergence of the Bush family as a political dynasty-cum-disaster.

Another banker with whom Martin was assigned to work was Capt. Norbert A. Bogdan, who had been a vice president of the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp. of New York. It was Bogdan, Martin said, who had tried to block an investigation of Bankhaus J.H. Stein, on the grounds that it was "small potatoes," when in fact it was one of the places where the darkest secrets were buried.

The Stein Bank, based in Cologne, Germany, was the bank of Baron Kurt von Schröder, who was a lieutenant general in the SS Black Guards, and a leader of

the Nazi Party. He was a member of the Schröder banking family of Hamburg, and one of his cousins, Baron Bruno von Schröder, had headed both the J. Henry Schroder & Co. bank in London, and the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp. of New York—the bank of Capt. Bogdan. The roster of clients of Stein read like a who’s who of German industrialists.

The Stein Bank was also home, Martin’s team discovered, to a special account labeled “Sonderkonto S,” and served as a conduit for funding Heinrich Himmler’s SS. The investigation determined that the German industrial cartels would quietly make deposits into this account when the SS needed funds, so that Himmler could withdraw the money.

Martin’s British counterpart was Col. John Kellam, who was angry at the U.S. for its “delay” in entering the war. Kellam also had little sympathy for trust-busting, Martin said.

Men such as Howard, Draper, Bogdan, and Kellam were obviously deployed to obstruct, rather than advance, the investigations into the relationships between the Nazis and the Anglo-American financiers. Then, as now with the financial crisis, covering up the crimes of the Empire was paramount.

Lots To Hide

The Empire clearly had a lot to hide, from its financing the career of Adolf Hitler, to its funding the buildup of the German cartels, and its role in Hitler’s eugenics fantasies. A sampling of the more egregious deals which have come to our attention follows.

- I.G. Farbenindustrie, or I.G. Farben, as it was more commonly known, was the German chemical cartel formed in 1925, by the merger of six of the biggest German chemical companies. It became the fourth-largest corporation in the world, after General Motors, U.S. Steel, and Standard Oil, and had close ties to both Britain’s Imperial Chemical Industries and DuPont in the U.S.A. Farben built a synthetic oil and rubber plant in Auschwitz, Poland, which used slave laborers, and was the first of the death camps of the Holocaust. Farben also held the patent for the pesticide Zyklon B, which was used to gas the slaves when they were no longer able to work. Farben had a U.S. subsidiary, American I.G. Chemical Corp. (later General Aniline & Film),



German Federal Archive

I.G. Farben, the German chemical cartel, built a synthetic oil and rubber plant in Auschwitz, Poland, which used slave laborers, and was the first of the death camps of the Holocaust. Farben also held the patent for Zyklon B, which was used to gas the slaves when they were no longer able to work. Shown, the Farben plant at Auschwitz, 1941.

whose bank was the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp. of New York, and whose law firm was Sullivan & Cromwell, of John Foster Dulles and top spook Allen Dulles. Allen Dulles was a director of the Schroder bank, and a vice president of the bank, one V. Lada-Morcarski, was a U.S. consul in Switzerland, where Dulles ran the European Mission of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the American intelligence service.

- In 1939, an agreement was reached between Standard Oil of New Jersey (today, Exxon Mobil) and I.G. Farben, for Farben to sell certain patents and shares of stock to Standard. A separate, secret agreement provided that the first agreement would be cancelled and the patents and stock would be returned to Farben after the war. When the Alien Property Custodian seized the patents and shares as enemy property, Standard arrogantly filed suit in Federal Court to have them returned. Fortunately, documentation was obtained to prove the government’s case, and the suit was defeated.

- In 1941, after many American freighters headed for Europe had been sunk off the U.S. coasts, investigators discovered that the Nazis had obtained the details of their destinations, cargoes, and sailing dates, making them easy prey for German submarines. The source of the leak was not a ring of spies at the ports, but the insurance companies. The American companies that insured the ships and their cargoes routinely reinsured those policies with Lloyds of London or the Zurich



Library of Congress

The fascist Liberty League was dominated by the Morgan and DuPont interests. The British Empire's Morgan bank was the most powerful on Wall Street, and a sworn enemy of President Roosevelt. Shown, a photo of J.P. Morgan (front, right) leaving the White House, 1914.

group, and the Zurich group, in turn, reinsured its policies with the Munich reinsurance pool. The details of each shipment so insured thus went straight to the Germans.

- The Anglo-German Fellowship, founded in Britain by investment banker Ernest Tennant, a member of a prominent banking family and a close friend of Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Ambassador to Britain. Members of the group, which was formed to promote business links between the British and the Nazis, included Bank of England governor Montagu Norman; Bank of England director F.C. Tiarks; Midland Bank's Lord Magowan; Milner's Kindergarten member Lord Lothian (Philip Kerr); and the Reichsbank's Hjalmar Schacht, among others. Lothian, the British Ambassador to the U.S. in 1939-40, was the founder of the British Roundtable and a major factor, along with Prescott Bush and Averell Harriman, in putting Hitler into power.

- Prescott Bush was a managing partner of Brown Brothers Harriman, and a director of Union Banking Corp. of New York. Union was seized by the U.S. government in 1942, under the Trading With the Enemy Act, ten months after the U.S. entered World War II. Union, chaired by E. Roland Harriman, was affiliated with the Thyssen family of Germany's United Steelworks, which produced a substantial portion of Germa-

ny's steel and explosives. United Steelworks was organized in 1926, with funding arranged by Dillon, Read. Thyssen and his partner Friedrich Flick were major financial contributors to the Nazis, and Flick was convicted at the Nuremberg war-crimes trials. Averell Harriman also met with Mussolini to cement business deals. Both the Harrimans and Prescott Bush were members of the Skull & Bones cult at Yale, as were Bush's son George H.W. Bush and grandson George W. Bush.

The 'Liberty' League

The same American bankers and cartel bosses who backed Hitler and Mussolini, both openly and through more discreet means, wanted to turn the U.S. into a fascist state as well. They created a top-down fascist movement they called the American Liberty League, and funded it lavishly. The League then spun off a number of satellite groups, such as the Crusaders, the Sentinels of the Republic, and

the Southern Committee To Uphold the Constitution—all very patriotic-sounding, all anti-American.

The Liberty League was dominated by the Morgan and DuPont interests. Its top officials included J.P. Morgan's chief lawyer John W. Davis; Irénéé du Pont; E.F. Hutton; and Grayson Mallet-Prevost Murphy. The leading funders were the DuPont interests, including both members of the du Pont family and executives of their corporate interests, the family's DuPont chemical company and General Motors, which DuPont controlled. Other major contributors included: J. Howard Pew of Sun Oil; George D. Baker of the First National Bank of New York; Morgan partners Horatio Lloyd and E.T. Stotesbury; and Andrew Mellon, to name but a few of the prominent contributors.

Together, these men and the financial and industrial cartels they represented, held great sway in the nation. Since that time, however, due to globalization and decades of consolidation, the power over our economy represented by this small elite has grown enormously. They are again using their power to push fascism—they can't use the word fascism, of course, because Hitler ruined it for them—so they wrap the same policies in new greenie, free-enterprise packaging, new labels on the same old snake oil.

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Amity Shlaes' Not-So-New American Fascism

by Jeffrey Steinberg

“Only the little seditionists and traitors have been rounded up by the FBI. The real Nazi Fifth Column in America remains immune. And yet there is evidence that those in both countries who place profits above patriotism—and fascism is based entirely on profits although all of its propaganda speaks of patriotism—have conspired to make America part of the Nazi Big Business system. Thurman Arnold, assistant district attorney of the United States, his assistant, Norman Littell, and several congressional investigations, have produced incontrovertible evidence that some of our biggest monopolies entered into secret agreements with the Nazi cartels and divided the world among them. Most notorious of all was Alcoa, the Mellon-Davis-Duke monopoly which is largely responsible for America not having sufficient aluminum with which to build airplanes before and after Pearl Harbor, while Germany had an unlimited supply. Of the Aluminum Corporation sabotage, and that of other leading companies, the press said very little, but several books have now been written out of the official record.”

—From *Facts and Fascism*, by George Seldes, self-published in 1943.

In the introduction to her 2007 book-length lying tirade against President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the New Deal, Amity Shlaes presented what many fawning Wall Street and City of London reviewers claimed was a “fresh look” at the history of the turbulent 1930s, which cast new doubts on the Roosevelt years, and argued that, had the free market been given free reign, the Great Depression would have ended years before



Amity Shlaes is the “poster girl” for the revival of the fascism of the 1930s American Liberty League.

the outbreak of World War II.

Nothing, however, could be further from the truth. Amity Shlaes' *The Forgotten Man* drew its distorted conclusions, and many of its fantasy “facts” directly from the propaganda output of Wall Street and London's overtly pro-Fascist 1930s American Liberty League. While making scant mention of the embarrassingly Hitler- and Mussolini-loving Liberty League, Shlaes copped all of her arguments against FDR from the pages of the League's 135 pamphlets, and their scores of leaflets and speeches, largely produced between 1934 and 1936.

For the American Liberty League Wall Street gluttons, Hitler, and especially Mussolini, were far preferable to Roosevelt's “communistic” schemes. As John Hoefle has documented in *EIR*, the Liberty League bankers and cartel bosses put their money where their mouths were. They bankrolled both Hitler and Mussolini, right up to the outbreak of World War II and beyond. They maintained their secret cartel agreements with I.G. Farben, with the von Schröder banking interests behind the Waffen SS, and with the German steel, chemical, ball-bearing, aluminum, and coal cartels, throughout World War II. America's giants of finance and industry—JP Morgan, Mellon, DuPont, General Motors, U.S. Steel, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Guarantee Trust, Dillon Reed, Sullivan and Cromwell, Brown Brothers Harriman, Sun Oil—all had their secret cartel arrangements with their German (and British) counterparts.

It was only after the war—and, unfortunately, after the death of Roosevelt—that the full extent of their duplicity with Hitler began to come out. And then, as Jus-

tice Department official James Stewart Martin documented in his 1950 book-length account of his own official investigations into the trans-Atlantic Nazi cartel structures, *All Honorable Men*, leading American pro-Fascists and pro-Nazis, like Gen. William Draper, Allen Dulles, and Prescott Bush, suppressed the truth, and assured that the wartime cartels were restored to full power within the early Truman years of the Cold War.

Nazi loot and Nazi war criminals were secreted out of Europe to South America, South Africa, and the Middle East, where they were to be rehabilitated as “anti-Communist” freedom fighters, through Allen Dulles and James Jesus Angleton’s “ratline” and similar covert schemes that only came to light decades later.

The assault on the FDR legacy today, typified by Shlaes’ lying propaganda tract, is at the very heart of the frantic attack being waged against the Obama Presidency. It is coming from the identical London and Wall Street apparatus that, in the 1920s and 1930s, lavished praise and cash on Mussolini and then Hitler, plotted assassination and putsch against FDR once he was elected, and fought tooth and nail to bring down the New Deal, even to the point of helping trigger a serious economic downturn in 1937-38 that undermined America’s pre-war buildup.

This economic sabotage by the Wall Street cabal came at the very moment that powerful Anglophile American families like Morgan, du Pont, Mellon, Pew, Luce, Harriman, and Bush, were still placing their bets on Hitler and Mussolini, to conquer the Soviet Union and establish a worldwide Fascist dictatorship.

Every step along the way, these Wall Street fascists took their cue from Britain, where the real architects of Fascism and Nazism resided, typified by such powerful City of London figures as Montagu Norman and Lord Beaverbrook, politicians like Winston Churchill, and such groupings as the Roundtable Group and the Cliveden Set.

Now, as Then...

Amity Shlaes could be rightly called the poster girl for the revival of those American Liberty League Fascists, who, today, are desperately out to sink the Obama



Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

Schlaes claims to be presenting a “fresh look” at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidency, but her book is nothing but repackaged fascist garbage. Here, FDR gives a fireside chat, April 28, 1935.

Presidency, in the midst of an even graver national and global crisis, than that which FDR inherited in March 1933, when he took the oath of office.

It is no coincidence that Shlaes’ book was written while she was on a resident fellowship at the American Enterprise Institute (AEI), an outfit that was launched as part of the late-1930s assault on FDR, and which, still today, is peddling the same “Austrian School” economic doctrines and the same preventive war schemes, that were the hallmark of the Hitler Nazi dictatorship.

Launched in 1938 as the American Enterprise Association by a group of Wall Street-run corporations including General Electric, Chemical Bank, and Bristol Myers, the AEA was run, until his death in 1951, by Lewis Brown, the CEO of Johns-Manville Corporation, and a financier of Gerald L.K. Smith’s Committee of One Million. The Committee of One Million, founded in 1936, was one of a number of populist, racist, and anti-Semitic offshoots and fronts of the American Liberty League, which peddled a fanatically anti-Semitic Big Lie, targeting FDR for leading a “Jewish-communist plot” against America. The Pew family of Sun Oil, major financiers of the Liberty League, were also big donors to Smith’s Committee of One Million. Johns-Manville was one of the crown jewels of the JP Morgan

corporate empire.

Shlaes' publisher was Rupert Murdoch, the Australian-born British press baron and protégé of the pro-Hitler Cliveden Set's Lord Beaverbrook, whose media empire now includes the *Wall Street Journal*, the *New York Post*, HarperCollins Books, and Fox TV—all of which feature a constant stream of Shlaes' anti-FDR propaganda.

Shlaes, herself, is a City of London and Wall Street invention. According to her curriculum vitae, she has been a reporter for the City of London flagship *Financial Times*, a member of the editorial board of the *Wall Street Journal*, a columnist for Bloomberg News, a contributing writer for *National Review*, the *American Spectator*, and *The New Republic*, and is now with the Council on Foreign Relations. She was at one time a J.P. Morgan Fellow at the American Academy in Berlin. By her own accounts, Shlaes' mentor was the late *Wall Street Journal* editorial page editor Robert Bartley, the man who brought the neoconservative networks, as well as the radical free-market Mont Pelerin Society, into the paper's editorial board room.

The Real 'Forgotten Man'

Shlaes' essential argument, borrowed whole-cloth from the American Liberty League, is summarized in the opening chapter of her book. "The first reality," she asserted, "was that the 1920s was a great decade of true economic gains, a period whose strong positive aspects have been obscured by the troubles that followed. Those who placed their faith in laissez-faire in that decade were not all godless. Indeed, religious piety moved some, including President Calvin Coolidge, to hold back, to pause before intervening in private lives.

"The fact that the stock market rose high at the end of the decade does not mean that all the growth of the preceding ten years was an illusion. American capitalism did not break in 1929. The crash did not cause the Depression. The market players at the time were not villains...."

Shlaes then asked, "What then caused the Depression?" Her answer: "The loss of international trade

The 1938 Committee of One Million was a front for the Liberty League, which accused FDR of leading a "Jewish-communist plot" against America. The Committee of One Million To Defeat Barack Obama walks in the footsteps of its Wall Street-run predecessor. This web page is from the 2008 Presidential campaign, but the "donate" button remains active.

played an enormous role—just as both Hoover and Roosevelt said at different points. If the United States had not raised tariffs at the beginning of the decade and Europe had not collapsed in the 1930s, the United States would have had a trading partner to help sustain it... But the deepest problem was the intervention, the lack of faith in the marketplace."

Shlaes' deep hatred for FDR then bubbled to the surface. "He created regulatory, aid and relief agencies based on the premise that recovery could be achieved only through a large military-style effort... Where the private sector could help to bring the economy back—in the arena of utilities, for example—Roosevelt and his New Dealers often suppressed it. The creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority snuffed out a growing—and potentially successful—effort to light up the South."

Shlaes concluded: "The big question about the American Depression is not whether war with Germany and Japan ended it. It is why the Depression lasted until that war. From 1929 to 1940, from Hoover to Roosevelt, government intervention helped to make the Depression Great."

Shlaes then let it all hang out, invoking one of the most powerful images of the FDR New Deal, "The Forgotten Man." For Shlaes, the true "forgotten man" was the Wall Street baron, the cartel boss, and the specula-

tor, who were “victimized” by FDR’s dictatorial power grab. Unfettered speculation and unbridled free trade, Shlaes argued, would have ended the Depression and brought back prosperity to America faster and more decisively than all the New Deal measures. FDR’s totalitarian aggression against those he labeled “the economic royalists” damaged the United States and victimized the heroes of American free enterprise. In her own words:

“Among the people whom the New Deal forgot and hurt were great and small names. The great casualties included the Alan Greenspan figure of the era, Andrew Mellon, treasury secretary for the Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover administrations—a figure so towering it was said that ‘three presidents served under him.’ Another was Samuel Insull, a utilities magnate and innovator to whom the New Deal assigned the blame for the crash. Yet another was James Warburg, a Roosevelt adviser who became so angry with the president that he penned book after book to express his rage.”

Shlaes turned FDR’s “Forgotten Man” upside down, touting Mellon, a leader of the American Liberty League, and Insull, whose banking empire crashed on the very eve of the 1932 Democratic Convention in Chicago, as the true victims of the New Deal and the Great Depression.

Mellon, in fact, typified those Wall Street Anglophiles who played a prominent role, from the 1920s on, in boosting both Mussolini and Hitler. In 1925, then-Treasury Secretary Mellon characterized Mussolini as “a strong man with sound ideas and the force to make these ideas effective.” The next year, he oversaw the restructuring of Italy’s World War I debt, which enabled the JP Morgan banking interests to pour an estimated \$900 million into the Italian Fascist regime.

George Seldes devoted considerable attention, in his 1943 scathing exposé of the Wall Street Hitler and Mussolini boosters, *Facts and Fascism*, to uncovering Andrew Mellon’s role, through his Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa), in building up the Nazi war machine, through a cartel partnership with I.G. Farben.

Liberty League Redux

Amity Shlaes’ fractured fairy-tale assault on the FDR Presidency, while bearing no resemblance to reality, does bear a striking resemblance to the prodigious smear propaganda of the American Liberty League.

A July 13, 1936 League pamphlet, “An Open Letter to the President,” written by Dr. Gus W. Dyer, Professor

of Economics, Vanderbilt University, assailed Roosevelt for his attacks on the “economic royalists,” delivered during his acceptance speech before the 1936 Democratic Convention in Philadelphia: “No intelligent socialist nor communist, perhaps, ever made a more sweeping condemnation of American Constitutional freedom than you made in your address,” wrote Dyer. “Your address will be hailed in all lands by radicals as the strongest evidence that American industrial freedom has been a miserable failure. As an American citizen, I think I am within my rights in asking you to make public the specific facts on which you make your most serious charges against the leaders of American business.”

After an hysterical defense of such corporate opponents of the New Deal as General Electric, Dyer charged, “Monopoly means conspiring to limit the supply of commodities in order to raise the prices of these commodities to consumers. Any such artificial monopolistic control of prices has been condemned by Anglo-Saxon civilization for centuries. Your experience in plowing up millions of acres of cotton, prohibiting grain production, and in having more than five million pigs, weighing up to sixty pounds each, killed and converted into soap grease and fertilizer in order that you might make food and clothing scarce and force the millions of consumers to pay high prices for the necessities of life, qualifies you as a great champion of the monopoly principle.”

After accusing FDR of being the monopolist and price-fixer, Dyer concluded, “Radical and ignorant reformers are broadcasting to the people that the wealth of this country is in the hands of a few rich men. That 90 percent of the wealth is owned by a small group of rich royalists and so on.

“The figures here given mean to those who have the brains to interpret them, the most marvelous distribution of wealth to the masses of the people, it is believed, that has ever been known in any country, under any form of Government, at any time in human history.

“The figures here given, Mr. President, indicate that the conditions you described in your Philadelphia Address do not exist and never have existed, and couldn’t exist under the constitution in this country. The conditions you portrayed exist only in the minds of socialists, communists and other radicals who are grossly ignorant of the facts of our industrial life.”

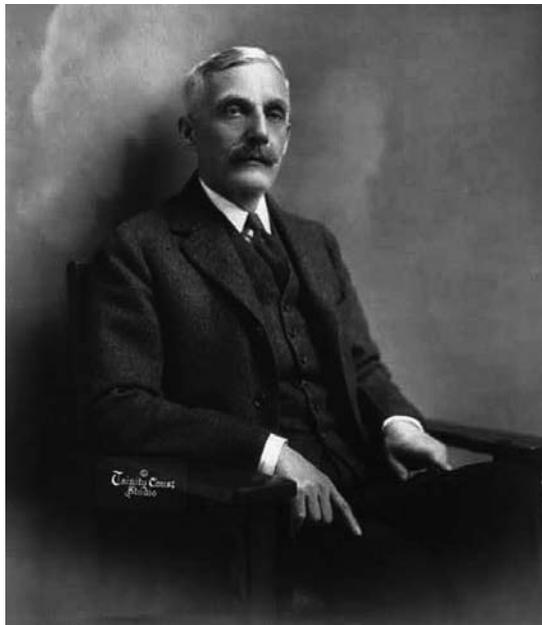
Another Liberty League pamphlet, issued on July 9, 1936 by J.H. VanDeventer, similarly accused FDR and

the New Dealers of being the nation's leading "economic royalists." Obviously stung by the President's unanimous renomination by voice proclamation, as well as his fighting words, VanDeventer came close to issuing a death threat to the President.

"Indeed, under the average man's conception of an 'economic royalist' as one who has seized unwarranted and despotic power, the guns of the public, so eloquently urged to battle, might be turned against the inner coterie of the New Deal itself. For economic royalty need not wear the crown if it holds the scepter, and American history records no parallel to the assumption of power over the lives and livings of our people by the 'economic royalists' now in Washington. Before inviting the people to shoot, it would be well, Mr. President, to clearly define the target."

An undated Liberty League leaflet, "28 Facts About the New Deal," could well have served as the chapter headings of Shlaes' book, or the equally fraudulent *FDR's Folly—How Roosevelt and His New Deal Prolonged the Great Depression*, by Mont Pelerin Society hired pen Jim Powell. The League's leaflet, without providing a single bit of evidence, charged that the FDR Administration "deliberately has increased the cost of living," "sought to give the President the powers of a dictator," "repudiated the Nation's contracts to pay off bonds in gold," "sought to create class prejudice," "used WPA as a political football," "has broken all peace-time records in collecting taxes, but at the same time has spent more, thus creating new deficits," "illegally taxed groups of citizens to raise 'benefit funds' for other groups," "paraded its contempt of the Constitution," "made vicious charges against the Supreme Court," and "reduced production of food while millions are in want."

Yet another League pamphlet, heavily cribbed, without citation, by Shlaes, titled "Government by Law Still Forced to Fight Against New Deal," charged: "For



Shlaes whines that Andrew Mellon, a leader of the Liberty League and Treasury Secretary in the Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover administrations, was a victim of FDR's nasty New Deal. Mellon backed both Mussolini and Hitler.

more than three years, the Roosevelt Administration has been in almost continuous conflict with our basic laws. Social and economic 'reforms' attempted by Mr. Roosevelt and his associates have been outlawed repeatedly by the Supreme Court of the United States. Eight decisions have declared New Deal programs or administration acts to be unconstitutional, yet the Administration persists in similar policies and methods.... By abolishing the reviewing power of the United States Supreme Court it is hoped by many New Dealers to destroy our present form of Government. The American system of Government cannot exist except by continued balance of power between the Legislative, Executive and Judicial branches."

Much to their chagrin, the Wall Street Fascists of the 1930s never won a single head-on confrontation with FDR. After the President's landslide victory in the 1936 elections, they conceded that their campaign of name-calling had failed to move the American people. Their assassination and coup d'état schemes had already been defeated in 1933-34.

The Wall Street barons waged economic warfare against FDR and the New Deal—up until the point that the Nazis took over France in 1940, and Churchill and the British suddenly switched sides, abandoned their open and clandestine support for Hitler's march eastward, and joined the anti-Fascist cause "for King and Empire."

Even as the Morgan, Mellon, Pew, du Pont, and Rockefeller interests prepared for war, they never abandoned their hatred for all that Roosevelt stood for, and for the General Welfare programs established through the New Deal. What better proof is needed, than the fact that today, 64 years after Franklin D. Roosevelt's death, the same Wall Street Anglophile Fascists are repackaging the same vile lies, and promoting the careers of a new generation of American Liberty League wanna-be propagandists?

When the American Military Understood the British Empire

by Carl Osgood

Contrary to some legends that are circulating on the Internet, War Plan Red, the U.S. war plan for war against the British Empire, was developed in the 1920s, on the basis of the real geopolitical threat that that empire presented to the U.S.A. As Lyndon LaRouche noted in a webcast address delivered on Feb. 23, 2006, the British were concerned that the United States would emerge from World War I as the predominant military power in the world, and therefore, “had to be chopped down to size,” the issue at that time, being the United States Navy. The British, said LaRouche, “sought to build up a coalition of Italian, British, Japanese, and so forth naval forces, to out-power the United States. During this period, a plan for a war attack on the United States naval forces was organized, in which the two principal figures were England and Japan.” The Japanese would attack Pearl Harbor, while the British would take out the U.S. fleet in the Atlantic, “not to make an attack on the mainland of the United States, but to sink a good deal of the Navy and cut us down to size.”

LaRouche cited the case of Gen. Billy Mitchell, who was court-martialed and forced out of the U.S. Army in 1925, as indicative of those patriotic officers who saw the actual danger. Mitchell, a vocal proponent of air power, called for the development of long-range, land-based bombers, and of aircraft carriers to meet the challenge, warning specifically of a threat emanating from Japan (called “Orange” by U.S. war planners). In 1922, Mitchell toured the U.S. military facilities on the Hawaiian island of Oahu and, in a report delivered to the War Department afterwards, described how the Japanese would attack. What the Japanese wanted, Mitchell wrote, was the “complete extermination” of American influence in the Far East. “They recognize that if the United States keeps on, sooner or later, the United States will consider that the maintenance of a great military force by an Asiatic

nation is a direct menace to the safety of the American nation and Anglo-Saxon destiny in the Pacific. Therefore, sooner or later they must fight. The only question is how and when and where.”¹

It was Mitchell’s vociferous and incessant public campaigning to build up America’s defenses, especially its airpower, and for measures to meet the Japanese threat, that led to his court martial. LaRouche noted that, despite Mitchell’s court martial, the U.S. Navy developed aircraft carriers, anyway. And the use of carrier-borne aircraft, as well as land-based aircraft, added a new dimension to warfare. “It shifted the correlation of forces, where Japan’s possibility of winning the war over the long term had become hopeless,” after the Battle of Midway, LaRouche added.

The Republic vs. the Empire

Certain of the post-World War I planning documents and lectures betray an American officer corps that was disillusioned by its experience with the British in France. These officers understood the real, unbridgeable differences between the American Republic and the British Empire, even when they had to fight alongside the troops of that Empire. They understood that the goals and methods of the British Empire were incompatible with those of the U.S.A. It is from this standpoint that the significance of the between-the-wars war-planning must be understood. American participation in the war in France, 1917-18, crystalized the view among U.S. Army officers, in particular, that the alliance with Britain (and France) was an unnatural one, that could quickly dissolve into confrontation, because of the way it changed the relative relationship between the U.S. and Britain.

1. Burke Davis, *The Billy Mitchell Affair* (New York: Random House, 1967).



Library of Congress

The British feared that the United States would emerge from World War I as the predominant military power in the world, and therefore, “had to be chopped down to size.” A plan for an attack on the United States naval forces was organized, in which Japan would strike Pearl Harbor, while the British would take out the U.S. fleet in the Atlantic. Shown: The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941.

As reported earlier by Dean Andromidas (“When America Fought the British Empire and Its Treacherous Sykes-Picot Treaty,” *EIR*, Jan. 23, 2009), Navy Lt. Cmdr. Holloway H. Frost noted this potential for confrontation with Great Britain, in a lecture delivered to the General Staff College on Sept. 19, 1919. Frost, who was then assigned to the Planning Division of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, referred to England’s exhaustion, as a result of the war, and the social and industrial unrest that was affecting many of the Empire’s dominions, including Ireland, India, and Egypt:

“But while these conditions apparently render a war with Great Britain an impossibility,” Frost wrote, “they may even be the direct cause of such a war. A revolution is today a possibility in any country; and once this is accomplished, it is impossible to predict what course the revolutionists may take; possibly they may, like the Russians, engage in war against their

former allies. But even assuming the impossibility of the success of a revolution in Great Britain, may not the desperate conditions which exist drive her into a war, if it becomes demonstrated that they can be improved in no other way! It is evident that no nation, which bases its prosperity on trade, can exist with an adverse trade balance of four billions annually, a figure which the British estimate will increase in the near future, rather than decrease. The United States is the direct cause of this adverse trade balance. If it develops that we can successfully compete with England on the seas, this adverse balance will be maintained. A nation doomed to commercial defeat will usually demand a military decision before this commercial defeat is complete. Therefore, there is always the possibility that

the British, however friendly they may wish to be, may be forced into a war to maintain their commercial supremacy of the seas, which is essential to the existence of the British Empire.”

Frost proposed that the U.S. Army and Navy ought to be prepared to defend the United States in such an eventuality, and not depend on allies in doing so. He then went on to develop a general outline as to how he thought such a war would develop, and what the general plan of the United States should be. In the opening phases, he supposed that Britain would launch a land campaign from Canada, and attack the U.S. Atlantic seaboard, the Panama Canal Zone, and U.S. possessions in the Caribbean. The U.S. plan of attack should be to take control of the entrance to the St. Lawrence Seaway, capture British possessions in the Western Atlantic and the Caribbean, and with that accomplished, attack British commerce throughout the world, and invade and capture Canada.



Gen. Billy Mitchell's insistent demand that America build up its defenses, especially its airpower, against a possible Japanese air attack, led to his court martial, shown here (1925). The attack on Pearl Harbor proved that he was right.

U.S. Air Force

The Anglo-American Alliance in World War I

While planning documents in preparation for a possible war with Great Britain can be found in the Navy's archives, dating back to 1890, and the U.S. Army War College conducted a number of exercises in 1913-1914 for the same eventuality, Frost puts the threat into a context that the earlier documents lack, that context being the American experience with its alliance with Britain in World War I. That alliance was fraught with difficulties, because of the differing war aims of the two sides. Britain, as was shown after the Sykes-Picot Treaty came to light at the end of the war, was seeking to expand its already considerable empire, and the U.S. was looking to end the war as decisively as possible, in the shortest time possible, so that it would have leverage in the peace that was to follow.

Many American officers understood that British and French imperial aims in the war were at odds with American national interests. American Expeditionary Force Commander Gen. John J. Pershing had to fight off British and French efforts to feed American soldiers into combat as piecemeal replacements for losses in British and French divisions, even as the British, in particular, were conducting operations in secondary theaters, such as Palestine and Mesopotamia. Pershing and Gen. Tasker Bliss had to fight for the American army to fight as a national army with its own section of the front lines, so that the American commitment to end the war decisively could be carried through. Pershing saw the Western Front as the decisive front,

and he therefore resisted efforts to siphon off American troops to other theaters, such as Italy.

General Bliss noted these difficulties in a May 22, 1929 lecture at the Army War College. Bliss, who had served as the American representative on the Supreme War Council, reported that, of the three principal allies, two of them, Britain and France, went into the war "with the primary purpose of securing, each for itself, certain widely separated territories; the third [the United States] with the initial purpose of warding off future danger by preventing the enemy from securing territory that would make her a constant menace..." Each of the three allies could have had three different military plans, "each handicapped by a political plan." Such an alliance was "likely to be an unnatural union," Bliss concluded. If there were any doubt of that, one need only look at the proceedings of the Paris Peace Conference: "the common enemy has been defeated; the alliance for war practically dissolved. Immediately comes to the front the underlying purpose with which each victor entered the war, a purpose which now may become of much more extended application in proportion to the magnitude of the enemy's defeat."

Maj. Gen. Fox Connor, who served as Pershing's chief of staff, and would later be a mentor to both Generals George C. Marshall and Dwight Eisenhower, amplified on the chaos that Pershing's headquarters found upon arrival in France in 1917, in a March 19, 1934 War College lecture. The British and French forces had

been fighting under two separate commands, with two separate agendas, for three years, since neither would consent to fight under a single commander who was not of their nationality. What was worse, was that in the British system, the Secretary of State for War, the Secretary of State for India, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Colonial Secretary “all felt themselves authorized to start wars on their own account and they all did so,” with little coordination with each other. “To add to the confusion of the war making powers in Britain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer [David Lloyd George, until he became prime minister in December 1916] had set himself up as the infallible Allied Strategist.”

In describing the problems of fighting alongside allies, Connor, like Bliss, noted the differing “ulterior motives” of the members of the alliance and observed that, with the exception of the U.S., and possibly Belgium, “the politicians of all nations, in the World War were filled with ulterior motives, and with grandiose ideas of the ‘compensations’ they would obtain at the peace table.” He added that all of these nations were “jockeying” for post-war “positions.”

The difficulties extended into the naval realm as well. The naval staff in Washington, led by Chief of Naval Operations Adm. William S. Benson, saw as its mission the transportation and support of an American national army in France. They were as loath to allocate American ships to British naval command as Pershing was to feed American troops into British divisions as replacements. The British, on the other hand, backed by American naval commander Adm. William S. Sims (a notorious Anglophile), wanted the American Navy subordinated to the Royal Navy, which was then engaged in convoying war supplies to Britain, in the face of the German U-boat threat, and in preventing the German High Seas Fleet from entering the North Sea. Bringing American ground forces to France, which U.S. strate-



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American Expeditionary Force Commander Gen. John J. Pershing (left) understood that British and French imperial aims in the war were at odds with American national interests. Maj. Gen. Fox Connor (right), who served as Pershing’s chief of staff, noted the differing “ulterior motives” of the members of the alliance.

gists saw as the decisive front, was of secondary importance to the Royal Navy.

Benson and his co-thinkers, reflecting the American military tradition of the primacy of the strategy of the offensive, also argued that attacking German U-boat bases was essential, since it reduced the problems of trying to detect and destroy U-boats at sea. The British finally agreed to mining the approaches to the German U-boat bases, but American naval officers concluded, after the war was over, that the British never completely fulfilled their commitment to the mine barrier.²

Washington Naval Treaty

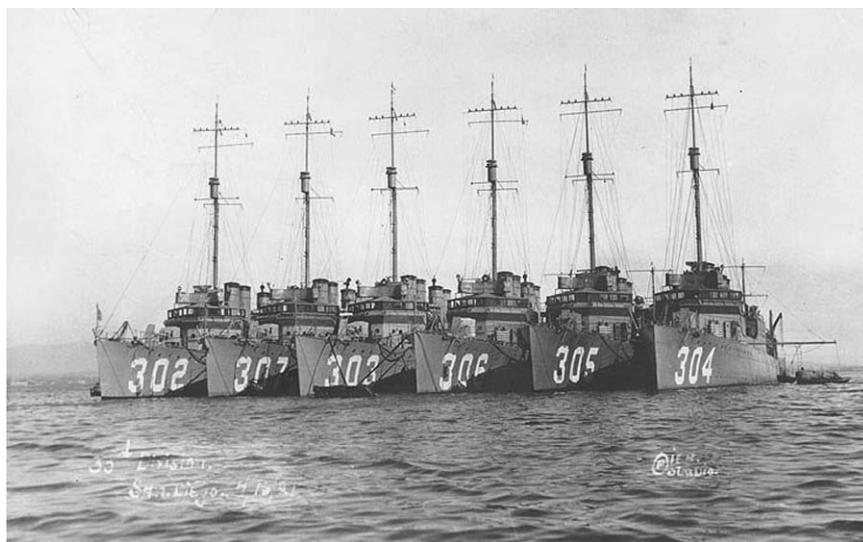
The Washington Naval Treaty of 1921, rather than being a disarmament treaty that reduced the danger of war, actually helped propel the U.S. towards war with Japan. Dean Andromidas, in the above-cited article, documented how American strategic thinkers such as Arthur MacArthur viewed acquisition of the Philippines as a bulwark against the European colonial empires in Asia, on America’s extreme western flank. That

2. Dean C. Allard, “Anglo-American Naval Differences During World War I,” *Military Affairs*, April 1980.

flank came under threat when the Treaty of Versailles awarded the island chains of the Marshalls, Marianas, and Carolines, which had been acquired by Germany late in the 19th Century, as mandates to Japan, a British ally since 1902. Those island chains lay directly across the U.S. lines of communication from Hawaii to the Philippines and Guam. From the American standpoint, the Washington Treaty did two things: It cancelled the revived 1916 naval construction program, which would have brought the U.S. fleet close to parity with the Royal Navy, but with more modern ships, and it denied the U.S. the right to build fortified bases in the Philippines and Guam. While naval strategists debated whether or not Guam could be effectively fortified anyway, the defense of the Philippines became all but impossible after the treaty was ratified. Despite Gen. Douglas MacArthur's heroic effort in 1942 to defeat the Japanese invasion, full-scale defense of the archipelago had been abandoned by the war planners by no later than 1935.

That the treaty left the British in a superior position was not lost on the Navy's war planners. Capt. Frank Schofield, in a lecture dated Oct. 24, 1923, not only noted that the treaty left the U.S. weaker in capital ships and cruisers than "the next strongest power," it also "took from us every possibility of an outlying base in the Pacific except one [Hawaii]. We gave up our new capital ships and our right to build bases for a better international feeling, but no one gave us anything." Schofield also bluntly reported that the treaty left the British with a significant gunnery advantage over the U.S. fleet.³

The treaty also caused a full-scale shift in naval war planning. Whereas war planning prior to 1921 was focused on Red and Red-Orange scenarios, after 1921, naval war planning shifted almost entirely to Orange



The Washington Naval Treaty of 1921, rather than being a disarmament treaty to reduce the danger of war, actually helped propel the U.S. towards war with Japan. It also left the British in a superior naval position, leaving the U.S. weaker in capital ships and cruisers than Britain. Shown, U.S. Destroyer Division 33 off San Diego, Calif., April 1921.

(i.e., Japan), despite the recommendations of Schofield after he became the director of the Plans Division in the Office of Naval Operations in 1927. Schofield had concluded that the Anglo-American impasse at the Geneva Naval Conference of that year was the result of Britain's determination not to surrender supremacy on the seas, nor to accept naval parity with the U.S. He also observed "understandings and relations" between the British and Japanese delegations not shared by the other delegations to the conference. Schofield argued that Japan would never attack the United States except in alliance with a European power. Therefore, Schofield, in his estimates for 1928, called for Orange, Red, and Red-Orange plans to be available. However, despite his recommendations, the Navy gave very little attention to the War Plan Red effort, focusing instead on Orange, and leaving Red to the Army.⁴

'The Great Pacific War'

The British did give in to a key U.S. demand at the Washington naval conference: the end of the Anglo-

3. Lecture by Capt. Frank Schofield, "Some Effects of the Washington Conference on American Naval Strategy," P.D. 210-2, Secret and Classified Correspondence of the Chief of Naval Operations, U.S. National Archives.

4. William R. Braisted, "On the American Red and Red-Orange Plans, 1919-1939," *Naval Warfare in the Twentieth Century: Essays in Honour of Arthur Marder*, edited by Gerald Jordan (New York: Crane Russak, 1977).

Japanese alliance. But the British did not give up their goal of bogging the U.S. down in a long Pacific war. They merely shifted strategy. In *The Great Pacific War* (1925), Hector C. Bywater, an English naval analyst, envisioned a surprise Japanese strike against the U.S. fleet based at Manila, followed by assaults on Guam and the Philippines. The initial American response is to deploy the Atlantic fleet through the Panama Canal on a long drive across the Pacific, which ultimately fails because of its logistical over-extension into Japanese-controlled waters. The Americans then turn around and launch a Pacific island-hopping campaign, ending in a climactic battle at the island of Yap in the Carolines, approximately two years after the Japanese sneak attack that started the war.

Bywater's scenario bore a surprising resemblance to the drafts of War Plan Orange that had been circulating among Navy planners. Indeed, biographer William H. Honan, in his 1991 book *Bywater: The Man Who Invented the Pacific War*, speculates that Bywater may have learned details of the plan through William Howard Gardiner, a naval writer who was vice president of the Navy League, and consequently close to Admiral Sims, who was then president of the Naval War College. In any event, the book caused a sensation among Navy planners, who then set about revising their war plan, away from the thrust across the Pacific that had dominated their thinking before 1925, to something closer to the island-hopping campaign that was actually carried out in 1942-45.

Bywater's book didn't capture the attention of only U.S. planners, however. The book was rapidly translated into Japanese, and became required reading at the Imperial War College in Tokyo. It caught the attention of a young naval officer, Isoroku Yamamoto, who, as commander of the Imperial Japanese Navy, would be responsible for Japanese naval strategy, beginning with the attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, until his death in 1943. He adopted key elements of Bywater's scenario for his Pacific war strategy. Bywater and Yamamoto met on at least two occasions during the 1930s, when Yamamoto was detailed to the Japanese Embassy in London, and they undoubtedly discussed Bywater's Pacific war scenario.

Bywater was not just an incredibly insightful journalist, however. In the years prior to World War I, Bywater had been picked up by the British Secret Service to spy on the German Navy, using a fake American

passport. While operating as a spy, Bywater continued to write columns for various British naval journals, as well as the *New York Herald*, cementing his reputation as a keen observer of naval affairs. As he was making the transition from spying on German naval targets to becoming an expert on foreign military intelligence and a mouthpiece for the British imperialists, Bywater was picked up in 1910, by James L. Garvin, the editor of the London *Sunday Observer*, the main propaganda outlet for a group called the Compatriots.

The Compatriots, founded by Leo Amery, who ran the Rhodes Trust, functioned as a brain trust of the Milner Group. Besides Amery and Garvin, its members included Alfred Milner, Leo Maxse, Halford Mackinder, and W.A.S. Hewins (see "How British Imperialists Created the fascist Japotsinsky," by Steven P. Meyer, *EIR*, Jan. 23, 2009). Its purpose was to create and promote the policies necessary to restructure the British economy and military in order to secure the empire after the acquisition of southern Africa, and to prepare for the next phase of warfare and imperial acquisition. Garvin and Amery were experts on military preparedness and military affairs. The Compatriots, in effect, organized Britain's preparedness for World War I.

Bywater likely would have been a useful acquisition for the Milner group, helping, through his writings and access to top naval officials in Britain, the U.S., and Japan, to set the stage for the future wars they were planning. Biographer Honan does not provide more than a few sketchy details of Bywater's relationship with Garvin. The extant correspondence between the two apparently ends in 1911, but in 1923 Garvin hired Bywater to be the naval correspondent for the *Sunday Observer*, while he was writing *The Great Pacific War*.

Canadian War Planning

While American war planners were considering Red-Orange scenarios, and the Harding Administration was negotiating away future American naval strength, a Canadian colonel by the name of James Sutherland "Buster" Brown, was writing "Defense Scheme No. 1" for the defense of Canada against the United States.⁵ The plan calls for a rapid preemptive offensive against the United States, which was obviously impossible to

5. "Canadian Defence Scheme Number One: A Defensive Preemptive Strike Against the United States, Circa 1921," <http://www.taoyue.com/stacks/defence-scheme-one.html>.

execute, without the reinforcement of the then nearly non-existent Canadian army by imperial forces. At the time of writing, the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had yet to be decided, but Brown wrote that, “there is not much doubt, in case of war between the British empire and the United States, that Japan would take immediate military action against the American Republic, in which case it would make matters much more favourable to us, especially at beginning of the campaign, if we would find that Japan would carry out her traditional policy of delivering their Declaration of War and an Operation at the same time. . . .”

An Estimate of the British Empire

In late 1925, the U.S. Army War Plans Division produced a “Strategic Estimate Red” in which they stated, “if Blue becomes involved in a war with Red it will be because of the expansion of Blue foreign trade as to be a dominant factor in menace to the Red favorable trade balance which Red has so long maintained and which is essential to Red’s existence.”⁶ The planners estimated that Red goals would be the destruction of the Blue Navy and Merchant Marine, the destruction of Blue trade, the acquisition of the Panama Canal, and the capture of Blue possessions in the West Indies. The planners also thought that Canada would go for part, or even all of Alaska, that Australia would have its eyes on the Philippines, and New Zealand might be interested in acquiring American Samoa.

“The main consideration involved,” wrote the planners, “in the determination of the probable Red course of action, is the first objective. *Red war aims require the destruction of the Blue fleet, but Red’s purpose is to force Blue to sue for peace on terms dictated by Red,* and for this purpose, Red must bring such military and economic pressure to bear on Blue as to make it impossible for Blue to continue the war. This will require Red to invade and occupy Blue territory, and specifically, the industrial region in the vicinity of Pittsburgh in order to deprive Blue of the power to wage war” (emphasis added).

The planners envisaged that Red would move its fleet to Halifax and from there, secure control of the Western Atlantic so that an expeditionary force could be moved via Halifax and Quebec for an advance on Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Raids on the Panama Canal

and the Caribbean would be dependent on the success of the above operations.

The remainder of the estimate is a description of the political, economic, and military situations in the Red Empire. The description of the economy is notable for the fact that it identifies to what degree Britain is dependent on imports of food and raw materials from the colonies and from continental Europe. The planners estimated that if control of the seas is conceded to Red, then Red can supply all of its war needs, including replacing those materials that it imports from Blue, such as copper.

War Plan Red

The parameters of what finally emerged as War Plan Red⁷ in 1929-30 (**Figure 1**) were set by Brig. Gen. George Simonds, the director of the Army War Plans Division, who, like Fox Connor, had had first hand experience with the British on the Western Front in 1918. In a memo dated Feb. 11, 1928, Simonds asked the Army Intelligence Division (G-2) for an estimate of the situation with respect to Red. The first consideration Simonds raised was on the ability of the British government to prepare for and conduct war. “In the past,” Simonds wrote, “it has been the British habit to commit themselves strategically in the conduct of military operations in accordance with their political requirements without a thorough consideration of the demands on men, munitions and transport vessels which their commitments entail.”

Simonds reports on the following quote, which was made in reference to Britain’s “Mesopotamian operations”: “It was the old story of vague and ill-considered policy, dissipation of resources, vacillation and compromise in the essential and ultimate thing, blind and bull-necked confidence in the means to an end.” Simonds comments that this quote could easily be applied to Britain’s Crimean, Dardanelles, and South African campaigns, as well. He wanted to know, in connection with this, whether there had “been any Act of parliament or any announced policy since the World War which would indicate a departure in the future from methods of the past? This question is of interest because of its peculiar applicability to a situation that might lead to the commitment of large British forces to a theater of

6. “Strategic Estimate Red,” Dec. 24, 1925, in the files of the Army War Plans Division, file #2444, U.S. National Archives.

7. A record copy of War Plan Red can be found, today, in the Records of the Army and Navy Joint Board, J.B. 325, Ser. No. 435, U.S. National Archives.

FIGURE 1

War Plan Red: Primary Lines of Attack



operations in Eastern Canada or the coastal region of the United States which would be extremely disadvantageous to the British.”

Under the heading, “Unity of the Empire and support of the United Kingdom by the self governing dominions,” Simonds asked “What is the strength of the irreconcilable element in the Irish Free State? Would it be organized and would it be able to give active support to an American Expeditionary Force attempting to secure a base of operations on the Irish coast?” He also asked about the degree of support that might be provided by Australia and New Zealand.

Under the heading, “The initial requirements of security for British transoceanic trade routes,” Simonds noted that “at the outbreak of the World War, although threatened at home by the German High Seas Fleet, and although supported by the French and Japanese Navies, the British were compelled to establish and maintain Control Forces on nine stations throughout the world to protect their transoceanic trade against a few commerce raiders. . . . What important trade routes would be most vulnerable to attack by American light cruiser?” What naturally followed from this was, “What British trade routes, if any, are so important that their security will demand a higher priority in assigning naval forces for their protection than in assigning naval forces to a decisive naval concentration in the Northwestern Atlantic?”

The final version of War Plan Red, which was approved in May of 1930, started from the conception that a war would be of long duration, involving a maximum effort by Blue, directed initially at separating Crimson (Canada) from Red, the defeat of Red forces in the Western Hemisphere, and eventually, the economic exhaustion of the Red United Kingdom (**Figure 2**). The Army’s mission was to destroy Red armed forces in North America and occupy the territory of Crimson and Red possessions in the Western Hemisphere “as may be necessary.” The Navy’s mission was to gain control of the oceans adjacent to both coasts of Crimson, and ultimately to extend such control to “areas necessary to effect the economic exhaustion of Red.” The Army was to prepare for operations to include a joint overseas expedition against Halifax, overland operations to take the Montreal-Quebec area, and an operation to cut rail connections in the Winnipeg area.

The Navy was to concentrate sufficient forces to destroy the Red fleet in the North Atlantic and cut com-

FIGURE 2
End Phase of War Plan Red



munications between Red and Crimson. The Navy was also to blockade Crimson’s Pacific coast. Secondary operations were to include the taking of Red’s Caribbean territories, and operations in the Great Lakes region to secure U.S. access and deny Red/Crimson access to the locks and waterways. The Panama Canal was to be held “inviolable,” and the defense of Hawaii, the Philippines, and Alaska was to be carried out with the forces available.

The Estimate of the Situation that accompanies the war plan reflects, very well, the concerns of the Empire cited by Holloway Frost in his 1919 lecture, and the concerns of the Milner group, with respect to growing U.S. economic and naval power after World War I. It describes Red foreign policy as “designed to protect and advance the commercial, financial and economic interests of the RED Empire,” and particularly of the United Kingdom and its seaborne trade. Red policy is “actively exerted in favor of acquirement of, or unrestricted access to, the world’s supply of raw materials and to expansion of RED commerce.” The estimate warns that while Red had no known military allies at that time, it was unlikely to enter into a war against Blue without them. Orange was considered the most likely such ally, but Red was also expected to seek agreements with such other powers as needed to secure the interests



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Even after the U.S. entered the war in an alliance with Britain, the strategic threat presented by the British Empire remained, as was recognized during World War II by President Franklin Roosevelt, who expressed his intention to dismantle the European colonial empires once the war was over. Shown: FDR and Churchill at Yalta, February 1945.

of Red around the world during a war with Blue.

The estimate identified “the constantly increasing Blue economic penetration and commercial expansion into regions formerly dominated by RED trade, to such extent as eventually to menace RED standards of living and to threaten economic ruin” as the most probable cause of a Red-Blue war. Therefore, Red’s war aims would be the “definite elimination of BLUE as an important economic and commercial rival in international trade.”

The estimate goes on to develop and assess the political and economic strengths and weaknesses of both Red and Blue, and to assign likely missions to the military forces of both sides. Perhaps the most important political quality of Blue, however, is that it possesses “an anti-Red tradition, and it is believed that the Blue government would have little difficulty in mobilizing public sentiment in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, once hostilities began.”

War Plan Red was declared obsolete in 1936, and directives were issued that no further planning was to be undertaken under Red. Even so, it was not withdrawn from active files until 1939, nor was Britain nec-

essarily considered a friendly ally with the same objectives as the United States, by this time. Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Harold Stark, in his famous “Plan Dog Memorandum,” of Nov. 12, 1940, implied that if the U.S. were to allow Great Britain to be defeated by Germany, Britain could end up joining Germany, France, and Japan, in war against the United States. Indeed, the British continued to act with imperial arrogance during U.S.-British staff conversations that took place in early 1941 at Stark’s recommendation, demanding that the U.S. protect British imperial interests such as Singapore.

The American officers involved in those conversations rejected that demand, fearing that were the U.S. fleet to be deployed to Singapore, it would be at great risk of being destroyed by the Japanese. Even after the U.S. entered the war in alliance with Britain, the strategic threat presented by the British Empire remained, as was recognized even during World War II by President Franklin Roosevelt, with his intention to dismantle the European colonial empires once the war was over.

Steven P. Meyer contributed research for this article.

The U.S.A.: Fascism Past and Present

by Clifford A. Kiracofe, Jr.

Dr. Clifford A. Kiracofe, Jr. presented the paper excerpted here to a June 21, 2006 New Bretton Woods Seminar hosted by EIR in Berlin. Dr. Kiracofe is a former senior professional staff member of the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. His extemporaneous comments as he delivered his address, are included. The full paper, including footnotes, was published in EIR, July 7, 2006, and is available at http://larouchepub.com/eiw/public/full_eir_pdfs.html.

I would like to try to give some historical context to the current political situation we find ourselves in, in the United States, and also to try to establish some linkages or relationships, in a historical context, between European Fascism, and fascism as it has evolved in the United States this past century. . . .

In today's political situation in the United States we are, in effect, confronting the same forces that attempted to impose overt fascist rule in the United States during the 1930s. This is a story that is not widely known in Europe, or even in the United States. Back then, beginning in 1933, for example, a cabal of Wall Street financiers and industrialists, who were enthusiastic supporters of Italian Fascism and the German National Socialism, plotted a coup d'état against President Franklin Roosevelt and our constitutional form of government.

My paper today considers briefly the following major points: first, the current international situation and United States imperial policy; second, the rise of fascism in United States politics; third, Wall Street's attempted fascist *coup d'état* of 1934; fourth, Wall Street and European Fascism, particularly Synarchy; and fifth, contemporary American fascist ideology and the post-World War II era, that is to say, the "Conservative Movement" and "New Right" in the United States.

U.S. Imperialism Constrained

What is the current context of United States imperialism?

At the international level, we see the emerging multipolar environment developing. Russia is coming back from the trauma of the 1990s, China and India are rising, and Europe, despite its internal situation, remains nonetheless an international factor of undeniable importance.

We are not living in the so-called "unipolar world" fantasy of the American neo-conservatives and that part of the imperial faction influenced by such delusional policy ideas. We are living in an emerging multipolar international environment which does now, and will increasingly, place constraints on United States foreign policy, particularly as the extent of American internal economic and social weakness and vulnerability become apparent. External polling data, since 2003, shows a collapse of United States prestige worldwide as a result of the war on Iraq and other related factors.

The imperial faction has yet to adjust itself to international reality, and this impairs U.S. national security, in the short, medium, and long term. The imperial faction continues to attempt to consolidate a transnational oligarchy subservient to Washington, through such mechanisms as the Bilderberg Group, the Trilateral Commission, and the Davos Group, among others. Dollar-based globalization is another mechanism. But there is resistance as, for example, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization indicates, and certainly, there are additional calls for a New Bretton Woods to manage our international financial system.

Rather than orient United States diplomacy to play a constructive role in organizing the emerging multipolar world on Westphalian principles, the Bush White House, since 2001, has sought to impose its concept of unilateral global hegemony, with disastrous consequences. . . .

The Rise of Fascism in United States Politics

What is fascism? As one succinct definition has it: "Fascism is the open terrorist dictatorship of the most reactionary, most chauvinist, and most imperialist elements of finance capital."

What are the main features of fascism? They include: the rise of a demagogic leader sponsored by a plutocratic oligarchy, the curtailment of civil liberties, the elimination of a free press, the emasculation of labor and the labor movement, and the destruction of intellectual and political opposition.

How did this come about? Let's take a look at the



*U.S. Ambassador to Germany William E. Dodd warned in 1937 that he had witnessed “how close some of our American ruling families are to the Nazi regime. They extended aid to help Fascism occupy the seat of power, and they are helping to keep it there.”
Shown: The Nazi SS on parade in Nuremberg.*

1930s in the United States, the political situation then, which involved the rise of an American form of fascism, unfortunately.

Prof. Gaetano Salvemini, a famous anti-Fascist intellectual and member of the Italian Socialist Party, warned of a “new brand of fascism” in the United States. While teaching in exile at Harvard, during the 1930s, he pointed to what he called “fascism of corporate business enterprise in this country.”

Other voices in the 1930s, confronting the fascist challenge, were heard from members of President Roosevelt’s own Cabinet.

Harold Ickes (1874-1952), a Progressive Republican who served in Franklin Roosevelt’s Cabinet during the New Deal, forcefully condemned fascism in a speech to the American Civil Liberties Union on Dec. 8, 1937. He pointed to “the ability and willingness to turn the concentrated wealth of America against the welfare of America.” He said,

Let no one sleepily believe that our democratic form of government is necessarily secure for all time to come. We have seen dictatorships in other lands reach out and destroy constitutional democracies, states combine not for protection but for aggression. We have discovered that Fas-

cism has not been quarantined, but that it is capable of leaping wide oceans.

Well, what happened back in the 1930s? I would just interject, parenthetically, that this is a time when our current President’s grandfather was quite active on Wall Street—that family was quite active on Wall Street.

As I said at the outset, in today’s political situation in the United States we are, in effect, confronting the same forces that attempted to impose fascism in the United States during the 1930s. Back then, beginning in 1933, a cabal of Wall Street financiers and industrialists, who were enthusiastic supporters of International Fascism in Italy and Germany, and were well introduced to the

higher circles of Europe, supported various movements of international Fascism in Germany, France, Italy, and England. Many of the American businessmen involved, were intimately involved in business arrangements with these very European financial and industrial circles. This cabal plotted a coup d’état against President Franklin Roosevelt and our Constitution. Let me recall the words of Ambassador William E. Dodd, Franklin Roosevelt’s Ambassador to Germany. While here in our embassy, he watched American businessmen, one after the other, come to Germany in support of the Hitler regime. In 1937, he referred to the American section of the transnational fascist oligarchy of the era as follows:

A clique of U.S. industrialists is hell-bent to bring a fascist state to supplant our democratic government and is working closely with the fascist regime in Germany and Italy. I have had plenty of opportunity in my post in Berlin to witness how close some of our American ruling families are to the Nazi regime. They extended aid to help Fascism occupy the seat of power, and they are helping to keep it there.

Fortunately, the 1933-34 coup plot was foiled by

President Roosevelt. But after Roosevelt's death, the cabal was able to continue its program for a fascist and imperial America during the Truman Administration, through the Cold War era, and down to today's White House and Congress.

Simply put, upon Franklin Roosevelt's election in 1932, the Wall Street cabal took a decision to use strategies and methods that had been used by Fascist circles in Europe, to gain influence and political power. The Wall Street cabal was well introduced into the higher circles in Europe that supported the various movements of International Fascism, and the Nazi movement, in Germany, France, Italy, and England, because many of the American businessmen involved in the Wall Street cabal were intimately involved in business arrangements with these European financial and industrial circles.

The strategies and methods of which I am speaking include the formation of action committees and mass movements, including violent organizations, which involved political as well as religious appeals to the middle and working classes. The elite circles involved in the Wall Street cabal established their own higher-level organizations to coordinate their own activities and the activities of the mass organizations which they caused to come into being.

Wall Street's Fascist 'Liberty League'

But let me explain a little bit more about some of the forces behind this business plot.

Let me comment briefly on the activities of the so-called "American Liberty League" (or simply "Liberty League") organization, a powerful elite organization that the Wall Street cabal formed in 1933 and 1934, and which operated until 1940. I will place particular emphasis on the relationship between the fascist U.S. organizations and their counterparts in Europe.

The Liberty League was interfaced with a variety of fascist organizations, specifically modeled on European Fascist organizations such as the French Croix de Feu. The financial and big business interests behind the Liberty League in the United States paralleled and worked with the Confederazione dell'Industria—Olivetti, Agnelli, and that cabal—that put Mussolini into power, and the Thyssen-Krupp-Voegeler-Flick network that put Hitler into power.

The formation of the "American Liberty League" was announced on Aug. 23, 1934. Its intent was to overturn the New Deal, President Franklin Roosevelt, and

the Constitution. The leadership of the organization comprised prominent members of the Wall Street plutocracy and a number of prominent politicians, Democrat and Republican.

This American Liberty League was to impose a fascist form of government on the United States, by working behind the scenes to influence developments in high politics.

Among the key Wall Street and big business interests behind the Liberty League were the House of Morgan, the DuPonts, and the Kuhn Loeb investment-banking interests. Representatives of industrial interests such as General Motors (controlled by DuPont interests), U.S. Steel (linked to the Morgan interests), and Remington Arms (controlled by DuPont) were also deeply involved. The publishing industry was represented by the Hearst interests.

Members of the Liberty League organization were part of the prior "Business Plot" of 1933-34 which had planned an armed coup d'état against President Roosevelt. The plot was exposed by the very U.S. Marine Corps general the Wall Street cabal thought they had recruited to lead the coup, Maj. Gen. Smedley Butler, the man they sought to impose as dictator on the United States. He played along with the plot, and then immediately revealed the plot to President Roosevelt, whom he greatly admired, and then exposed it publicly in newspaper interviews and during testimony before a special investigative committee in the United States House of Representatives, the McCormack-Dickstein Committee. The coup d'état was foiled.

Nonetheless, this organization continued to operate, publicly, and included very top leaders of both the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.

So now we can see a picture developing in our internal politics in the 1930s, involving top-level Democratic Party persons, including the chairman of the National Democratic Party himself, even Al Smith, former Democratic Party Presidential candidate, and top Republican Congressmen and Senators, aligning against the New Deal, and aligning behind fascism. So this is a penetration of both political parties, which I would like us to bear in mind.

The McCormack-Dickstein Committee was established to investigate the events of 1933-34 to determine to what extent an actual coup plot, had been in motion. The committee concluded there had been such a plot but specific information and testimony as to the Wall

Street connection was suppressed. According to the Committee report:

In the last few weeks of the committee's official life it received evidence showing that certain persons had made an attempt to establish a fascist government in this country. There is no question that these attempts were discussed, were planned, and might have been placed in execution when and if the financial backers deemed it expedient. This committee received evidence from Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler (retired), twice decorated by the Congress of the United States. He testified before the committee as to conversations with one Gerald C. MacGuire, in which the latter is alleged to have suggested the formation of a fascist army under the leadership of General Butler.

MacGuire denied these allegations under oath, but your committee was able to verify all the pertinent statements made by General Butler, with the exception of the direct statement suggesting the creation of the organization. This, however, was corroborated in the correspondence of MacGuire with his principal, Robert Sterling Clark, of New York City, while MacGuire was abroad studying the various forms of veterans organizations of Fascist character.

The work of this committee later led to the formation of the U.S. House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) which was authorized to investigate subversive Communist and fascist activity in the United States. Congressman John McCormack later became Speaker of the House, 1961-71.

With respect to the Business Plot, certain features deserve scrutiny. MacGuire, a Wall Street bond salesman, was recruited by a circle of financiers to first collect information in Europe in 1933 about the methods of Fascist organizations, and then to be the intermediary between the Wall



Robert Sterling Clark

Street cabal and General Butler. MacGuire was employed as a bond salesman by Robert Sterling Clark (1877-1956), Yale graduate and heir to the Singer Sewing Machine fortune, and an art collector who lived in Paris. MacGuire had been active in the American Legion, a World War I veterans' organization established by the Morgan interests.

With Clark in the plot was Grayson Mallet-Prevost Murphy, head of a Wall Street brokerage house and director of Morgan-aligned companies. Murphy, a founder of the American Legion, became the treasurer of the Liberty League. Murphy, who was a graduate of West Point, had a prior record of international intrigue and was used by President Theodore Roosevelt for secret missions, particularly in Latin America.



Grayson Mallet-Prevost Murphy

The American Legion war veterans' organization was established in 1919. The National Commander of the American Legion in 1922-23, Col. Alvin Owsley (1888-1967), put the matter clearly when he said, "If ever needed, the American Legion stands ready to protect our country's institutions and ideals as the Fascists dealt with the destructionists who menaced Italy. Do not forget that the Fascisti are to Italy what the American Legion is to the United States." In 1931, the National Commander of the American Legion, Ralph T. O'Neill, gave the Italian Ambassador to the United States, a copy of a resolution of the American Legion Executive Committee praising Mussolini as a great leader.



Col. Alvin Owsley

The president of the Liberty League was Jouett Shouse (1879-1968), a former member of the U.S. Congress from Kansas (1915-19), and President Woodrow Wilson's Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (1919-20).

Shouse, a former chairman of the Democratic Party's National Executive Committee, was married to a daughter of the Boston merchant Filene family. The key members of the Liberty League itself were such business and financial personalities as: William Knudson of General Motors; Nathan L. Miller, counsel of U.S. Steel; Irene, Pierre, and Lamot DuPont; Jacob Raskob of DuPont and General Motors, and the Hearst interests. Political personalities included former Gov. Al Smith of New York, the Democratic presidential candidate of 1928. Raskob was a former chairman of the Democratic Party National Committee.



Jouett Shouse

Closely associated with the activities of the Liberty League, and its satellite action organizations such as the "Crusaders," were influential members of the board of the American Jewish Committee: Irving Lehman, of Lehman Brothers; Lessing J. Rosenwald, chairman of Sears Roebuck; Roger W. Strauss, director of Revere Copper and Brass; Louis Edward Kirstein, vice president of Filene's; Joseph M. Proskauer, who was a director of the American Liberty League; Henry Ittleson, who was president of the Commercial Investment Trust A.G. of Berlin; and Albert D. Lasker, who served on the Crusaders board.

The American Jewish Committee was founded in 1906 as a foreign-policy lobby group that focussed on human rights in Russia. Its publication *Commentary*, edited from 1960-95 by Norman Podhoretz, has been the leading vector for decades promoting so-called "neo-conservative" foreign policy and the destabilization of the Middle East.

As for the Crusaders organization I just mentioned, it was an anti-labor organization opposed to New Deal policies whose board included Albert D. Lasker, as just noted; James P. Warburg; and John W. Davis (1873-1955), legal counsel for the Morgan interests and U.S. Steel among others. Davis was the former Democratic Party Presidential candidate in 1924, and lost to Republican Calvin Coolidge. Prior to this he had served as the U.S. Ambassador at London, 1918-21.

Additional satellites of the Liberty League were: the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution, the

Farmers' Independence Council, and the Sentinels of the Republic.

I want to give you a little flavor, just as an example, of the thinking of one of the participants in this business group, Mr. William Randolph Hearst, a well-known publishing magnate in our country, who owned hundreds of newspapers.

Hearst's involvement with the Liberty League is significant. The Hearst interests interfaced with the financial interests of West Coast financier A.P. Giannini's TransAmerica company, and Bank of America. This bank reportedly handled Mussolini's financial interests in the United States. The Hearst interests also interfaced with the British imperial interests of Sir Henry Deterding and his Royal Dutch Shell group, as well as with Lord Rothermere's interests in Canada. Deterding and Rothermere provided financial support to Sir Oswald Moseley's Fascist movement in the United Kingdom. Deterding made use of the shipping company operated by Hypolite Worms to move Royal Dutch Shell oil around the world. The Lazard Frères Paris office handled Royal Dutch Shell business in France. Furthermore, it was the Lazard group that organized the Banque Worms in the late 1920s.

The Hearst interests controlled an important share of the Remington Arms Corporation of which the DuPont interests had the controlling share. Remington small arms were reportedly to have been made available to 500,000 para-military forces operating in the service of the Business Plot which planned to seize Washington, D.C., the nation's capital, by force.

For clarity, let me illustrate press baron William Randolph Hearst's attitude toward European Fascism and National Socialism, a perspective also promoted by the Time-Life-Fortune publishing empire of Henry Luce. Let me quote Hearst, speaking in the 1930s:

The fascist party of Italy was organized to quell the disturbances and disorders of communism. The fascist party of Germany was organized for the same purpose. It was intended to and very likely did prevent Germany from going communist and cooperating with Soviet Russia. This is the great policy, the great achievement that makes the Hitler regime popular with the German people.

That's probably the major publishing magnate in the United States during the 1930s. And if you just take a look at *Time* magazine during the similar period, you

will note that Mr. Mussolini's picture appeared on the cover of *Time* magazine five times.

The "Business Plot" conspirators of 1933, with additional supporters, created the Liberty League in 1934. This time, the objective was to combat the New Deal and replace Roosevelt in the Presidential election of 1936 by getting behind a Republican opponent, which came to be Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas, a moderate, and ironically, himself, a mild supporter of the New Deal. Publicly, Landon—and the Republican Party—rejected Liberty League endorsement.

Moderate advisors of Landon, however, were pushed aside through Liberty League influence. One case in point was Prof. Andrew Cordier, who was advising Landon on foreign policy and international relations. A few years ago, a relative of mine, who was a friend of Cordier and one of his former students, told me the story of how the Liberty League intrigued against the professor. But Cordier went on to become Undersecretary of the United Nations in charge of the General Assembly and Related Affairs from 1946 to 1961. He then joined the faculty of Columbia University and rose to become its president.

As the 1936 election turned out, Roosevelt crushed Landon, although this did not stop the intrigues of the Liberty League network and its successors. For example, during the Truman Administration, Dean Acheson (1893-1971), an influential Washington, D.C. attorney, became Secretary of State under President Truman. Acheson had been a member of the American Liberty League.

Is it any coincidence today that Condi Rice praises Acheson and President Bush praises Truman? Certainly not. We can recall the close business connection between the Bush family and pro-Nazi financial and industrial circles in Germany, particularly the Thyssen interests.

Wall Street and Synarchy

How did all this come about?

I mentioned the matter of "Synarchy" briefly at one



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William Randolph Hearst was part of the plot against President Franklin Roosevelt in 1933-34. He was the major publishing magnate in the United States in the 1930s, and spoke approvingly of the fascist parties in Italy and Germany.

of our earlier conferences here in Berlin. Let me just make a few brief comments today in that regard. Synarchy provided ideological orientation for Wall Street circles with respect to economic, political, and social organization.

For example, the American Liberty League itself promoted the social ideas of Dr. Alexis Carrel, French biologist and eugenicist associated with French Synarchist circles. He had written a number of best-selling books in the 1930s. Carrel's controlling ideas were clearly expressed in his book *Man, This Unknown (L'Homme cet Inconnu)*, in which he argued for mankind to follow the guidance of an elite class and to implement enforced eugenics for population management. It was Carrel who had first suggested the use of gas chambers for eugenic purposes on a mass basis.

Carrel, in 1937, joined a well-funded French research institute called the Centre d'Études des Problèmes Humains (CEPH) operated by Jean Coutrot, an eminence of the French Synarchy who also had ties to the British Fabian Society via the Huxleys and others.

I would note in passing that Carrel's ideas have influenced the ideology of contemporary Islamic terrorism via Sayyed Qutb of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood and Maulana Maududi of the Pakistani Jamaat-i-Islami.

The word "Synarchy," and its associated ideology, was invented by the 19th-Century French occultist Alexandre St. Yves d'Alveydre (1842-1909), who headed the esoteric Martinist Order. Born in 1842, he adopted the outlook of leading European intellectuals of the extreme right, Joseph de Maistre, Louis de Bonald, and the mystical occultism of Fabre d'Olivet (1767-1825), Napoleon's personal occult advisor.

St. Yves created an extreme right ideology to oppose what he perceived to be "anarchy," particularly what he perceived to be anarchy among nations. He called his new ideology "Synarchy" and revealed it in quite some

detail in his book *Mission des Souverains*, first published in 1882.

The economic dimension of Synarchy influenced the “corporatist” political ideologies and movements of the early 20th Century such as Fascism. Corporative ideology called for the organization of society with control held by the ruling oligarchic and plutocratic class. Labor was to be crushed and parliamentary government was to be eliminated.

St. Yves’ vision for Europe, as outlined in Chapter XII of his book, called for organizing Europe through a regional (Europe-wide) council composed of corporative chambers of economists, financiers, and industrialists. At the national level, each country would have such a council of its own. Through this process, finance and industry would be concentrated, and become the main political power governing society, a society in which labor was to be coerced into submission.

After World War I, we find in Europe the establishment of a number of Fascist movements beginning with Mussolini in Italy in 1919, but then spreading to France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and elsewhere. A remarkable feature of this political phenomenon was the spread of secret underground networks promoting Synarchy in order to create Fascist states and five Fascist regional blocs such as Pan-Europe, Pan-America, Pan-Eurasia, Pan-Asia, and a Fascist British Commonwealth.

One significant vector in all this was the esoteric Martinist Order, which penetrated many regular freemasonic lodges, creating a certain dangerous dissidence. The French Synarchists formed their secret political society in 1922 which was called the *Mouvement Synarchique d’Empire*, as the French police and intelligence services discovered over a decade later.

This overall political phenomenon can be justly viewed as a continuation of the well-organized 19th-Century reaction against progressive liberal fraternal organizations and political movements that fought for national unity, democracy, constitutionalism, and parliamentary government. One significant feature of 19th-Century European politics was the creation of what we can characterize as police states based to a large degree on the Napoleonic model. In the 20th Century, police states reemerge under republican guise.

Fascist Ideology: The U.S. ‘Conservative Movement’ and ‘New Right’

Since 9/11, we can see an incipient police-state process developing more openly in the United States under

the framework of a so-called “National Security State.” But the foundations for this were prepared for a number of decades.

After World War II, the so-called “Conservative Movement” in the United States undertook the penetration of the Republican Party. I would like to make it clear that the traditional Republican Party, as established by Abraham Lincoln, has nothing in common with the radical right-wing ideology of the pre-World War II Liberty League or the post-World War II “Conservative Movement” and “New Right.”

Nonetheless, today’s Republican Party is in the grip of the Wall Street-backed “Conservative Movement” and “New Right” linked to a mass political base of religious Fundamentalists committed to theocracy.

The post-World War II “Conservative Movement” and “New Right” are nothing more than the pre-war Liberty League operation in a more sophisticated form. The Presidential candidacy of Barry Goldwater in 1960 opened the door to a penetration of the Republican Party by the “Conservative Movement.” As I pointed out in my paper here this March, the Nixon Administration, influenced in particular by George Shultz and his circle, took a dramatic turn toward the erection of an imperial Presidency and National Security State.

Today, the Bush Administration, unfortunately, replicates the Nixon Administration, but is worse.

Radical Right ideology is promoted through the organized intellectual activity funded by a small group of private foundations backing a so-called “conservative” and “neo-conservative” ideology that is, in fact, similar to the European Fascist ideology of the 1920s and 1930s. These foundations include: the Bradley Foundation, the Koch Foundations, the Smith Richardson Foundation, and the Olin Foundation. Associated “think tanks” would include the Heritage Foundation and the American Enterprise Institute, both of Washington, D.C. These organizations are, in essence, continuing the work of the American Liberty League.

The main intent, of either the American version of fascism, or the European version, is to increase the power and influence of international finance and big business in the internal politics of the United States, first by attacking state institutions and their proper role of oversight and regulation and, secondly by coercing labor. Promotion of the so-called “Chicago School” and “Austrian School” of economics is one method used in

this program to promote oligarchic and plutocratic economic and political power. A significant consequence of this process for external policy is, of course, the promotion of an imperial foreign policy in the service of international finance and big business, and the promotion of so-called “globalization” to empower a certain transnational oligarchy.

Key features of the contemporary “New Right” and “neo-conservative” ideology in the United States are drawn from three main European sources: Italian nationalism and Fascism, French Integralism, and German National Socialism.

With respect to Italian nationalism and Fascism, we can see the influence of Michael Ledeen, a specialist on Italian political thought, who is a major neo-conservative thinker in the United States. neo-conservatives, who control our foreign policy, by the way, appear to incorporate elements of the nationalist thought of Enrico Corradini (1865-1931) together with the Fascist program of Benito Mussolini. Most striking is the neo-conservative call for the United States to have a foreign policy of “national greatness,” which is precisely the formulation of Corradini that inspired two Italian imperial wars against Ethiopia. One can argue that, for the neo-conservatives, Iraq is Mussolini’s Ethiopia policy revisited.

The French integralism of Charles Maurras is paralleled in the American “New Right,” in both Protestant and Catholic manifestations. Maurras himself was linked to the Martinist Order through his friendship with its then Grand Master, Gérard Encausse (1865-1916), who was a follower of St. Yves d’Alveydre. The Christian Coalition organization which emerged in 1988, is but one example. In the last few years, we have seen a revival of the ideas of the integralist Catholic, Jean Ousset, himself a vector of Synarchy, and once the private secretary of Charles Maurras, and, some French colleagues inform me, that Mr. Ousset’s operations after World War II, were financed by the Banque Worms group.

With respect to German Fascism, we can see in the United States today the revival, over the last several decades, of the ideology of Carl Schmitt, the Nazi jurist. This ideology, many believe, is directly responsible for the police-state stance taken by the neo-fascist “Federalist Society” of lawyers, established in the United States in 1982, who have worked inside and outside the Bush Administration to erect what they call the “Unitary Executive.” In Berlin today, I think we should be

frank and say the Federalist Society for over two decades had been reviving the “*Führerprinzip*.”

I discussed the revival of Carl Schmitt’s foreign policy concepts by Paul Nitze, and others, here in March. These concepts include the concept of permanent “enmity” and “enemies,” and the necessity for “states of emergency.” Such ideas were derived in part from the writings of the Gustav Ratzenhofer (1842-1904), an Austrian General and Social Darwinist sociologist.

We can place the American Christian Right today within the context of the *Gleichschaltung* [Nazification of all institutions] of 1933 and the formation of the Protestant Reich Church. I would suggest that the 25 million hard-core fundamentalists forming President Bush’s “political base” in the United States—the 16 million Southern Baptists, in particular, and another 9 million Adventists and Pentacostalists, for example—parallel, although in a different form and in a different time, the German Reich Church.

In closing, I would like to suggest, with a sense of some urgency, that colleagues here make an effort in their research and writing to focus on comparative study of contemporary United States internal politics, and external policy, with that of International Fascism of the 1920s and 1930s.

Let me again quote Harold Ickes, the man who organized progressive Republican support for President Roosevelt and the New Deal. Being a Republican, I like to quote Mr. Ickes. In 1943, in the middle of World War II, he said:

We should never forget that, in an era of unrest, a demagogue even as fantastic as Hitler first appeared to be can develop at such a pace that, before we realize it, he is beyond our catching. There are men here, and in England and in France as well, who believe in their hearts that a dictatorship is more desirable than democratic self-government. . . . That type of American big business and concentrated wealth are not afraid of a dictatorship, even such a one as Hitler’s, is attested by recent shocking disclosures with respect to secret and intimate business alliances between them and German big business-alliances that deliberately strike at the common man.

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Will Rice Mislead the U.S. Into Another Attack on Sudan?

by Lawrence K. Freeman

March 14—The International Criminal Court (ICC) acted unlawfully March 4 in issuing an arrest warrant for President Omar al-Bashir, the head of state of the sovereign nation of Sudan. The world will suffer greatly if this “one world government” court is not forced to dissolve as a result of this heinous violation of national sovereignty. It is beyond any dispute, that the ideological driving force behind the creation of this world court is the still-functioning British Empire. (No, Mabel, the empire is not dead, yet.)

Former British Prime Minister Tony Blair, a fanatical enemy of the United States, who invaded the United States last week to brainwash a number of our elected officials, has played a major role in overturning the Westphalian conception of the inviolability of the nation-state. Lord Mark Malloch-Brown, Minister of State in the U.K. Foreign and Commonwealth Office for Africa, Asia, and the United Nations, along with that notorious collaborator of the Nazis and international drug pusher George Soros, both servants of the Empire, are chiefly responsible for the very creation of the ICC and the antics of ICC prosecutor Luis Moreno-Ocampo.

How the United States of America, under the leadership of President Barack Obama, responds to this blatant British effort to use the ICC to break up the *nation of Sudan*—into multiple ethnic, religious, and tribal entities at each others’ throats—is of the utmost importance, for the future of Sudan, the Horn of Africa, and all sub-Saharan Africa, as well as the very existence of the United States.

While President Obama has so far displayed a cautious posture regarding U.S. support of this ICC provocation of Sudan, the immediate danger is that, with key Africa posts still unfilled in his administration, Khartoum-hater Susan Rice, the U.S. Ambassador to the UN, is able to exert undue influence over Africa policy, particularly with respect to Sudan.

Rice: a Dangerous Menace

Rice was a dangerous menace in the Clinton Presidency from 1997 to end of his second term, as Under Secretary of State for African Affairs. She was co-responsible for the criminal decision to bomb the al-Shifa pharmaceutical plant in Khartoum in 1998. Now she is U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, a post that Obama has elevated to Cabinet rank. Rice is also included in the small inner circle of advisors to Obama, which includes Vice President Joe Biden, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, National Security Advisor Gen. James Jones, and Attorney General Eric Holder, giving her unprecedented influence for a UN ambassador. Perceived as an experienced Africa specialist from her years in the Clinton State Department, she controls the flow of intelligence to Obama, giving her enormous influence to promote her personal vendetta against the government of Sudan.

The Reality

The reality behind the Darfur conflict, which we will elaborate in the next issue, is as follows: In 2003, as the Sudan government was negotiating a settlement



UN/Devra Berkowitz

U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Susan Rice has waged a personal vendetta against the government of Sudan since her years in the Clinton Administration. She now has unprecedented influence for a UN ambassador.



with South Sudan to end the more than 40-year-long civil war, a British Intelligence-controlled Muslim Brotherhood network led by Hassan al-Turabi launched a well-armed rebellion in Darfur against the government. President Bashir and his allies in the ruling party had forced Turabi, who had been a leading figure in the government, out of the ruling party, because he opposed the war-ending deal with the South, and because he opposed Bashir’s turn to a nationalist policy to unify the nation, as opposed to the ideologically driven policy of radical Islamism represented by Turabi. It was Turabi who had invited Osama bin Laden to Sudan in the 1990s. The charge of genocide was leveled against the Sudan government, because of its efforts to defeat the foreign-sponsored anti-government insurgency.

Influence that Turabi had in Darfur, combined with the tensions and conflicts that had been previously building up in Darfur, provided the basis for the anti-government insurgency. Inter- and intra-ethnic and clan conflicts between sedentary and nomadic populations in Darfur had been flaring up with increasing frequency

for several decades, as water supplies necessary for survival became more limited by the expansion of the Sahara.

Rice Cooks Up ‘Ongoing Genocide’

In her press conference on her first day as ambassador, Rice blatantly lied to the press when she said, “We remain very deeply concerned about the *ongoing genocide* in Darfur.” There is not a scintilla of evidence of any “ongoing genocide” in Darfur. Every thoughtful intelligence specialist, who is not delusional or suffering from drug use, knows there is not anything remotely like genocide going on in Darfur today. It is unacceptable that there are still as many as 100 to 150 people needlessly dying in Darfur each month, but it is not genocide.

When Rice knowingly makes false claims of “ongoing genocide,” is she expressing her uncontrollable rage against the Islamic leadership in Khartoum, which she



UN/Evan Schneider

Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir's turn to a policy of national unity, reaching a peace settlement with the South after a four-decade civil war, incurred the wrath of both the radical Islamists and the British.

has maintained since the second half of the 1990s, when she teamed up with former Clinton Administration officials John Prendergast (director of African Affairs at the NSC and Special Advisor at the State Department) and Anthony Lake (National Security Advisor), to form an anti-Khartoum triumvirate? Or is she simply acting out her anglophile slavishness, stemming from her British indoctrination at Oxford?

Either way, Rice is using the “Big Lie” tactic to manipulate the U.S. population, the Congress, and the President into supporting a militarily insane no-fly zone over Darfur or other acts designed to force the dismemberment of Sudan. With the inflammatory impact of the word *genocide*, it became possible to herd our uninformed, easily impressionable citizens and elected officials like sheep into mindless attacks on one of the most important nations on the African continent. In an interview on National Public Radio on March 6, Rice

once again refused to take off the table the idea of a no-fly zone for dealing with Sudan.

Colin Powell's 2004 Election Gimmick

Even during the most intense phase of fighting in Darfur from 2003-04, there was no evidence of genocide.

Some U.S. Congressmen looked dumbfounded when they were told in a hearing March 11, that the *only* government in the world that has labeled the conflict in Darfur “genocide” is the United States. No other government, regional body, or international body has agreed with this declaration, made in September 2004, by then Secretary of State Colin Powell, as a campaign tactic to help George Bush secure the votes of the Christian fundamentalists, whose un-Christian babbling about genocide is responsible for the deaths of large numbers of Africans in Sudan.

Bush's first special envoy to Sudan, Amb. John Danforth, said of Powell's claim, that it was “for internal consumption within the United States.”

The report of the UN International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur, conducted in Darfur in November 2004—just two months after Powell's infamous remarks—concluded unequivocally “that no genocidal policy has been pursued and implemented in Darfur by the Government authorities, directly or through militias under their control.” The report discusses genocide in the following terms: “The crime [of genocide] is horrific in its scope; its perpetrators identify entire human groups for extinction. Those who devise and implement genocide seek to deprive humanity of the manifold richness its nationalities, races, ethnicities, and religions provide. This is a crime against all humankind, its harm being felt not only by the group targeted, but by all of humanity.”

The UN report specifies two criteria that must be met to establish a crime of genocide: 1) “proof of genocidal intent,” and 2) “do the members of the tribes [who are] victims of attacks and killings make up objectively a protected group?” The report makes clear that the UN investigating team found insufficient evidence to show that the considerable loss of life from the worst years of fighting in Darfur, from 2003 to 2004, met either of the two criteria that are both required to establish genocide.

No Support for Darfur Genocide Claim

In this period of the worst violence, several authorities reached the same conclusion. UN Secretary Gen-



IRNS/Gerald Rosenwinkel

A rally at the Sudanese Embassy to protest the ICC arrest warrant against President Omar al-Bashir, March 11, 2009. Author Lawrence Freeman holds the sign “Hands Off Sudan.”

eral Kofi Annan said, on June 17, 2004: “I cannot call the killing genocide even though there have been massive violations of international humanitarian law.”

President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria said in December 2004: “Now what I know of Sudan it does not fit in all respects to that definition [of genocide]. The government of Sudan can be condemned, but it’s not as ‘genocide.’”

An African Union communiqué of July 2004 stated: “Even though the crisis in Darfur is grave, with unacceptable levels of death, human suffering and destruction of homes and infrastructure, the situation cannot be defined as a genocide.”

A spokesman for the European Union’s mission to Darfur stated in August 2004: “We are not in the situation of genocide there. But it is clear there is widespread, silent and slow killing going on, and village burning on a fairly large scale.”

The president of Doctors Without Borders (France), Dr. Jean-Hervé Bradol, reported in July 2004: “Our teams have not seen evidence of the deliberate intention to kill people of a specific group.”

Mercedes Taty, a Spanish doctor and Deputy Emergency Director for Doctors Without Borders, returned from a month working in Sudan at the time of greatest violence. In Paris on April 16, 2004, she said, “I don’t

think that we should be using the word ‘genocide’ to describe this conflict. Not at all. . . . [T]here is no systematic target—targeting one ethnic group or another one.” She also denied the charge that the government was engaged in ethnic cleansing.

While hundreds of thousands of articles on the Internet cite the figure of 300,000 killed in Darfur, no evidence is presented to substantiate the allegation. The former Clinton Administration official John Prendergast, now a leading spokesman of the Enough Project and Save Darfur campaigns against the government of Sudan, backed away from any responsibility for the numbers his associates throw around so freely, before a Congressional hearing last week, when he told members of Congress that

“It could be 300,000 or 400,000, we will never know. The truth lies beneath the shifting sands of Darfur.” One would think that such a bold claim, repeated in countless articles, books, and testimonies, would require evidence, but where is it?

The war in Darfur is ugly. Most wars in Africa and elsewhere are brutally ugly, but the charge of genocide demands a higher standard of proof. However, there is genocide going on in Africa. South of Sudan, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, almost 6 million Congolese have died over approximately the last 10 years, which the International Rescue Committee has documented thoroughly with periodic updates. All of these deaths could have been prevented by investment in infrastructure and other economic assistance by the western nations. This is deliberate economic genocide, 20 times greater than the alleged figure of 300,000 deaths in Darfur.

Where is the outcry against these deaths by those advocating the destabilization of Sudan? Are the jungles of Congo not as glamorous as the sands of Darfur? The silence is deafening, and grossly hypocritical. Their selective application of the slogan “never again” within Africa, is the proof of a political agenda.

David Cherry assisted in the research for this article.

The Queen Does Push Drugs

Dean Andromidas reports from Vienna on the 52nd session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotics Drugs. Part 1 of 2.

VIENNA, March 13—Her Royal Majesty's British Empire has declared war on the War on Drugs. British Prime Minister Gordon Brown is fully mobilized, with British government officials working openly hand and glove with their top agent, the megaspeculator and foremost promoter of drug legalization, George Soros. If there were any doubts about this, one only had to attend the 52nd session of the UN Commission on Narcotics Drugs (CND), March 11-20.

This was not a forum where drug legalization is a popular issue, or where the likes of Soros would be welcomed. Quite the contrary: The CND is the policy-setting body of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the UN's drug and crime fighting arm, backed by the vast majority of the UN member-states. This year's conference included a two-day High Level Segment where heads of state and ministers reviewed progress on the struggle against drugs since the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on drugs in 1998 (UNGASS).

To be sure, the British did not succeed in deterring the nations present from their commitment to "shared responsibility" to cooperate to fight the scourge of drugs. The conference approved a Political Declaration as well as an Action Plan, committing the nations to redouble their efforts to succeed, where success fell short of the commitment to achieve the "Drug-Free World" outlined in the 1998 UNGASS declaration. The conference also paid tribute to the centenary of China and United States convening the Shanghai International Opium Commission in 1909, which outlawed the production and trading of opium.



EIRNS/Claudio Celani

The Dope Pusher

This article will deal with the British activities to undermine the conference. A follow-up article will deal with the very real commitment of the vast majority of the nations attending to redouble their anti-drug efforts.

For the British, sabotaging the War on Drugs has long been a strategic issue, since the narcotics trade has stood at the center of the British Empire's strategic doctrine for over 200 years—most dramatically in the 19th-Century Opium Wars against China. The

British Opium War of the 21st Century targets the four powers—the United States, Russia, China, and India—that Lyndon LaRouche has defined as crucial to rescuing the world from the current financial and economic crisis, the worst in over half a millennium. All four countries are gravely threatened by the massive Afghanistan-centered heroin trade. Russia, China, and India are all close neighbors of Afghanistan, and the United States is deeply involved militarily and is seeking an exit strategy.

On the eve of the Vienna conference, the director of the Russian Federal Drug Control Service, Viktor Ivanov, told a Moscow press conference, "In recent years, Russia has not just become massively hooked on Afghan opiates, it has also become the world's absolute leader in the opiate trade and the number one heroin consumer. Drug trafficking has become a key negative factor for demography and a blow to our nation's gene pool ... [and] a challenge to Russia's civilization." Russia has up to 2.5 million drug addicts (out of a population of some 140 million), most of them aged between 18 and 39.

The United States is also targeted directly through



EIRNS/Dean Andromidas

The UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs meets in Vienna. Executive Director of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime Antonio Maria Costa (left) emphasized that drug money has become the principal source of liquidity in the global banking system.

its border with Mexico, as violent drug gangs have turned both sides of the border into a “no man’s land” of this drug war.

The other side of Britain’s new opium war is control of the massive financial resources that end up in British-controlled financial centers, including the City of London itself, and offshore banking centers in the Caribbean. UNODC Director General Antonio Maria Costa, in answer to a question from *EIR* at his press conference, reiterated in detail an earlier statement on how drug money is not only the most liquid asset in the current financial crisis, but bankers “are not being as careful as they should be,” and are eagerly grabbing the dirty cash and laundering it through the collapsing banking system.

The British are acting now because they know that the Obama Administration has to take strong action against the drug trade at all levels: in Afghanistan to withdraw its troops; along the Mexican border to protect its citizens; and in the financial sector to reintroduce regulation of the system. Delegates at the conference told *EIR* that they expect very strong support from the Obama Administration in their fight against drugs.

Some considerable successes in the War on Drugs were revealed at the conference, which will be detailed in our next installment.

Foot Soldiers for the Queen

The plethora of No Good Organizations (NGOs) financed by Soros form the regiments for the Queen’s Opium War of the 21st Century. They were deployed in full force in Vienna, running harassment attacks in and around the conference. Several were deployed to harass the delegates as they entered the conference center. The groups include the Hungarian Civil Liberties Union,

the Coalition for Just and Effective Drug Policies, Students for Sensible Drug Policy, and the International Network of People Who Use Drugs. The Hungarian Civil Liberties Union received at least \$100,000 from Soros.

But unlike any previous conference, this year, some of these groups became official members of the British delegation and spoke in the name of the British government. While members of the press could monitor the Conference Plenum, they were not allowed to attend the round table meetings on various aspects of the drug fight. *EIR* learned from a participant in the round table on Emerging Challenges and New Trends and Patterns that the British government delegation gave the floor to the International Network of People Who Use Drugs (INDUP), for the full length of time allotted to the British government, to state its official position! The INDUP issued a statement after the meeting, thanking the U.K. government for allowing it to be part of the delegation, and attacking the UN’s drug-control program, because “the coordination of drug policy remains exclusive to Governments of Member States only.”

EIR challenged a representative of the group, which is demanding that “the voice of drug users” be brought into determining UN narcotics policy, saying that it is a Soros-financed front to push legalization and protect the drug trade. “No!” he protested. “We are financed directly by the British government!” While no doubt true, the INPUD was founded as an initiative of the International Harm Reduction Association, which is directly financed by Soros. As for drug legalization, this same representative could be seen with a gaggle of foot soldiers from other Soros-financed NGOs, distributing for free, the March 7-13 issue of *The Economist*, whose cover story calls for drug legalization. One wonders



EIRNS/Dean Andromidas



EIRNS/Dean Andromidas

George Soros's foot soldiers were in evidence in and around the conference, including as official members of the British government delegation. Here, pro-drug-legalizers picket. Most nations strongly rejected their message.

who was paying for the thousands they distributed.

One source who attended the workshop told *EIR* that he simply could not believe what was going on. “Listen,” he said, “this guy Soros is paying the airline tickets for all these people to be here,” so that they can push drug legalization and so-called harm reduction. He was shocked at how openly the British were pushing the issue.

Other Soros-financed, British-based fronts were allowed to attend other workshops, including the Beckley Foundation, which we will deal with below, and the International Harm Reduction Association. Their presence could only be explained by the demand of one or more governments—the British or members of the European Union—to allow for their participation.

Harm Reduction for Dope Pushers

Among the anti-drug fighters at the conference, Soros is clearly identified as the financier of the legalizations drive, including using such tactics as a call for “harm reduction.” Even the UNODC uniformed security police were aware that Soros was an enemy of the fight.

While not attacking Soros by name, Costa, in his powerful plenum keynote, entitled “Drug Crime a Threat to Development and Security,” attacked the legalizers, declaring, “Drugs are not harmful because

they are controlled; they are controlled because they are harmful,” and “a policy change is needed against crime, not in favor of drugs.”

As for the sophistry around the issue of “harm reduction,” Costa, on a previous occasion, had said that “the harm reduction syllabus must start with A: A for abstinence.” He argued, “Would you tell an obese friend: ‘Here, have some more candy and then get an insulin shot’? Of course not.”

For Soros, the idea of harm reduction is sell the candy, and then, the insulin shot, and make a profit from it.

Soros received a body blow on this issue at the conference, and Her Majesty was not pleased. The British and the European Union lost the fight to get the notion of “harm reduction” played up big in the Political Declaration. Thanks to resistance led by the United States, Russia, Japan, and the majority of the other member-states, it was nowhere to be found. The resistance reflected not just the moral repugnance of the concept, but also knowledge that any inclusion of such a clause would be exploited by Soros and his legalization campaign.

While the EU representative criticized the fact that harm reduction was not in the declaration, the British delegate made the issue the main point of his plenum speech, demanding that his protest be clearly stated in the minutes of the conference. He was seconded by the

delegates from Germany and ultra-liberal Switzerland.

The de facto endorsement of Soros by the EU is especially criminal, since Europe has become the principal growth market for illicit drugs. Afghan heroin does not find its way to the U.S. market, but to Europe. Mexican Prosecutor General Eduardo Madina Mora told a press conference that the cocaine barons have targeted Europe to become their primary market, through the new African transshipment corridor.

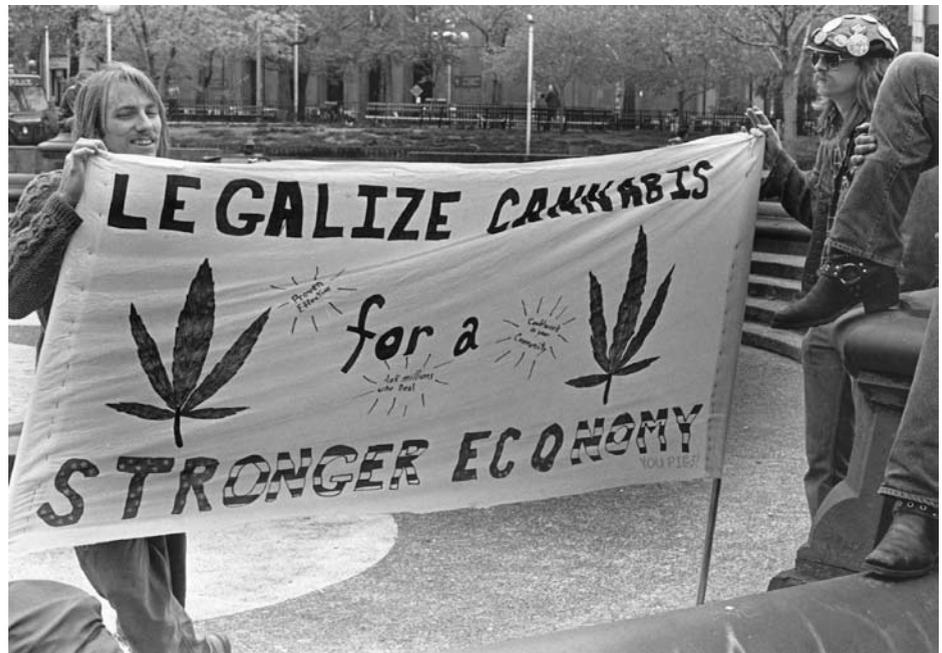
In contrast to the EU, Italian delegate Carlo Giovanardi, Under Secretary of State for Drug Policy, took a hard line, declaring that all narcotic drug use is illegal, and addicts have to be cured of their dependency on this “absurd habit.”

Aging Potheads

Soros’s foot soldiers were able to penetrate the “side events,” which were forums involving mostly NGOs, but had no direct connection to the conference itself. Of the six side events, Soros front groups dominated two of them.

One was entitled “A New Role for Law Enforcement,” organized by the British-based Drug Scope and the International Drug Policy Consortium, one of Soros’s umbrella organizations, which includes tens of other organizations, many of them on the Soros dole. The view of the speakers, a former British law enforcement official, and a former RAND Corporation drug policy “expert” from the United States, was that rather than enforce the law, police should promote—what else?—harm reduction.

Another side event was run by the Beckley Foundation, led by Amanda Fielding, Lady Neidpath, a member of the House of Lords. The “Report of the Beckley Foundation Global Cannabis Commission” was presented as a call for legalization of cannabis. Those attending, no more than a dozen people, were mostly journalists, NGO members, and a couple of Boomer potheads from California.



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

“Pothead Boomers” from an earlier generation: A rally for marijuana legalization in New York’s Washington Square Park, May 2, 1981.

Commission member Jeremy Sare, a former British Home Office official, introduced the report as an attempt to “start a debate where there is no debate” on legalization. He announced that the report will soon be released by a leading publisher, to maximize its international circulation. While admitting it will be an uphill struggle, Lady Neidpath mysteriously said that “behind closed doors,” officials of governments around the world have expressed serious interest. When asked by *EIR* whether Britain was one of those, she declined to confirm or deny, because of the “political sensitivity” of the issue. When pressed by *EIR* to reveal which governments supported legalization, commissioner Prof. Robin Room of the University of Melbourne blurted out that the only way there will be any change in the anti-cannabis conventions is if it comes from the United States. He then looked at the two “lady Boomer potheads” from California, and said, “That’s why the legalization debate in California is so important.”

On one level, the Soros assault on the conference was no more serious than annoying horse flies, since most of those in attendance, except for the British and the EU, were fully committed to fight drug legalization. Nonetheless, it demonstrated the British determination, through the media and through the power of Soros’s money, to break the back of the War on Drugs.

Atlantic Council Report on Pakistan: A Distortion of Reality

by Ramtanu Maitra

March 12—At the time of writing, the lawyers’ protest march organized by Pakistan’s former prime minister Nawaz Sharif has been launched from the port city of Karachi. Reports trickling in indicate that police clashed with thousands of protestors and many of them have been detained. Although the demonstrators are formally demanding that President Asif Ali Zardari reinstate the judges sacked by former President Pervez Musharraf, Nawaz Sharif, based in Lahore, has upped the ante by issuing a call to the people to take to the streets to usher in a “revolution” and dethrone the Zardari government. In all likelihood, the scene will get much uglier in the coming days.

Pakistan is undergoing an extreme level of instability on its western front bordering Afghanistan. In this large swath of landmass, broken up into the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), and Baluchistan, Islamabad’s writ is vanishing fast, and the Pakistani military, no longer capable of restoring order, has been paralyzed. In addition, northeast of this troubled region, Islamabad has allowed militants to take over the Swat Valley and impose Sharia (Islamic tenet) laws, violating Pakistan’s Constitution.

Meanwhile, in order to chart the future course in Afghanistan, the Obama Administration is getting ready to issue a policy review on Afghanistan and Pakistan. A series of meetings between senior officials of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the United States have taken place in Washington recently. Those in the Obama Administration who are involved in evolving the new policy have been speaking at many forums. A number of U.S. think tanks are busy producing reports with the objective of influencing the policy review. One such report, “Needed: A Comprehensive U.S. Policy Towards Pakistan,” by the Washington-based Atlantic Council, has drawn

many experts’ attention. The report paints a dire picture of Pakistan, but also says that “given the tools and the financing, Pakistan can turn back from the brink.” But it is evident from what has been unleashed in Pakistan, thanks to Washington’s ally Saudi Arabia, that the “tools” that are being provided—such as bad advice from the Atlantic Council and others—will only lead Pakistan to destruction, and not turn it back from the brink.

A Saudi Offensive

The gravity of the situation in Pakistan has stirred things up. On March 11, while President Zardari was on a March 10-11 visit to Tehran to attend a conference, Chief of the Armed Services Gen. Ashfaq Pervez Kayani met with Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani.

On March 12, President Obama’s “man Friday” on Afghanistan-Pakistan, Richard Holbrooke, telephoned Gilani, expressing his concern about the political turmoil and urging the prime minister to exercise restraint.

Earlier, U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Anne Peterson met opposition leader Nawaz Sharif to listen to his concerns and to details about the latest government crack-down.

The internal upheaval in Pakistan is a byproduct of the ongoing confrontation between Pakistan People’s Party (PPP) leader President Zardari and Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) leader Sharif, since the democratically elected government came to power almost a year ago. This feud, and the worsening of relations between the two top parties, is bound to have very serious ramifications for Washington’s planned policy in this area. The most disturbing aspect is the active role of Saudi Arabia to encourage, and, in fact, push, Nawaz Sharif to topple the government. This move by Riyadh,



GNUFDL

Former prime minister Nawaz Sharif (right) is trying to bring down the Pakistan government. An advocate of imposing Islamic law in the country, who has accepted Taliban rule since 1998, he is the most powerful politician in Pakistan today. He and his brother, Punjab Chief Minister Shahbaz Sharif (at microphone), had a highly secretive meeting recently with a top Saudi official.

if successful, will paralyze Washington's policy vis-à-vis Pakistan and Afghanistan.

On Feb. 25, *The Daily Times* of Lahore cited a local TV channel showing Nawaz Sharif and his brother, Punjab Chief Minister Shahbaz Sharif, receiving a "VVIP" from Saudi Arabia at Lahore Airport. According to the channel, this important figure, accompanied by two other Saudis, were taken to the Sharifs' residence in Raiwind. The channel's sources identified the guest as Sheikh Saeed, adding that he had played an important role in taking the Sharif family to Saudi Arabia after the military coup in 1999, and in their return to the country last year. The meeting between Nawaz and Sheikh Saeed was highly secretive, and not even Nawaz's personal aides were allowed in.

As one observer pointed out in the Hong Kong-based *Asia Times*, Nawaz Sharif's prior history in building his power base has done much harm to the nation already. He adopted a divisive scheme of pandering to two primary groups. "The first group, the Punjabi, were

the focus of his corrupt patronage largess and a toxic mix of hardline religious nationalism. The second group is religious extremists and terrorists like the Taliban. Sharif is on record stating he would prefer Pakistan to be run like the Taliban ran Afghanistan, and we all know how well that turned out. Sharif's reckless embrace of religious extremism led him to try and impose Sharia (Islamic law) on Pakistan in 1998, and declare himself 'Amirul Momineen' (Leader of the Faithful/Believers)," the observer noted.

A Well of Good Wishes

The Atlantic Council report, dated Feb. 25, 2009, contains a prescription of what to do, in addition to being heavy on Pakistan's economic woes. In the executive summary, the report recommends a total package of \$4-5 billion above the (Biden)-

Kerry-Lugar proposals, beyond the International Monetary Fund's loans and other loans from the United States and other sources. Of this, about \$3 billion should go to the economic and social sectors directly, it suggested. The (Biden)-Kerry-Lugar proposals call for enhancing aid to Pakistan three-fold to \$1.5 billion annually for five years, for humanitarian purposes.

In addition, about \$1 billion of fresh or redirected funds would go to security forces—both military and law enforcement. Of this \$1 billion, approximately \$200 million would be applied to recruiting, training, and deployment of an additional 15,000 police within the next six months, forces which are essential to bringing long-term law and order to all of Pakistan, the report suggested.

Over a number of years, the architects of Pakistan's economy showed significant growth by utilizing the cheap labor-induced outsourcing by Western nations. Now that that financial bubble has burst and the financial collapse is upon this world, Pakistan's economy is in dire straits. During President Pervez Musharraf's

regime, Pakistan achieved a significant growth rate, but so did Iceland, to name a country which is now bankrupt and had to go back to its traditional economic practice: fishing.

Pakistan is bankrupt now because it did not invest adequately in its infrastructure and agro-industries, and did not consider the majority of its population as potential producers. One government after another chose to invest in projects that enhance exports, but not to develop its domestic market of 150 million-plus people. That was done to build up foreign exchange reserves and pay the foreign debt—a policy well appreciated in Washington at the time.

Islamabad's past economic policies, always guided to a large extent from Washington, did not even open up its tribal areas (FATA) for investments, and as a result, that large land area bordering Afghanistan has remained alienated from mainstream Pakistan. Whether Washington wanted Pakistan to open up these areas is irrelevant; the fact is, that the tribal areas have remained virtually in the same economic state as they were in the days of the British Raj. This is one of the reasons that the terrorists have succeeded in taking over these areas.

The report's recommendation to pump in more money to an ally is commendable; however, it may also turn out to be highly frustrating. Economic aid produces positive results in a country when that country possesses strong institutions and a development program that prioritizes the build-up of its physical infrastructure. In the absence of that, as it is so apparent in Pakistan, money does not do much good, other than enriching a handful. The report's recommendations in the economic area may at least help some American lawmakers to get rid of the guilt that they are burdened with.

Barking Up the Wrong Tree

In the sections "What To Do" and "Recommendations," the Council points out that the Obama Administration should develop a strategy whose prime objectives are the stability of that country and the improvement of relations between the U.S. government and the government of "the citizens of Pakistan."

The mention of the "citizens of Pakistan" is interesting. Since the beginning of bilateral relations, the United States was always engaged with and supported a single government or individual in Pakistan. How

that can be done in the short term, since the security situation is such that a long-term approach of any kind is dicey, needs exploration.

The report also stresses the importance of having a U.S. special regional representative, who will "not only be charged with responsibility for advancing U.S. policy with Pakistan and Afghanistan, but also should take into account the relationships with and influence of India, Turkey, Russia, China, Iran, the Gulf States and Europe, and help Pakistan resolve its differences with neighboring countries."

The roadblock that one would face in trying to implement this policy, is the "Pakistan" that could explain with clarity its differences with the regional countries. This would be a tall order under the conditions that prevail in Pakistan today.

Another tall order is the Council's recommendation that the "U.S. should engage in consultations with other relevant governments, including India, China, Saudi Arabia, the Gulf States and Europe to maximize efforts to promote a deeper economic and political relationship with Pakistan and thus to help ensure the country's economic and political stability over the longer-term."

To begin with, New Delhi shows little interest in third-party involvement in its dealings with Pakistan. Whether that is acceptable to Washington or not, the fact remains that New Delhi considers such involvement as basically intended to undermine the 1972 Shimla Agreement, signed by the heads of states of two nations, designed to resolve all disputes, minor or major, *bilaterally*.

In other words, this Atlantic Council recommendation is dead in the water.

The report, however, does not leave it at that. It goes on to make umpteen recommendations emphasizing the improvement of India-Pakistan relations, and also Pakistan's relations its neighbors, and such far-flung areas as Europe. If the upcoming U.S. policy review has to make an impact in the short term to boost President Obama politically, this recommendation of the Council seems more like a wish list, than an actual strategy.

Another item on the wish list, particularly in the context of what is going on in Pakistan today, and its decades of political history, is the following recommendation of the Council: "The U.S. must reinforce Pakistan's efforts to strengthen democracy, engaging with political parties across the spectrum and support-

ing programs that strengthen political participation and civil society. The U.S. should encourage the Pakistan government to more actively work to build a strong and wide base of support its current economic, political, and military strategy and an informed civil-military dialogue.”

The Disconnect

There is a disconnect here, and it could be due to the lack of clear insight on the part of the writers. One of the main reasons that a concept of Pakistani nationalism never existed in an adequate form among Pakistani citizens, including the elite, is that they are burdened with an “anti-India nationalism.” Pakistan has been defined historically as “not-India”—its very identity is negative. The dominance of this “anti-India nationalism” explains why the Pakistani military became such a domineering force, and Pakistani democrats remained dormant. Even today, when the Pakistani military, divided and a shadow of its old self, chooses to flex its muscles, it exudes nothing but the same old “anti-India nationalism.”

By contrast, a clear commitment to Pakistani nationalism would have pushed Pakistan’s powers-that-be into making serious efforts in the past to integrate East Pakistan (which became Bangladesh in 1971, after a civil war), instead of using it for jute-and-tea-generated cash to build up an anti-India Pakistan Army. The same understanding of nationalism would have prevented air strikes against the Baloch tribes in the 1970s, and would have pushed Islamabad to strengthen Baluchistan and the tribal areas bordering Afghanistan.

In addition to these shortcomings, what strikes one the most is the blindfold that the Council report puts on, while describing Pakistani society. Dripping with optimism, it goes on to say that “despite the considerable difficulties facing the country, it would be wrong to regard Pakistan as doomed to go down the path of violent Islamism. In this context, the diversity of the country described earlier is also one of its strengths. Although the vast majority of Pakistanis are Sunni Muslims, there are minority Shia and Ismaili communities as well as Christians and Hindus. There is also diversity among the Sunni, including members of Deobandi and Barelvis sects. Far from being sympathetic to the cause of radical Salafists, the predominant Sunni influence has been the Sufi tradition, which is unaggressive and tolerant, and enriched by poetry, song, and

dance. The great majority of the much maligned madrassas, or religious schools, fulfill an essential social service by providing food, clothing and shelter to children of the poor when the state’s primary education system has been severely weakened through neglect and corruption by successive governments. It is the recalcitrant minority of such schools who actively support the Taliban and which need firmer control. . . .”

This observation is a deliberate distortion of realities. It is true that a minority of Pakistani citizens are Salafists, or supporters of the Taliban; however, the fact remains that the Salafists have gained muscle rapidly in the last few years. It happened that way because the Salafists, funded from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and elsewhere in Arabia, have begun to wrest power in many areas from the Army. If the Salafists’ power is a figment of people’s imagination, the Council will have to explain how it is that the Swat Valley is now under the control of the Salafists, and how could they impose Sharia, wholly disregarding Pakistan’s Constitution.

It is also surprising that the report ignored the fact that as far back as 1998, Nawaz Sharif, who is now active in bringing down the government, was trying to impose Sharia in Pakistan, and was crowing about his acceptance of Taliban rule in his country. Nawaz Sharif is not a fringe politician like Imran Khan. Following the assassination of Benazir Bhutto, he is surely the single-most-powerful politician in Pakistan, backed by Saudi Arabia, the exporter of Salafism.

The report’s statement that “in this context, the diversity of the country described earlier is also one of its strengths. Although the vast majority of Pakistanis are Sunni Muslims, there are minority Shia and Ismaili communities as well as Christians and Hindus,” has little to do with reality. The Hindu and Christian populations are so small that the report mentioned this only because the Council wanted to conceal the fact that Pakistan is an Islamic nation, and has little tolerance for its non-Muslims, including its own Muslim Shias.

Pakistani society is in deep trouble, whether the Council admits it or not. It is getting worse by the day. What is important is to accept reality and work towards strengthening the elements in Pakistan who are not seeking to become a part of the *Ummah*, or dancing to the tune of the British, seeking a break-up of Pakistan.

R_x for Rebuilding U.S. Health Care: Hill-Burton Hospital Principle

by Marcia Merry Baker

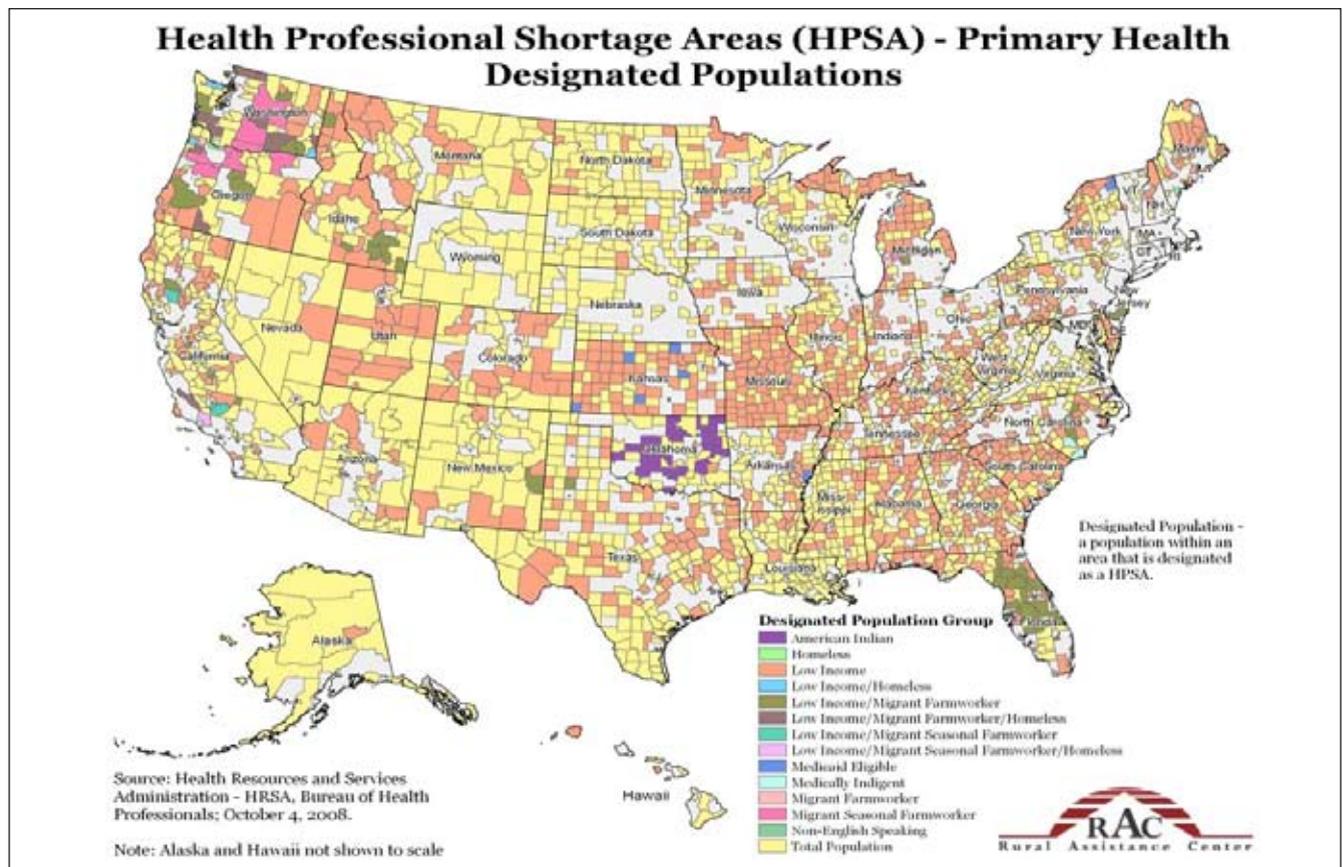
March 6—If the 48 millions of Americans now without health insurance were to go for needed medical attention tomorrow, there would be no way to deliver health care to them. The physical means don't now exist. The U.S. medical system today is characterized by dramatically substandard ratios of hospital beds, diagnostic facilities, and public health services, per capita. This also means that the nation lies wide open for new and resurgent disease outbreaks, despite all the blather about

Homeland “Security” measures.

Against this reality, it is insane to talk of “reform” of health care by squeezing payments due hospitals, staff, and facilities; such cutbacks are only serving profiteering claims from layers of HMO-type insurance, and financial entities which have tapped into the U.S. health-care multi-trillion-dollar “income stream” over the past 30 years of deregulation.

What is required is to begin a drive to bring U.S.

FIGURE 1
Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA), Primary Health Designated Populations



public health and medical core ratios of staff and infrastructure up to modern standards for a productive nation, and roll back the HMO-era practices and premises. An essential part of this drive is to undertake crash programs in science to lead disease-fighting efforts with breakthroughs in bio-chemical R&D and nuclear medicine.

The scale of mobilization required to rebuild the U.S. health-care and medical-science system, in turn, poses the necessity of restoring the industrial base of the nation, to provide the needed inputs, ranging from construction materials to precision medical instruments, plus staff training all along the line. This defines the core of what is urgently needed in a real “stimulus” program.

‘Hill Burton’ Hospital Principle

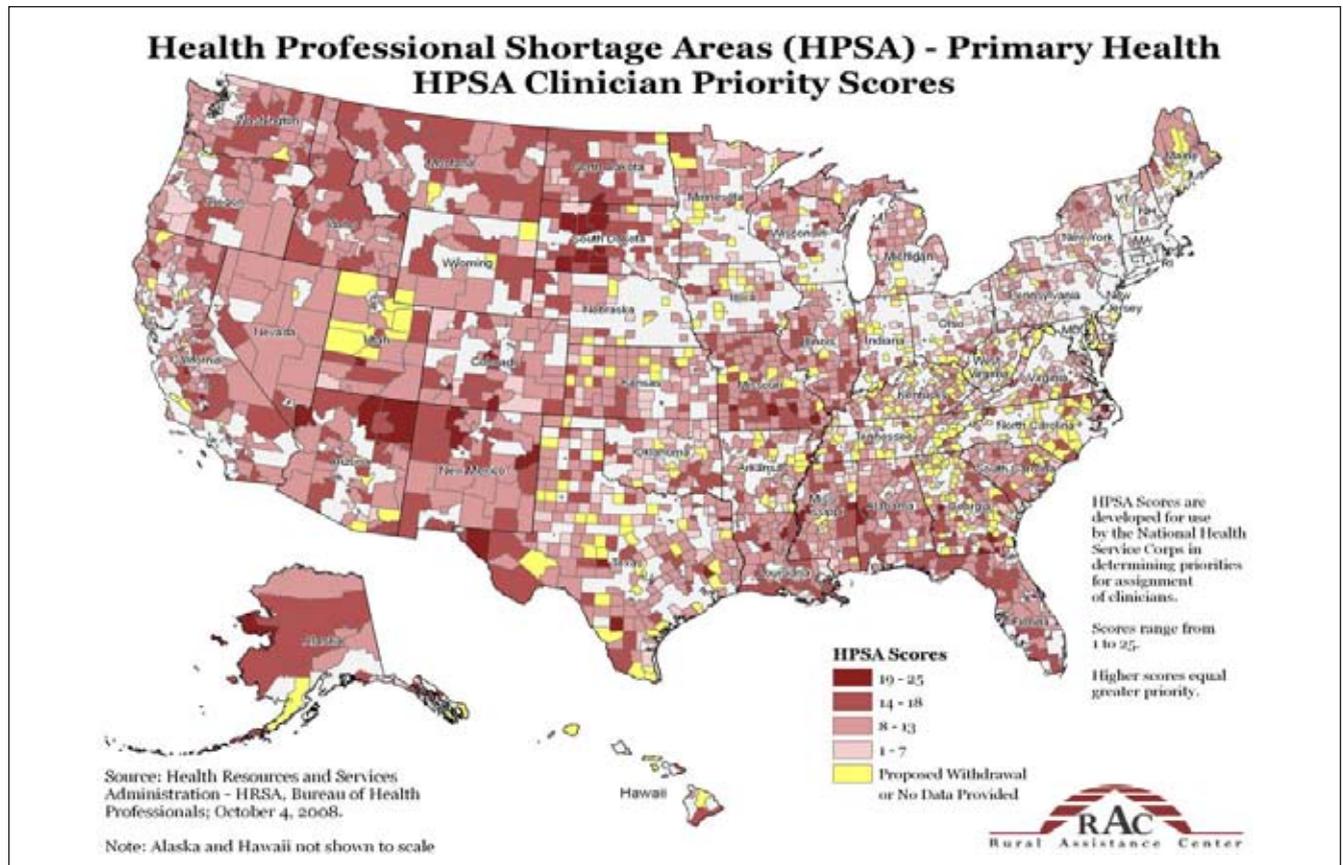
The rebuilding effort can best be done in the spirit of the 1946 “Hospital Survey and Construction Act,” which, for 25 years, built up the hospital and health-

care system to high standards and accessibility. The nine-page law, often called the “Hill-Burton Act,” after the bipartisan co-sponsors of the Act, Sens. Lister Hill (D-Ala.), and Harold Burton (R-Ohio), mandated Federal and local cooperation and funding, to see that the goal would be achieved of having a community hospital in every county, to guarantee hospital care to citizens: in rural counties at a ratio of 5.5 beds per 1,000 (sparsely settled regions require redundancy); and in urban areas, 4.5 beds per 1,000.

The Hill-Burton concept sees the community hospital as the hub of regional networks of health services, involving education, public health, sanitation, defense against epidemics and disasters, and research.

At the same time that the Hill-Burton hospital construction boom proceeded—providing many of the 3,089 U.S. counties with their first hospital ever—public-health programs and applied medical R&D all but eliminated polio, tuberculosis, and other diseases. Pertussis (whooping cough) declined from a peak of

FIGURE 2
Health Professional Shortage Areas, Primary Health HPSA Clinician Priority Scores



156,000 cases in 1947 to 14,800 in 1960; diphtheria declined from 18,700 cases in 1945, to 900 in 1960. Mosquito control programs—including the use of the insecticide DDT, begun in 1940—were on the way to eliminating malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases.

By the mid-1970s, the Hill-Burton goal of 4.5 beds per 1,000 was nearly reached as the national average. Intervening laws furthered the approach: Amendments to the Hill-Burton Act in 1954 authorized funds for chronic-care facilities; in 1965, the Medicare and Medicaid health insurance programs were begun.

Then came the downshift, in line with the 1970s policy turn towards deregulation, privatization, and globalization. On Dec. 29, 1973, President Richard Nixon signed into law, with bipartisan support, the “Health Maintenance Organization and Resources Development Act,” which, along with follow-up laws, ushered in the era of deregulation of health-care delivery, to the point where today, over 2,000 hospitals have shut down. Likewise, core public-health functions have been drastically reduced; hundreds of counties now have next to no programs at all. One of the most dramatic examples comes from the nation’s capital.

In Fall 2001, the Washington, D.C. metro region could barely cope with the anthrax attack, given that its leading community hospital, the 150-year old D.C. General—a 500-bed, full-service facility with a pathology laboratory and isolation wing—had been shut down only months before, by direct action of Congress.

Hospital Systems Decline

The number of community hospitals in the U.S. fell from nearly 7,000 in the mid-1970s, down to barely 5,000 in 1999, and today, stands at 4,897. The ratio of licensed hospital beds per 1,000 citizens has dropped from 4.5 in the 1970s, down to 3 today.

The false “alternative” to full-service hospitals, has been presented in the form of clinics. The Obama Administration’s “American Recovery and Reinvestment Act” is letting out \$155 millions for 126 clinics. These are useful in themselves, but no substitute for hospitals and hospital networks. Even worse, there are those proposing that “doc-in-the-box” operations should supplant hospital systems, in order to offer cut-rate care as a pretense for real health insurance.

Look at the emergency situation on the state level.

In New Jersey, in 2007, three acute-care hospitals closed, and five more filed for bankruptcy. On Feb. 18, the New Jersey Hospital Association released the results of a survey over the past two months, reporting that of the 37 of the state’s 74 acute-care hospitals that responded to the survey, 27% had a drop in cash reserves, and were making drastic cuts in staff and services. Clinics associated with the hospitals were also cut. This is the nationwide pattern.

In March, in Dallas, Texas, the 95-bed Renaissance Hospital shut; the parent company declared Chapter 11 bankruptcy in 2008. In New York City, two hospitals closed on March 1: Mary Immaculate, and St. Johns Queens, after Caritas Health Care, Inc. filed for bankruptcy in February. In Pennsylvania, on March 5, the 40-bed Brownsville Tri-County Hospital closed, after 93 years. It is 30 miles southeast of Pittsburgh.

The Veterans Administration nationwide hospital system—in the forefront of many medical advances, from prosthetic therapies, to electronic records, to successfully battling MRSA—is being downsized to far below what is required to meet the needs of former servicemen, and their extended community.

Staff, Public Health Shortages

Many hallmark features of a modern health-care system are declining, for example, cancer-screening services per capita. This goes along with the downsizing or loss of hospital-centered webs of medical-care delivery. For example, the number of counties without mammography equipment is increasing.

Public health-care capacity has likewise been reduced below even minimum levels required to deal with mosquitoes, vermin, and other pests; monitor and deal with disease outbreaks; maintain sanitation; conduct vaccination programs, etc. No concerted effort was mounted to contain West Nile Virus when it first appeared. Lyme Disease—carried by ticks thriving in suburbanized environments—has spread to epidemic proportions in several areas, where the landscape has been de-structured by the now-collapsed McMansion boom. Denge Fever is resurgent in the Americas.

As of 2000, the total U.S. public health-care workforce numbered 448,000, which was 50,000 fewer than in 1980. Looked at per capita; in 1980, there were 220 public-health workers per 100,000 U.S. residents; but in 2000, this had fallen to 158 per 100,000.

Of the total public-health worker roster today, fully



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Since 1973, when Nixon signed the HMO Act into law, over 2,000 U.S. hospitals have shut down. A few months before the anthrax attack in Washington, D.C., in 2001, D.C. General Hospital—a 500-bed, full-service facility (shown here), with a pathology laboratory and isolation wing—had been closed, by direct action of Congress.

23%, or 110,000 of them will be at retirement age by 2012, but new ranks are not being trained up in the required numbers. In December 2008, a report on the crisis was issued by the Association of Schools of Public Health (www.asph.org).

The shortage of nurses exemplifies the general situation of understaffing in the U.S. medical-care delivery system across the board. At present, there are about 2.5 million nursing jobs in the country. The Bureau of Labor Statistics predicts that each year—without a major expansion of health-care delivery—an additional 233,000 nursing positions need to be filled. However, in 2007, only 200,000 candidates passed the Registered Nurse licensing examination. Thousands of nurses leave the profession each year.

White House Summit: ‘Money,’ Not Medicine

At the “White House Forum on Health Care Reform” March 5 in Washington, aspects of this shortages picture came up only secondarily. Instead, the theme was on “money,” not the state of the physical economy. President Obama called for focusing on today’s “exploding health care costs” in his opening remarks to the 120 attendees. This is in line with the new Administration budget proposal for a fund of \$634 billion, intended to lead to universal health insurance,

through “money-saving” ideas, and cost-cutting. Obama called on the Summit to discuss ways to provide medical care for the 48 million Americans lacking health insurance, as a “fiscal imperative” as well as a “moral” one. He wants legislation by the end of the year.

The ensuing Summit discussion then dwelt mostly on specific proposals for cost-suppression and incentives for cutting expenses while inducing people to “live healthy.” There are advocates demanding deadly “evidence-based” and “outcome based” methods of coercing medics to use only mandated lists of symptoms and treatments, instead of judgment and science; the enforcement is to come from threatening to not pay them.

However, a few notable exceptions to this venality came from participants who gave accounts of how the lack of medical-care facilities and staff in their areas—and lack of infrastructure generally—mean that health care is just *not available* for millions of Americans right now, whether or not they have health insurance. Examples:

- **Missouri:** Rep. Jo Anne Emerson (R) said that her district has 28 rural counties, where many cannot get medical treatment, because it isn’t there to be had. This is typical of rural counties cross country, where there is a “workforce shortage,” and “decaying rural health-care infrastructure.” There aren’t enough doctors, nurses, and other staff. We “need to fix and build rural health-care infrastructure.” Furthermore, people can’t travel the distances to seek care. “We don’t have public transportation at all. . . . Unless you are a senior [potentially eligible for van service] you have no public transportation.”

- **Pennsylvania:** Rep. Allyson Schwartz (D) said the situation is now the same in many urban and suburban areas. In half of her own 13th C.D., “you can’t have a baby!” In northeast Philadelphia, they no longer have obstetrical services at the hospitals. Sure, she said, “You can go somewhere else to have your baby—if you can get there!”

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Cuomo Takes on Wall Street

by Edward Spannaus

Andrew Cuomo, the New York State Attorney General, has been the nation's most aggressive investigator in targeting the huge bonuses that major banks were giving out around to their own executives at the time they were hauling in Federal bailouts.

Indeed, Cuomo is doing what the Federal regulatory agencies should have been doing all along: going after the biggest Wall Street investment banks, and even trying to get the money back. While Cuomo's actions will not solve the financial crisis, they represent a courageous, and necessary, flanking action against the Wall Street traitors.

Executive bonuses are no small matter. As the *New York Times* pointed out on Feb. 22: "The top executives of seven major financial firms that have either collapsed, were sold at low prices or have received taxpayer-funded bailouts, were paid \$464 million in performance pay since 1995. But the same firms have lost over \$100 billion since 2007."

New York University Prof. Nassim Taleb, writing in the Feb. 24 *Financial Times*, exposed the dirty secret behind investment banking, describing how the bonus-incentive system encourages the hiding of risks and delaying collapses. "It is the reason banks have never made money in the history of banking, losing the equivalent of all their past profits periodically—while [individual] bankers strike it rich." Taleb says this gives us the worst possible system: Traders and executives get the profits, but not the losses, and, "this vicious asymmetry," he contends, "is the driving factor behind investment banking."

The Case of Merrill Lynch

Cuomo began investigating Wall Street bonuses in October 2008, after nine top banks received \$125 million in taxpayer bailout funds, making up for their losses—even as they were paying out lavish bonuses to their top employees! His targets were Citigroup, JP Morgan Chase, and seven others that got TARP (Troubled Asset Relief Program) funds. Cuomo's office is cooperating with the TARP Special Inspector General Neil Barofsky in the investigation.

Cuomo's most high-profile case at the moment is that of Merrill Lynch, which paid out \$3.6 billion in bonuses—including mega-bonuses to four top executives, who split \$121 million among them—on Dec. 29, just three days before the firm was taken over by Bank of America (BoA). Merrill then posted a \$15 billion after-tax loss for the fourth quarter, and \$28 billion for the year. (Normally, bonuses are not paid until after the firm has closed its books for the year.)

Cuomo is reportedly attempting to determine if investors were misled about the extent of Merrill's losses in late 2008, and whether details about the bonuses to Merrill executives and employees should have been disclosed to investors—both by Merrill and by BoA. According to the *Wall Street Journal*, Cuomo is looking at such remedies as trying to recover the

bonuses already paid, fines, or charging securities law violations.

Wall Street's Stone Wall

In a letter to Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.), chairman of the House Financial Services Committee, Cuomo stated:

"On October 29, 2008, we asked Merrill Lynch to detail, among other things, their plans for executive bonuses for 2008, including the size of the bonus pool and the criteria they planned to use in determining what, if any, bonuses were appropriate for their top executives. . . . Merrill did not provide my Office with any details as to the bonus pool, claiming that such details had not been determined.



Creative Commons

Andrew Cuomo is doing what the Federal regulatory agencies should have been doing: going after the biggest Wall Street investment banks. He's even trying to get the money back.

“Rather, in a surprising fit of corporate irresponsibility, it appears that, instead of disclosing their bonus plans in a transparent way as requested by my Office, Merrill Lynch secretly moved up the planned date to allocate bonuses and then richly rewarded their failed executives. Merrill Lynch had never before awarded bonuses at such an early date and this timetable allowed Merrill to dole out huge bonuses ahead of their awful fourth quarter earnings announcement and before the planned takeover of Merrill by Bank of America.

“One disturbing question that must be answered, is whether Merrill Lynch and Bank of America timed the bonuses in such a way as to force taxpayers to pay for them through the deal funding.”

John Thain, the former CEO of Merrill Lynch, was interrogated for six hours on Feb. 19 by Cuomo’s office; the attorney general then went to court to force Thain to answer detailed questions about the year-end executive bonuses, which he had refused to answer, citing instructions from BoA. On Feb. 23, a New York State court ordered Thain to answer the questions, and the next day, Thain was back at Cuomo’s office, sneaking in through a subway entrance, for another three hours of questioning. A few days later, Cuomo had BoA chief executive Ken Lewis in for questioning; Lewis also refused to provide details on the bonus scheme.

Cuomo has since subpoenaed other top BoA officials, and on March 3, he summoned seven former Merrill executives to appear for interrogation. A New York State judge is expected to rule by March 20, whether Bank of America must disclose the names of those who received the bonuses; BoA is attempting to block Cuomo from obtaining the names, and also from making those names public.

Obstruction of Congress

Further, in a March 11 court filing, Cuomo documented how Merrill Lynch had misled Congress regarding the timing of the bonus decisions. In a Nov. 24 letter, a lawyer for Merrill Lynch & Co. had assured Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), the chairman of the House Committee on Oversight and Gov-



John Thain, former CEO of Merrill Lynch, was interrogated for six hours by Cuomo’s office about huge bonuses Merrill paid after receiving Federal bailout money.

ernment Reform, that “incentive compensation decisions for 2008 have not yet been made,” saying directors would do that at the end of the year. But, Cuomo shows, Merrill’s compensation committee had actually voted two weeks earlier to pay bonuses to Merrill employees in December.

On March 12, Rep. Edolphus Towns (D-N.Y.), who has since replaced Waxman as that committee’s chairman, announced that the Oversight Committee is investigating Cuomo’s charges, stating that the court filings “raise the disturbing possibility that Merrill Lynch executives may have obstructed this committee’s investigation into executive compensation practices and awarding of bonuses.”

Auction-Rate Securities

Cuomo has already had some successes in retrieving money from some of the biggest Wall Street banks.

Over the Summer of 2008, in a separate investigation of major Wall Street and foreign banks, Cuomo obtained settlements in which over \$50 billion was paid back to investors in auction-rate securities. Those who received payments were “retail investors”—consisting of individuals, charities and non-profit organizations, and small to medium-sized businesses. The first round of settlements involved UBS and Citigroup. In August, Cuomo announced investigations into JP Morgan Chase, Morgan Stanley, and Wachovia, for misrepresenting these securities as safe, sound investments, when in fact the banks knew that the securities faced increasing liquidity risks. Later in August, Cuomo announced settlements with Goldman Sachs, Deutsche Bank, and Merrill Lynch.

Additionally, in October, Cuomo obtained settlements with BoA and the Royal Bank of Canada. That same month, Cuomo announced a \$6.5 million settlement with David Aufhauser, former General Counsel of UBS, for insider trading; Aufhauser dumped his personal holdings of auction-rate securities in December 2007, after learning about the collapsing auction-rate securities market. This was while UBS was still marketing the securities to retail investors as safe investments.

World News Briefs

U.S. To Join Moscow Meeting on Afghanistan

March 13—The United States is sending a high-level delegation to the Shanghai Cooperation Organization's conference on Afghanistan, to be held in Moscow on March 27, U.S. Ambassador to Russia John Beyrle said in an interview with Voice of Russia radio March 12. Beyrle said that the United States will take an active part in the Moscow conference.

There will also be a U.S.-organized United Nations conference on Afghanistan, held in The Hague on March 31, to which U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton invited Iran. Iranian government spokesman Gholamhossein Elham responded that "Afghanistan's progress is our progress and Afghanistan's stability is ours." Subsequently, government statements indicated that Tehran has decided to attend. Indian senior diplomat M.K. Bhadrakumar wrote in *Asia Times* March 11, that there has been what he termed a "trade-off" between Washington and Moscow, to make sure that the two conferences do not work at cross-purposes.

In Moscow, the SCO will focus on the "threats of drugs and terrorists originating in Afghanistan," while the UN Conference will have the broader agenda of stabilizing Afghanistan.

In effect, the Moscow conference will represent the first step toward a Four-Power collaboration, including Russia, China, India, and the United States, as Lyndon LaRouche has called for in the context of the world economic breakdown crisis.

Yesterday, Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman Hassan Qashqavi said Iran will attend this conference, the semi-official Fars news agency reported. Russia, which is now chairing the SCO, has invited India and Turkey to attend the conference. It has also been confirmed that NATO Secretary General Jaap de

Hoop Scheffer will attend, Itar-Tass reported on March 5. SCO members are Russia, China, Kazakstan, Kyrgystan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, while Mongolia, India, Iran, and Pakistan all have observer status.

Brits Belly-Ache Over Expected Summit Failure

March 15—The finance ministers of the Group of 20 nations met in Great Britain on March 14, to prepare the groundwork for the April 2 summit of the G20 heads of state, which will purportedly address the global financial crisis. But the British are having real trouble getting their way, and they are already stomping their feet in anger.

They can't get everybody to agree that the G20 summit matters very much—let alone agree on the content of what should be done there. British Prime Minister Gordon Brown has insisted that the London summit is *the* meeting which will come up with *the* global solution to the crisis, but U.S. President Barack Obama doesn't seem to agree. Lyndon LaRouche has stated, from the outset, that no good whatsoever can come from a G20 gathering, so long as the British are included, and that the proper venue to initiate a serious global financial reorganization is an alliance of four powers: the U.S.A., Russia, China, and India.

An editorial in the *Sunday Times* of London today, headlined, "A summit that must learn from the 1930s," bemoaned the fact that it is going to be hard to "salvage even a modestly positive outcome from next month's one-day summit," and warned that it could turn into a real fiasco, comparing it to the London Economic Conference in June 1933, which President Franklin Roosevelt intentionally torpedoed by not attending. At the very least, the *Sunday Times* urged, the upcoming summit should "act as a convincing bulwark

against protectionism," which is the phrase the British have been using with a rising pitch of hysteria in recent weeks, to refer to the American System economic policies adopted by FDR, and advocated today by LaRouche. "The London summit," the *Times* concluded anxiously, "should stand up for free trade and mean it."

Former U.S. Officials Advise: Meet with Hamas

March 14—Former senior officials and one current advisor met over the March 14-15 weekend to decide when to release a report which proposes bringing Hamas into the Middle East peace process, according to Henry Siegman, president of the U.S./Middle East Project, according to the *Boston Globe*.

Former Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker gave a bipartisan letter, on behalf of the advisors, to President Obama before he took office, and they have been promised a meeting with him about it soon. The content of the letter will be released after they have had a chance to discuss it with the President. The advisors suggest that the administration explore the possibility that Hamas might be willing to become a purely political party and join with Fatah in governing the Palestinian National Authority.

One of the signers, Brent Scowcroft, National Security Advisor to George H.W. Bush, said, "The main gist is that you need to push hard on the Palestinian peace process, don't move it to the end of your agenda and say you have too much to do. And the U.S. needs to have a position, not just hold their coats while they sit down."

In addition to Volcker, Siegman, and Scowcroft, the letter was signed by: Zbigniew Brzezinski, Lee Hamilton, Thomas Pickering, James Wolfensohn, Carla Hills, Theodore Sorenson, Chuck Hagel, and Nancy Kassebaum Baker.

The Palestinian Unity talks in Cairo are reaching a crucial point and would undoubtedly be moved along by the senior officials' support. The British, by making yet-unfulfilled promises to talk with Hamas and Hezbollah in the last week, are trying to cement an anti-U.S., pro-British sentiment in the Middle East.

Financiers To Fight Return of Glass Steagall

March 10—A specter more terrifying than Karl Marx's Communism is haunting Wall Street, according to the latest article, on March 10, in a series in Bloomberg News called "Glass-Steagall Specter Returns to Haunt Wall Street (Update 2)." (Bloomberg was founded by New York Mayor and shameless anglophile Michael Bloomberg.) The article, focusing on a March 6 conference at New York University's Stern School of Business, says, "A decade after Wall Street killed off the Glass-Steagall Act ... its ghost has returned to haunt the financial industry..." It says that former Fed chairman Paul Volcker, now a top economic advisor to Obama, pushed for a return of Glass-Steagall at the NYU conference, and that FDIC chief Sheila Bair signalled the same intent in a March 8 interview.

Even more ominous to London, Obama might agree with them. Look at his Cooper Union speech on March 27, 2008, where then-candidate Obama said that the 1930s regulatory legislation "needed to change.... But by the time the Glass-Steagall Act was repealed in 1999, the \$300 million lobbying effort that drove deregulation was more about facilitating mergers than creating an efficient regulatory framework."

If there is any attempt to bring back Glass-Steagall, there will be "opposition from the same people who fought so hard for the death of Glass-Steagall,"

warned "Ace" Greenberg, the former CEO of Bear Stearns, in an interview with Bloomberg.

London *Financial Times* reporter John Gapper, who also spoke at the conference, sounded the same warning, with a more direct swipe at Volcker. Gapper wrote, "Paul Volcker has his sights on Goldman Sachs," and warned that Volcker proposes "two tier banking" that would strictly separate banks with depositors from investment firms that can speculate. Gapper quoted Volcker saying, "'Goldman Sachs would have to be split up if you separated these functions.' It will be very interesting to see Goldman's reaction if Mr. Obama takes up Mr. Volcker's suggestion."

London 'Times' Asks: What Special Relationship?

March 15—"I'm starting divorce proceedings in this special relationship," London *Sunday Times* columnist Jeremy Clarkson wrote, citing Gordon Brown's cool reception in Washington recently, to suggest that there is no such thing as the so-called U.K.-U.S. special relationship. Like earlier British coverage, Clarkson is peeved at the fact that President Obama gave Brown only some DVDs as a gift.

"I spoke over dinner the other day with the boss of a large British engineering company about the benefits of the special relationship when you are doing business in America," Clarkson writes. "He snorted so explosively that large chunks of lamb and mashed potato shot out of his nose. 'Special relationship!' he chortled. 'There isn't one.'"

"On a personal note," Clarkson concludes, "I find no evidence of a special relationship when I go to America. I believe it's time we stopped deluding ourselves about our relationship with America, which since the late 1940s has produced virtually nothing."

Briefly

DENNIS BLAIR, U.S. Director of National Intelligence, is the next on the right-wing Israeli lobby hit list, after that crowd—and the London forces behind it—forced former Ambassador Chas Freeman out of the running to head the National Intelligence Council.

GIULIO TREMONTI, Italy's Economics Minister, is currently in a pitched battle against Bank of Italy head Mario Draghi, also known as "Mr. Britannia," for his role in selling out his nation at a meeting on the royal yacht *Britannia* in 1992. Tremonti is demanding deployment of state officials as "credit watchdogs" over state monies to the banks.

THE OBAMA Administration has put state-to-state collaboration with Mexico on the front burner, as indicated by the diplomatic schedule recently announced, as well as the President's own statements. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton will visit Mexico on March 25-26. Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano and Attorney General Eric Holder will soon follow.

THE BELARUSIAN DAILY *Narodnya Gazeta*, an official publication of the national Parliament, on March published two articles calling for early re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Washington. One article was by *EIR*'s senior editor Jeffrey Steinberg; the other, by a staffer for Belarus President Alexander Lukashenka.

CHINA'S VICE-MINISTER of Agriculture Wei Chao'an, at a recent press conference in Beijing, reported that the agricultural population of China, some 800 million people, are facing an "unusually complicated and severe" economic situation due to the world crisis.

Celebrate Sholom Aleichem's 150th Birthday: Be More Ironic!

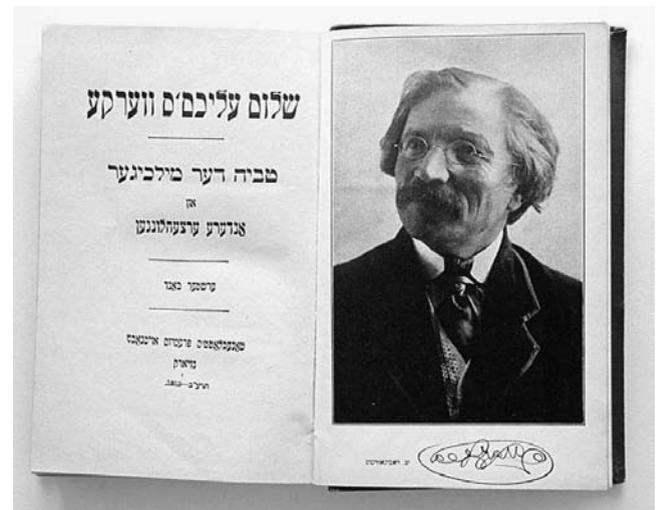
by Harley Schlanger

Oy! Could we use a lot more Sholom Aleichem today. What a world we live in! There are even some allegedly intelligent people who say that irony is dead. Some blame it on Dick Cheney, who is known to have killed a lot of things. But irony? How can you kill irony, especially as long as the memory of Sholom Aleichem stays alive?

Sholom Rabinowitz (Sholom Aleichem was the pen name he adopted) was born on March 2, 1859, in Ukraine, in the town of Pereyaslav. His family moved to a smaller town, Woronko, when he was still very young. Woronko was a *shtetl*, a village in which there were few opportunities for the Jews, who were limited, by Tsarist law, to a few trades, none of which provided much of a living. It was the model for his beloved literary creation, the *shtetl* of Kasrilevka, a name which comes from the word *kasriel*, which means a man who is poor, but proud, who can laugh at his misfortune while maintaining his dignity and self-respect. See—irony!

Sholom's father Nahum was a respected man, not for his wealth—as he was not very wealthy—but for his learning. He resided in the two worlds open to the *shtetl* Jews of his day: He was both an Orthodox Jew, a follower of an Hasidic rabbi, whose studies were concentrated on the narrow, but all-consuming immersion in the Talmud and Torah; while he was simultaneously attracted to the Jewish Enlightenment, a movement founded by the great German Jewish intellectual, Moses Mendelssohn, in which he insisted that Jews embrace the scientific knowledge and social/political dynamic of the world outside the *shtetl*.

Mendelssohn's intervention into the court of Fred-



Sholom Aleichem, a leader of the Yiddish Renaissance, which transformed a “jargon” into a Classical language, used irony to lovingly skewer the entrenched beliefs and traditions that reinforced the isolation of the Jews in the Russian Pale. Shown: an edition of his stories in Yiddish (written in the Hebrew alphabet).

erich the Great had a significant impact on the lives of the Jews of Prussia and other German states, as laws were gradually changed to give Jews access to broader civil society. German Jews took advantage of this access to become leaders in intellectual and cultural life, with careers in academia, science, medicine, industry, business, etc. A central feature of Mendelssohn's intervention within the Jewish community was his insistence that German Jews adopt the German language, to facilitate their integration into German society.

The Yiddish Renaissance

This was more difficult for the Jews of the Russian Pale of settlement, where anti-Semitism was more firmly entrenched, and avenues of advancement quite restricted, even for those Jews who spoke Polish or Russian fluently. Sholom Aleichem joined with a handful of other Jewish writers and intellectuals to initiate what became known as the “Yiddish Renaissance,” a movement to develop the Yiddish language—which was considered a “jargon,” a polyglot of languages, primarily German and Hebrew, spoken within the Jewish community—into a literate language, capable of expressing profound ideas, including ironical ideas.

Sholom Aleichem used irony as a sharply honed weapon, to skewer—in a loving way—the entrenched beliefs and traditions which he believed created an internal control mechanism, that reinforced the isolation of the Jews in the Russian Pale. His protagonists, such as Tevye the Dairyman (made famous by the Broadway musical “Fiddler on the Roof”), the failed but persistent speculator Menakhem-Mendl, and the irrepressible Motl, the Cantor’s Son, allowed his readers to recognize characteristics of thinking and behavior in these characters which they shared, and which reinforced their victimization.

Although there was an environment of real tragedy surrounding Jewish life in general, Sholom Aleichem’s hilarious portrayal of the smallness, and the pretensions of life in the *shtetl*, which perpetuated the tragedy, gave his readers the ability to laugh at their situation, and, perhaps, to develop the courage to act, to change it.

By making his readers self-conscious of what Lyndon LaRouche called those “invisible electric fences” which prevent most people from acting to overcome the littleness which imprisons them (see “The Mask of Nancy Pelosi”¹), he helped to “free” them from the self-imposed chains which had dominated Jewish existence for much of the nearly 2,000 years of exile.

1. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., “‘The Mask of Nancy Pelosi’: The Force of Tragedy,” *EIR*, Nov. 9, 2007.



Although there was an environment of real tragedy surrounding Jewish life in general, Sholom’s hilarious portrayal of the smallness, and the pretensions of life in the shtetl allowed his readers to laugh at their situation, and, perhaps, to develop the courage to act, to change it. Sholom’s character Tevye the Dairyman, was made famous in the Broadway musical, and later film, “Fiddler on the Roof.”

one’s own flaws, foibles, and pretensions is a necessary starting point for developing the quality of leadership required to overcome adversity, and to adopt a universal mission for the betterment of all mankind. As the master himself wrote, “No matter how bad things get, you got to go on living, even if it kills you.”

In his will, Sholom Aleichem asked his children and his friends “not to weep for me, on the contrary, to remember me with joy. . . .” He encouraged them to commemorate him each year by selecting one of his stories, of the very merry ones, and recite it in whatever language is more intelligible to them; and let my name be recalled by them with laughter rather than not be remembered at all.²

That is good advice for us today, in our era, where irony has been badly damaged by Hollywood and FOX News. Happy Birthday, Reb Sholom Aleichem!

2. To discover the joys of irony in Sholom Aleichem, I recommend reading stories from the collection *Tevye the Dairyman and the Railroad Stories*, translated by Hillel Halkin (Schocken Books); and *The Letters of Menakhem Mendl and Sheyne-Sheyndl*, translated by Hillel Halkin (Yale University Press).

‘Remember Me with Joy’

The work of Sholom Aleichem and his fellow literary Yiddish colleagues provided a generation of Jews with the courage and confidence to march back onto the stage of history at the beginning of the 20th Century. Its most prominent impact was in the United States, where the Jewish community took advantage of the American “melting pot,” to become fully integrated into society, to both pursue and help re-create the American dream. The attack on the Jews of Europe by the Nazis in Germany was largely an effort to wipe out the influence of Mendelssohn and the Yiddish Renaissance, as that movement, though dedicated to freeing the Jews, was, like every real Renaissance, aimed at advancing the inalienable rights of all human beings.

Read Sholom Aleichem’s stories, and see for yourself how the use of irony can awaken the innate human capability for self-perfection, and how the humbling ability to laugh at

Editorial

The Freeman Affair and the New Fascism

Perhaps no recent event better proves the point that the United States, and the Obama Presidency in particular, is under a vicious assault from an apparatus that, a half century ago, would have been openly called what it is—a bunch of lying Fascists—than the forced resignation of Ambassador Chas Freeman from his designated post as head of the National Intelligence Council (NIC).

Anyone who truly knows the work of Ambassador Freeman, from his years of dedicated service to his country, knows that he is precisely the kind of iconoclastic, deep thinker, perfectly suited to the job of overseeing the preparation of the nation's most important intelligence products: the National Intelligence Estimates.

It was precisely because he was eminently qualified that he was targeted for such a vicious character assassination campaign. The details of the campaign are so well known to all who follow the news that it hardly bears repeating here.

A few noteworthy facts about the lying character assault do, however, bear mention. First, the onslaught was launched by an indicted Israeli spy, Steve Rosen, a “former” top official of the right-wing Israeli lobby group AIPAC (American Israel Public Affairs Committee). No longer formally affiliated with the AIPAC structure he helped to build, Rosen is now operating in league with Daniel Pipes and his Middle East Forum, an organization known for its embrace of Israel's most rabid right-wing fanatic, Avigdor Lieberman, a man once described to me by a close Israeli friend as “the closest thing to a genuine National Socialist to ever appear on the Israeli political scene.”

In a post-mortem interview with *The Nation*, Freeman himself drew a careful distinction between what is too often over-generalized as the “Israel Lobby,” and the specific Lieberman-cen-

tered extreme right-wing apparatus and its American fellow-travelers that led the charge against his appointment.

Indeed, others who joined the assault on Ambassador Freeman, with a gusto bordering on desperation, included Australian press baron Rupert Murdoch, who lent the pages and editorial columns of his *Wall Street Journal*, *New York Post*, and his Fox News to an unrelenting smear campaign against the appointment of the former Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, China scholar, and Clinton Defense Department official. If there is anyone in the media business today, worthy of comparison to Joseph Goebbels and his “Big Lie,” it is Murdoch, whose right-wing credentials are only incidentally linked to Israel.

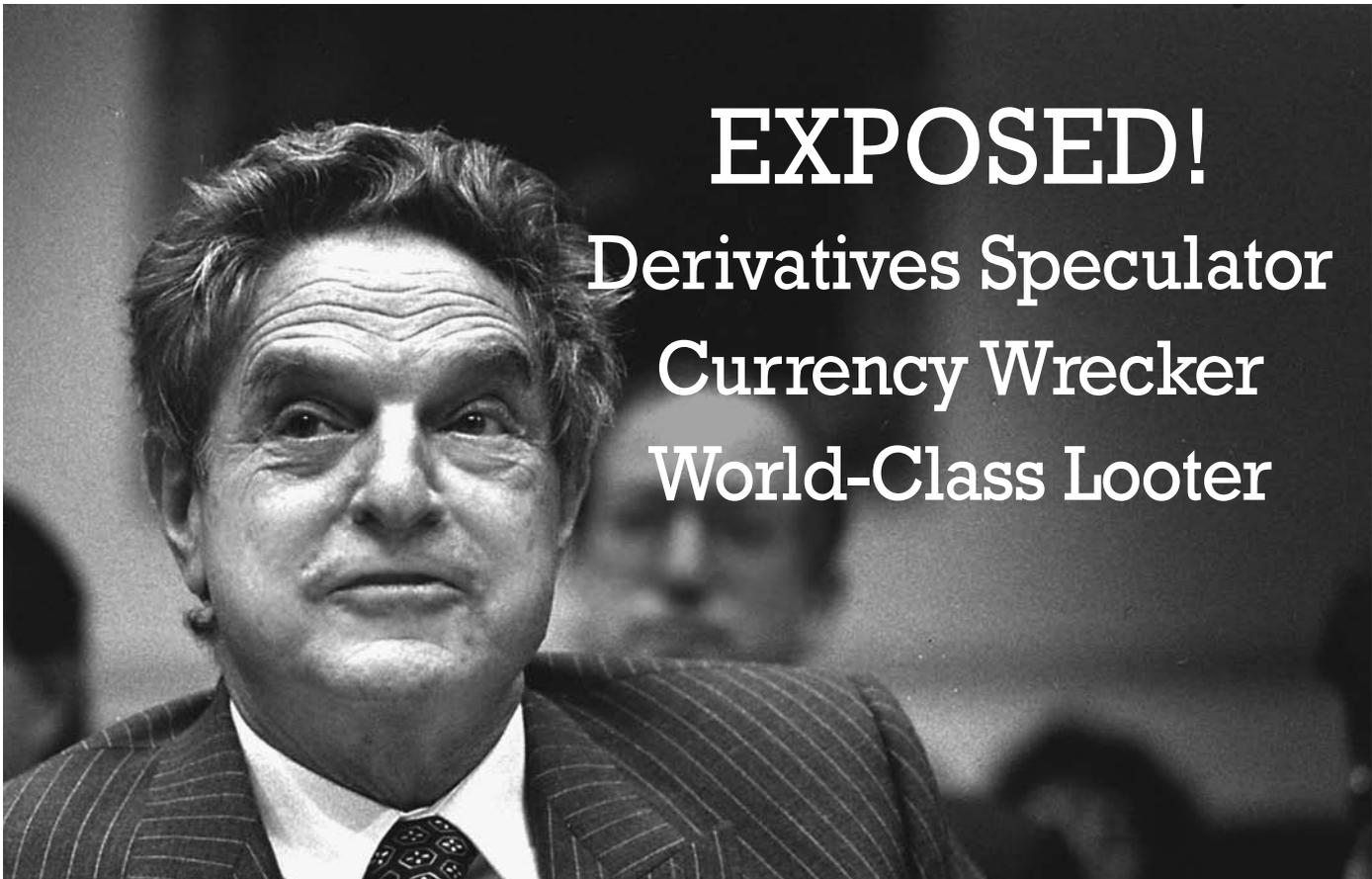
The sinking of Chas Freeman may go down as the most recent case of how to “out-Goebbels Goebbels,” and Murdoch, the protégé of the Hitler- and Mussolini-loving pre-war Cliveden Set's Lord Beaverbrook, may justly be given the Goebbels prize.

The authors of the campaign against Freeman, to the extent they are tied to Israel, are part of an apparatus that is both morally corrupt and clinically insane. We may yet see the folly of this apparatus play out in the self-destruction of Israel.

It may be fairly said that some people were so brutalized and traumatized by Hitler that they concluded that the only way to survive was by emulating their torturers. Bruno Bettelheim, the famous psychiatrist, wrote about that phenomenon. It may be Israel's downfall.

Ironically, as chairman of the NIC, I suspect that Ambassador Freeman would have warned that the greatest danger Israel faces today is not from Iranian nuclear weapons, but from its own internal decay.

—Jeffrey Steinberg



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IOWA

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- COLD SPRING US Ch. 10: Wed 6 pm
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- NEW ULM TW Ch. 14: Fri 5 pm
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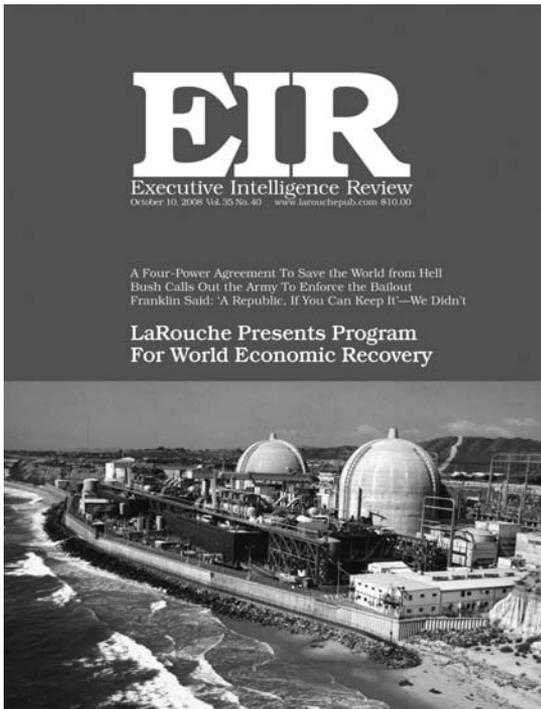
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