YOUR ENEMY GEORGE SOROS

A LAROUCHE PAC DOSSIER ON THE MAN DESTROYING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

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Your Enemy, George Soros

On the cover: George Soros; Cover design: Chris Jadatz; Photo: EIRNS/Stuart Lewis.

Introduction

Back during Presidential campaign year 2004, my associates and I were calling attention to an important book on the subject of The Confessions of an Economic Hit-Man. That man had a conscience. In the following report, LPAC is featuring a much bigger story, on the subject of George Soros as a political-economic hit-man. The George Soros we present in this report, has no conscience about what he has done, or what he does. This is a report written, in large part, by Soros' own mouth.

George Soros is not a top-ranking financier, he is like the mafia thug, without a real conscience, like a thug sent to kill a friend of yours, but only a hit-man for the really big financial interests, hired out to rob your friends, and you, of about everything, including their nation, and your personal freedom.

George Soros does not actually own Senator Barack Obama; some other people do; but, Soros is a key controller, and seemingly the virtual owner of both Democratic Party Chairman Howard "Scream" Dean, that Party, perhaps your political party, and, in fact, your nation, which are both what political-economic hit-man George Soros is aiming to destroy.

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
June 16, 2008

George Soros: Hit-man for The British Oligarchy

by Hector A. Rivas, Jr.

The British financial Oligarchy is desperately committed to completely annihilating all forms of sovereign nation states from our planet, most importantly the United States, and George Soros is their chosen hit-man to accomplish the task. Directly, on behalf of the city of London, George Soros, with the aid of his puppet, Democratic National Committee Chairman Howard Dean, bankrolled filthy operations against Hillary Clinton's presidential primary campaign, to guarantee that no policies which reflect a revival of Franklin Roosevelt's commitment to the lower 80% of family income brackets take hold in the White House after November 2008. Soros is no new comer to the world of criminal activity. According to former associates and published reports he was handed his start-up money by Baron Edmond de Rothschild's right-hand man, George Karlweiss, who also launched the career of fugitive narcotics-trafficker Robert Vesco. Since then, Soros has been involved in various vicious operations, under the direction of the British Empire, such as financial speculative warfare to destroy national currencies, pushing murderous, "useless eater" euthanasia policies, and massively financing international campaigns for the legalization of drugs. But of course, the disgraceful character of George Soros is not solely attributable to himself, but rather, it was partially generated by his handlers during his formative adolescent years: the Nazis.

The Golem is born

The pathetic creature known as George Soros made a willful decision early in life to become the character that he is now: a Golem. A teenager during the Nazi Occupation of his homeland, Hungary, Soros began his genocidal legacy by working for the killing machines that slaughtered 500,000 Hungarian Jews during the Holocaust. Young Soros was given a job looting the properties of Jews under the regime of SS Lt. Gen. Kurt Becher, head of the Waffen SS section known euphemistically as The Economic Department of the SS Command.

EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

George Soros

Soros credits his father for his own good fortune in avoiding the gruesome scenes of the concentration camps. In a broadcast on WNET/Thirteen TV on April 15, 1993 Soros recalled those experiences that formed his beastly identity: "When the Germans came in, he [the father—ed] said, 'This is a lawless occupation. The normal rules don't apply. You have to forget how you behave in a normal society. This is an abnormal situation.' And he arranged for all of us to have false papers, everybody had a different arrangement. I was adopted by an official of the minister of agriculture, whose job was to take over Jewish properties, so I actually went with him and we took possession of these large estates. That was my identity. So it's a strange, very strange life. I was 14 years old at the time." His Father, Tivadar Soros, professed further that, "as pseudo-Christians, we had not quite reached that level of Christianity where we were willing to return bread for stones." The Soros family indeed offered plenty of stones to the many poor Hungarian Jews who were shipped off to Auschwitz to meet their death.[1]

The Soros family was among the "elite" Hungarian Jews, which afforded them the ability to make arrangements to survive under the Nazi occupation. Prince Alexis Scherbatoff, former member of the U.S. Army Counterintelligence Corps before and after WWII, alleged that Soros obtained his first small fortune by selling his share of the loot seized with the Nazis. He reported that Soros' first accomplice was another Hungarian Jew, who sold rubies and other Nazi plunder in Belgium after World War II.

Ben Hecht, author of the book Perfidy, documents the activities of the Nazi Economic Department in Hungary, and the atrocities committed by the employers of young Soros. The Department was in charge of pillaging Jewish properties and "removing the gold fillings from the millions of teeth of the dead Jews; in cutting off the hair of millions of Jewesses before killing them, and shipping bales of hair to Germany's mattress factories; in converting the fat of dead Jews into bath soap, and in figuring out effective methods of torture to induce the Jews awaiting death to reveal where they had hidden their last possessions."

George Soros was confronted with such images during an interview with Steve Kroft on CBS's 60 Minutes on December 20, 1998:

Kroft: (Voiceover) These are pictures from 1944 of what happened to George Soros' friends and neighbors. (Vintage footage of women and men with bags over their shoulders walking; crowd by a train)

Kroft: (Voiceover) You're a Hungarian Jew…

Mr. Soros: (Voiceover) Mm-hmm.

Kroft: (Voiceover) …who escaped the Holocaust… (Vintage footage of women walking by train)

Mr. Soros: (Voiceover) Mm-hmm. (Vintage footage of people getting on train)

Kroft: (Voiceover) …by–by posing as a Christian.

Mr. Soros: (Voiceover) Right. (Vintage footage of women helping each other get on train; train door closing with people in boxcar)

Kroft: (Voiceover) And you watched lots of people get shipped off to the death camps.

Mr. Soros: Right. I was 14 years old. And I would say that that's when my character was made.

Kroft: In what way?

Mr. Soros: That one should think ahead. One should understand and–and anticipate events and when–when one is threatened. It was a tremendous threat of evil. I mean, it was a–a very personal experience of evil.

Kroft: My understanding is that you went out with this protector of yours who swore that you were his adopted godson.

Mr. Soros: Yes. Yes.

Kroft: Went out, in fact, and helped in the confiscation of property from the Jews.

Mr. Soros: Yes. That's right. Yes.

Kroft: I mean, that's–that sounds like an experience

1. *Masquerade, Dancing Around Death in Nazi Occupied Hungary,* Tivador Soros, Arcade Publications, New York, 2001.

Hungarian Jews on their way to the gas chambers. Auschwitz-Birkenau, Poland, May 1944.

Acrhives of Mechanical Documentation, courtesy of USHMM Photo Archives

A member of the German SS supervises the boarding of Jews onto trains during a deportation action in the Krakow ghetto.

that would send lots of people to the psychiatric couch for many, many years. Was it difficult?

Mr. Soros: Not–not at all. Not at all. Maybe as a child you don't–you don't see the connection. But it was–it created no–no problem at all.

Kroft: No feeling of guilt?

Mr. Soros: No.

Kroft: For example that, 'I'm Jewish and here I am, watching these people go. I could just as easily be there. I should be there.' None of that?

Mr. Soros: Well, of course I c—I could be on the other side or I could be the one from whom the thing is being taken away. But there was no sense that I shouldn't be there, because that was—well, actually, in a funny way, it's just like in markets—that if I weren't there—of course, I wasn't doing it, but somebody else would—would—would be taking it away anyhow. And it was the—whether I was there or not, I was only a spectator, the property was being taken away. So the—I had no role in taking away that property. So I had no sense of guilt.

Crafted and Unleashed

Nazi collaborator George Soros, set off to England in 1947 where he became the protégé of radical positivist Sir Karl Popper, who taught at the Fabian Society-initiated London School of Economics in the 1950's. This is the same Karl Popper who blamed a large part of the crises of developing countries on the "political stupidity" of its leaders. Popper himself states that, "We [the Empire—ed] have liberated these states too early and in too primitive a way. These are no-law states yet. The same would happen if you'd leave a kindergarten to itself." Soros' mentor then argued that the "civilized world" has the right to launch wars against the Third World for the sake of "peace." Soros bowed to his masters, and carried out that war.

Soros used his Quantum Fund to conduct financial warfare through derivatives and currency speculation. On the European front, in 1992 Soros won a key battle against the European Rate Mechanism (ERM), which was Europe's financial structure to maintain stable exchange rates among the currencies of Europe. Soros created a financial crisis so that the system could be replaced by the Maastricht Treaty, which established the Euro as the single European currency, and put financial authority in the hands of one central bank, controlled by the Anglo-Dutch Oligarchy. This plot began when representatives of Soros met on June 2, 1992, with top British and Anglo-Dutch financial

Official portrait taken at Buckingham Palace, by Terry O'Neill

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh

predators, on Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II's yacht Britannia.[2]

Part of this operation can be understood by looking at his attacks against the Italian lira in the early 1990's, which earned him 400 billion lira within a matter of days, while the Bank of Italy was forced to spend $48 billion of its reserves in a vain attempt to defend its currency. Within a few years, Soros was under criminal investigation for these sinister attacks. Members of the Movimento Internazionale per Diritti Civili Solidarieta first submitted testimony on Soros to the Milan court in 1995, and by the next year, investigations were launched out of Rome and Naples, which were reported on in the Dec. 24, 1996 issue of Corriere della Sera: "The investigation has just started, but the results could be explosive, and the name of the individual being officially investigated gives an idea of how delicate this investigation is: The name is George Soros… The crime is stock-jobbing… It concerns the attack on the lira."

Of course, not all of the money used in this operation can be attributed to "Golem" Soros, but was only money that was handed to him, by London. After all, a Golem doesn't make himself, he is created and, true to form, Soros' natural instinct is only to do what he is told in order to survive.

His father taught his boy how to follow his masters very well under the Nazi occupation in Hungary: "The most rational approach, in my view, was complete separation, followed by a quiet effort to blend in with the general population. That is the way animals do it: when they sense danger, instead of presenting a clear target to their enemies, their natural mode of self-preservation is to blend with the scenery and simply disappear. Naturalists call this phenomenon "mimicry."[3]

Soros was raised to behave like a beast, and so he does. Upon the destruction of the ERM, which set the stage for Maastricht and, inevitably, the Lisbon Treaty, Soros had only this to say: "I'm sure speculative actions have had some negative consequences. But that does not enter my thinking at all. It cannot. If I abstained from certain actions because of moral doubts, then I would cease to be an effective speculator. I have not even a shadow of remorse for making a profit." He continues, "I did it only to make money. [4]

Project Death

On Nov. 30, 1994 Soros spoke before an audience at the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, and announced his new foundation, Project on Death in America, to shift the training of hospitals, nurses and doctors away from expensive life-saving treatment, to the proper care of the dying. In pushing euthanasia legislation, Soros made the Nazi "useless eater" policy legal in the U.S.

A Soros-sponsored assisted suicide (a.k.a. homicide) program to offer patients lethal prescriptions was the Ore-

2. This is the very same Queen Elizabeth which *EIR* discovered in the 1990's was on the exclusive clients list of George Soros' mega-million-dollar offshore Quantum Fund in which he is once again currently active.

3. *Masquerade, Dancing Around Death in Nazi Occupied Hungary,* Tivador Soros, Arcade Publications, New York, 2001

4. London *Guardian* Dec. 19, 1992.

Project on Death in America website.

gon Death with Dignity Act, which subsequently passed in 1998: "As the first state in the United States to allow physicians to help terminally ill patients end their lives, Oregon's experience will be closely watched by other states."[5]

Through the Open Society, the Death in America project and other organizations concerned with "end-of-life" issues began collaboration on "transforming the culture of dying." Soros promoted on his website a one-day seminar coordinated by Balfour Mount, M.D. of Royal Victoria Hospital in the mid-1990's entitled "Searching for the Soul of Euthanasia." Soros offered his personal thoughts on the matter: "The use of technology to extend life when life has no meaning, does not make any sense… It may be more negative than positive, because it causes unnecessary pain and suffering, not to mention *the expense.*" (emphasis added)

5. "http://www.soros.org/initiatives/pdia"

Does Soros Have a Drug Problem?

by Alexandra Perebikovsky

The Hustler on the Street Corner

In 1985, in response to the chaos of the British Empire's dope trade, Lyndon LaRouche called on nations to cooperate in a "war on drugs": "What we are fighting, is not only the effects of the use of these drugs on their victims. The international drug traffic has become an evil and powerful government in its own right. It represents today a financial, political, and military power greater than that of entire nations within the Americas. It is a government which is making war against civilized nations, a government upon which we must declare war, a war which we must fight with the weapons of war, and a war which we must win in the same spirit the United States fought for the unconditional defeat of Nazism between 1941 and 1945."

Foto ANCOL. Fernando Ruiz

President of the New York Stock Exchange, Richard Grasso, and negotiator for the FARC, Raúl Reyes, during their 1999 meeting in the Colombian jungle.

Since then, the British Empire's hustler on the street corner, George Soros, has continued pushing drug legalization in the United States and has even strayed over to the other side of the block and become a supporter of narco-terrorism in South America and Asia. Soros' immorality and ruthless nature[1] made him the perfect hit man for enforcing the Empire's drug operations. Provided with funding through speculative activities, Soros launched his own war against anyone opposing the looting policy of London. Since the dope trade is the corner stone for the physical and economic looting of nations by the British Empire, Soros chose Lyndon LaRouche's "war on drugs"[2] as

1. See *George Soros: Hit Man for the British Oligarchy* by Hector Rivas, in this report.

2. *Dope, Inc.: Britain's Opium War Against the US*, by a US Labor Party Investigating Team, The New Benjamin Franklin Publishing Company, Inc., New York, New York, 1978

his battleground. In defense of his drug hustling operations, Soros wrote that, "The war on drugs was doing more harm than the drugs themselves….Drugs kill a few people, incapacitate many more, and give parents sleepless nights…"[3] but, as he summed up, that is nothing compared to the harm of nations intervening on the free market.

Through his Open Society Foundation, Soros consistently funneled money into his Drug Policy Foundation (DPF) and Lindesmith Center to aggressively pursue drug legalization in the United States. Soros claimed, "When I decided to extend the operations of my Open Society Foundation to the United States, I chose drug policy as one of the first fields of engagement. I felt that drug policy was the area in which the United States was in the greatest danger of violating the principles of open society."[4] Soros used the DPF to fund the Marijuana Policy Project (MPP), an organization committed to reviving the Woodstock pot-smoking days of 1968. The MPP has given support to states across the nation in the fight to legalize marijuana and threw its support behind Barney Frank, who lost no time in bending over backwards and lighting up for the drug lobby by introducing HR 2618, a bill for the "medical use" of marijuana. In 1996, Soros reached deeper into the Queen's underpants and funded ballot initiatives to legalize "medical marijuana" in California and Arizona through propositions 215 and 200, respectively. These propositions made it legal even for children to whip out the bong and receive doses of class one drugs. In 2000, Soros took the legalization efforts even further and funded a bill to set up the legal retail distribution of marijuana in Nevada, thereby taking the first step towards more serious drug legalization.

Meanwhile, in South America, his activities were much more disastrous. With his fist in the British Empire's laundered money bags, Soros threw his weight behind narco-terrorism in Colombia, Peru and Bolivia. His group Human Rights Watch/Americas is a major part of the drug cartel's drug production and terror apparatus, deploying millions of dollars annually for dope propaganda. In Colombia, he became the leading financier in the fight to legalize cocaine and, through Human Rights Watch, attacked government forces deployed against drug cartel guerrillas, who were slaughtering people across the region. On November 8, 1990, the Medellin

3. *The Bubble of American Supremacy: Correcting the Misuse of American Power,* George Soros, pg. 27, *Public Affairs*, New York, 2004

4. Ibid. pg. 27

LaRouche's War on Drugs

Coming from the mouth of Dick Cheney and his ilk, the expression "War on Drugs" has been used to justify launching unprovoked wars on sovereign nations, imposing regime change on their governments, throwing millions of penny-ante users and small-time dealers in jail in the U.S., driving desperate peasants in drug producing countries over the cliff into starvation, and coyly backing one cartel of drug runners against another, to keep the market under control—while religiously taking a hands-off attitude towards the big bankers who actually run Dope, Inc. from the very top.

For Lyndon LaRouche—who coined the expression "War on Drugs" back in the 1970s—it has always meant the exact opposite. On March 9, 1985, LaRouche presented a 15-point war plan at a Mexico City conference which centered on cooperation among sovereign nation states, to identify, attack, and destroy the British-centered [financial] interests who actually run the drug trade. These interests act as a powerful government-in-fact, against which we must wage war. Treaties should be agreed upon among nations, to conduct joint military actions against the drug trade, "to the effect that necessary forms of joint military and law enforcement action do not subvert the national sovereignty of any of the allied nations…" Intelligence and technological aid "should be supplied with assistance of the United States," in order to eradicate all illegal plantations, processing centers, and laboratories, and all unlogged aircraft flying across borders, which fail to land according to instructions, should be shot down. And most significantly, "A system of total regulation of financial institutions, to the effect of detecting deposits, outbound transfers, and inbound transfers of funds, which might be reasonably suspected of being funds secured from drug-trafficking, must be established and maintained.… Special attention should be concentrated on those banks, insurance enterprises, and other business institutions which are in fact elements of an international financial cartel coordinating the flow of hundreds of billions annually of revenues from the international drug traffic." Those involved are guilty of "crimes against humanity," based on the Nuremberg standard. Confiscated drug funds, LaRouche added, should be allotted "to beneficial purposes of economic development, in basic economic infrastructure, agriculture, and goods-producing industry."

That is the essence of LaRouche's "War on Drugs"—and that is why George Soros, and his British masters, hate it.

www.heroin.org/images/babyopiate.html

An opium den in Manila, the Philippines.

drug cartel, leading the violent murder and kidnapping operations in Colombia, sent out a letter demanding that the government publish a report by Soros' Americas Watch, which denounced the government's anti-drug actions as violations of human rights. One week later, Juan Mendez, the leader of the Colombian Americas Watch Report, called for "the most total disarmament possible" of the Colombian military in order to allow "free trade" of drugs to resume.

Using two groups in which he was a leading financier, the Andean Council of Coca Leaf Producers and the Andean Commission of Jurists, Soros then established an international project called "Coca 95," to support the dope trade in Bolivia and Peru. At a conference on March 13-14, 1996, the Andean Commission of Jurists sponsored the "International Meeting on Current Scientific Studies on the Effects of Coca Consumption on Humans," in which speakers attacked the anti-drug efforts of governments as a threat to the environment! Calling for free trade of all drugs, including cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and synthetics, the Andean Council of Coca Leaf Producers organized for an armed revolt in Bolivia. Soros even cut into the heart of Peru, funding the presidential campaign of Alejandro Toledo, thereby toppling the anti-drug government of Alberto Fujimori and once again plunging the nation into chaos.

Sound pretty bad? Well, it's not new. The British Empire's drive for imperial control is what is truly behind these attacks on nations. Soros' promotion of narco-terrorism is the equivalent of the "gunboats" employed by the Empire in their launching of the 19th century Opium Wars against China and India.

British Diplomacy

One of the leading drug traffickers of the British Empire wrote that as long as drug use continues to dominate a country, "there is not the least reason to fear that she will become a military power of any importance, as the habit saps the energies and vitality of the nation."[5] For the last two centuries, the British Empire, using this policy to maintain its imperial control over the world, has dominated the dope trade, using it to prop up its horrific system of slavery. The British East India Company first opened up the opium trade with China in 1715 but, it was not until Lord Shelburne's 1763-1783 melding of the bankrupt East India Company and near bankrupt British nation into a global empire, that Britain had a monopoly in the dope and slave trade.

Under the evil free trade doctrine of Adam Smith, this British Empire used its might as a sea power to construct a system of controlled trade and drug trafficking to economically and culturally suppress nations. The prime drug of choice was opium. With the deployment of East India Company merchants into India, the West Indies, and the United States, populations were forced to grow opium and cotton on slave plantations. Banning any kind of manufacturing in the colonies, cotton was exported, loaded onto Royal British Ships, taken on a long trek all the way to "the manufacturing house" of England, spun into cloth, and dragged all the way back to India. Meanwhile, Indian opium was exported to China, and the profits were used to pay for the entire shipping and manufacturing of the imported cloth! This system succeeded in enslaving the populations of India, the Americas, and China, destroying their land, and rendering the nations incapable of improving their impoverished condition!

The Chinese emperor, sick at the sight of his destroyed nation and attempting to resist this cultural enslavement and bombardment of the population, "seized every particle of opium; put under bond every European engaged in the merchandise of it; and the papers of to-day (1839) inform us that he has cut off the China trade, 'root and branch.'"[6] Furious, the British demanded that their "produce" (a.k.a. Opium) be imported, or else. As one of the London Times editors puts it, "We have everywhere obtained that our goods shall be imported into all these countries…. To attain

5. Jack Beeching, *The Chinese Opium Wars*, pg. 258, New York: Harvest Books, 1975

6. George Thompson, *Lectures on India* in *Lectures, Letters, Debates, Pamphlets, and Related Correspondence of George Thompson*, Manchester University, John Rylands Library, 1834-1886.

those ends, we use all sorts of means, from courteous invitation to bombardments. We prefer to employ mere eloquence, because it is cheap and easy; but if talking fails we follow it up by gunboats, and, in that convincing way, we induce hesitating 'barbarians' not only to accept our two unvarying conditions, but also to pay the cost of the expedition by which their consent to these conditions was extorted from them. China was so unwilling to listen to our advice, so blind to the striking merits of our opium and our consuls, that we were obliged, with great regret, to resort to gentle force with her."[7] Any challenge to British imperial policy was immediately met with gunboats and, in the case of China, two opium wars between the years of 1839-1842 and 1858-1860 were waged in order to complete the process of "opening up all of China"[8] to British free trade. This British imperial drive continued and, by the end of World War I, the extent of British imperialism was felt everywhere. Nations which had attempted to avert British imperial control were destroyed economically and culturally and their countries were flooded with drugs.

Revive the War on Drugs!

The British Empire still exists as an active threat to the world today, though the name has since become taboo. If you've bought in to the media-fed cover stories that history occurs only as isolated local events and are thinking, "I don't believe in conspiracy theories," then you don't know history. In reality the same financier and oligarchical circles which were responsible for the launching of the China Opium wars throughout the 18th-19th centuries, typified by the ancient imperial models of Babylon, Persia, and Venice, are responsible for creating the current global financial and economic collapse.

George Soros is one of the main British instruments, carefully chosen to be a front man of the Empire, covering up for its disgusting looting policy, now known, euphemistically, as globalization. Through organizations such as Human Rights Watch and Open Society, Soros pushes drugs and destroys nations. Soros says that now, "The United States, like nineteenth-century Britain, also has an interest in keeping international markets and global commons, such as the oceans, open to all."[9] Just like the British East India Company's devastation of India and China through two opium wars and decades of free trade, the same Empire calls on Soros as the assassin in the destruction of the United States. It is only through the obliteration of British hack George Soros and the British Empire which he represents, that we can hope to sober up the United States today.

7. As quoted in Henry Carey, *Reply to the London Times*, Letter V, pg. 2.

8. LaRouche in 2004 Special Report, *To Stop Terrorism—Shut Down Dope, Inc!*, pg. 96, LaRouche in 2004, December 2001

9. *George Soros on Globalization*, George Soros, pg. 61, *Public Affairs*, New York, 2002

George Soros: The Forced-Open Society

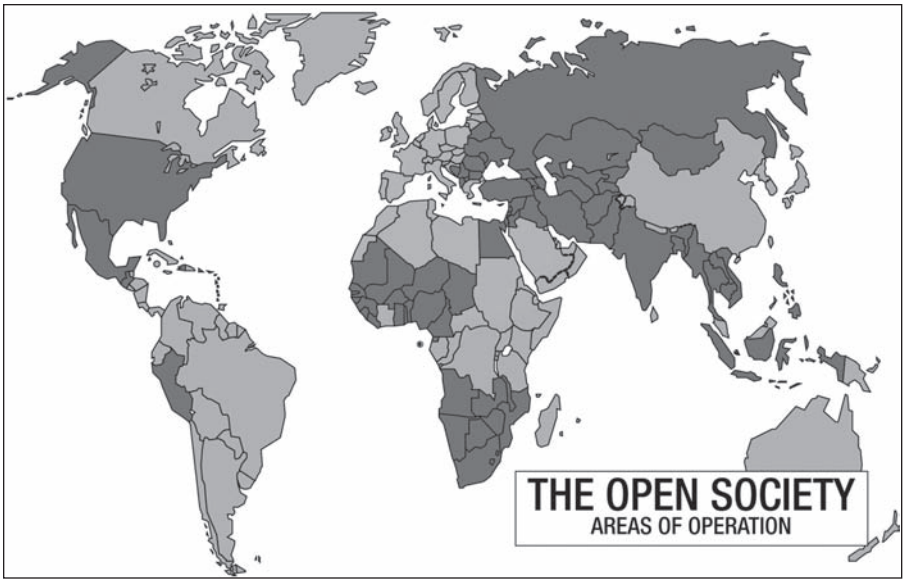
By Leandra Bernstein

As the world financial system hobbles on its last legs, the City of London has once again unleashed George Soros to open the gates of hell at the present strategic turning-point in world history. Soros has long been a front-man chosen to subjugate nations by funneling offshore money into corruption conduits coyly masked as "philanthropic" and "human rights" organizations. His purpose is to eliminate the U.S. system of national sovereignty, as he states himself, "Democracy and open society cannot be imposed from the outside because the principle of sovereignty stands in the way of outside interference… Admittedly it is difficult to interfere with the internal affairs of sovereign countries, but it is important to face up to the problem."

Not Philanthropy. Misanthropy

During his first criminal investigation for stock manipulation in 1979, George Soros started The Open Society Fund. The Fund was used to create "open societies" through philanthropic organizations now operating in 29 countries. Asserting that "states have interests but no principles," Soros explains that the ideal open society would suppress particular national interests, while an international political and financial structure takes responsibility for the good of the so-called common good.[1]

1. In this respect, Soros's gushing admiration for the UN (emphatically the 5 member Security Council), WTO, World Bank, and IFTI (international financial and trade institutions) is notable, as well as his past and present collaboration with these institutions and their ranking members.



Chris Jadatz

To serve that common good, Soros arms his philanthropic organizations with cash, buying up key sectors within the population who are then let loose to overthrow a government that tries to maintain a "closed society."[2] If a nation wishes to control its own natural resources, it's a closed society. If a nation wants to develop its economy and power of labor through tariffs and regulations, it's a closed society. Any nation that rejects globalization (i.e. British Imperialism), is a closed society and subject to attacks from Soros and his shadow government of nationals.

The Open Society Institute (OSI), Human Rights Watch, the Soros Foundation, the Extractive Industries Transparency Institute, are all British-style intelligence outfits under the supervision of Soros. In 2002, Soros admitted to personally spending over $2.1 billion in 5 years on his philanthropic ventures. Of his organizations, he writes, "They work with the government when they can and independently of the government when they cannot; sometimes they are in outright opposition. When foundations can cooperate with the government, they can be more effective; when they cannot, their work is more needed and more appreciated because they offer an alternative source of funding for civil society. As a general rule, the worse the government, the better the foundation because it enjoys the commitment and support of civil society."

That same year, George Soros and Liberal Imperialist (limp) Tony Blair launched the Extractive Industries Transparency Institute (EITI), to create an international standard by which nations rich in oil, natural gas, and strategic metals would report government-to-company revenues. The international organization (EITI) lobbies the governments to adopt a standard for revenue reporting which allows them to peer into government-company revenues in strategic industries. Whatever they view as "closed society" behavior is brought before the tribunal of the paid-for demos; or, if the behavior seriously threatens imperial interests, the UN, World Bank, IMF, WTO, etc can be mobilized to implement sanctions. This process of subjecting a sovereign nation to a fixed international standard of behavior is called, "transparency." The fixed relationship among those subject nations is called Empire.

Blair explicitly stated his vision for such international institutions in a speech before the UN World Summit in September 2005: "For the first time at this Summit we are agreed that states do not have the right to do what they will within their own borders, but that we, in the name of humanity, have a common duty to protect people where their own governments will not."[3] Already the EITI has 23 countries lined up to be swallowed into the Commonwealth and looted. These nations are primarily throughout Africa, but include crucial states bordering Russia and China.

Yet, many well-meaning people inside the U.S. and elsewhere have thrown their support behind Soros for his "human rights advocacy," rallying to the call of ending "authoritarian regimes," and increasing "transparency."

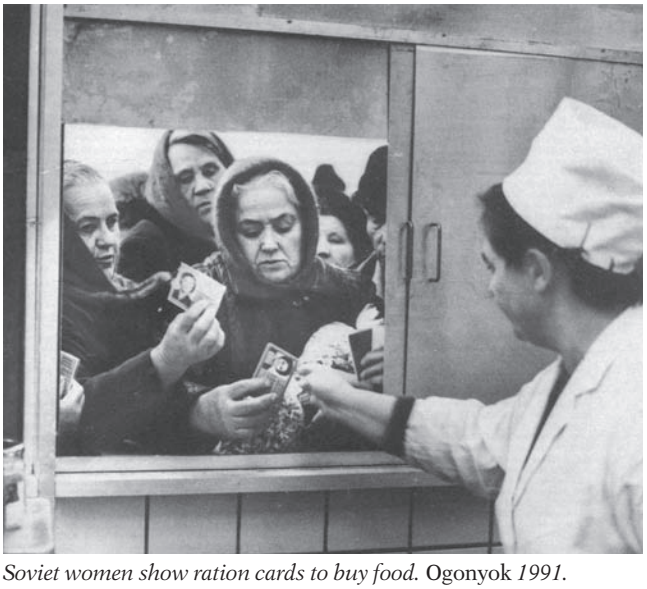
The Fight for Eurasia

In his historic 1983 economic forecast, Lyndon LaRouche warned that if the Soviet Union were to reject his Strategic Defense Initiative, adopted by President Reagan, then "the strains on the Comecon economy would lead to a collapse of that economic system in about five years." At his 1988 address at the Kempinski Hotel in Berlin, LaRouche repeated that warning: "All of us who are members of that stratum called world-class politicians, know that the world has now entered what most agree is the end of the postwar era… What governments do during

2. To better understand this process, see Euripides' Greek tragedy, *The Bacchae*, on the cult of Dionysus.

3. Earlier, in 1999, Blair demanded the NATO bombing of Serbia/Yugoslavia, under the humanitarian guise of protecting Kosovo and Albania against the Serbs. Blair's rejection of the principles of the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia have pioneered the modern era of pre-emptive war, and much of the mess of our war-torn planet today.

Russian peasants. Ogonyok..



Soviet women show ration cards to buy food. Ogonyok *1991.*

the coming two years will decide the fate of all humanity for a century or more to come…The time has come for a bold decision on U.S. policy toward Central Europe." At that time, the LaRouche Movement was recruiting from the influential circles throughout Eurasia around the prospect of building the Productive Triangle and later the Eurasian Land Bridge to transform the region into a prosperous community of nation-states.

LaRouche was the first to identify and act on the coming turning point in world history, but the British establishment, also thinking in terms of long historical waves, saw the crisis in Germany and the Soviet Union as an opening for a drastic turn to their system.

Soros was their point-man, deployed into the fight to build his foundations throughout the contested Eastern European bloc. The Stefan Batory Foundation in Poland was ground-zero for the European test-run of Jeffrey Sachs' "shock therapy" model, later used throughout the region to implement free-market looting, and monetary austerity. Soros wrote of the Polish implementation, "The IMF approved and the program went into effect on Jan. 1, 1990. It was very tough on the population, but people were willing to take a lot of pain in order to see real change…Inflation has been reduced, but the outcome still hangs in the balance because structural adjustment is slow in coming. Production has fallen 30%, but employment has fallen by 3%. This means the entrenched management of state enterprises is using the respite it gained from wage claims to improve its profit margins and keep the workers employed. There is an unholy alliance between management and labor that will be hard to break." In other words, Shachtian monetary austerity, slave labor, and wrecking guarantees to state workers.

This was the same model used to cripple Russia, where Soros pushed the Shatalin Plan to shut down the Soviet military-industrial economy and impose "budgetary discipline." Soros' program was a disaster: the privatization of state industry, rotten deals to sell off Soviet military industrial stockpiles, smuggling raw materials, weapons, and drugs. In only five years, the labor force had largely shifted from production to criminal activity, and Russia saw the largest expansion of drug trade and drug use in that region. [4]

In the years following the Soviet break-up, Soros set up Foundations in 23 countries. On the launching of the 1991 Balkans War, Soros dumped millions into the region, earmarking $15 million in funds for political subversion in Croatia alone. In December 1996, Croatian president, Franjo Tudjman, launched a useful attack, saying, "With the help of Soros, [the organizations] have entirely infiltrated society… They have involved in their project 290 different institutions, as well as hundreds of people… [T]hrough financial support, they roped in members of all ages and classes, from high school students to journalists, university professors, and academicians, from all circles of culture, economy, science, health, law, and literature… They openly say: Their duty is to change the property and government structures through donations… To create favorable circumstances for the subversion of the present authority and situation in Croatia, to gain control over all spheres of life, they intend to focus their energies and influence on the media and the world of culture."

4. The spread of drug use coincided with an epidemic of HIV/AIDS largely along the drug trade route into Afghanistan. Today, the Soros Foundation prides itself in "treatment, advocacy, and harm reduction services" to deal with HIV/AIDS and TB, the results of Soros' free-market reforms.

During the same time, Soros set up the International Science Foundation, offering sizable grants to Russian scientists. People were poor and looking for a living; Soros stepped in with projects and money. Many confided that they knew it was wrong, but they needed the money to survive. Though he was able to pay the scientists, Soros' R&D investments were not nearly enough to accomplish breakthrough work. U.S. intelligence sources were convinced that Soros was just picking their brains. The ISF initially offered large grants, but as Soros steadily withdrew funds, he drew young scientists out of the country, taking from Russia its most vital natural resource.

In 2003, Soros announced that he was officially withdrawing support to Russia in order to focus more on the United States, after becoming "preoccupied with problems of globalization" and, since September 11, "with the role that the United States plays in the world." On June 12 of this year, the OSI announced an initiative to spend $800 million over the next 10 years "to advance democracy and progressive reform in the United States." Grantees will be funded to study how institutions like the EU and the UN can be used to "influence or constrain illiberal behavior," and how stability and order can be maintained after an "authoritarian regime" has been collapsed. The shock troop attacks from Soros' hordes in the East should be fair warning to those in the U.S. who continue to be soft on Soros' "democratic reforms" and "open society" projects.

There Is No Transparency Off-Shore

Contrary to the romantic view of super-financier, George Soros, he has never acted alone in any of his operations, and his primary self-interest has been saving his sorry neck from his sponsors.

A decade before launching The Open Society Fund, Soros left his post at Arnhold and S. Blechroeder Inc.[5] with sponsorship to launch the off-shore Quantum Fund N.V., which was reportedly managing $11-14 billion in 2001. Both the Quantum Fund and Soros Fund Management, operate as crucial sources for the money going to the international projects cited above. By setting up in the Netherlands Antilles, a British Protectorate, and excluding American citizens from investing in the fund or sitting on the board of directors, Soros eludes U.S. law enforcement scrutiny, U.S. taxes, and other regulations, while demanding transparency from everyone else.

Soros has gone so far out of his way to avoid U.S. laws that he is not even on the board of his own fund, but serves as official "Investment Advisor" through the New York based Soros Fund Management. Instead, the list of investors and the board of the Quantum Fund is stacked with British, Italian, and Swiss financiers, with Queen Elizabeth II holding a special position on the list of exclusive clients. Quantum board member Richard Katz is also on the board of the London N.M. Rothschild & Sons merchant bank, and is the head of Rothschild Italia S.p.A.; Nils O. Taube, is the head of the London investment group, St. James Palace, a major partner with Lord Rothschild; and George Karlweiss, of Edmond de Rothschild's Swiss Banca Privata. According to interviews and published sources, Karlweiss played a key role in giving Soros the initial start-up capital for Quantum. The Rothschilds' banking apparatus, with its international branches, has been, and remains at the center of British sponsored dirty money and financial warfare operations, from money laundering, to raw materials grabs, drugs-for-weapons deals, sponsorship of international crime networks, and significant control over the gold trade—which is essential for the global drug trade.

Quantum board member and top Swiss financier, Edgar de Picciotto, was involved in launching attacks against LaRouche's European organization through the mid-late 1980's when he pushed money through the Swiss think-tank, Geo-Pol, to fund the corrupt Laurent Murawiec, presently residing at the neo-con Hudson Institute.[6] De Picciotto is presently the chair of the Union Bancaire Privee, the offspring of a shady merger with Edmund Safra's Trade Development Bank, notably involved in the Iran-Contra affair. Safra, who became too dirty for even the British to use, was famously murdered in 1999 when under investigation by Swiss and US authorities for using his Republic Bank of New York to transfer billions of Federal Reserve notes to Mafia-controlled banks in Moscow in the early 1990's. He was also under investigation for laundering money through the Turkish and Colombian drug trade.

According to former U.S. State Department intelligence officers, familiar with the Soros case, Soros' Quantum Fund amassed its billions from "silent investors," like Marc Rich—as well as Mossad agents Shaul Eisenberg and Rafi Eytan. During Soviet break-up, Quantum Fund investor, Marc Rich,[7] was crucial in the raw materials smuggling. He did the ground work of coercing desperate and corrupt Russian and Soviet leaders to sell the nation's raw material wealth to the global markets. That money

5. Arnhold and S. Blechroeder Inc. represented Rothschild banking interests in Germany during the period of Chancellor Bismarck. As of 1993 it was the principal custodian of the Quantum fund, along with Citibank.

6. In his 2001 *Strategic Memorandum: Look What Happened in Brazil*, Lyndon LaRouche describes Laurent Murawiec as "a real-life 'Beetlebaum' of the legendary mythical horse-race, and a hand-me-down political carcass, currently in the possession of institutions of a peculiar odor."

7. Before running $2.5 billion in "natural resources" trade with Russia, Marc Rich got his start in the triangular trade of weapons, oil, and drugs, around the Afghan and Iran-Iraq Wars. EIR Special Report, *To Stop Terrorism—Shut Down Dope Inc.* (2001), and EIR Special Report, *The True Story of Soros the Golem* (1997).

was then taken out of the country and invested in offshore accounts. Rich, a U.S. fugitive since 1984, organized the looting from his office in London, where he helped his Russian contacts sell those materials normally used for domestic consumption.

For 17 years, Rich was a fugitive in London from charges of tax evasion, fraud, and trading with the enemy (Iran). Rich hired Lewis Libby as his personal attorney. In 2001, Al "stinking possum" Gore helped get a Presidential pardon for Rich in the final hours of Bill Clinton's term. Later, in testimony before Congress, Libby admitted that he secured the pardon for Rich by working through Gore's former chief of staff, Jack Quinn (as well as two former Mossad agents employed by Rich).

A Piece of Advice:

The global economy is presently undergoing a hyperinflationary blow-out. The international institutions and financier networks outlined above, whose activities are illegal under the United States Federal Constitution, have been positioning themselves for decades to seize control now. It is now possible for the government of the United States to immediately shut down Soros' filthy operations and launch the recovery prescribed in LaRouche's "Three Steps to Survival."

It were wise for all those who are presently defending George Soros by accepting his money to take pause: Whatever happens otherwise, if the United Kingdom continues its present course Britain's imperial design (1763-2008) is now soon doomed to a very early and ugly end. All that remains in doubt on this account, is, whether or not the disintegration of the British empire will carry the rest of European civilization down with it, down into a prolonged, planetary-wide dark age, down forever from the Britain of Lord Shelburne which aspired to become a permanent successor to the failed Roman Empire. Is the money really worth it?[8]

8. Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., "That Doomed & Brutish Empire," EIR Volume 35, Number 11, March 14, 2008.

The Case of Malaysia

by Alexandra Perebikovsky

Technically, Malaysia gained its independence from the British Empire in 1957. Since then however, the British intention has been to continue using the nation as its very own playground for its free trade chaos and looting operations. In 1997 Lyndon LaRouche stated, "free trade, practiced against the nations of Southeast Asia, is simply a new form of colonialism, whose fruit is mass murder. In that sense, there is no difference, in effect on people, between free trade and Nazism."

Up until the mid 90's currency crisis, Malaysia was a staunch follower of globalization, albeit taking significant steps toward development in the years following their independence. Since the British deployment of George Soros into Southeast Asia to loot the currencies of these nations, Malaysia has changed its view. In the mid-1990's, Lyndon LaRouche forecast that the so-called "Tigers" of Southeast Asia,[1] after years of globalization, hot money flows, and destructive speculative activity would suffer the same fate as Mexico after 1995—utter collapse. Indeed, in the months leading up to July 1997, Soros worked tirelessly to carry out London's currency warfare, with the intent to collapse the Southeast Asian economies. The Tiger economies had succumbed to the flood of hot money in the 1990s, which created bubble economies based on inflated stock values and financial services. The government "guarantees" on foreign investments, imposed by the western speculators, ultimately bankrupted the Southeast Asian national economies.

Soros financed a large portion of this hot money. He began his attack on the Thai and Malaysian currencies in February of 1997 "with a zeal I haven't seen since the successful assault on several European currencies around three years ago" according to one analyst. [2] Through speculation in futures markets, Soros' Quantum Fund leveraged $1.2 trillion. He took short positions against the Thai baht, the Philippine peso, the Indonesian rupiah, and the Malaysian ringgit, sending these currencies falling by 40-70%, collapsing stock markets, and wiping out currency reserves. The breaking point was in July of 1997 when the Thai baht was forced to float, with greater than 20% devaluation, after the government had unsuccessfully spent over $15 billion trying to defend the currency. The IMF austerity conditions imposed on these nations following the collapse drove their economies back 15-20 years in their potential for development and their standard of living.

On September 20, 1997, Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohammed stood before the IMF and defi-

antly spoke out against the looting policies of the British Empire: "We in Malaysia laughed at the suggestion that our country would follow the fate of Mexico.... But now we know better. We know why it was suggested that Malaysia would go the way of Mexico. We know now that even as Mexico's economic crash was manipulated and made to crash, the economies of other developing countries, too, can be suddenly manipulated and forced to bow to the great fund managers who have now come to be the people to decide who should prosper and who shouldn't."

Prior to the attack on the Southeast Asian markets, Mahathir had been an outspoken follower of globalization. However, following the British Empire's organized takedown of the Malaysian economy, the fantasy of "free trade" was broken. Reflecting the proposals of economist Lyndon LaRouche, Dr. Mahathir launched his own attack against speculator George Soros, calling him a "moron." EIR's special report "The true story of Soros the Golem; A profile of mega speculator George Soros," circulated widely in Malaysia's leading circles. London, surprised by Mahathir's sudden backlash, unleashed a string of slanders, including an article published in the Asian Wall Street Journal on September 19, 1997, titled: "Malaysia's Mahathir Finds Strange Source for Soros Campaign; Asian Country's Media Tap U.S. Conspiracy theorist Lyndon LaRouche, Jr." In an attempt to destroy any influence or connection Malaysia had to LaRouche, London deployed Soros once more to clean up the mess. Soros was given a chance to defend himself against Prime Minister Mahathir's accusations and attempted to deny the charges—he was not successful:

Ted Koppel: "You're talking here about the Malaysian Prime Minister."

George Soros: "That's right."'

Swiss-image.ch/Remy Steinegger

Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohammed in 2002.

Ted Koppel: "And he, I mean his charge is that you, in effect, systematically set out to destroy Malaysia's currency."

George Soros: "And that is absolute nonsense. Now, you know, what more can I say? It's just absolutely no foundation at all."

Ted Koppel: "Because—I mean put it in easily understandable terms. I mean if you could have profited by destroying Malaysia's currency, would you have shrunk from that?"

George Soros: "Not necessarily, because that would have been an unintended consequence of my action. And it's not my job as a participant to calculate the consequences. This is what a market is. That's the nature of a market. So I'm a participant in the market."

Ted Koppel: "Apolitical, amoral?"

George Soros: "That's exactly right."[3]

The Backlash

In September 1998, Dr. Mahathir shocked the world by declaring sovereign currency controls on the Malaysian ringgit, pegging their currency to a fixed exchange rate against the dollar, and thereby effectively ending the speculators ability to loot the country through currency speculation. Soros, and the entire western financial oligarchy, went berserk, claiming that Dr. Mahathir's actions against IMF orthodoxy would bring damnation down upon his country. In fact, as was later obvious to all, his defense of the nation's sovereignty saved the population from the devastation suffered by every other nation that had been subjected to Soros' butcher knife.

Following Malaysia's break with globalization, London launched an even nastier operation to create an internal crisis in Malaysia. Anwar Ibrahim was the deputy prime minister and chosen heir to Mahathir; he became the target to carry out the Empire's brutal operation.

Anwar was later kicked out of his post as deputy prime minister because he "lacked the moral standards required" to lead the nation. Financed by Soros and his cronies through the Open Society Foundation, Anwar pro-

1. It turns out that the Southeast Asian Tigers were no better than those tigers of infamous "magicians" Siegfried and Roy—all doped up.

2. As described by Dawai Institute of Research Director Peter Scheifelbein days after the meeting of Myanmars SLORC (State Law and Order Restoration Council)

3. Pre-recorded interview with Ted Koppel, *ABC News Nightline*, Wednesday, October 7, 1998

ceeded to launch a campaign to bring down the government of Malaysia. He portrayed himself as a freedom fighter and champion of free market society, denouncing the new government's protectionist economic policies and accused them of carrying out a conspiracy to destroy him. Meanwhile, Soros' Human Rights and Open Society organizations played their part in labeling Mahathir as the "last of the old-line Asian authoritarians" and showed Anwar as the "reformer" trying to free the people of Malaysia. The western media, including the Wall Street Journal, continued to fuel the turmoil in Malaysia, saying: "The sacking Wednesday night of Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim signaled the end of a battle for the soul of an important nation.... At home and abroad, Mr. Anwar had come to symbolize the democratic aspirations and open-mindedness of a new generation, more at ease in the world and less burdened with the pain of old sleights and frustrations than the man he was expected to succeed." [4]

Even Soros buddy, Al Gore, threw his weight behind the speculators.[5] On November 13, 1998, President Clinton had been invited to speak at the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum, hosted by Malaysia. Due to the severity of the Iraq crisis, Clinton was forced to stay back and dispatched Al Gore in his place. The resulting catastrophe occurred on November 16 when Gore delivered a speech to the APEC business advisory council where he called for "short term" recovery by allowing "free markets to work their magic" and, though not naming him, endorsed Anwar Ibrahim over Mahathir to lead the nation. [6] Sprinkling salt in the wound, Gore echoed Anwar's cries for a new government: "People will accept sacrifice in a democracy, not only because they have had a role in choosing it, but because they rightly believe they are likely to benefit from it.... The message this year from Indonesia is unmistakable: People are willing to take responsibility for their future—if they have the power to determine that future.... Democracy confers a stamp of legitimacy that reforms must have in order to be effective. And so, among nations suffering economic crises, we continue to hear calls for democracy and reform in many languages—'people's power,' 'doi moi,' 'reformasi.' We hear them today—right here, right now—among the brave people of Malaysia." With the Malaysian government incensed and the Malaysian people riled up, Gore promptly left the venue. A few days later, then foreign minister Abdullah Badawi, sent the US a heated letter of protest, warning that the United States would be held accountable for inciting instability.

World Economic Forum/swiss-image.ch

Al Gore at the Davos meeting in January 2008.

Malaysia Today

The escapades of Soros, Gore, and other London cronies in Malaysia can only be seen in one light—the British Empire's continued aims at destabilization in Southeast Asia. Today, Abdullah Badawi has taken over the post of prime minister and Anwar, with one hand permanently glued to Soros' gluttonous money bags, is still running operations aimed at destabilizing the government, including his intended buy-off of parliamentarians in the opposition party, the United Malays Political Organization. The fate of Malaysia remains to be seen. However, in the context of the current global financial collapse, its future lies in the implementation of Lyndon H. LaRouche's four powers agreement[7] and in the destruction of the British Empire and its crony, George Soros.

4. *The Wall Street Journal*, September 3, 1998 issue

5. In the intervening decade, with weight to spare, Al Gore threw it behind his own speculative venture in the cap and trade carbon market.

6. At that time, Anwar had been under arrest and on trial for charges of corruption and sodomy.

7. See Lyndon H. LaRouche's, *Three Steps to Survival*

George Soros Buys the Nomination, Obama Borrows It

By Ed Hamler

The ongoing 2008 Presidential election represents Soros' importation of the techniques he has utilized for popular subversion in foreign lands to the U.S. political process. MoveOn.Org, an organization hugely funded by George Soros, played a central role in Barack Obama's capture of the Democratic nomination, despite Hillary Clinton's clear superiority in the popular vote. Although positioned as a pro-Obama instrument long before, as of February of 2008, MoveOn officially backed Obama's campaign, sending him an army of "volunteers" and an established money machine and fundraising base. As Lyndon LaRouche has repeatedly warned, Obama himself is a throwaway in the financial oligarchy's plan to capture the Presidency of the United States under conditions of economic collapse. He was promoted to destroy the Clinton candidacy and its potential for a Rooseveltian solution to the financial collapse.

MoveOn.Org

MoveOn.org got its start in 1998, receiving major support from the most fascist Democrats in the party, Joe Lieberman and Daniel Patrick Moynihan, to censure President Clinton over the Monica Lewinsky scandal. Faced in 1998 with a worldwide economic collapse, President Clinton called for a "new financial architecture," echoing Lyndon LaRouche's call for a New Bretton Woods financial system. Soros, at the same time, engaged in currency warfare, which intentionally collapsed the Thai baht, the ringgit of Malaysia, and the lira in Italy. In short order after the President called for a new financial architecture, the Lewinsky scandal blew-up. The Newt Gingrich-led Congress, along with Al Gore's treasonous faction inside the Democratic Party fed the ensuing media frenzy, effectively destroying the Clinton Administration's economic program in its remaining years. In its drive to censure President Clinton, MoveOn demonstrated a proclivity for political prostitution, appreciated by Soros' controllers. Soros moved to buy up MoveOn. By 2004, MoveOn, the so-called "grassroots" organization, was practically owned by George Soros.

According to a Michelle Goldberg article in Salon.com,[1] this process began in 2003. Soros and his associates had decided to pour tons of money into the MoveOn coffers. The total contributed from 2003-04 was about $6.2 million dollars, the largest "soft money" contribution ever. During 2003-2004, Soros and MoveOn heavily backed Wall Street suckling Howard "Scream" Dean for President. They later mobilized to ensure him a comfortable seat as Chairman of the Democratic Party to do what he does best: lose! As chairman, Dean's mission has been to demoralize the lower 80% of income brackets (the true base of the Democratic party) while recruiting white collar and affluent professionals, myspace addicted youth, and as many minorities and trade unionists who will sell their souls as a new "Democratic majority." Despite Dean's sabotage, the American population gave the Democrats a resounding victory in the 2006 mid-term election, turning out in record numbers to vote on the basis of ending the war and fixing the economy. But by October of the next year, Congress' support from the population fell, from 80% to below that of President Bush, due to Dean and Pelosi's roles in blocking any initiative to reverse the damage wreaked by Bush and Cheney. Mission accomplished.

MoveOn also played an active and significant role in the pressure campaign to make sure Senator Clinton dropped out of the race for President, thus acting as a front organization for Soros and his masters. MoveOn.org sent out a sophistry-ridden email petition, ironically attacking Clinton for putting pressure on the superdelegates for support. It called on the superdelegates to let the voters decide who the Democratic nominee will be:

"Stand up for Democracy in the Democratic Party.

"A group of millionaire Democratic donors are threatening to stop supporting Democrats in Congress because Nancy Pelosi said that the people, not the superdelegates, should decide the Presidential nomination.

"They're Clinton supporters and they're trying to use their high-roller status to strong arm the Democratic leaders.

"So let's tell Nancy Pelosi that if she keeps standing up for regular Americans, thousands of us will have her back.

"A compiled petition with your individual comment will be presented to Speaker Nancy Pelosi and Democratic leadership.

1. Michelle Goldberg, *MoveOn Moves Up*, Salon.com, Dec. 1, 2003.

Photo: John Pettitt / DeanForAmerica.com

Howard "Scream" Dean

"Full petition text:

"The Democratic nomination should be decided by the voters—not by superdelegates or party high-rollers. We've given money—and time—to progressive candidates and causes, and we'll support Speaker Pelosi and others who stand up for Democracy in the Democratic Party."

Of course, when Senator Clinton won the popular vote and the real high-rollers of the world and the party establishment united behind Obama, MoveOn stood fully exposed as the expendable creation of these same forces. Since Senator Clinton actually won the popular vote, will MoveOn stand by its original statement?

Never one to miss an "opportunity" Soros also personally profited from one of MoveOn's biggest political campaigns. In 2006, MoveOn and Center for American Progress waged a campaign against Cheney's Halliburton. Halliburton's stock dropped from $40 to $26 a share. While MoveOn railed against Halliburton, Soros gradually bought 1,999,450 shares. By December 2006, these shares comprised more than 2% of his total portfolio, making Halliburton the Soros Fund Management's biggest investment that year. Then, the attacks on Halliburton stopped, and the stock value began climbing, climbing all the way up to today's $50/share.

Democracy Alliance

One further maneuver in Soros' effort to take over the Democratic Party was his formation of the Democracy Alliance. In 2005 George Soros and 70 millionaires and billionaires got together to discuss further prospects for buying up the Democratic Party. On July 27, 2006 the *Washington Post* reported that there was a requirement that every member of the Democratic Alliance give $200,000 to the organization, but most members gave more, and Soros was one of the top three contributors. Democratic Alliance funds were thrown into organizations like the Center for American Progress (CAP) and the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN). These organizations also played a role in operations against Senator Clinton in the primary campaign.

For example, on May 13, the day of the West Virginia primary, John Edwards publicly stated his neutral position concerning which candidate he would back for President until the nominating convention in August. A day later he came out to endorse Obama, following Obama's defeat by Senator Clinton by huge margins in the West Virginia primary. Edwards thus participated in a public spectacle meant to take the sting away from the millions of votes Clinton received from the poorest state in the nation. Edwards had just launched an anti-poverty campaign called "Half-In-Ten," which proposes to cut poverty in half in the next ten years. Edwards anti-poverty campaign received significant funding from the Soros controlled CAP and ACORN organizations. In addition to threats and other pressure tactics known to have been utilized against super-delegates, one wonders what might have been brought against Edwards concerning the funding of the programs dearest to him?

Barack Obama

Obama himself has been blessed with Soros' "soft money" since he was an Illinois State Senator. Obama's career in national politics was catapulted by George Soros' pool of dough during his run for U.S. Senate in 2004. Throughout that campaign year Soros kept tabs on Obama. On July 4, 2004, one month before the Democratic Nominating Convention in Boston, Obama was the only candidate Soros personally met with that year in Soros' New York home. This same year, Soros and his family raised $60,000 for Obama.

In 2006 Obama, as U.S. Senator for the state of Illinois, had his sights set on bigger things. He met with Soros again in his Manhattan office. That meeting lasted about an hour. Immediately afterward Soros introduced Obama to a dozen of the biggest money bags in politics, including financier and hedge fund manager Orin Kramer and Union Bank of Switzerland U.S. Chief Robert Wolf. A week later Wolf had dinner with Obama in Washington D.C. to craft his campaign strategy, one month before Obama officially launched his Presidential bid.

Obama announced his candidacy for President in January 2007. In just four months, Soros and Wolf raised $500,000 for Obama. From April until the closing months

of the primary campaign season, Soros and his associates held a series of fundraisers and practically guaranteed a steady flow of money into his campaign. In fact, Soros played a major role in changing how political campaigns are run in the United States, through his support for the McCain-Feingold campaign reform legislation in 2002. Soros' Open Society claims that it provided the key logistical support for the legislation by mobilizing itself and other foundations to lobby for the legislation and to raise the money needed to defend it against subsequent court challenges. As a result of the McCain-Feingold act and subsequent developments, PACs with wealthy sponsors, like MoveOn, internet based "movements," and wealthy bundler, like those who predominate in Obama's campaign, have taken the place of constituency organizations, and have thus become the central focus of all political activity. So, after the vast sums of cash that were thrown around, after key Clinton support was simply bought off, should there be any mystery as to how Obama *apparently* got the nomination?

LESSONS FOR DENVER

FDR's 1932 Victory Over London's Wall Street Fascists

by Jeffrey Steinberg

On July 1, 1932, New York Gov. Franklin Delano Roosevelt won the Democratic Party Presidential nomination by a landslide vote of 945-190, over his nearest rival and avowed political enemy, the former New York governor and J.P. Morgan tool, Alfred E. Smith. On Nov. 8, 1932, Roosevelt won a second landslide victory, this time over incumbent Republican President Herbert Hoover. Roosevelt won 57% of the popular vote, and swept the Electoral College by 472-59. It was the greatest mandate for change in memory, and FDR immediately set out to return the U. S.A. to the tradition of the American System of political-economy, and, in so doing, brought the country out of the depths of the Great Depression, and prepared the nation for the great battles to come, against Nazism and Fascism—and an expected post-war battle to end the scourge of Anglo-Dutch colonialism.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's nomination as the Democratic candidate for President was far from assured when the 1932 convention met in Chicago; it took four ballots, and a knock-down drag-out political fight against the London-Wall Street interests who backed FDR's opponents. He is shown here campaigning in Kansas in 1932.

Most Americans, with even a slight degree of historical literacy, know these basic facts about the election of 1932. Few, however, know how close the nation came to a disaster at the Democratic nominating convention in Chicago; how close FDR came to being deprived of the Presidential nomination, despite a groundswell of popular support; and how ruthlessly his Wall Street and City of London enemies sought to overturn the outcome of the 1932 election, through attempted assassination and coup d'état.

It is that story, rarely told, that offers a vital lesson today to the Democratic Party, and to the American people, as the nation faces another monumental Presidential election—an election, like 1932, that once again may determine whether the United States survives for another generation, as the sovereign republic established by the Founding Fathers.

A Challenge to Wall Street

From the time that Franklin Roosevelt was reelected governor of New York in November 1930, by a sweeping majority, he emerged as the clear frontrunner for the Democratic Party Presidential nomination in 1932. He had already staked out a new direction for the nation, through his published writings and speeches, and some of the emergency measures he had taken as governor, to deal with the crushing impact of the 1929 Wall Street stock market crash, and the ensuing collapse of the U.S. economy.

In 1931, he pushed legislation through the Republican-majority New York State Legislature, which created the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration (TERA), with Harry Hopkins as the executive director. The $20 million program created jobs for the construction of hospitals, schools, and other vital infrastructure in the state, and provided other relief for the growing legions of unemployed. But Roosevelt made it clear that his efforts in New York were being countered, at every turn, by the Hoover Administration in Washington, that was more committed to bailing out the bankrupt financial institutions, than it was to providing for the welfare of an increasingly desperate American people.

In July 1928, FDR had penned an article for *Foreign Affairs*, the journal of the Council on Foreign Relations, which presented a "Democratic View" of "Our Foreign Policy," in which he boldly spelled out a radical overhaul of American foreign policy, in the tradition of John Quincy Adams and the Treaty of Westphalia. Before being stricken with polio in 1921, FDR had been Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Woodrow Wilson, and had been the unsuccessful Democratic Party Vice Presidential candidate in 1920.

FDR wrote in *Foreign Affairs*, "The time has come when we must accept not only certain facts but many new principles of a higher law, a newer and better standard in international relations. We are exceedingly jealous of our own sovereignty, and it is only right that we should respect a similar feeling among other nations. The peoples of the other Republics of this Western world are just as patriotic, just as proud of their sovereignty. Many of these nations are large, wealthy and highly civilized. The peace, the security, the integrity, the independence of every one of the American Republics is of interest to all the others, not to the United States alone.... Single-handed intervention by us in the internal affairs of other nations must end; with the cooperation of others we shall have more order in this hemisphere and less dislike.... The time is ripe to start another chapter. On that new page there is much that should be written in the spirit of our forebears. If the leadership is right—or, more truly, if the spirit behind it is great—the United States can regain the world's trust and friendship and become again of service. We can point the way once more to the reducing of armaments; we can cooperate officially and whole-heartedly with every agency that studies and works to relieve the common ills of mankind; and we can for all time renounce the practice of arbitrary intervention in the home affairs of our neighbors."

The policies and ideas presented by FDR were not only anathema to his Republican rivals. They were at fundamental odds with the London-allied Wall Street interests that held a vise-grip control over the Democratic Party, from the top down.

Following his 1928 defeat by Hoover, the Democratic Party Presidential candidate, Alfred Smith, FDR's earlier sponsor, turned bitterly against Roosevelt. Smith was furious that FDR had won the 1928 New York gubernatorial election, while he had been overwhelmingly defeated in New York State by Hoover. FDR had also refused to give Smith hands-on control over his top Albany appointments.

Even more to the point, Smith had already been coopted by the powerful J.P. Morgan banking interests, which were among the City of London's flagship assets inside Wall Street. Smith was installed as a top executive of the Morgan-financed Empire State Corp., which built the Empire State Building, and became a witting tool of the Morgan interests, who had other, equally powerful hooks into the Democratic Party.

Following the disastrous 1928 Hoover victory over Smith, the Democratic Party had fallen deep into debt. The party owed an estimated $1,600,000—a considerable sum of money in those days. To bail out the party, Morgan asset John Jakob Raskob stepped in to loan the party over $370,000. In return, Raskob, who had managed Smith's failed Presidential campaign, was named chairman of the Democratic Party. He, in turn, appointed another Morgan man, former Democratic Congressman Jouett Shouse, as the party's executive director. Just months before taking over the party, Raskob had lamented that he was not able to vote for his favorite politician, Calvin Coolidge, for President in 1928. Raskob had been a life-long Republican up until that point.

Born in 1879, Raskob went to work for Pierre du Pont in 1900, and rose rapidly through the ranks of the Morgan-financed chemical and arms combine. By 1914, Raskob was treasurer of the DuPont Corporation. Four years later, after DuPont took control of 43% of the stock in General Motors, Raskob was named vice president for finance

of both GM and DuPont. By the early 1920s, Morgan had bought a $35 million stake in GM, making it a joint DuPont-Morgan venture. Raskob remained vice president of GM until 1928, when he took over Al Smith's Presidential campaign, steering the New York Governor hard-right, into the Morgan camp. Raskob remained at DuPont for another decade, amassing a very large personal fortune. Throughout the 1920s, Raskob was on Morgan's list of "preferred customers," who were beneficiaries of insider trading, and privileged stock purchases.

Fascism for All

During the 1920s, Morgan and allied London and Wall Street banks had financed Italy's Fascist leader Benito Mussolini. In 1925, for example, Morgan partner Thomas Lamont arranged a $100 million loan to the Mussolini regime, at a point that the regime was in deep political trouble.

At the same time that Morgan was bailing out Mussolini, the DuPont and Morgan interests were launching a proto-fascist movement in the United States—ostensibly in opposition to Prohibition, which had been enacted with the 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in January 1919. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment (AAPA) was headed by Capt. William H. Stayton, but was run by a tightly knit group of Wall Streeters, including Pierre du Pont, Irénée du Pont, Lammot du Pont, John Raskob, and Charles Sabin. Sabin was the chairman of the Morgan-owned New York Guaranty Company. According to a Senate investigation into the AAPA, by 1928, of the 28 directors of GM, 15 were listed as members of the group, which promoted the repeal of Prohibition, and the replacement of corporate taxes with a tax on beer and liquor, based on the British model.

The 1932 Democratic Convention

On Jan. 22, 1932, Roosevelt announced his candidacy for the Democratic Party Presidential nomination. The convention was scheduled for late June in Chicago. From the very outset, FDR was by far the favorite to win the nomination and the Presidency. However, the top-down Morgan interests that literally owned the Democratic Party, through Raskob and Shouse, had other plans. They launched a "Stop Roosevelt" operation, employing a number of Morgan assets, and drawing upon party factions, which had their own differences with FDR.

Morgan man Al Smith announced his candidacy on Feb. 6, immediately creating a serious split in the New York Democratic Party. A number of "favorite son" candidates also entered the race, most with the understanding that they would ultimately throw their support—at a price—behind either FDR or some rival, in the event that the convention was deadlocked. The Raskov-Shouse-Morgan strategy was to deny Roosevelt the nomination on the first series of ballots, and then draw support away from the New York governor, and behind their chosen "compromise" candidate, Newton D. Baker, Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of War (1916-1921), and later a lawyer for the Morgan interests in Cleveland, Ohio.

Although FDR competed in the Democratic primary elections, winning over half the delegates, he suffered several setbacks, orchestrated by the Morgan crowd and others. The biggest upset came in California, where Texan John Nance Garner, the Speaker of the House, won 41% of the vote, to Roosevelt's 32% and Al Smith's 26%. Garner had campaigned against Roosevelt and Smith as "Tammany Hall" politicians, and had the backing of William Gibbs McAdoo, the California lawyer, who had been Wilson's Secretary of the Treasury (1913-1918), and a two-time contender for the Democratic Presidential nomination, in 1920 and 1924. McAdoo was the son-in-law of President Wilson, and, appropriately, had the strong backing of the Ku Klux Klan in his 1924 bid for the nomination (Wilson had shamelessly boosted the revival of the KKK from the White House, through his promotion of the Hollywood film, *Birth of a Nation*, which lionized the racist organization). In 1924, McAdoo had gotten into a pitched battle with Smith over the nomination, deadlocking the convention for days, and leading, ultimately, to the selection of a "compromise" candidate, John W. Davis—yet, another lawyer for the Morgan interests.

McAdoo also had a very close relationship with the country's leading publisher, William Randolph Hearst, who, at one time, had also sought the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Going into the Chicago convention, Roosevelt had well-over half of the 1,154 delegate votes needed to clinch the nomination. However, the rules of the party required a two-thirds majority, which meant that 770 votes were needed to win. As long as the Morgan forces could block any large crossovers, FDR could be defeated, despite the fact that he had won 11 of the 13 primaries in which he competed, and had won 44.5% of the total votes cast. Memories of the disastrous 1924 nominating convention, which took 103 ballots to break the deadlock between Smith and McAdoo, added to the political climate, favoring a Morgan-led anti-FDR "compromise" nominee.

Adding to the political minefield facing FDR, was the fact that Chicago's Democratic mayor, Anton Cermak, was allied with the "Stop Roosevelt" forces, and was a leading proponent of the repeal of the 18th Amendment (he coveted control over liquor licensing and taxation, which would greatly enhance his financial and political power), and he would control who would be allowed into the galleries at the convention center, an important psychologi-

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During the 1920s, J.P. Morgan (shown here), and allied London and Wall Street banking interests financed Italy's Fascist dictator Mussolini. They intended to establish Fascism in the United States—but they had to try to eliminate FDR in order to do it.

cal intimidation factor. Cermak had gone East on the eve of the convention, to meet with Raskob and Shouse, ostensibly to push an anti-Prohibition plank for the party platform.

The Backdrop to the Convention

Cermak also hoped that the revenues generated by hosting both the Democratic and Republican nominating conventions would bail Chicago out of a desperate financial crisis. 750,000 Chicagoans had lost their jobs since the 1929 Crash; over 100,000 families were on some kind of public welfare; half of the banks in Chicago had gone under; city workers, including police and teachers, were being paid in IOUs; and almost every luxury hotel in the city's famous downtown Loop was in bankruptcy receivership. On the eve of the convention, 759 teachers had lost their homes, because they had not been paid in five months, according to the authoritative account of the 1932 convention, *Happy Days Are Here Again*, by Steve Neal (HarperCollins, New York, 2004). And garbage collectors had also gone on strike, after missing months of pay, resulting in a pile-up of garbage everywhere.

Arriving delegates were greeted by "Hoovervilles" all over the city. Writing for *The New Republic*, John Dos Passos described the scene on Michigan Avenue: "Down here the air, drenched with the exhaust from the grinding motors of trucks, is full of dust and the roar of the heavy traffic that hauls the city's freight. They lie in rows along the edges above the roadway, huddled in grimed newspapers, men who have nothing left but their stiff, hungry, grimy bodies, men who have lost the power to want."

Weeks before the convention opened, Samuel Insull, the leading industrialist in Chicago, had lost his entire $170 million personal fortune, when debts were called in on his utility companies, which suffered huge losses through the collapse of industry and the fall-off in electricity consumption. The Morgan interests were widely accused of being behind the pulling of the plug on Insull. In June 1932, thirty-nine small and medium-size Chicago banks all went bankrupt, as part of the Insull collapse.

Days before the convention opened, the major Chicago banks, including First National Bank of Chicago and First Union Trust, were hit with a run on deposits, estimated at over $50 million. Next, Charles G. Dawes, former head of Hoover's Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced he was about to shut down his Central Republic Bank and Trust Company, which had lost half of its $240 million in assets. Had Dawes' bank shut down, the chain reaction would have wiped out all of the major Chicago banks. As the convention was opening, the RFC stepped in with a $100 million emergency bailout loan, thus averting a full-blown financial meltdown.

Morgan Versus FDR

Even before the battle over the nomination commenced, a number of other issues had to be addressed, that would vitally effect the outcome of the convention. The first involved the seating of the Louisiana delegation. Three contending delegations all showed up in Chicago, reflecting the larger splits in the party between the pro- and anti-FDR factions. At the time of the convention, Sen. Huey P. Long was backing Roosevelt, and his delegation was being challenged by a former Louisiana governor, Jared Sanders. After a rousing debate between Long and Sanders, punctuated by loud anti-Long rants by Cermak's bleachers rabble, the Long delegation was seated, by a convention vote of 638-514.

Next, the crucial vote on who would be the convention chairman took place. Roosevelt had chosen Montana's Thomas J. Walsh, a 73-year-old, 20-year Senate veteran, as

his candidate. Walsh had presided over the tumultuous 1924 convention, before Morgan man Davis had won the nomination, but was widely respected for the way he handled that chaotic affair. The candidate of party chairman Raskob was his fellow Morgan man, Shouse, the party's executive director.

By another close vote, 626-528, Walsh won the pivotal chairmanship. The two narrow victories for the FDR forces would prove decisive. FDR's pointman in Chicago (Roosevelt, in the tradition of nominating conventions, stayed back in Hyde Park, New York, but had a special speaker-phone hookup to his Chicago convention stadium headquarters), James Farley, would write in his diaries: "To me the most vital moment of the convention was the seating of Huey Long's delegation."

Efforts by the Roosevelt team to change the party rules, to end the two-thirds majority requirement, flopped miserably, and almost cost FDR the support of some of his Southern backers, who saw the rule as key to their party influence. The Morgan faction, allied with many of the urban political machines, from Cermak to Tammany Hall, tried to push through an anti-Prohibition resolution, with the aim of drawing Roosevelt into a divisive side issue, that could split off some of his Southern backers, who were among the leading proponents of the ban on alcohol. Ultimately, the convention voted 934-213 in favor of repeal of the 18th Amendment. Roosevelt had successfully stayed on the sidelines, averting the Morgan trap.

On June 30, Walsh convened the nominating session. By the time the nominating speeches and seconding speeches had been completed, it was 4:28 AM, on the morning of July 1. All told, 11 names had been placed in nomination. Among the key candidates hoping to win the nomination in the wake of another disastrous 1924-type stalemate, in the event the Morgan "Stop Roosevelt" operation succeeded, were: Newton D. Baker, Speaker of the House John Nance Garner, Maryland Gov. Albert Ritchie, and Al Smith.

At the end of the first round of balloting, FDR had 666 votes, followed by Smith, with 201, Garner with 90, Ohio governor and favorite son George White, with 52; and a lineup of other favorite sons with a total of 143 votes among them. On the second ballot, Roosevelt gained 11 votes, but the failure of any major holdout delegations to break was a bad sign. Furthermore, Cermak was working non-stop to break away Roosevelt delegates, as part of the Morgan scheme to deadlock the convention for a half-dozen ballots, thus forcing Roosevelt to throw in the towel. While his efforts failed, the third ballot also was inconclusive. At 9:15 a.m., the convention adjourned, to resume again that evening.

From the opening gavel of the convention, FDR was targeted for massive dirty tricks, including a vicious rumor campaign that he was "too sick" to be President, another that he was in bed with the KKK. One of the leaders of the "Stop Roosevelt" operation was Walter Lippman, who was circulating a petition among the convention delegates to draft Newton Baker as the compromise candidate. Lippman lied, "All through these various delegations there is an astonishingly strong though quiet conviction that the party can unite on a man who is stronger than any of the leading contenders. That man is Newton Baker of Ohio. My impression is that he is the first real choice of more responsible Democrats than any other man, and that he is an acceptable second choice to almost every one." Lippman's petition was accompanied by a massive telegram campaign, touting Baker as the savior of the party, against FDR's divisiveness.

FDR responded with his own telegram to all the delegates, in which he promised, "I am in this fight to stay. This is a battle for principle. A clear majority of the convention understands that it is being waged to keep our party as a whole from dictation by a small group representing the interests in the nation which have no place in our party." FDR concluded, "My friends will not be misled by organized propaganda by telegrams now being sent to delegates. Stick to your guns. It is clear that the nation must not and shall not be overridden. Now is the time to make clear that we intend to stand fast and win."

Roosevelt's use of the term "the interests" was a direct shot at the Morgan Wall Street and London crowd that was behind the desperate drive to deny him the nomination.

There are varying accounts of what happened next. What is clear is that during the hours of July 1, between the adjourning of the convention, and its resumption in the evening, a deal was reached between the FDR forces and Garner. Clearly, McAdoo had a role in the effort, and Neal's account identified Joseph Kennedy as a mediator with Hearst. What is clear is that, faced with a prospect of either Newton Baker or Al Smith winning the nomination, should FDR fail to win the showdown fourth balloting, the Texas and California delegations, both pledged to Garner, went over to FDR, with the understanding that Garner would be Roosevelt's choice as Vice Presidential runningmate. But even in the Texas caucus, the vote to support FDR was by the narrowest 54-51 majority. And in the California caucus, McAdoo was so uncertain of the outcome, that he never took a vote, choosing instead to inform his delegation that Garner had released the votes, but taking the unilateral decision to pay back his rival Al Smith, by personally announcing both the California and Texas endorsements for FDR.

But there was more here than a backroom deal. Roosevelt had clearly touched a deep chord among progressive Democrats, who understood the implications of another Morgan hand-picked candidate leading the Democratic

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John J. Raskob photograph collection

John J. Raskob (right) went to work for the Morgan-linked Pierre du Pont (left), where he amassed a fortune, as one of Morgan's "preferred customers," who benefitted insider trading and priviliged stock purchases. Raskob was the pointman for the Morgan-led opposition to FDR within the Democratic Party.

slate.

By the time the convention reconvened, on the evening of July 1, the Morgan-Raskob-Smith gang had been defeated, albeit by a near-miracle of political perseverence. Once Texas and California broke, Cermak delivered the Midwest states to FDR, and triggered a stampede of all the favorite son delegations.

Shouse, the Morgan man, bitterly wrote to Newton Baker after the vote: "If McAdoo had not broken the pledges he made, Roosevelt would not have been nominated. On the fourth ballot there would have been serious defections from his ranks with the result that some other nominee would have been certain. That nominee would have been either you or Ritchie."

Understanding the divisive role of the Morgan gang and the urgent need to heal the wounds of the convention fight, FDR took the unprecedented step of flying out to Chicago, to directly address the convention. The whole country followed in rapt attention, as FDR flew, through inclement weather, from Albany to Chicago. He delivered a powerful speech, proclaiming his "New Deal" for America.

Assassination and Coup d'Etat

In the wake of FDR's landslide victory over Herbert Hoover in the November 1932 general elections, the Morgan and City of London financier faction quickly regrouped. If they could not defeat FDR by the manipulation of the ballot, they would use other means.

On Feb. 15, 1933, less than a month before Roosevelt's March 4 inauguration as President, a "lone assassin" attempted to kill him, during a rally at Bay Front Park in Miami, Florida. An Italian immigrant unemployed laborer, Giuseppe Zangara, fired at the podium, as Roosevelt, ironically, was shaking hands with Mayor Cermak. Cermak took the shot, and died several weeks later. While investigations into the shooting never developed evidence of a broader plot, interrogations of Zangara confirmed that he intended to kill the President-elect, thus dispelling later claims that he had been sent by Chicago mobster Frank Nitti, to kill Cermak, who had cracked down on his Capone mob rivals.

The Morgan hand was all over another plot to oust Roosevelt, in the early months of his Presidency. As reported to the McCormack-Dickstein Committee of the House of Representatives, by Maj. Gen. Smedley Darlington Butler (USMC-ret.), a group of leading Morgan and DuPont operatives, including the recently deposed Democratic Party chairman John J. Raskob, and his executive director, Jouett Shouse, conspired to organize a miltary coup d'état against FDR, claiming that Roosevelt was a "Jew Communist," who would destroy the United

States through New Deal hyperinflation.

Members of the conspiracy first contacted Butler in July 1933, in an effort to recruit him to the plot; they asked him to recruit an army of 500,000 World War I veterans, to march on Washington and force Roosevelt's resignation, and the imposition of a regime, modeled on Mussolini and Hitler.

In September 1934, the plotters established the American Liberty League, with Al Smith, Raskob, the Morgan lawyer John W. Davis, joining the ranks of the Grayson Mallet-Prevost Murphy, Pew, Pitcairn, Rockefeller, and Lamont interests. To set the stage for the outright pro-Fascist bankers putsch, Henry Luce's *Fortune* magazine devoted its entire July 1934 issue to praise of Mussolini. Anglophile editor Laird Goldsborough penned a signed editorial, which proclaimed, "Fascism is achieving in a few years or decades such a conquest of the spirit of man as Christianity achieved only in ten centuries. . . ."

The true nature of the plot was exposed by General Butler, who had been repeatedly approached by one of the Morgan operatives, Gerald MacGuire, who had spent seven months in Europe, at the start of 1934, making contacts with leading Synarchists in Italy, France, and Germany. Hesitant to signal Butler that the Morgan gang was plotting a Hitler-Mussolini-style takeover of America, MacGuire told Butler that the new movement, to save America from FDR, was modeled on the French secret military organization, Croix de Feu (Fiery Cross), which, he lied, was like America's Veterans of Foreign Wars or Aemrican Legion. In fact, the Croix de Feu was a hardcore pro-Fascist, pro-Nazi apparatus that had failed in coup plots in France, and ultimately became part of the collaborationist Vichy regime.

Butler smelled the rat and took his story to the news media and the Congress, resulting in a tremendous scandal—in part due to the fact that Congress was afraid to implicate the top Morgan bankers in such an obviously treasonous scheme. Working with *Philadelphia Record* journalist Paul Comley French, Butler substantiated every detail of the scheme. In one meeting with French, at the offices of Grayson M.P. Murphy and Company, MacGuire openly declared, "We need a fascist government to save the nation from the Communists." He explicitly endorsed Hitler's forced labor camps as the "solution" to unemployment in America.

When the American Liberty League formally announced their founding, the press was called in to the office of none other than Jouett Shouse, at the National Press Building in Washington. Shouse, who had headed Morgan's Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, had merely changed the masthead on the old AAPA. At its heart, it was a London-allied bankers cabal, committed to imposing corporatist fascism—over the political corpse of FDR.

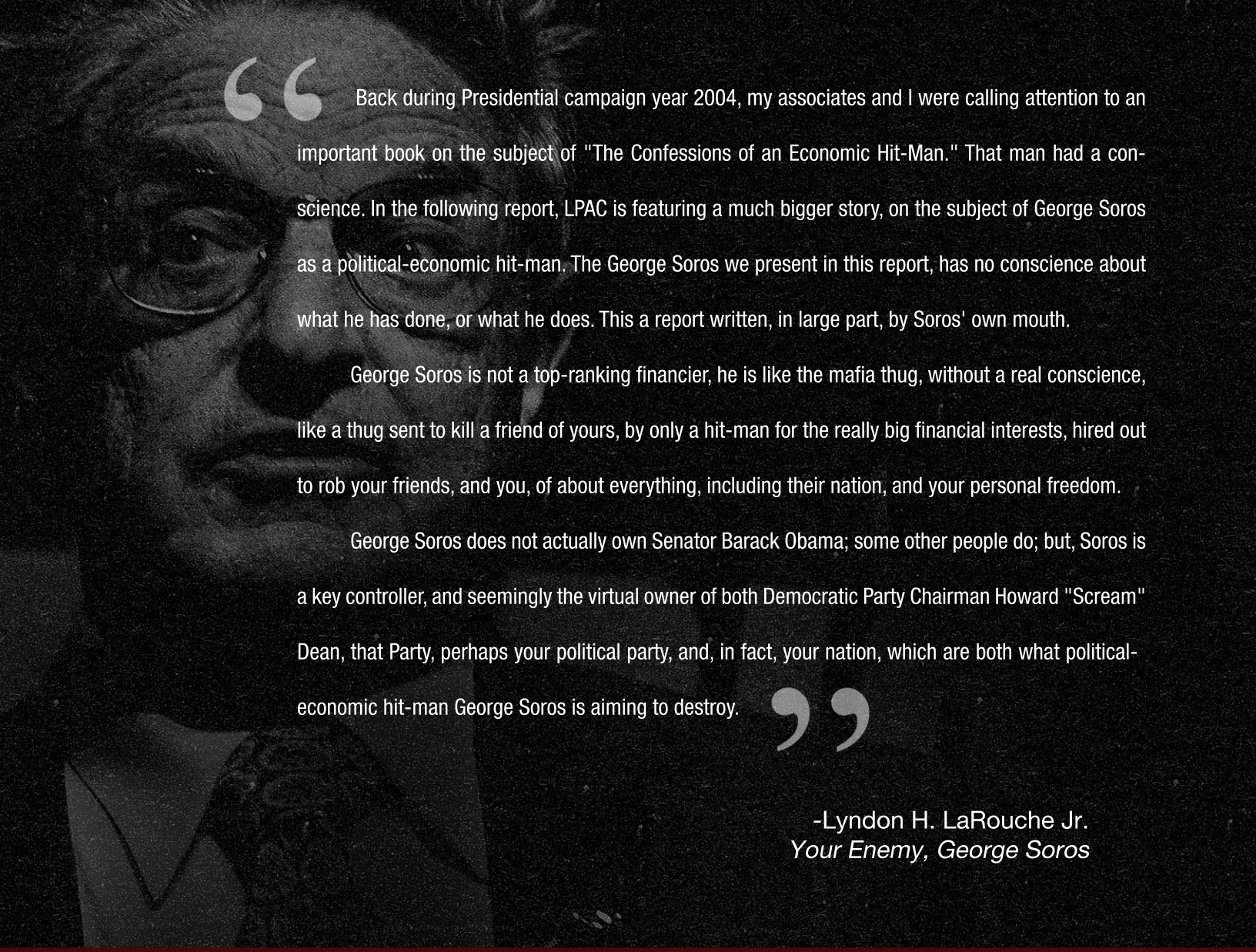
A closer approximation of what drove London bankers and their Wall Street cronies wild was revealed by FDR and Henry Morgenthau biographer John Morton Blum. According to Blum, in the autumn of 1933, Roosevelt and his Treasury Secretary, Henry Morgenthau, launched a drive to push up the price of gold and strengthen the value of the U.S. dollar. As Blum reported in *Roosevelt and Morgenthau* (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1970), "To take charge of the foreign exchange operation Roosevelt called upon the Governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, George Harrison, an urbane, experienced, conservative financier, who was conscious and jealous of the traditional powers of his office. Harrison insisted on having full authority over the technical aspects of his job, to which Roosevelt agreed, but the President hesitated to accept the banker's suggestion that the United States talk with the British and the French before beginning to trade in gold abroad. 'Every time we have taken the British into our confidence,' he remarked, 'they have given us a trimming.'

"After further thought persuaded him to let Harrison go ahead, the President thoroughly enjoyed the shocking surprise of the Europeans. The French, Harrison reported, had nearly jumped out of their skins. Governor Montagu Norman of the Bank of England, a die-hard Tory whom Roosevelt called 'old pink whiskers,' heard Harrison's news about American plans with incredulity. 'This is the most horrible thing that has happened,' Norman wailed into the transatlantic telephone. 'The whole world will be put into bankruptcy.' Harrison's instinct was to reassure Norman, but Roosevelt and Morgenthau, picturing foreign bankers with every one of their hairs standing on end in horror, caught each other's eye and began to roar with laughter. Within 24 hours, Roosevelt told Morgenthau, he expected to 'see the whites of the eyes of the enemies,' and he expected Harrison to shoot."

It was Roosevelt's open contempt for the British system of usury and colonialism that drove London's Wall Street allies, led by Morgan, to plot outright treason, when they failed to defeat FDR in Chicago at the convention.

Today, the financial disintegration has gone far beyond the collapse that FDR faced, and today, once again, London's fascist agents, like Felix Rohatyn and George Shultz, stand in horror at the remotest prospect of the Democratic Party returning to the spirit and substance of FDR. They know that the voice of FDR in today's Democratic Party is that of Lyndon LaRouche, and, while they know that LaRouche is not running for President, they fear his impact on the next Presidency, as much as they feared FDR's election in November 1932.

John Ascher, Richard Freeman, and Lonnie Wolfe contributed research to this article.



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