

## LaRouche warns of crash, scores DOJ at Idaho debate

by Mel Klenetsky

Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche warned about an impending global economic collapse and scored the Department of Justice's (DOJ) permanent bureaucracy for judicial abuse, political targeting, and overall malfeasance in a CityVote candidates debate in Moscow, Idaho on Sept. 29.

LaRouche, squaring off against Republican Tom Sheltenberg and John Hagelin of the Natural Law Party, in the first Presidential debate of the 1995-96 campaign season, startled the small, but attentive audience of 30-plus students, businessmen, and elected officials, when he named Mark Richard and Jack Keeney, members of the DOJ permanent bureaucracy, as responsible for conducting a witchhunt against innocent citizens.

"The problem is not corruption," LaRouche said, "that is not the issue. The problem is with the civil service bureaucracy, for example, the Department of Justice death squads in the Criminal Division of the DOJ—people like Mark Richard and Jack Keeney. They are the ones who ran the Waco incident, and frameup of political leaders. So when our elected officials go to Washington, D.C., they are terrified. We have leadership that understands much of this, but they are frightened."

Moscow, Idaho is not far from Ruby Ridge, Idaho where the shootout by federal authorities at the Randy Weaver farm left Weaver's unarmed wife and son dead. LaRouche stressed that the Ruby Ridge case was not an isolated incident but part of a pattern of wrongdoing on the part of a politically corrupt permanent bureaucracy within the Department of Justice.

LaRouche demonstrated this pattern with several crucial examples, including how the Richard and Keeney crowd participated in judicial witchhunts against African-American elected officials, a policy nicknamed "*Frühmenschen*" ("early man") in the FBI; the persecution evident in the Demjanjuk

and Waldheim cases; and his own situation, where he was the target of a massive frameup by this same corrupt element in the DOJ. LaRouche said that he fears that this nation will not survive, unless "the political death squad" in the Justice Department's Criminal Division that frames up politicians who scare the establishment is cleaned out.

On Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, an independent tribunal meeting near Washington, D.C., headed by former Congressman Jim Mann (D-S.C.), a former member of the House Judiciary Committee, went beyond the Senate and House hearings on Waco and Ruby Ridge and reached similar conclusions to LaRouche, after reviewing his case, along with the cases of harassment of African-American elected officials, and the Waldheim and Demjanjuk cases (see *EIR*, Oct. 6).

The Moscow, Idaho debate was described by the *Moscow-Pullman Daily News* in a front-page article, entitled "Moscow Opens National CityVote Process," as a "three firsts" Presidential debate; the first Presidential debate for the 1995 race, the first debate of CityVote, and the first Presidential debate ever for the city. The intrigued audience listened for more than three hours, as the candidates were given ample time, unlike the sound-byte commercials and staged debates, televised and otherwise, to develop their arguments. CNN and PBS both taped the debate.

### The financial crisis

LaRouche warnings of an impending financial collapse caught everyone's attention. LaRouche, in his opening remarks, said that the nation and the world are faced with the onset of the worst financial crisis of the 20th century, driven by a speculative bubble built up over two decades through means such as financial "derivatives."

"The system is bankrupt," LaRouche said, "and what

governments do or don't do about this is the most important issue facing the world today." He warned, "Bank deposits will be wiped out, jobs will be wiped out—this and more will face us unless the existing financial system is put through orderly bankruptcy reorganization." The government, he said, is the only agency that can protect the population in this crisis.

LaRouche's opponents were neither as forceful nor as detailed as LaRouche, in offering solutions to the series of crises that has befuddled our nation. Tom Shellenburg, a self-employed accountant and author of a book called *Balance the Budget Now and How: The Silver Lining*, indicated in his opening statements and throughout, that his obsession was to balance the budget, through massive cuts in government spending. The "deficit-hawk" Republican from Boulder, Colorado never wavered from this theme.

Natural Law Party candidate John Hagelin advocated a return to what he called "natural law" as the solution to the world's problems. However, Hagelin's definition of natural law bore no resemblance to the concept as defined by the western philosophical-theological tradition. What Hagelin, an advocate of the Transcendental Meditation cult, meant by "natural law," he said, was the use of "natural" foods, "natural" medicine, and a laundry list of New Age nostrums. To deal with crime, Hagelin called for "anxiety reduction counseling."

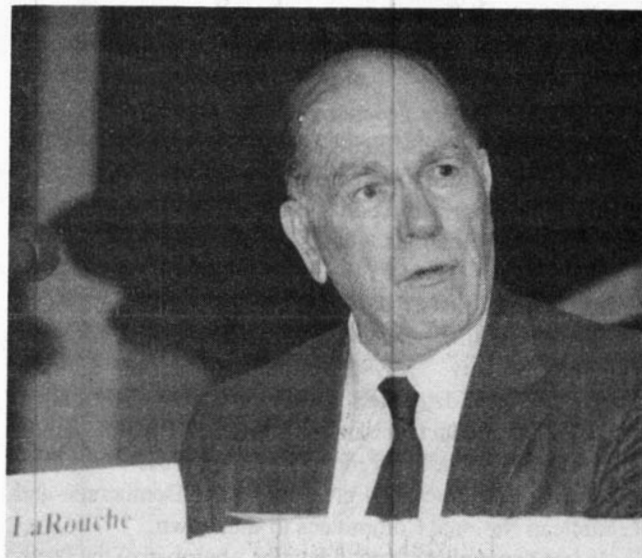
Physical economist LaRouche, in contrast, laid out a detailed plan for dealing with the oncoming global financial blowout. "We will rebuild the economy with this program better than that carried out by Franklin Roosevelt. The government must have the courage at the top and support from the Congress and the people."

The vehicle for doing this, according to LaRouche, would be the reestablishment of a national bank, as defined by the U.S. Constitution, which would occur by " 'federalizing' the Federal Reserve." LaRouche explained that loans, similar to war bonds, would be issued at 1% to 2%, for approved projects, to states, localities, and local banks. "We would, in this way, get projects going, which would create 6 million new jobs in the productive sector."

While Shellenberg responded by calling for spending cuts, LaRouche called for employing idle labor to increase the physical market basket of consumption, which has collapsed since the 1967-70 period. "Production and income in physical terms," LaRouche said, "is one-half that of 25 years ago. As a result our tax revenue base has collapsed. Cutting the budget is no solution."

### **Education, health, and entitlements**

LaRouche continued to develop these themes of rebuilding the economy by going back to the scientific, technological, and industrial policies of the 1960s that preceded the post-industrial policies that set in after the assassination of President Kennedy. LaRouche emphasized that restoring



*Lyndon LaRouche at the Sept. 29 CityVote debate of Presidential candidates in Moscow, Idaho.*

Classical education, health care, and science are essential ingredients of representative government.

On education, LaRouche called for a broad cultural Renaissance strategy that would revive the principles of Classical education. LaRouche insisted that the purpose of education is not merely to create a labor force that produces, but to educate our children for citizenship.

LaRouche attacked the budget cutters, exemplified by Newt Gingrich and his band, for destroying what remains of the U.S. educational system. "The problem we have today is that these areas are not 'cost effective,' thus they are dropped when the budget is tight. The enemy of education is Newt Gingrich and the Contract with America," LaRouche charged. "Their policy will return 95% of the population to uneducated serfdom. This is dangerous."

On entitlements LaRouche was emphatic: Those who promote cuts as a solution and say every aspect of the budget must be cut, also say that Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security must be cut. LaRouche said, "Let them then evaluate this from the standpoint of the insurance actuary in the effect of these cuts on the population. The question to ask is, what will be the measurable increase of mortality rates from these policies? There will be increased deaths from hypothermia, as the elderly can no longer afford to pay the heating bill. There will be increased deaths from prostate cancer, as tests for it are eliminated."

The purpose, in fact, LaRouche argued, is to kill Americans with the budget axe. "We cannot do this, morally," he said. "This is a 'useless eaters' policy for the elderly and those on social security. The United States will not accept this, and those who are attempting to get us to do so will lose."

"In the 1960s," LaRouche said, "when these entitlements

were enacted, we had the tax revenue base to pay for them. Now people have one-half the real income they had then.”

Sacrificing people is bad policy, which comes from the post-industrial policy enacted over the past 30 years. The government is not subsidizing anyone. The farmers are not being subsidized; they are subsidizing the government, because we have not had a parity price policy for agriculture. “We are not Adolf Hitler. That is not acceptable.”

## What is CityVote?

CityVote is an experimental, urban straw poll, which will take place on Nov. 7, 1995 for the first time, in 18 cities. Twenty-one candidates are scheduled to appear on the ballot, as these cities conduct their normal elections. Party affiliation will be listed, but only for identification purposes. CityVote has come under enormous pressure by the Democratic and Republican National Committees to shut down.

In late September, Donald Fowler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, wrote letters to all of the cities participating in the CityVote straw poll, asking them to change the rules so that Clinton’s name could be deleted from the poll. According to Carol Simon, CityVote spokesman, this was a direct effort by Fowler to undo the entire CityVote straw poll. The same 21 candidates have to appear on each of the ballots to ensure the integrity of the straw poll.

The net effect of this was disastrous for Fowler and the DNC. Of the original cities scheduled to participate in the straw poll, Pasadena, Boston, and Baltimore dropped out because of difficulties that cropped up prior to Fowler’s letter. Pasadena had a change of City Council, which did not authorize the funding to have the straw poll, which Pasadena would have needed because it did not have any other elections scheduled for Nov. 7. Boston and Baltimore were not able to get the enabling legislation from the state legislatures to hold the straw poll. All the remaining cities, however, have withstood pressures and even legal challenges, in the case of some of the Washington cities, led by the Washington State Democratic Party.

In St. Paul, Minnesota, Mayor Norm Coleman, a big supporter of CityVote originally, at the behest of the DNC, tried to get Clinton’s name deleted from the straw poll through a change of rule. He was defeated, 7-0. Sources at CityVote indicated that the New York Republican Party was concerned about the straw poll since they were backing Dole and didn’t want to look bad, should he not do well. In Washington State, only Spokane County ultimately withdrew, the only place to date that pulled back because of DNC pressure. Two additional cities have signed on, Lowell, Massachusetts, and Burlington, Vermont, since Fowler initiated his sabotage. Sources within CityVote indicated that Lowell officials say they have received pressure from the state, that federal funds could be withheld if they participate.

There are now 18 cities participating in CityVote. These include, Boulder, Colorado; Coeur d’Alene and Moscow,

Idaho; Fayette, Missouri; Greenburgh and Rochester, New York; Lacey, Olympia, Tacoma, Spokane, Tumwater, and Wenatchee, Washington; Tucson, Arizona; Newark, New Jersey; Lowell, Massachusetts; Burlington, Vermont; and St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota. All of these cities decided to maintain the 21-candidate ballot as it was proposed by CityVote. Other points of pressure occurred on the debate level. On Oct. 6, KTCA-TV, a PBS affiliate, was scheduled to hold a debate, co-sponsored by CityVote in Minneapolis. On Oct. 2, the show’s producer, Bob Hanley, canceled it. The KTCA forum was to be nationally televised over PBS. Producer Bob Hanley said that the 12 PBS affiliates that lined up to broadcast the debate along with KTCA were expecting the so-called major candidates. Since Dole, Gramm, Clinton, et al. had not signed on, Hanley said he could not go forward with the event.

Six candidates, however, had committed to the debate. In addition to LaRouche, these included Jesse Jackson (Independent), Alan Keyes (Republican), Charles Collins (Republican), John Hagelin (Natural Law Party), and Harry Browne (Libertarian Party). In late September, Republican candidate Sen. Richard Lugar (Ind.) had agreed to the debate. A week later he withdrew, effectively canceling the debate. As of this writing, the remaining televised forum, in Spokane on Oct. 22, is scheduled to go forward.

The DNC opposition to the straw poll is even harder to understand, given the results of the September preliminary phone poll that CityVote conducted, which gave President Clinton a lead over his closest rivals by almost three to one. CityVote called up 1,100 people in 18 cities and asked them if they were very familiar, somewhat familiar, or unfamiliar with the 21 candidates. If the person surveyed answered that they were very familiar then they were asked to rate the candidate’s favorability from 1 to 5, with 5 being a negative rating and 1 being positive. Finally they were asked whom they would vote for should they vote today. Clinton won this poll with a plurality of 35.5% of those polled who were very familiar with the candidates. Dole came in closest to Clinton with 13.1%; Colin Powell had 12.2%; Gramm, 1.7%; Jesse Jackson came in with 2.2%; and Lyndon LaRouche received 0.2%. Jackson had a high disapproval rating of 32% giving him a 5, Pat Buchanan also had high negative of nearly 50%. Lyndon LaRouche had the highest negative rating of over 80%.

A LaRouche campaign spokesman attributed this poor showing to the stupidity and gullibility of the American voter, who has chosen to believe whatever the news media peddle. LaRouche is the most heavily slandered candidate in the Presidential race. Since this phone poll occurred before the Moscow, Idaho debate, how LaRouche fares in the cities where he is afforded non-sound-byte exposure will prove to be an interesting question. The Idaho debate, however, was just a drop in the bucket in terms of giving the citizenry more substance.