

Name LaRouche Clinton's economic adviser, say thousands worldwide

by Marianna Wertz

A rapidly expanding political movement in America and, increasingly, worldwide, is demanding that President Clinton call in Lyndon LaRouche as his economic adviser, to deal with the exploding global financial crisis. This movement began to grow earlier this fall, organized by LaRouche's forces around the "Americans to Save the Presidency" statement, which won widespread support from the traditional minority and labor constituencies of the Democratic Party. The fight has escalated in size and visibility since Oct. 7, when Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche issued an appeal, in the form of an Open Letter to President Clinton (see *EIR*, Oct. 16, p. 72), which called for an international day of action on Oct. 13, to support President Clinton against the Starr-Gingrich attempted coup d'état, and to demand that Clinton bring in LaRouche to advise him. It warned of a financial nuclear meltdown in the near term, if the policies outlined by Lyndon LaRouche for a global financial reorganization, are not implemented now.

The first International Day of Action, on Oct. 13, witnessed thousands of people worldwide endorsing the Open Letter, and taking to the streets to make their demands heard. Based on the success of these demonstrations, and the urgent need to get Clinton to bring in LaRouche, on Oct. 14, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche called for a second International Day of Action, on Oct. 20. In between, a major rally is planned for Washington, D.C. on Oct. 17, where tens of thousands of signers on the call to Save the Presidency will be delivered to the White House.

The focus of this second Day of Action will be the anticipated report, on Oct. 30, of the bloodbath which mutual funds

are taking this month, on top of the 15% loss they sustained in the third quarter, and also on top of the ongoing blowout of derivatives speculation. Because 40% of U.S. households have been suckered into investing in the stock market through mutual funds and other investments, the LaRouche movement is giving immediate leadership to the expected fury of the population, when they realize that their pensions and savings will be worthless. Oct. 30 is also two weeks before the U.S. Congressional elections.

International Day of Action

On Oct. 13, the first Day of Action, rallies sponsored by the Schiller Institute were held in the United States and Canada, throughout Europe, North and South America, and Australia. Straightforward media coverage—a rarity for any activity associated with Lyndon LaRouche—was monitored in many places, including in Washington, D.C., where the *Washington Times* reported on the Capitol Hill rally. "The followers of maverick Democrat Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. have been out in force in recent weeks," the *Times* said.

In Europe, rallies were held in Sweden, Italy, Germany, France, and Denmark. In Paris, a rally was held nearby the Finance Ministry. In Milan, rallies were held in front of the foreign consulates and in the banking center; in Düsseldorf, in front of the stock exchange and in front of Deutsche Bank.

In Copenhagen, 30 people demonstrated in front of the American Embassy. Among the demonstrators were Nigerians, Rwandans, and Burundians, as well as a group of Kosova Albanians, including President Ibrahim Rugova's representative in Denmark.

On the Day of Action in Ibero-America, Marivilia Carasco, who heads the LaRouche political movement in Mexico, held a press conference in downtown Mexico City, which was attended by seven media. In the Dominican Republic, where LaRouche has long-standing support, the Appeal to President Clinton, calling for LaRouche to be named his economic adviser, was repeatedly aired on both television and radio in Santo Domingo.

In Australia, rallies were held in Melbourne, Perth, Brisbane, Sydney, Adelaide, and Canberra. In Melbourne, organizers distributed 5,000 copies of the Appeal at rail stops in the Central Business District. Plans are under way to distribute 500,000 copies of the Appeal in Australia, a country with a population of 18 million. Elsewhere in the British Commonwealth, a two-hour rally was held in Montreal, in the financial district.

In the United States, rallies were held in 20 major cities, with thousands of signatures garnered on the Appeal to President Clinton. Leafletting and petition gathering was carried out by hundreds of local volunteers in smaller towns across the nation. On Capitol Hill, civil rights heroine Amelia Boynton Robinson helped lead the rally, addressing the growing threat to the United States from the ongoing coup against the Presidency, and calling on Clinton to bring in LaRouche to advise him.

At a two-hour rally at the United Nations, 400 signatures on the Appeal were gathered. Later that day, in Manhattan, President Clinton ran into a late-night demonstration, as he was leaving a private fundraising affair. Demonstrators waved their "Free Clinton/Exonerate LaRouche" banner as Clinton's entourage drove by. Clinton acknowledged the rally with the "thumbs up" sign.

Town hall meetings activate thousands

In the two weeks leading up to Oct. 13, a thousand people attended town hall meetings sponsored by the Schiller Institute and its allies in the United States, who armed themselves with literature and petitions to reach out to thousands more in the coming weeks. This is more than double the usual attendance at chapter meetings.

Most notable in these meetings was the participation by high-level political, religious, and trade union leaders, many openly identifying with the LaRouche movement for the first time.

One of the more important developments is the endorsement of the Appeal to President Clinton by former U.S. Representative Walter E. Fauntroy (D-D.C.), who is also president of the National Black Leadership Roundtable and pastor of the New Bethel Baptist Church in Washington, D.C. On Oct. 6, Fauntroy released a statement on Roundtable letterhead, urging supporters to participate in the Oct. 17 rally of the Schiller Institute in Lafayette Park in Washington, and calling on Americans to join him there (see *Documentation*).

Reverend Fauntroy made a surprise appearance at the

Schiller Institute's town hall meeting at the Israel Baptist Church in late September, asking to introduce keynote speaker Edward Spannaus, *EIR*'s law editor, because of the work they have both done in the investigation of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. After delivering a call to defend the Presidency, with numerous Biblical allusions, Fauntroy also called for a new Bretton Woods policy and told the 60-person audience, "We have the opportunity now to lead the world."

Sixty people attended town meetings in Birmingham and Montgomery, Alabama on Sept. 26. The Birmingham meeting was addressed by State Rep. Tom Jackson, who said that "nobody is safe if they can violate the rights of the President," and called on Clinton to bring in LaRouche to advise him. In Montgomery, State Rep. Andrew Hayden, himself under indictment by corrupt Justice Department officials, defended President Clinton and praised the Schiller Institute for its work in this crisis.

An extraordinary town hall meeting took place in Salt Lake City, Utah on Sept. 30, where the Schiller Institute's presence has grown through its representatives' regular appearance on the radio talk show of "Doc" Stockwell. One hundred people, most of them at their first Schiller Institute meeting, heard Stockwell himself report on the soul-searching he had to do in response to the LaRouche organization's campaign to defend the President: "I had to ask myself, 'Is it possible to say you are defending the President without defending the President's alleged acts in the Lewinsky affair?' It has taken me a while to come to terms with this, but I have. I support this President in his fight to create a new monetary system in the face of the global catastrophe now occurring."

Seventy people attended a town hall meeting in Maryland, at the Baltimore Baptist Ministers Missionary Building on Oct. 1. LaRouche spokeswoman Debra Freeman was joined at the podium by former Maryland State Senator Clarence Mitchell III and Amelia Boynton Robinson. Mitchell opened his remarks, in his booming bass voice, by quoting Frederick Douglass: "We have no permanent friends, no permanent enemies, only permanent interests." "We have the same enemies," he said, "who come in different forms, with different faces. Look at Martin Luther King, Malcolm, LaRouche, and hundreds of leaders sent to jail because they sought freedom. Now they are going after the President." He concluded by "sounding the alarm," urging people to organize for the Oct. 17 rally. "Call your cousins in Carolina, in New York, in Pennsylvania, in Chicago; you know how to do it."

Meetings in New Orleans, Wilmington, Los Angeles, Chicago, and numerous other cities drew similar participation and commitments to organize. The Oct. 1 meeting in New Orleans, a city recently devastated by a hurricane, was held at the Letter Carriers hall and addressed by the leaders of New Orleans' religious and trade union communities.

Documentation

Here are excerpts from a statement, entitled "To People of Goodwill in the United States and Around the World," released by the Hon. Walter E. Fauntroy, president of the National Black Leadership Roundtable, on Oct. 6. NBLR vice president is Dr. Dorothy Height, and its secretary is former U.S. Representative, Hon. Mervyn Dymally.

The United States of America has been plunged into a Constitutional crisis through the work of a corrupt prosecution aimed at America's Presidency. For a decade, and especially since the 1960s, a corrupt faction of "law enforcement" has consciously extended its power, and now acts as a bludgeon, used by powerful financial interests against people, groups, and institutions of which they disapprove.

Civil rights activists, elected officials, whole ethnic groups, scientists, and political dissidents of all persuasions have suffered under this tyranny. We must now join together as a nation and remove these "principalities and powers," these treasonous forces, from their seats of control. President Bill Clinton and his Presidency may be the only thing that stands between the people of the United States, and economic ruin for all of us. In my view, he must act as Franklin Roosevelt did to free America and the world from the grip of the "economic royalists" that have not only mortgaged the country, but now seek to decapitate its Presidency as well. He must establish a New Bretton Woods system. I have in mind a new Bretton Woods like that suggested by economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.; one that imposes controls on speculation, institutes emergency measures for financial recovery, and employs American workers to rebuild our decaying urban infrastructure, at the same time that we establish an economic community of principle, consistent with Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor" policy.

The Office of Independent Council (OIC) Kenneth Starr is acting as the enforcer for Richard Mellon Scaife, Newt Gingrich, and a faction of the Congress that is attempting to do a very unfair and unjust thing to our President; they want to impeach him. Our beloved Martin Luther King, Jr. said, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." If the savage injustice being done our President by these forces is not stopped, what hope is there that the average citizen will have any better chance of securing justice when it comes our turn!

I urge you, therefore, to join me in several activities. . . . I urge you to sign one of the petitions being circulated, beginning Sunday, Oct. 11, 1998 by the heads of eight of our historically black church denominations in their collective 65,000 churches in America. The petition calls upon the Congress *not* to impeach the President, and upon President Clinton to finish both the agenda and the term of office for which the American people elected him. . . .

Starr's quest to seize the Paula Jones case

by Edward Spannaus

After spending the first nine months of the year serving as Kenneth Starr's "lapdogs," some of the leading establishment news media are now raising some very pointed questions about the process by which Starr inserted himself into the Paula Jones case in January of this year.

Accounts in the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, *Newsday*, and the *Los Angeles Times* have all reported about the channel through which Linda Tripp got tracked into Starr's office, and all have suggested that Starr misrepresented the facts when he first went to the Justice Department on Jan. 15 seeking permission to expand his investigation to include possible perjury and obstruction of justice by President Clinton in the Jones case.

In fact, there is no mystery as to how Starr got into Paula Jones's suit: He was involved in it *before* he even became independent counsel. And although he had to prematurely withdraw from it when he got the Whitewater appointment in August 1994, Starr no doubt regarded Whitewater as a distraction from the really good stuff, and he took steps to position himself to take over the Jones case as soon as the opportunity presented itself.

Starr's pre-history

When Starr was picked to replace the previous Whitewater independent counsel, Robert Fiske, President Clinton's lawyer for the Paula Jones lawsuit, Robert Bennett, immediately demanded that Starr should bow out because of his prior involvement in the Paula Jones case. Bennett pointed to Starr's public opposition to Clinton's Presidential immunity argument, and to news reports that Starr had planned to file a friend-of-the-court brief opposing Clinton.

"I think Starr should decline it," Bennett said. "I think there is a real appearance of unfairness. If Starr found anything wrong, I don't think anybody could have any confidence in that."

Starr's 1994 contacts with the Jones lawyers were the lead story on National Public Radio on Oct. 14; NPR reported that Starr had consulted with Jones's lawyers at least half a dozen times, before becoming independent counsel. In a discussion with *EIR* the previous day, Gilbert Davis, one of Jones's lawyers from 1994 to 1997, had acknowledged that he had discussions with Starr in 1994. "I'd talked to Ken Starr—it's not a secret—when the immunity question first