

# LaRouche-Bevel step up independent bid

by Marla Minnicino

On Sept. 11, the first national television broadcast of the independent presidential campaign of political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche and his vice presidential running-mate, the civil rights leader Rev. James Bevel, was aired nationally for one half-hour.

The Lyndon LaRouche "Independents for Economic Recovery" campaign is certified for the ballot in 17 states: Alaska, New Jersey, Iowa, Massachusetts, Washington, D.C., Washington state, Tennessee, Utah, Louisiana, Rhode Island, Arkansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Alabama, North Dakota, Virginia, Ohio, and has filed in Vermont. Court cases or other legal actions for ballot status are pending in Mississippi, Nebraska, and New York; LaRouche will be an official write-in candidate in a dozen states, among them Delaware, Texas, and Michigan.

The Sept. 11 telecast, entitled "An Industrial Recovery from Today's Dark Age," featured a series of flashbacks from Lyndon LaRouche's earlier presidential campaigns, from his third-party candidacy in 1976, to the 1980, 1984, and 1988 races for the Democratic nomination. Viewers were thus able to appreciate the depth of LaRouche's political experience and his stunning foresight about the crisis the West faces today—as well as his consistent record of naming the nation's enemies, and fighting for positive solutions. Bevel was introduced to nationwide voters for the first time, with a broadcast of an excerpt from his recent speech on education policy in Demopolis, Alabama.

The show began with some of LaRouche's prophetic statements from his last presidential race as a free man, in 1988, when he proposed Germany's reunification and the revival of Berlin as its capital, and warned of the war threat in the Balkans. The Berlin Wall fell in 1989, as foreseen by LaRouche, almost alone; the Balkans war has now become a grim reality. In 1990, he saw a Mideast war in the making, which came true months later in Operation Desert Storm, a military adventure popular with many Americans at the time, but which only deepened the nation's moral and economic crisis.

The LaRouche-Bevel broadcast highlighted the destruction of the U.S. economy since JFK's death in 1963, especially by Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, who "introduced

a complete reversal of everything which had to do with the John F. Kennedy economic recovery program and other things," in LaRouche's words. "Whereas the United States, before McNamara, had been committed to scientific and technological progress . . . as a way of meeting the material problems of life, and education, and so forth, McNamara and his friends . . . introduced what became known as a post-industrial society."

The candidate went on, "This was the policy of every President after Johnson. It was the policy of the New York Council on Foreign Relations; it was the policy, of course, of the Club of Rome, a British intelligence operation; . . . it was the policy of the Trilateral Commission of David Rockefeller, which gave you Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale. This is what has ruined us over the past 25-odd years."

## A new monetary system—or genocide

In 1976, reluctantly, LaRouche launched his first independent campaign for President, convinced that, "as bad as the Kissinger Republicans had been, the Carter candidacy represented David Rockefeller Democrats—Kissinger Democrats—who would be even worse."

"The monetary system constructed at the end of World War II is now collapsing," the candidate warned. Yet, "certain forces within the United States are committed to attempting to save this bankrupt monetary system. The methods to which they are resorting, are consciously modeled upon those used earlier by Hjalmar Schacht, the Nazi finance minister, particularly during the 1933-36 period."

As LaRouche had foreseen, under Carter, the high-interest rate policy imposed by Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker eroded America's basic economic infrastructure. "As I warned in national television broadcasts in both the 1980 and 1984 presidential campaigns, all of the measures of real economic growth—the percentage of industrial and agricultural operatives in the work force; the physical productivity of labor; the amount of machine-tool and capital-goods created—had been collapsing disastrously since the mid-1970s," LaRouche said in the Sept. 11 telecast.

In 1982, LaRouche had said that Third World debt could not be paid. His "Operation Juárez" was a proposal for an orderly moratorium on Ibero-American debt to the International Monetary Fund and to the New York and London banks, combined with a plan for industrial development. The Reagan-Bush administration not only rejected Operation Juárez, but in October 1982, brought in Henry Kissinger to threaten Ibero-America's nations with dire consequences if they did not refinance their debt to the International Monetary Fund.

The Sept. 11 campaign telecast pointed out that the Reagan-Bush "free enterprise recovery" of the 1980s meant an orgy of pure financial speculation, unconnected to industrial or agricultural production. This was combined with deregulation, and a spree of leveraged buy-outs and asset-strip-

ping fueled by trillions of dollars of worthless junk bonds.

LaRouche told viewers, "The last time the United States actually witnessed a broad social movement for a better America, was during the civil rights movement of the 1960s, especially under the leadership of Martin Luther King, up to the time he was shot. In that period, many Americans, inspired by our successes in aerospace development, were prepared to fight for justice, and for economic equality, and for a better education for *every* American, whatever their skin color or national origin.

### James Bevel's role

"One of the leaders of that 1960s civil rights movement, who is still fighting today, is the Rev. James Bevel. Jim Bevel was one of the founders of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and was the organizer, assigned to this work by Dr. Martin Luther King, to lead such things as the famous civil rights campaign in Mississippi, and in Selma and Birmingham, Alabama. I am honored that James Bevel has accepted my nomination for him to be my vice presidential running mate."

LaRouche warned voters not to believe "that we've been shelling out money to countries all over the world. Well, we've been giving some money to Israel, but to most everybody else, we've been giving nothing—we've been *taking*. . . . And the countries from which we've been taking support, such as Mexico . . . are now collapsing, and can't support us any more. If we continue with this so-called free trade policy, with this post-industrial policy, there is no hope for a recovery of the U.S. economy, ever—*ever*."

In the concluding segment, LaRouche assured voters, "On the day that I am inaugurated as President of the United States, I will act immediately to halt this depression, and to get the United States back on the road toward recovery." The show then detailed the concrete monetary and economic investment policies to do this.

Why have Americans not implemented these programs before the present debacle? LaRouche said: "You American voters wish to blame Washington for your troubles. You've got to accept part of the blame. It is you, so preoccupied with your television soap opera and your other cheap recreations, and not paying attention to business, who have consistently turned out on election day—thoughtlessly, almost—to vote for what you consider the lesser evil. And, every time you've voted, what you've done is, you've brought in evil."

Since Labor Day, vice presidential candidate Bevel has focused his campaign in the Mid-Atlantic states. On Sept. 8, he addressed a rally in Richmond, the Virginia capital, protesting the pending execution of Willie Leroy Jones, a poor black man, in the electric chair. On Sept. 15, Bevel led a larger anti-death penalty rally in the same city, called on that date to honor the memory of four black children murdered by a bomb attack on a Birmingham, Alabama church during a civil rights meeting, on Sept. 15, 1963 (see article, page 60).

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## Inslaw Case

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# House committee seeks special prosecutor

by Jeffrey Steinberg

On Sept. 10, the day that the House Judiciary Committee publicly released its long-awaited final report on the Inslaw affair, committee chairman Jack Brooks (D-Tex.) forwarded a letter to Attorney General William Barr signed by 20 other committee Democrats formally demanding the appointment of a special prosecutor to probe the decade-old Department of Justice corruption scandal.

Inslaw, a Washington, D.C. computer software firm, was driven into bankruptcy in the early 1980s when the Department of Justice (DOJ) stopped payment on a \$10 million case-management software contract involving a copyrighted version of the firm's Promis program. Investigations by Inslaw President Bill Hamilton and the company's lawyer, Elliot Richardson, turned up evidence that senior Reagan administration DOJ officials, including Attorney General Edwin Meese and Deputy Attorney General Lowell Jensen, joined with private sector business associate Dr. Earl Brian and possibly with U.S. intelligence officials to steal the Promis software and then bankrupt the company.

A federal bankruptcy court judge ruled in 1988 that the Department of Justice had indeed used "trickery, fraud, and deceit" to steal the software. The next year, a district court judge upheld the bankruptcy court ruling. Last year, the appeals court threw out the case on narrow procedural grounds but did not challenge any of the lower courts' findings of fact.

The House Judiciary Committee has been probing the Inslaw scandal for several years. Shortly before he stepped down as attorney general, Richard Thornburgh came under heavy fire from Jack Brooks for obstructing the investigation. The just-released 114-page Judiciary Committee report concludes that high-level DOJ officials as well as private individuals may have violated 12 separate criminal statutes including: fraud, perjury, tampering with a witness, receiving stolen goods, transporting stolen goods, and the Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) statute.

### Inslaw allegations confirmed

Despite the fact that the House Judiciary Committee investigators ran up against nonstop interference from the De-