

LaRouche starts bid in New Hampshire

by Marla Minnicino

Contending that President Reagan is locked into an almost hopeless position, and that no other candidate is qualified to deal with the tasks facing the United States, the internationally known Democratic political figure Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. launched his bid for the 1988 presidential nomination at a Jan. 26 press conference given by three of his associates in Concord, New Hampshire.

LaRouche decided to speed up his campaign, when it became clear that Reagan was "digging himself deeper and deeper into the political mire" on the economy and Iran policy. LaRouche said on Jan. 18 that the Republican Party would not be able to regain majority support from the American population for four to six years, and that in 1988, voters would elect a Democrat. "The difference this time," said LaRouche, "is that the next Democratic President must be an awfully good one, no ordinary sort of Democrat."

At the Concord press conference, New England campaign coordinator Richard Black announced that LaRouche's New Hampshire campaign committee will be chaired by retired Air Force Major Robert A. Patton, a former candidate for the Democratic U.S. Senate nomination and a 23-year veteran of the Strategic Air Command. Patton, joined by Webster Tarpley, international affairs adviser to the National Democratic Policy Committee, will begin a statewide tour on Feb. 2. Black reported that LaRouche's supporters in the state—numbering "in the hundreds"—would begin campaigning door-to-door on his behalf. "The gong has sounded and the organization will be built."

LaRouche currently commands 20-25% support among Democratic voters in many parts of the country, and potentially double that in voter preference, as indicated by private polls and election tallies. A LaRouche-backed candidate won 34% in New Hampshire's congressional primary last year, with similar or higher totals garnered by LaRouche Democrats in Pennsylvania, California, and elsewhere. When two LaRouche candidates won the Democratic nominations for secretary of state and lieutenant governor in Illinois last March, the Democratic Party was thrown into turmoil.

LaRouche acknowledges that, as an "anti-Establishment figure" opposed to the policies of the New York, Boston, London, and Swiss bankers, the deck is stacked against him. However, in a Jan. 27 statement, responding to a Concord reporter's query, LaRouche noted that, in a crisis, even sec-

tions of the Establishment will "have to face the fact that my policies may be the only kind of solution available." He said, "Those more practical folks among the Establishment have to ask themselves, 'Is there some other candidate who could carry out LaRouche's policies, without actually letting LaRouche himself into the White House?' Could an errand-boy sort of President, another 'pretty political face,' handle the job? The answer is, he could not."

According to LaRouche, there will be three key issues in the upcoming election—national defense, the economy, and AIDS. With the number of people infected with the fatal disease doubling every 8-10 months, and with 4 million Americans already infected, AIDS will be the most powerful issue in the 1988 election. In Concord, Dr. Ernest Schapiro of the *EIR* Biological Holocaust Task Force presented the latest global data on AIDS. He noted that as the number of AIDS victims outside the "high risk" groups increases—spearheaded by a breakdown in biological resistance and compounded by economic collapse—more and more governments will be forced to repeat the warnings issued by LaRouche and his task force since 1985. Schapiro presented LaRouche's 12-point AIDS warplan, which would utilize the full range of bio-medical, scientific, and technological resources available, in an Apollo Project-style, global program.

On the economy and defense, which LaRouche has identified as the number two and three "gut" election issues, Major Patton detailed the twin threats facing the United States: 1) the imminent military decoupling of the U.S. from Europe, sought by Democrats like Senator Nunn; and 2) the "Herbert Hoover economics" of President Reagan's Trilateral Commission advisers, who are ruining the nation's defense and industrial capabilities. Patton said, "If Mr. Reagan continues to perpetuate the fraudulent economics of zero growth by informing the nation that the 'economic recovery' continues, then history will record the ghost of Herbert Hoover once again at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue."

If the present budget-cutting mentality prevails, said Patton, "We, as a nation, will be told we cannot afford to find a cure for AIDS, nor can we put the Strategic Defense Initiative in the sky to defend our peoples. The Soviets are already grinning." The Trilateral Commission's scenario for a trade war with Europe also plays directly into Soviet hands, he added.

Black cited LaRouche's March 13, 1984 call for a total boycott of Khomeini's Iran and its collaborators as the kind of policy the United States should have pursued. He warned that if President Reagan does not root out the treasonous Iran policy inherited from "Trilateral puppet" Jimmy Carter, he will go down with his administration, and hand the Middle East over to the Soviets. Black also charged that by failing "to rid his administration of Wall Street guru Don Regan and Boston Brahmin William Weld—Reagan has sowed the seeds of his political demise."