

LaRouche announces his bid for Congress

by Nora Hamerman

The most celebrated American political prisoner, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., has announced his campaign for the U.S. Congress from the 10th Congressional District of the Commonwealth of Virginia. LaRouche, a Democrat who ran for his party's presidential nomination in 1980, 1984, and 1988, said that he would run against Republican incumbent Rep. Frank Wolf, who will be seeking his sixth congressional term in 1990.

In a letter released to the press on June 19 by "LaRouche for Justice," his newly formed campaign committee, Mr. LaRouche gave the reasons why he was prompted to become a candidate, describing himself as "a Democrat in the tradition of Henry Clay."

Strategic failure of Bush

He declared, "President Bush's failure of strategic nerve in the midst of his China crisis, typifies the current lack of genuine leadership from the Executive Branch. The disgusting spectacle of the Wright affair, the way in which the House abandoned morality for the sake of ethics, illustrates the deepening erosion of the Congress since 1982.

"So far this year, both the administration and the Congress have blundered in respect to each major decision confronting them. The biggest decisions of 1989 and 1990 are yet to be faced. In a somewhat similar state of peril, when President Madison's failure of nerve left our republic at the verge of destruction, Henry Clay was elected to become the Speaker of the House, where he supplied a crucial quality of national leadership at a moment such was most needed.

"So, at the close of this May, the poor spectacles of President and Congress led my thought to memory of Henry Clay's 1812 campaign. I saw it thus my duty to stand for election to the U.S. House of Representatives."

The 10th CD of Virginia encompasses Loudoun County, site of LaRouche's residence, Arlington County, Falls Church, and the northern part of Fairfax County.

'Railroad!'

LaRouche is currently incarcerated in nearby Alexandria, Virginia, following his conviction last December, after a scandalous political trial, of a series of "conspiracy" and "fraud" charges. The trial and the draconian 15-year sentence meted out to the 66-year-old LaRouche, have prompted international jurists to call the LaRouche case a "new Dreyfus

Affair," after the notorious miscarriage of justice that occurred in 1894 in France and led to the political breakdown that triggered World War I.

The case, in which six associates of LaRouche were also convicted and jailed, has been reported in a new book, *Railroad!* The 670-page book details the shocking story of a more than 20-year campaign by government circles, in collusion with the criminal underworld and Soviet intelligence, to use every trick in the book to put an end to LaRouche's politics and his movement.

When a previous indictment against LaRouche in Boston ended in a mistrial, the "Get LaRouche" task force in the Justice Department forum-shopped and obtained an indictment in the Fourth Circuit of Virginia. The case is now under appeal. As a Virginia resident, LaRouche can run for office anywhere in the state.

Lyndon LaRouche, a statesman and philosopher who has distinguished himself in a wide variety of fields, is the author of numerous published books and hundreds of magazine articles, as well as privately circulated advisory memoranda to government figures all over the world. A cross-section of his achievements includes the fact that he is known, particularly in Western European capitals and (with hatred and fear) in Moscow, as the intellectual author of the Strategic Defense Initiative. His role in developing that program goes back to collaboration with leading physicists starting in the 1970s.

He is the author of the only workable program to solve the Ibero-American debt problem, his 1982 *Operation Juárez*, the most famous among a long series of programmatic proposals to solve the world economic and monetary crisis, which have unfolded following from his breakthroughs in economic science in the early 1950s.

Lyndon LaRouche is the originator of the campaign to restore the classical standard pitch which sets middle C at 256 vibrations, also known as the "Verdi A" of 432 vibrations advocated by opera composer Giuseppe Verdi, which has taken the entire classical musical world by storm, all over continental Europe and now in the United States.

LaRouche opposed Jimmy Carter's plans to legalize marijuana in 1977 when Carter took office, and in 1978 he commissioned the bestseller *Dope, Inc.*, which led to the launching of the Anti-Drug Coalitions and the magazine *War on Drugs* in many countries of the world, and made him a target of the dope lobby.

In August 1988, LaRouche with his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche visited the Republic of China (Taiwan) and met with leading figures of the anti-Communist Chinese military and political leadership. Soon afterward, prompted also by the gross injustice carried out against West German parliamentary president Philip Jenninger, LaRouche launched the appeal for a Worldwide Anti-Bolshevik Resistance movement. Also, in summer 1988, he initiated the Food for Peace organization, forewarning of the drastic global food shortages ahead.