

LaRouche campaign sparks fight on national policy

by Mel Klenetsky

On Super Tuesday, March 12, the Presidential primary results for Democrat Lyndon LaRouche continued to show a significant pattern of results. Returns from Louisiana and Oklahoma topped the 11.1% that LaRouche received in the Colorado primary on March 5. These results, taken together with his 34.5% in North Dakota on Feb. 27 and his Delaware primary return of 9.6% on Feb. 24, indicate a solid double-digit base of support for LaRouche in the Democratic Party.

Despite the virtual media blackout of LaRouche's Presidential bid and the slanders of the LaRouche campaign by certain circles in the Democratic National Committee (DNC), these results demonstrate that LaRouche is a political force that must be reckoned with.

In a campaign swing through Texas, and in interviews with the weekly radio program "EIR Talks," LaRouche has identified a growing rift in the Democratic Party, between those who want to look like a second Republican Party, downplaying the significance of the failures of the economy to provide for working Americans, on the one side, and those who want to feature these issues as the rallying cry for the Democratic Party in the 1996 elections.

"In 1994, the Republican Party did not win the Congressional elections," LaRouche said. "The Democratic Party threw it. We have today, unfortunately, in the DNC, people who are trying to throw the Congressional elections, at least, if not the Presidential election, in the same way that the Democratic National Committee, and others, threw the Democratic Party chances in 1994." LaRouche singled out the DNC campaign organization, especially its co-chairman Don Fowler, and the group around Clinton reelection campaign head Harold Ickes, for a disastrous Presidential and Congressional campaign strategy. This Fowler-Ickes strategy has also targeted LaRouche's campaign.

"There's a lot of resistance to that, of course," LaRouche noted, "among leading Democrats, such as Senator Kennedy, Representative Gephardt, and others; and from me. But that's a factor, nonetheless, and Democratic leaders in various states, have, in many cases, been totally uncooperative, as a matter of fact, rather negative. They treat me as worse than a Republican. And also, of course, there's been a virtual news blackout, with some marginal exceptions, of the campaign, again, ordered from the top."

'A political earthquake'

"Now, if you consider the 10-12% in these cases, and against the background of the Colorado primary and the 34.5% in the North Dakota primary before that," LaRouche said, "what's in progress is, very clearly, a major political earthquake in the United States at this time. And I'm in the center of it."

The October 1995 African-American Million Man March, the upcoming Hispanic Million Man March, the mobilization by senior citizens against the cuts in Social Security and Medicare proposed by Newt Gingrich's Conservative Revolution fanatics, and the defeat of Lane Kirkland's hand-picked candidate, Thomas Donahue, for head of the AFL-CIO by John Sweeney, are all rumblings of this earthquake. Sweeney has indicated that he will re-politicize the AFL-CIO, and will target for defeat next November, every Congressional seat held by a Conservative Revolution fanatic.

LaRouche, unlike all other candidates, has presented the economic collapse, and a program for job creation and economic revitalization, which has ignited a fire, both within the population and within the Democratic Party.

LaRouche received 12.65% in Louisiana and 11.69% in Oklahoma. In Louisiana, LaRouche received over 15% in 14

parishes, and more than 20% in the parishes (counties) of LaSalle, Richland, and West Carroll. The Mississippi totals have still not been reported. Earlier, LaRouche took 15-30% of the vote in nine Colorado counties. In the Denver and Colorado Springs areas, LaRouche got 11.6% in Jefferson County and 14.9% in El Paso County, respectively. In Maryland, where LaRouche came in with 4.4% of the vote overall, LaRouche had 7.6-10.6% in six counties.

In North Dakota, LaRouche won 17 out of 53 counties. He received 83% in one county, and garnered more than 50% of the vote in eight more. In Delaware, LaRouche polled 11% and 13.6% in two of the four counties in the state.

LaRouche has already amassed more than 118,000 votes, with the Mississippi results still not tabulated. In the 1988 primaries, LaRouche received 77,000 votes in total. In most primaries that year, he came in with under 0.5% of the vote, the exception being the 2.4% that he got in Arkansas. In 1992, running from prison, LaRouche gathered 135,000 votes in the primaries, a number that he will clearly exceed with his 1996 effort. That year, LaRouche scored 21% in the North Dakota primary, and in most other cases came in with 1-2% of the vote. The same press blackout prevailed in 1988 and 1992, with the exception of media slanders. Thus, the more than 10- to 20-fold increases in votes in 1996 in many of these primaries, compared to the 1988 and 1992 results, indicates a breakthrough for the LaRouche campaign.

The message

LaRouche has addressed the issues that concern voters, in two nationally televised broadcasts and in campaign tours throughout New England, Delaware, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Illinois, and Virginia. LaRouche said, "The real international debate at every level, including the administration, is the debate over whether we can say . . . that the international monetary and financial system at present is at the verge of a general disintegration. . . . The issue is: Should it be said?"

"If we don't address that issue," he continued, "nothing else is going to work. You can talk all you want about the issues of jobs, and economy, and budget-balancing and so forth, *it doesn't mean a hill of beans!* unless you address the fact that the entire monetary and financial system globally, the IMF system, including our Federal Reserve System, is on the edge of disintegration. . . . That a process of disintegration is under way. . . . That's the issue."

In his third national television address, scheduled for April 18 on CBS network at 9:30 p.m., Eastern Time, LaRouche will discuss foreign policy and the crucial task of reviving President Franklin Roosevelt's anti-British-monarchy U.S. foreign policy, for overcoming the danger to the United States from the worldwide monetary collapse now in progress. In his earlier broadcasts on Jan. 27 and March 2, LaRouche respectively addressed the worldwide monetary-financial collapse, and reviving the U.S. policy of national economic security.

LaRouche sees his March 2 national television spot and the Colorado results as a turning point in the effort to make the economy the main issue in the November elections. Denver newspaper accounts of LaRouche's Colorado results indicated that the Democratic Party was taken by surprise at LaRouche's support.

In "EIR Talks" on Feb. 29, LaRouche also discussed the importance of his speech to The Woodlands, Texas Chamber of Commerce in initiating this fight within the Democratic Party. "More recently, in a general ferment which I've done much to stir up through my candidacy, broadcasts, and activities, Senator Kennedy has spoken about the 'Quiet Depression,' the stagnant economy. We have a report which is generated by Senator Daschle and his associates, one I don't completely agree with, but nonetheless, the direction is very valuable, very useful. We have the work which is being done by people associated with the House Minority Leader, Gephardt. Very useful."

At the end of February, *Newsweek* columnist Robert Samuelson bemoaned the fact that the issue of job insecurity had gripped the campaigns. Samuelson said that government couldn't relieve job insecurity, nor could it outlaw economic insecurity. "But the wailing about job loss is now deafening," he complained, citing statements by Labor Secretary Robert Reich, Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), Pat Buchanan, and President Clinton. Samuelson and the press were hoping the economic issue would disappear.

On March 7, Sen. Byron Dorgan (D-N.D.) introduced a bill in Congress called the "American Jobs Act." Dorgan attacked the ills of post-industrialism, and warned against the British disease of long, slow economic decline. Britain, at the turn of the century, decided that it didn't matter whether manufacturing existed, he said.

After the New Hampshire primary, Kennedy credited Buchanan with putting jobs in the spotlight, and said that the President has focused on the issue of jobs and wages, putting Clinton and Kennedy on the same wavelength. To Samuelson's dismay, the genie is out of the bottle.

"There's a heavy fight going on in Washington right now," LaRouche said, "in which I'm implicitly at the center, even when I'm not there, because my name is often discussed. . . . We have a fight going on in the Democratic Party, in which I'm emphasizing the economic issues."

LaRouche's message is clear: "Get out there, build up the voter registration of the Democratic Party, support the Congressional candidates, and let's have a clean sweep in terms of the Democratic campaign for 1996, based on the economic issues which are typified by 'Dump Newt,' that is, get rid of Newt Gingrich and what he represents—which represents, at best, even in 1994, actually only about 25% of the eligible voters." This, indeed, is also the fight in the Democratic Party, between Fowler, Ickes, and Panetta, on one side, and Kennedy, Daschle, Gephardt, and LaRouche, on the other.