

LaRouche campaigns in California, wins 63,500 votes in Ohio primary

by Mel Klenetsky

Lyndon LaRouche's 63,500 votes in the Ohio Democratic Party Presidential primary, 8.25% of the vote, continues a pattern of double-digit or near-double-digit primary returns, which is significant far beyond the statistics. LaRouche's primary efforts to date, have brought him almost 200,000 votes, with results in 7 out of 15 states bringing returns ranging from 7.6% to 34.5%. These results were returned despite a vicious slander campaign against LaRouche, conducted by the Democratic National Committee, led by its chairman Donald Fowler, on the one side, and a media blackout, led by Associated Press, on the other, which left many LaRouche supporters in many states unaware that he was even on the ballot.

Ohio is one of the states where the Fowler wing of the party attempted to destroy LaRouche's efforts. Last January, state party officials turned away LaRouche delegates, on orders from Fowler. In Ohio and elsewhere throughout the nation, the national media have refused to report, and have even lied about, the 10%-plus multi-primary returns that the LaRouche's campaign has received in primary after primary. LaRouche's election returns for North Dakota, where he received 34.5%, and on "Junior Tuesday" March 5, and "Super Tuesday" March 12, when he garnered 11.1% in Colorado, 11.69% in Louisiana, and 12.65% in Oklahoma, were never reported on national television. The evening coverage of the March 5 and 12 primaries left out LaRouche's totals, and sometimes falsely said that Clinton's candidacy was unopposed, in places where LaRouche had been on the ballot.

In 7 out of 19 Ohio Congressional Districts, LaRouche came in with vote totals ranging from 9.45% to 11.92%. In places where LaRouche supporters distributed hundreds of thousands of pamphlets, with clear indications that LaRouche was on the ballot, returns were significantly higher. In 28 out of 88 counties, LaRouche came in with more than 10%. In Putnam County, LaRouche had 19.4%. In a phone poll for Schuylkill County, published on March 12 by the *Pottsville Republican and Herald*, 32% of those polled who were Democrats favored LaRouche.

LaRouche has described Fowler and White House Deputy Chief of Staff and Clinton Campaign Chairman Harold Ickes, as the "Republican wing of the Democratic Party." He warns that their campaign strategy of trying to win back the white collar yuppies who turned to the Republican Party in 1994, while ignoring the traditional Democratic base of labor and

the minorities, is a surefire strategy for disaster. Sen. Edward Kennedy (Mass.), one of the few Democrats who successfully beat back a Republican challenge in the 1994 midterm elections, told reporters at a National Press Club gathering in January 1995, "We don't need a second Republican Party." In that race, Kennedy defeated millionaire Milt Romney, a "Conservative Revolution" fanatic of the Newt Gingrich stripe, and attributed his electoral success to a simple strategy of appealing to the Democratic base of labor and minorities. Ickes's and Fowler's refusal to fund minority voter registration drives, to date, exemplifies the disastrous nature of their strategy that LaRouche is referring to.

The economy and foreign policy

LaRouche, meanwhile, on the campaign trail, from New England and the South, to the Midwest and California, has addressed the issues of the economy and foreign policy in ways significantly different from all the other candidates. Speaking at the Los Angeles First Presbyterian Church on March 17, to an audience of 600 Korean-American parishioners, LaRouche said, "This is the most dangerous financial crisis of the century. This is not being adequately discussed, either by the media or the President. Unless we address this we will not have the means to affect this problem."

While all other candidates have refused to say that the world financial system is disintegrating, LaRouche not only says it, but demands of politicians and constituents alike, that they change their axiomatic beliefs of the past 30 years. "We must change the electorate," LaRouche told a meeting of 350 campaign supporters at the Los Angeles Airport Hilton. "Politicians fail because they don't try to change people."

To the Hilton audience, LaRouche described the three generations that make up the adult electorate. These include his generation, who grew up during the Depression and World War II. The economic boom resulting from President Franklin Roosevelt's war mobilization left this group with great optimism. The next generation, who lived through a post-World War II letdown, nevertheless saw a revival of technological and scientific optimism under President John Kennedy's space program, including the Apollo program to put a man on the Moon. After the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Kennedy assassination, the next generation of baby boomers, which includes President Clinton, with declining

U.S. agro-industrial power and waning belief in scientific and technological progress, have become victims of the pessimism of the "post-industrial" society and the rock-drug-sex counter-culture.

Speaking to the Korean-American parishioners in Los Angeles, LaRouche discussed the principles upon which modern civilization stands. First, he discussed the importance of Solon of Athens, who gave civilization laws, 2,600 years ago, which were "necessary, but not adequate." After that, LaRouche said, came the principle of man in the image of God, which comes from Genesis and the Old Testament. LaRouche described the next breakthrough as coming from the doctrine of *agapē*, Christian love, found in the Epistles of Paul and the Gospel of John. The United States Constitution, LaRouche added, is an expression of these principles.

Discover qualities that ennobled mankind

LaRouche asks his audiences to dig deep inside themselves to discover the qualities that have ennobled mankind and enabled civilization to survive its darkest hours. He also paints a picture of foreign and domestic policy that no other candidate dares discuss, and places full responsibility for the global disasters that have resulted from these policies on constituents, who have allowed their leaders to often get away with murder.

"After Gorbachov was ousted," LaRouche told supporters at the Hilton, "Thatcher and Bush destroyed Russia through reform. Today, as a result of these policies, the Communists are coming back in Russia and eastern Europe. The friends of the U.S. are suffering from these policies. The U.S., which had been the most loved and admired nation on this planet, has become hated, as it joined with the British in enforcing International Monetary Fund dictatorships in eastern Europe, the former Soviet republics, and throughout Africa, Ibero-America, and Asia, eliminating national sovereignty in order to impose genocidal austerity policies."

"Why is this tolerated by the American people?" LaRouche asked. "Why do we tolerate U.N. sanctions which are killing Iraqi children or World Bank policies responsible for genocide in Bosnia?"

LaRouche had used the Bosnian example in his March 2 nationwide television address, demanding that the American population denounce the World Bank for insisting that Bosnia agree to accept the \$5 billion of Serbian debt before Bosnia would qualify for \$2 billion in reconstruction loans. Since Serbia conducted genocide against the Bosnian population, World Bank immorality was dramatized clearly in the LaRouche address.

Eurasia infrastructure needed

"The U.S. has the power and the responsibility to bring other nations together for common solutions," LaRouche told the Korean-American parishioners. "The greatest part of the human population lives in Asia. We need to link Europe and

Asia with high-speed rail. There should be large-scale transport of goods from the West Coast of the U.S. to Asia. This would mean a great revival of the entire world economy. Members of the Asian-American community have an important role to play in this. We must act, not with fear, but with hope."

"Those of my generation have to provide leadership," LaRouche said, "so that people can overcome their fears and face this prospect with hope. . . . I'm bringing you a message of courage and hope." LaRouche chastised the United States, a great power, for not using that power properly, and invited the Korean-American community to play a larger role in improving U.S.-Korean relations, and U.S. relations with all of Asia.

The impact of LaRouche's message was reflected in the introductions that he received at a reception hosted by the Koreatown LaRouche Committee, on March 18. Abbot Doan Kim, chief Buddhist abbot of Los Angeles, gave a benediction. "It's an honor for me to greet Mr. LaRouche. America was built on a multi-racial, multi-religious basis, based on a philosophy which reflects this. We Korean-Americans would like to participate fully in politics, to participate in making the U.S. better. World peace and global security are related to what the U.S. does in the world. Korean reunification is an important issue for us. For that reason, I would like to see Mr. LaRouche elected President. Mr. LaRouche supports progressive policies for Korea, for immigrants, for justice for racial minorities, for workers rights," he said.

Samuel Lee, head of the Korea Institute for Human Rights and one of Koreatown's leading journalists, spoke next. "L.A. Koreatown is the heartland of Korean and Asian immigrants. This is where East meets West. . . . America is a country of immigrants from all over the world. Some think newcomers are not welcome. They are not right. This is racism," he said. He called LaRouche "the conscience of America, the Nelson Mandela of America. . . . We are here to express our full support for his campaign for U.S. President."

LaRouche's land-bridge policy for linking Asia and Europe had already captured the attention of Korean leaders. Dr. Soogil Young, president of the government's Korea Transport Institute, told *EIR* in an interview on Feb. 8 that LaRouche's Eurasian land-bridge program to build high-speed rail lines across Asia to spark an economic boom, is "our great vision for Korea's future" (see *EIR*, March 1). On March 1, South Korean President Kim Young Sam publicly urged Asian and European nations to build a transportation network linking the two continents.

During LaRouche's California tour, he spoke with activists representing labor, minorities, seniors, local governments, and the Bosnian, Croatian, Korean, and Palestinian communities. With LaRouche's double-digit primary results, his ability to shape policy in the Democratic Convention and the general elections in November, has been greatly enhanced.