

LaRouche Campaign 'Hot Phase' Turns Heat on Nation's Capital

by Marla Minnicino

Three extraordinary presentations Nov. 15-20 by Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, speaking to hundreds of supporters in Boston, St. Louis, and Detroit, launched the "hot phase" of his 2004 Presidential campaign. It moves now into the streets of Washington, D.C. in preparation for the Jan. 13 primary there and LaRouche's next—and possibly most crucial—international webcast, scheduled for the nation's capital on Dec. 12.

At each event, LaRouche reached directly into the souls of Americans young and old, students, Baby Boomers, elected officials, World War II veterans, and others, as he laid out in stark detail the dire crisis facing the world today, how it came about and how it can be reversed once people understand how they were duped into accepting the cultural paradigm shift which permitted not only wrong, but evil policies to be implemented by successive U.S. Presidents beginning with Truman.

LaRouche also laid out a mission for the U.S. population: to regain its sense of immortality, its contribution to future generations. As he put it at the Nov. 15 Boston campaign meeting: "An older generation, now in their fifties, generally, has gone through a long cycle of corruption. They've become accomplices in the destruction of themselves and their society. They see no future. They don't have any sense of immortality. . . . Let's make our lives meaningful, by giving something to future generations, and by honoring the best contributions from past generations, and seeing to it that they go on, and live on, and benefit future generations to come'."

To do that, LaRouche repeated in both Boston and St. Louis, the best way to save the Baby-Boomer generation is to have them "meet young people" who form the core of his campaign, who represent their future, who represent the generation of people who would be their children and grandchildren.

It was the role of the youth movement which LaRouche

emphasized would have a decisive impact on his campaign. He told the St. Louis audience, which was largely made up of the over-30 and Baby-Boomer generations of working people, World War II veterans, serving state legislators and other elected officials: We have hundreds now in the LaRouche Youth Movement, soon we will have thousands, then 10,000 youth by Spring; and this will transform the country and win the Presidential race.

'Dump Cheney Now'

Speaking to an audience of college students and other youth at Plymouth State College in New Hampshire, LaRouche made this point about the LaRouche Youth Movement: "The youth movement is independent. I don't run it. I inspire it. I provoke it. I try to protect it. But they're on their own. They are essentially a university on wheels. They spend a good deal of their time on these subjects of study; they spend the rest of their time intervening in the political process, and therefore, there's their course in sociology. And they're doing a very good job. They're the most effective political force we have in the United States, per capita, when it comes to mass organizing." In St. Louis, he reiterated the fact that these young people are "the most effective organizing force ever invented. When they get you, they got you. When they go to work on you, they got you. Because, they have a sense of mission. . . . They have a sense, that they have to save society. They have to achieve a certain kind of immortality. They have a sense that they have to go to the older generations, and say, 'Come join us. Let us save humanity. Let us save the immortality of the people of this nation.' "

Even as LaRouche was addressing audiences in St. Louis and Detroit, scores of LaRouche movement youth from the East Coast were descending on Washington, D.C., where the first primary will be held in six weeks. Both in the halls of Congress and on the streets, with motorcades, sound trucks



Missouri State Senator Maida Coleman's speech was one of the introductions to Lyndon LaRouche's campaign presentation at the University of Missouri in St. Louis Nov. 18. The candidate attended a legislators' reception, was interviewed by NPR and the leading black radio station, and then went on to Detroit for a meeting of nearly 250 supporters.

and one-to-one organizing of ordinary citizens, especially those in the poorer neighborhoods, they were telling people that Vice President Cheney must go, for using bogus intelligence to foist the Iraq War on the President, the Congress, and the American people. Simultaneously, a million-run "LaRouche in 2004" leaflet, titled "LaRouche: Dump Cheney Now!" was being distributed in Washington and throughout the country.

In his presentations to the Midwest and New England campaign meetings, LaRouche said that Vice President Cheney is "on the ropes," and the policies which he promoted are losing credibility. But, LaRouche said, it is up to the American population to build a movement to take the country back, to restore a sense of political morality. He emphasized the necessity to "take the country back to the sense of mission we had during the early years of World War II. The sense of hope of mission, that we had with the Civil Rights Movement's rise, in the 1950s, and the achievements into the middle of the 1960s. Go back, to capture these great moments, of our past, and give rebirth to them."

And how to do that? This was the subject of a very intensive St. Louis meeting Nov. 18, whose themes were followed up in the Detroit campaign meeting Nov. 20. Using his penetrating insight into the psychological and cultural shifts which have shaped the changes from one generation to the next in the 20th Century, LaRouche asked the audience, particularly the older generation, to re-experience the nodal points of the 20th Century. The bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, V-J

Day, the post-war outbreak of "Trumanism" and McCarthyism, the Bay of Pigs invasion, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the assassination of John F. Kennedy: Through these shocks, people like themselves had lost hope, courage, and faith in the principles of morality, and became a silent majority as the culture began to degenerate. He told the Detroit audience that he knew what they had gone through and could tell, based on what generation they belonged to, precisely the "sense of who you are," what experiences had shaped them and how they could change in order to help the nation survive and cope with the greatest financial-monetary crisis in world history.

Economic Collapse Driving His Audiences

Although the audiences at the three events were very different, LaRouche made the same point in emphasizing the fundamental change which must occur in the way Americans see themselves, and their mission, in order to save the nation. In Boston, on Nov. 15, the 80 people present were largely long-time supporters of LaRouche's Presidential campaigns. In St. Louis, where LaRouche had been invited to

the city by African-American State Representatives Esther Haywood, Juanita Head Walton, and Charles Quincy Troupe, the audience of 80-90 people contained many local elected officials, legislators, a state senator who spoke from the podium, mayors and former mayors from surrounding cities, grassroots organizations concerned with the economic crisis, as well as a small, but loyal core of long-time Missouri supporters. In Detroit, the more than 200 at the meeting included a large number of Democratic Party activists, from the precinct level on up to state legislator.

One former State Representative, LaMar Lemmons, noted in a Nov. 14 *EIR* interview that the country needs LaRouche's approach to the economic crisis, and thus he was hosting LaRouche, "much to the dismay of the Michigan Democratic Party and the DNC." Introducing LaRouche in Detroit, former Michigan State Rep. Ed Vaughn called LaRouche "America's premier economist," and recalled that LaRouche had won the 2000 Michigan Democratic primary. Introducing LaRouche in St. Louis, State Rep. Esther Haywood remarked that the candidate ranks sixth among Democrats nationally in total money raised, and second in the total number of individual contributors—yet he has been excluded from the Democratic debates, and she could not understand why. To remedy this, Haywood and others had organized a well-attended press conference to bring LaRouche's ideas before the public.

The Detroit and St. Louis audiences, both keenly aware of the economic collapse of their cities and states, were heart-

ened to hear LaRouche describe the process leading to this decline and how to reverse it. In Detroit, LaRouche went through a sweeping historical overview of how the United States had been transformed from the greatest producer nation on the face of the Earth, into a degenerate, pleasure-seeking post-industrial society. In Michigan, where you once had productive farms and factories, you now have casinos, he said. St. Louis, once a major transportation and trans-shipment hub between east and west, north and south, now has abandoned plants of McDonnell Douglas, Boeing, and Rockwell. In answer to a question at the St. Louis event on what he would do to change this, if elected President, LaRouche proposed that St. Louis could be the place to build a maglev (magnetically levitated train) connecting the Midwest to the West Coast, with the Federal government committing long-term credit to such an enterprise, which would then create jobs and revitalize the whole area.

Throughout the tour, LaRouche returned again and again to the theme of cultural degeneration and how historical events were manipulated, much like today, to foster in the population a sense that they are powerless to change anything, but must “go along to get along.” From this standpoint, he described the so-called Synarchist phenomenon, whose origin goes back to the 18th Century, but which precisely describes the bankers and corporate financiers who put Cheney’s neo-con faction in control.

“Don’t look for conspiracies of any importance from other

sources, or any other conspiracy,” he told the Boston audience. “They are all of this type. It is not a group of this; it is not a group of that. It’s a group of private, financier interests, who, when a crisis comes, say, ‘We are going to collect on our debts—even if it means killing the people.’ That’s when government has to make a choice. . . . This group has one determination: They’re going to maintain the system under which they *create* debts, by which they enslave the population, and they’re going to make sure that the debts are collected, for their benefit—promptly—even if it means killing the people.

“And that’s the fundamental issue that defines these kinds of things. That is why, every time, in the 20th Century and since, that you have a major, systemic financial crisis, or monetary crisis, the danger of something like Nazism comes up again! Because of some group of bankers, hiring thugs, like this thug Cheney.”

Change Yourself To Change History

LaRouche repeatedly discussed how Cheney and his crowd, after Sept. 11, 2001, began pushing the same doctrine of global preventive nuclear warfare popularized by Bertrand Russell in the last century. This policy will fail, as it has before. Dick Cheney, doing the bankers’ bidding as occurred with Hitler and Mussolini, is a “criminal,” and President Bush is a “usable puppet—controlled by Cheney. That’s what we’re up against,” the candidate said.

Returning to the theme that people must change themselves in order to change history, LaRouche told the Detroit audience, which included many in his own generation: We corrupted ourselves as a people, but people can see what is wrong with their own minds. People can change themselves, they have a higher power to reflect on these things. My generation has another advantage, he said. We are going to die soon, so we think not of what we can get, but what we can give; that is our strength. We can use our lives to give something to humanity. When you say, I want to achieve that kind of immortality, then you have the power to change yourself.

But look at the experience of successive generations to come, and how the young generation coming into the field now is so important, he concluded. If we can enable them to help their parents come back into the human race, if those two generations start coming together to change society, we have the power to influence the course of world history. We have the power to bring the nations together and say: Here we are, we are all afraid of a nuclear war being organized by Cheney, and some of the Democrats. We can avoid this, we can lead in creating a recovery; we can say we will all be sovereign republics, create a community of perfectly sovereign republics. We can actually create a durable peace on this planet, which can survive.


I could do that today if I were President, said LaRouche. All the resources and potential are there. We have to decide we are not going to continue to play the game. We can do it.

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