

LaRouche Campaign Tour Points to NH Primary

by Bonnie James

Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche's second swing through his native New Hampshire, in advance of the early primaries this month, began with a smashing success in the state capital, Concord, on Jan. 6. The campaign tour started with a debate at the New Hampshire Historical Society's Tuck Memorial Library for "lesser-known" Presidential candidates, and was preceded by a "press availability." As LaRouche arrived at the library lobby, he was immediately "encircled by fans and cameras," as the *Concord Monitor* reported Jan. 7.

Campaign spokesmen accompanying LaRouche on tour report that the candidate was treated by the press and others among the 100 people attending the debate, as the major candidate he is. Members of the press lined up to interview LaRouche, who was in the state last in mid-November. Although each candidate's remarks were limited to three minutes, followed by about 10 minutes of questions, LaRouche's pithy statement, focussing on the need for an FDR-style emergency program for recovery from the deepening worldwide depression, drew sustained applause and even cheering by the other candidates, according to eyewitness accounts. Extensive coverage appeared the following day in all the major

press, including the state's leading newspapers, the *Concord Monitor* and the *Manchester Union Leader*, as well as local television stations, among others. Other national press also covered LaRouche, including the *Washington Post*, quoting the candidate saying he was in this campaign "for the long haul."

The Concord event kicked off a three-day campaign blitz of the state, aimed at reaching New Hampshire voters ahead of the Democratic primary on Jan. 27. The tour was bolstered by the highly visible organizing of the LaRouche Youth Movement, and will be followed by three televised 30-minute campaign broadcasts to be aired Jan. 10 and 11, on WMUR-TV, Manchester, and Jan. 20 on WBZ-TV, Boston. There will also be four full-page ads in the *Manchester Union Leader* in the lead-up to the primary. As LaRouche told his audiences, "I'm second in ranking, in terms of number of contributors among all Democratic aspirants. And therefore, I'm quite serious about becoming the next President."

In addition to the candidates' forum Jan. 6, LaRouche's appearances included a Presidential forum sponsored by the New England Community Action Association, and a half-hour live interview Jan. 7 on Comcast Cable's Nightbeat program, which is seen by at least 100,000 viewers; the following morning, LaRouche was interviewed again on the Comcast Newsmakers show, and held an afternoon press conference in Manchester and a campaign speech there, sponsored by College Convention 2004.

The General Welfare Principle

At each campaign event, LaRouche has made clear that his primary concern in running for President, is to represent those forgotten men and women—the lower 80% of Ameri-



While LaRouche toured New Hampshire, his ads and broadcasts were hitting the air hard in the nation's capital, whose primary was Jan. 13. The LaRouche Youth Movement held marches and walking tours throughout the city, here marching on Jan. 7 from D.C. General Hospital to the White House with effigies of Martin Luther King, FDR, and Lincoln. LaRouche broadcast a half-hour campaign presentation on Fox TV in the capital that night; the Youth Movement held a candidates' debate the next day. The LaRouche campaign dominated the activity in the streets of Washington in the primary's closing weeks.

ca's family-income brackets; the victims of the past 40 years' phase-shift from an urban-industrial producer society to a suburbanite consumer society. These Americans have been all but abandoned by the two major parties.

In his speech Jan. 7 to the New England Action Candidates Forum, where he was introduced by James Griffin, president of the Connecticut NAACP, LaRouche underscored the uniqueness of the Preamble of the U.S. Constitution, with its commitment to the "general welfare," as defining what must again become the underpinning of all policy-making by the next President of the United States:

"The Preamble commits us to three principles: the principles of sovereignty of government; the principle of the service of the general welfare; and the principle of commitment to posterity. Which, in a sense means, that the government is charged to interpret the other parts of the Constitution, to define what is legitimate Federal law, by these standards: Are we responsible for the sovereignty of our country? Are we committed to the Christian tradition of the Apostle Paul of *I Corinthians* 13? Are we committed to the concept of *agapē*, that government is not morally qualified to govern, unless it is committed efficiently to promote the general welfare of all of the people? And merely being committed to the present population's general welfare, is not sufficient. We have to have a commitment to future generations. What kind of a future are we creating today, for our posterity, two generations hence, and beyond? What kind of a world are we creating? This is the strength of our Constitution."

The general-welfare principle, declared LaRouche, is not only relevant for the United States per se, but for the world as a whole: "We could unite the world around the principles of the Preamble of the U.S. Constitution, which are universal principles of natural law: the sovereignty of nations; the sovereignty of their people; the general welfare of all of the population; and the commitment to the posterity, of not only our own country, but the posterity of the world as a whole."

What prevents us from carrying out the recovery policies which will get us out of the worst economic and financial crisis in history—in the urgent interest of the general welfare of all our people? "This is being diverted from by a war," LaRouche said, a war orchestrated for more than 10 years by Vice President Dick Cheney and his neo-con coterie, in and around the White House, who are pushing a policy of preventive nuclear war. "We should be out of Iraq. . . . We should stop this policy. I've been pushing to get Cheney out. Because by removing Cheney and his fellows out of the Administration, we would at least neutralize that danger. It is a constant danger, still hanging over our heads right now, of new wars added to the present one. But the economic issue is the issue."

The LaRouche Youth Movement

At the Concord Historical Library, the moderator, Secretary of State William M. Gardner, asked Presidential candi-

date LaRouche why so many young people are not participating in the political process any more. This gave LaRouche an opportunity to discuss his youth movement, which is transforming politics in the U.S. today.

"This is a new development, significantly new development, which has come up in the past four to five years," LaRouche said. "And this is one of the key things that has to be taken into account, in the present campaign." He then reviewed the successes of the LaRouche Youth Movement in campaigns in Philadelphia, in the re-election of Mayor John Street; and in California, against the recall of Gov. Gray Davis. The numbers and commitment of the LaRouche Youth Movement activists campaigning with LaRouche in New Hampshire, was noted by the *Concord Monitor* in its campaign coverage.

"So, it works," LaRouche said. "Youth movements today, of that type, have the greatest effectiveness per capita, of any political strata in the United States. Because they see themselves as being dumped into a 'no-future generation,' and are looking for a better future. Whereas their parents tend to be more and more involved in this 'life-style culture,' post-industrial, life-style society. And the youth wish to push; they wish changes; they wish to go back to a producer society, with some sense of purpose and security for the future.

"And therefore, they're a great positive force."