

LaRouche appears on prime time TV

by Marla Minnicino

Despite efforts by the liberal wing of the Democratic Party to keep him off primary ballots at all costs, maverick Democrat Lyndon LaRouche has established himself as a major factor in the 1988 presidential campaign. As of Jan. 25, LaRouche had qualified for the ballot in 14 states, and in a significant blow to the Establishment, the candidate appeared on a half-hour prime time television broadcast Feb. 4 on the CBS network. The documentary-style broadcast, paid for by the LaRouche Democratic Campaign, explained what is behind the efforts to silence LaRouche, and detailed the economic and strategic policies which have made him one of the most controversial public figures of the 1980s.

Speaking on the CBS broadcast, LaRouche stood out in stark contrast to the seven other Democratic candidates, who had failed to spark any excitement. Latest polls are still showing the "undecided" category running at 12-15% or higher, one week before the Feb. 8 Iowa Democratic caucuses and two weeks before the nation's first primary in New Hampshire.

It is fear of a LaRouche "break-out" in New Hampshire that has the Eastern Establishment panicked.

The broadcast shows why Moscow and the Paul Kirk wing of the Democratic Party have feared the power of LaRouche's ideas—especially since March 1986 when two candidates associated with LaRouche won the Illinois primary. The 1986 Hart-Fairchild victories demonstrated that a growing plurality of the Democratic voters are turning toward the LaRouche faction of the party. It was then that Kirk and company decided to "stop LaRouche."

Through dramatic news clips and other footage, the broadcast shows how attempts to silence LaRouche have worked, primarily through the media, which almost never reported what LaRouche did or what he said, except to attack him with name-calling or fictitious accusations.

Despite the efforts to silence him, LaRouche is currently certified in 14 states and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. These include 11 states whose primaries fall on "Super Tuesday," March 8 (Massachusetts, Virginia, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Texas, Maryland, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana), plus New Hampshire, Illinois, and Oregon. In Kentucky and Puerto Rico, LaRouche was automatically placed on the ballot, without petitioning or other special requirements, as a "generally advocated and nationally recognized candidate."

Indicating the pitched battle to keep LaRouche off the

ballot by forces within the Democratic Party, secretaries of state in California, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, Rhode Island, and South Dakota declined to place LaRouche on their states' Democratic primary ballot as a nationally recognized presidential candidate, although LaRouche has been the subject of thousands of newspaper articles and news programs since March 1986.

On Jan. 29, California Secretary of State March Fong Eu's office used the fact that LaRouche had not yet qualified for matching funds as the reason for not placing him on the ballot. Eu decided to exclude LaRouche, despite the fact that on Jan. 28, the Federal Election Commission voted 6-0 in favor of a procedure, worked out between LaRouche Democratic Campaign attorneys and the FEC's Office of General Counsel, to establish that LaRouche will be eligible to receive federal matching funds as soon certain conditions are met by his campaign organization.

In Illinois, efforts to deny LaRouche ballot status reached the most extraordinary proportions. Here, the state Democratic Party initially challenged the LaRouche petitions on the grounds that they contained "too many" signatures. When the challenge was rebuffed in a unanimous ruling by the State Board of Elections on Jan. 25, the attorney for the Illinois Democratic Party vowed to take the matter to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary.

A new political force

Meanwhile, LaRouche continued his unorthodox style of campaigning, speaking at a cultural festival in Manchester, New Hampshire, a high school social studies class in Dover, and a Kiwanis Club in Manchester. He also taped several radio interviews in New Hampshire.

In Manchester Jan. 17, LaRouche stressed the moral crisis in American political life, and what could be done to reawaken a citizenry oppressed by growing poverty and disillusionment, to force a change in Washington. A cynical and destroyed population cannot be moved just by scientific conceptions presented rationally; what must be additionally sparked is the quality of *agapē*—the Greek word translated as "charity" in the King James Bible, signifying love of God, love of mankind, love of truth.

Hence, the importance of classical music and drama in LaRouche's New Hampshire campaign.

The only way to judge a politician, he said, is to know "where his or her morality lies." Those who project "*agapē*, courage, charity . . . those people can be trusted, because even if they make mistakes, their morality will cause them to feel badly about mistakes, and to seek to correct them. Those are the people you can talk to in Washington. If we start from that standpoint, the rest is all technical. And technicalities—if we approach them from the standpoint of *agapē*—we shall make mistakes, but our course, and our development toward perfection shall not be mistaken."