

## Iran Broadcasting Interviews LaRouche

An interview with U.S. Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche was conducted by Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB) on July 8, and broadcast on radio in the country beginning July 13. This prominent coverage of LaRouche, essentially as the other voice of America, is spreading in numerous countries. Egypt's Al Ahram published a major July 4 article, "The Vision of Lyndon LaRouche, Presidential Candidate for 2004, which was also published by the United Arab Emirates' Al Khaleej. Turkey's Yarin newspaper, read widely throughout government circles there, followed its June interview with LaRouche, by publishing a major article by him in July, "Political Traditions and Their Struggles in America."

IRIB asked LaRouche if he believed that no matter

which administration runs the United States, it will be the world's only superpower. "Not necessarily," the candidate answered. "As I say, there are two tendencies in the United States, from the beginning of the Republic. One was a so-called American patriotic tradition, which is nationalist; that is, it's for a community of nation-states, not an empire. The other faction, which is called the American Tory tradition, is for this kind of empire."

Asked "Is the United States targeting Iran?" LaRouche said, "Enough about the United States. The Israelis have Iran targeted, as I think everybody knows. The threat is, immediately, that Israel has three German-made submarines which are equipped with cruise missiles. Israel is crazy. Unless it's stopped, it is capable, under people like Sharon and the people behind him, of launching an attack on Iran, as well as on Iraq. This is a danger. It's a danger I think we have to be very much concerned about. I think Europe is concerned about it, others are concerned about it. We've got to stop it."

of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB) from June 20-26, accompanied by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach of the editorial board of EIR. They were interviewed by Iranian national television numerous times, on different programs, including two popular talk shows, as well as on national radio. Mrs. Robinson gave a press conference on June 25, to members of the Association of Islamic Editors, with 20 people attending. She also granted interviews to Farsi dailies, like Jamei Jami, and others. When asked in one interview, what the aim of her visit was, she answered: "Dialogue. The only way we can overcome differences is through dialogue."

Mrs. Robinson was received by IRIB Vice President of Communications and International Affairs, Mohammad Honardoost; by Dr. Hossein M.M. Sadeghi, Dean of the Faculty of Judicial Sciences and Administrative Services; by Zahra Shojaie, Presidential Adviser on Women's Affairs and Head of the Center for Women's Participation; and by two women members of Parliament, Rezazade Shiraz and Mosavari Manesh.

The message communicated by Mrs. Robinson was straightforward: The aggressive stance adopted by Washington against Iran, among other nations, is an extension into foreign policy, of the racism which targeted African-Americans prior to 1965, when landmark civil rights legislation was passed. To defeat the aims of the Anglo-American power structures threatening war, she stressed, nations must come together, just as in the days of the civil rights struggles, just as black and white Americans and people the world over joined to support the demands of the movement led by Dr. Martin Luther King. She emphasized that Dr. King fought not for the rights of African-Americans, nor for civil rights alone,

but for human rights of all peoples, for all time. That struggle, she said, has been taken up and carried forward since Dr. King's death, by Lyndon LaRouche, whose program for monetary reform and economic reconstruction addresses the underlying cause for today's war danger—the worldwide economic breakdown crisis.

Mrs. Robinson and her husband fought for the right to vote and the goals of the civil rights movement for 35 years before Dr. Martin Luther King, on their request, came to their city of Selma, Alabama. She told Iranian journalists and officials that when King arrived, on Jan. 2, 1965, "the people heard that he was a 'communist'—this is dividing and conquering, this is what the system has been doing all the time: They divided the Indians, they divided the black people, now they're dividing the world. They told them . . . he would get them into trouble, 'Don't have anything to do with him.'" Mrs. Robinson gave over her house and office to King and his staff, and their collaboration developed.

To explain how, finally, the 1965 Voting Rights Act and 1964 Civil Rights Act were passed, Mrs. Robinson said that white Americans underwent a change: "Since 1965 and in fact during the struggle, the struggle was not because of blacks, it was because of justice. The struggle was not only black people who were struggling, there were whites, there were people of all nationalities, and that was because they, no doubt, had a change of heart themselves. They didn't just wake up and say, 'I am a racist;' they had been taught. So, just like a person who has a clear conscience of evil, and realizes he has to do good, they had to clear their conscience of what they had been taught, and what they saw around them, and they realized, as Dr. King has said, you cannot judge people because of the