

NATIONAL MOVE UNDER WAY

‘Bring in LaRouche,’ Say Dems In Pennsylvania, South Dakota

The prominence of John Kerry and Lyndon LaRouche as the leading figures contesting and shaping economic-recovery policy, in the Democratic Party’s Presidential campaign from this point forward, was underlined at the end of March by events in Pennsylvania and South Dakota—two states with primary elections still upcoming. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche was welcomed by Democratic state legislators, other constituency leaders, and his Youth Movement in

Pennsylvania’s state capital of Harrisburg March 29, a month before that state’s Presidential primary; while LaRouche Democrats dominated the South Dakota state Democratic Presidential caucuses held in the capital, Pierre, two days earlier.

In Pennsylvania, State Rep. Harold James, in a statement (see page 60) and at a reception for the candidate, stressed the urgency to the Democratic Party and its constituencies, of

LaRouche’s leading involvement in the Presidential campaign and the July national convention. LaRouche, answering questions at a press conference in Harrisburg, warned, “If I’m kept out of this picture, going into the convention in July, the Democratic Party—even with a President as dumb as Bush—may not be able to win the election. That’s the situation. If the Democratic Party wants to win, they have to include me in. Include me out, and they’re going to lose as they did in 2000.”

The press conference followed a boisterous rally in the Capitol Rotunda and visits to legislators by 80 members of the LaRouche Youth Movement; it was covered by local press and labor officials and an Associated Press wire story.

Is the Nomination ‘Locked Up?’

Later, introduced by James at the reception, LaRouche took questions



LaRouche Youth welcome the candidate to Pennsylvania with a rally in the state Capitol at Harrisburg, where they had leafletted, lobbied, and serenaded legislators the morning of March 29. Paul Mourino of Philadelphia is at the podium.

LaRouche: The Agenda From Now to the Convention

Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche spoke to the press in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania on March 29. He was introduced by his Pennsylvania representative Steve Douglas.

The issue here is that there are a number of breaking developments—which will be breaking between now, and the July Democratic Convention, and then in the period following that—which are poorly understood presently around the United States.

First of all, we are in the worst financial crisis in modern history; worse, in principle, than that of 1928-33, and there is yet no perception of the severity, or the immediacy, of the crisis, in the Congress generally—with a few exceptions—or in the state capitals. The problem is, we have a situation in which at least 48 of the 50 states are bankrupt: That is, they can not, within reason, raise sufficient tax revenues presently to meet their obligations as states, and the communities which depend upon state governments.

Therefore, without an expansion of employment, in large degree it will be impossible to solve the problem of the states. The states, because of the nature of the international crisis, can not generate by themselves, under our Constitution, the amount of credit needed to sponsor the

large-scale infrastructure projects which must be done to revive the states themselves. Therefore, this means that we have to go back to a Franklin Roosevelt approach to dealing with a *depression*, in order to deal with even the most immediate problems which are facing government at the Federal and state levels—and the local levels as well.

This is not understood. There is a delusion in the United States, contrary to a greater sense of reality in Europe, that this system can be held together, even until the November election. In the United States, in the leadership of both the Democratic and Republican parties, there is the delusion that by agreement between the two parties, they can prevent a collapse from occurring, until *after* the November elections. That probably is not possible.

So, these are the kinds of conditions that we face. We also face a security problem internationally, and in the United States—not what Cheney is describing, but a perfectly legitimate security problem which is going to become more acute, as the recent Spanish Madrid terror indicates, in a way which is typical: As back during the 1920s and '30s, when you go into a depression, you begin to get some of the devils out of the woodwork, and they do this sort of thing. And therefore, presently, our understanding of the nature and the origin of these terrorist threats, both at the Federal level, especially, and somewhat at the state level, is not yet clear.

So, that's what I think are the issues that must be addressed during this period, as I say, up through the Boston convention of the Democratic Party, and beyond, going into November. So, that's what I'm about, and that's what we're going to be having a meeting here about today. I'll take any questions, of course.

from supporters, union representatives, and legislators and their staffers—including both Black Caucus members and lawmakers representing the formerly industrialized areas of western Pennsylvania. Rep. Leanna Washington, chairman of the Pennsylvania Black Legislative Caucus, made a strong statement thanking LaRouche for coming to Harrisburg, and asking about the role African-Americans would play in his Administration; she noted that she was familiar with the candidate's landmark Talladega, Alabama Martin Luther King Day speech, circulating nationally on DVD. LaRouche said that he wants the image of Martin Luther King to be restored in his Administration, to acknowledge Dr. King as the conscience of the nation.

At the end of the reception, Rep. James stressed the importance of the primary vote on April 27.

The LaRouche Youth's mid-day rally on the steps of the Capitol Rotunda was addressed by four young leaders—on the work of Ben Franklin; President Franklin Roosevelt; the

principle of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution; and the economic and scientific leadership of LaRouche. Their speeches were punctuated with Classical canons and Bach's "Jesu, meine Freude" motet, heard throughout the Capitol building. During the morning, the young organizers had met with both Democrats and Republicans in the legislature—the latter having a growing interest in LaRouche's 18-month mobilization against the Cheney/neo-conservative grip on the White House.

A national Associated Press wire story, "LaRouche Makes Pitch in Pa. Capitol Building," went out on the candidate's press conference. It reported that LaRouche "said the country is in its 'worst financial crisis in modern history.' He advocated investing heavily in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors to create jobs and criticized the process by which presidential candidates are picked by the parties, saying that voters are not heavily enough invested in the issues."

Halfway across the country in Pierre, South Dakota on March 27, nearly half the South Dakota Democrats attending the statewide Party Presidential caucus at the VFW hall in the capital were LaRouche supporters. The Kerry and LaRouche campaigns had the two large caucus delegations, and were the only ones which qualified their delegates and candidates for the June 1 Presidential primary ballot. Of the 101 LaRouche delegates who had been elected from 35 local caucuses on March 13, some 57 attended this Congressional District-level caucus for this state's single, statewide "at-large" Congressional District. The minimum attendance requirement for qualifying LaRouche for the primary ballot was 48.

Other LaRouche supporters, not delegates, also attended the caucus. The response to this LaRouche show of force from the other 70-odd Democrats who attended (most were pledging to support Kerry, and a handful were for Rep. Dennis Kucinich or were "uncommitted"), was extremely open and friendly. One of the state Democratic officials told the LaRouche delegation, "You are energizing the Democratic Party—we must work together to defeat Bush."

The walls of the VFW hall were plastered with "Vote LaRouche! Continue the American Revolution!" posters featuring the large picture of the LaRouche Youth Movement in action. Initially, the whole caucus gathered in this main room where they received instructions from the state official chairing the proceedings. She told them, "the major delegations, for Kerry and LaRouche," will each meet on separate floors for voting, to elect committed slates from among themselves, for the delegates whose names will appear on the ballot with their candidate. The large Kerry and LaRouche blocs were each to elect 9 delegates and 3 alternates. Other delegations were instructed to meet on the stairway.

The top delegates on the LaRouche slate are two LaRouche Youth Movement leaders, Liz Unruh and Leah Hanson, and Steve Nelson, a young farmer. All 57 delegates will organize the campaign's outreach to the "forgotten man" in this poor rural state, and to the state's colleges, including those owned and run by the Lakota Sioux nation.

Some of the LaRouche delegates went directly to the floor where the Kerry delegates were meeting, to organize them to campaign for the LaRouche's "FDR approach" to solving the economic collapse; many of the Kerry delegates asked for extra broadsheets to distribute.

Asked in Harrisburg about Kerry's apparent "lock" on the Democratic nomination, LaRouche said, "The financial crisis hitting hard, new crises like the Spain terrorist crisis, hitting in other parts of the world, including the United States, or the Americas in general—this kind of thing is going to tell the citizen, that he's not a spectator, cheering for a gladiator in the arena. *He's* in the arena. And when the American citizen realizes *he* is in the arena, then he's got to vote for himself—not choose which gladiator he's going to back up—then his thinking's going to change."

Rep. James: LaRouche Needed at the Convention

Pennsylvania Rep. Harold James (D) issued this statement to press and officials in Harrisburg on March 29.

In politics, it is important to do the right things, whether or not it agrees with what is on TV or the evening news. Doing the right thing means thinking about who represents the real concerns of our constituents, now and in the future. This means strategizing to develop an agenda that effectively represents the true interests of the people. It also means remembering who your friends are, now and later.

Currently, the Democratic Party has begun to rally behind the banner of Sen. John Kerry, who is no doubt a better man than what we have in there. However, the Democratic Party is continuing to take many of its leading constituency groups for granted, such as African Americans, other minorities, labor, and others. Our concerns, at this point, are not being adequately represented by the Kerry campaign, and we want to remedy that.

For this reason, I decided to invite Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. to Harrisburg today. Mr. LaRouche is one of three active candidates that will be on the Pennsylvania primary ballot on April 27. As of the Federal Election Commission's February 2004 report, Mr. LaRouche leads all of the Democratic Presidential candidates in the cumulative number of individual itemized contributions. LaRouche has 36,281 cumulative itemized contributions as compared to 25,899 for John Kerry, the second-ranking candidate.



Pennsylvania state legislators, labor officials, and youth met with candidate LaRouche following his March 29 press conference: State Rep. Harold James, his host, speaks to the group.