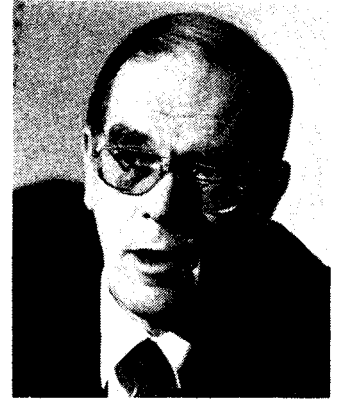


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*Lyndon LaRouche's July 10 Wisconsin Statement*

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# The Princeton Declaration

Speaking on July 12 to over 600 people in the small dairy-farming community of Princeton, Wisconsin, a former candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., announced that he is making himself available for the Democratic Party nomination in 1984. But, LaRouche qualified, "my principal concern is whether our country can get to 1984."

LaRouche, a world-renowned economist, described the economic crisis produced by Paul Volcker's high interest rates, and the prospect of a 1929-style crash, telling his audience bluntly that President Reagan has caved into "the New York crowd" and "the nation is going down the tubes."

Those who came to Princeton to hear LaRouche's address—which is now being called the "Princeton Declaration"—represented the very producers of labor, farming, and business now being destroyed by the Federal Reserve and the administration's economic policies. In attendance were industrial and agricultural spokesmen from Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa, including Teamster, Laborers International, metalworkers, and building-trades officials; members of the National Farm Organization, the National Growers Association, and the National Cropdusters Association; farmers. Republican and Democratic officials, and businessmen.

The two national parties no longer exist, said LaRouche, chairman of the advisory board to the National Democratic Policy Committee, which is wholly independent of the National Democratic Committee. The key to saving the nation now is bipartisan grass-roots politics.

He was addressing an audience that was overwhelmingly Republican, and 100 percent Reagan voters last November. LaRouche attacked Reagan harshly for capitulating to Volcker—and the audience stayed with him all the way. Republican county commissioners, former local Republican candidates, and Republican township committeemen, signed membership cards for the National Democratic Policy Committee. "You are right," a Democratic voter told him afterward. "There is no national or state Democratic Party organization. If you come in and work with us and build 1 to 20 county

organizations around the state, we will *be* the Democratic Party."

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I now announce my availability to become a candidate for the 1984 presidential nomination of the Democratic Party.

This announcement is not the result of the kinds of personal ambition which have driven most recent decades' candidates to seek that election. I have chosen this difficult and dangerous profession because our nation is presently in the gravest danger in more than a century, and because no other qualified public figure of national recognition has come forward to provide the alternative pole of policy-making leadership our nation, and the world desperately require at this time.

This decision to announce my availability is one of two strategic decisions I reached during the last weeks of June. This was the result of added information I received during several weeks of meetings with congressmen and other influentials in Washington, D.C. The immediate strategic purpose of this action, together with other actions my friends and I have launched, is to free the Reagan administration from the grip of the powerful and thoroughly evil forces behind Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker, as I summarize the explanation of that matter to you now.

I decided to withhold public announcement of my availability to become a candidate until I first informed those gathered for tonight's meeting, here in Princeton. Those assembled here tonight typify in cross-section all of those citizens around the nation to whom I would wish to deliver this announcement first.

I now account to you the reasons for my decision.

I begin with the economic situation.

On June 14th, the most powerful central bank in the world, the Bank for International Settlements, announced to the world's news media that the present high interest-rate policies of the United States are pushing the entire world toward a new depression, a

depression which would probably be worse than that which dominated the period between the previous two world wars of this century. This analysis of the Reagan administration's present economic policies is scientifically correct. This analysis is shared by nearly all of the best-informed highly placed circles in Europe and other parts of the world.

Most well-informed circles agree that the new Hoover collapse will probably occur at some point during the next six months. Among those who predict a specific month at which the new Hoover collapse is most probable, the month of October is generally chosen. The significance of the month of October is that the first 15 days of October will determine whether or not the world's bankers have been willing and able to roll over the hideous mass of debt payments which come due at the end of September.

The new depression could be stopped. However, since the British-directed overthrow of President Giscard in France, the only institution which could still prevent the new depression is the government of the United States. Faced with that challenge, the Reagan administration has recently decided not to oppose Haig and Volcker; it has decided to capitulate entirely to the forces which control Haig and Volcker, and on practically every kind of policy, not merely economic policy.

By all ordinary kinds of calculations, unless the President reverses his present policies between now and the summit meeting scheduled for Ottawa, Canada, later during this month of July, all of the combined political and economic conditions for a new Hoover-style collapse will be in place. So far, every indication from State Department sources which are coordinating the Ottawa summit agenda is that Haig's State Department is acting to rig the agenda so that President Reagan will have no opportunity to change his mind, to oppose the depression-causing policies of the Trilateral crowd.

As one senior Democratic congressman stated to me, the Reagan administration is now repeating every foolish economic policy which Herbert Hoover and Andrew Mellon committed preceding the October 1929 crash. There is no exaggeration in that comparison. Not only is the administration repeating, in the crudest fashion, every blunder Hoover and Mellon committed. The administration is bashing our trading-partners on tariff and trade policies in the most idiotic fashion. For those old enough to remember, or who have studied that part of our history, this is an exact repetition of the Smoot-Hawley policy which made the last world depression so deep and so dangerous.

These are not President Reagan's own policies. They are the policies of the same Trilateral crowd which created and controlled the pathetic figure of Jimmy Carter. The President has capitulated to the pressures of

the forces behind Haig and Volcker.

This capitulation of the President could not have occurred if most of the Democrats in the Congress had not spent most of the recent months running for the position of Democratic Party national mascot. If a large percentage of the moderate Democrats in the Congress had adopted a competent set of alternative policies on credit, banking and taxation, they could have negotiated a different pattern of legislation and other actions with the White House. Without the support of such a force of Democrats the President lacked the strength to combat the Friedmanite nuts in his own party and administration. It was those Friedmanite nuts in his own party, together with creatures such as Texas's Rep. Phil Gramm in the Democratic Party, which created the conditions under which the White House crawled so shamelessly before the backers of the Trilateral Commission.

The situation in the national Democratic Party outside the Congress has been far worse than the chaotic picture of the Democratic faction in the Congress itself. In state after state around the nation, beginning with the state of Michigan, the Democratic Party organization is disintegrating. Although I have nothing personally against Democratic National Committee Chairman Charles Manatt, the DNC under his leadership has been so far a bureaucratic dog-and-pony show. The DNC has ignored totally the issues which are tearing the nation apart. It is this miserable performance of the Democratic Party leadership in the Congress and the DNC which is causing the accelerating tendency for disintegration of Democratic organizations in states such as Michigan and many others soon to follow.

In the area of defense and foreign policy, except for the President's two meetings with Mexico's President José López Portillo, the present foreign policies of the United States, under the direction of Alexander Haig and Richard V. Allen, are even more lunatic and catastrophic than the present economic policies. Haig has continued the policies through which Kissinger and Brzezinski gave Iran to Moscow, a Moscow which controls the dominant forces in Iran from the inside today.

## **Two flanking actions**

After examining the situation in Washington at very close range, I made two decisions.

The first decision, which I proposed to my friends, was that we immediately launch a massive educational campaign to expose the direct connection of the Trilaterals, including Kissinger, Haig, and Volcker, to an exposed fascist organization in Europe, the "Propaganda Two" lodge of Nazi-occupation-period war-criminal Licio Gelli. Since the Rockefeller interests and George Ball are covered all over with connections to dirty

operations of this fascist crowd, informing many of the honest citizens of those newly exposed facts about the Trilateral Commission is obviously one of the only efficient ways in which to weaken the Trilaterals' grip over the Reagan administration. This flanking action is especially effective since the U.S. news media have been covering up a massive scandal which has been out in the open for weeks in much of the leading news media of Europe. It is not difficult for the citizen to discover that the facts we are exposing are completely true, and that those who attempt to hide those facts are engaged in a provable, very dirty cover-up effort.

I decided that a second flanking-action was needed.

Therefore, I have chosen to open this campaign to bypass the Democratic National Committee, and to preempt national policy leadership of the moderate forces of the Democratic Party and its traditionalist business, labor, farmer, and minority constituencies.

Since, after deducting one after the other those national figures who are making gestures toward becoming the 1984 nominee, I am the only national figure of the Democratic Party committed and otherwise qualified to lead a fight against both the Socialist International and Trilateral Commission, it is my clear obligation to step forward more boldly at this time, to make the effort to preempt national leadership of moderate Democrats.

If the two actions I have chosen succeed, then it becomes possible to defeat the imminent depression. If large numbers of citizens mobilize against the evil forces of the Trilateral Commission, that evil force allied to Rockefeller and George Ball can be weakened greatly. If the moderate forces of the Democratic Party are willing to rally quickly enough around a new pole of leadership, we, together with patriots in the Republican Party, can undertake bipartisan policy-actions to save this nation from a looming disaster.

Whether this twofold flanking attack against Rockefeller's crowd will succeed, I do not know. Perhaps it is too late to save the United States from the disaster into which we have drifted this past 15 years. Perhaps the citizens of this nation are too weakened in their power to act on the basis of reason to find in themselves the power to rally against catastrophe. That remains to be proven.

Whether my efforts succeed or not has no bearing on the rightness of my decision. This nation, this civilization deserves to be given at least one more chance to test whether or not it is morally able to mobilize itself to survive. It would be monstrously immoral and cowardly of me not to do everything within my means to give the good people of our nation at least one more chance to find a rallying point around which to mobilize themselves so that this republic might survive.

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## Interview

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# Montreal welcomes U.S. investment

Three months ago the population of Québec re-elected the Parti Québécois of Prime Minister Lévesque into office. Lévesque had run on a progrowth platform in opposition to the Club of Rome orientation dominating the Ottawa administration of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. Since then Québec has been waging a battle against Ottawa's constant drive to strip the province of its sovereign rights, notably on energy resources. At present Ottawa's Energy Minister Marc Lalonde is attempting to pass a law that would give the federal authorities the right to expropriate Québec land at will! This would allow Ottawa to seize a corridor of Québec territory so that Newfoundland could sell electricity to the United States as part of an effort to make the U.S. more dependent on Canadian energy supplies. Québec rightly argues that any large energy (such as hydroelectricity projects) investments on the part of the United States would have to be part of an overall development project for Québec.

The capital of Québec, Montreal is a city of 3 million inhabitants which is still in full expansion under the growth orientation of Mayor Jean Drapeau, in power since the 1950s. It was Drapeau who invited French President General de Gaulle to Montreal in 1967.

*This interview with Claude Piché, Commissioner of Industrial Planning for the city of Montreal, was conducted in Montreal by Garance Upham Phau on July 5.*

**Phau:** For our readership, my first question is: would you consider massive U.S. capital investments in Québec as something beneficial to both parties?

**Piché:** What do you mean by massive? For this had been suggested in the context of Québec's energy resources development. The United States was interested in the financing of the whole of Québec's hydroelectric installations for about \$50 billion, and that can be considered massive. The position of Québec at that point—and I am not speaking as a representative of the government—was that it was too massive, it gave too much importance to a foreign investment with the obvious control that fol-Montreal has very adequate equipment for that. So, for the port of Montreal, the future looks very bright. . . .