

## LaRouche takes Presidential campaign to New England

by Mel Klenetsky

Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, born in Rochester, New Hampshire and raised in Lynn, Massachusetts, returned to familiar environs in early February, holding a series of campaign events and press conferences in New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. Following up on his nationwide Jan. 27 half-hour prime-time television address, LaRouche warned voters of the impending, inevitable economic crisis.

The nation's first primary is scheduled for New Hampshire on Feb. 20, quickly followed by March 5 primaries in Vermont, Maine, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. LaRouche is already on the ballot in 21 states, and his campaign workers expect that number to go up to the 27-30 range after all the petitioning and primary ballot access deadlines have been met.

LaRouche's is not the usual run-of-the-mill campaign, as he will readily tell you. In addresses to campaign supporters, state legislators, and reporters, LaRouche articulates the policies and goals of his campaign in ways that place him among the great forecasters, polemicists, orators, and statesmen of the century. "I want to correct what might be a false assumption, usually held by the press," LaRouche began his Portland, Maine press conference on Feb. 7. "I'm not a rival to President Clinton. We have a division of labor. I have my policies, and he has his. Sometimes these policies converge. For example, when it comes to what Gingrich proposes, our policies converge nicely."

LaRouche has been one of the country's leading voices not only denouncing Conservative Revolutionary Newt Gingrich, but also exposing the folly behind the mistaken efforts of those who would attempt to balance the budget in seven years. "The country does not have a budget crisis," LaRouche said at the Portland press conference, but rather a budget

mismanagement crisis. "It grew from the time when Jimmy Carter was President, and continued until Clinton's inauguration. The seven-year balancing of the budget is a piece of insanity. There's no truth to it. The battle is not about budget-balancing, but about tax cuts for those who don't need it, and slashing entitlements."

### 'Rebuild the Democratic Party'

LaRouche sees his role as one of confronting the economic crisis facing the nation. "What is needed, at this point, is the rebuilding of the Democratic Party," LaRouche stated, "leading into the August Democratic Convention. We need more controversy and dialogue of the type that a campaign promotes. We need to engage the citizenry in an appreciation of real problems, none of which has anything to do with the hot-button issues that we see dominating discussion."

Though he characterized President Clinton as the most intelligent chief executive since John F. Kennedy, LaRouche was nevertheless critical of both Clinton and Republican candidate Bob Dole, for their failure to address the economic crisis in their respective State of the Union message and Republican rebuttal. LaRouche has warned that Clinton is receiving advice from a section in the Democratic National Committee (DNC), which does not have the President's best interest at heart.

This same issue came up on the New England tour, when LaRouche's Providence, Rhode Island press conference of Feb. 8 was boycotted by the news media. After successful press conferences in Portland, Maine on Feb. 7, attended by NBC, Associated Press, Maine Public Radio, and the *Maine Times*; and in Concord, New Hampshire, on Feb. 6, covered by the *Manchester Union Leader* and Channel 5 TV, LaRouche attributed Providence boycott to the friends of that

section of the DNC which has been foremost in discouraging Clinton from campaigning, and in placing roadblocks in front of LaRouche's efforts to appear on the ballot. LaRouche's Jan. 31 television broadcast was likewise blacked out in Providence. LaRouche and Clinton are the only candidates on the ballot in the Democratic primary in Rhode Island.

Speaking to supporters who had come to the Providence press conference, LaRouche said he wondered whether or not the boycott was the work of friends of the "corrupt section of the DNC" which had helped to undo the effectiveness of CityVote, and had told Clinton not to actively campaign in the primaries.

CityVote was an experimental urban straw poll held last November in 18 cities. Clinton won the straw poll hands down, but was advised by Harold Ickes, his campaign chairman, and Donald Fowler, Ickes's hand-picked chairman of the DNC, that it was not to his advantage to campaign. CityVote, as LaRouche has noted, was an excellent forum to go after Newt Gingrich, his "Red Guard," and the follies of the Conservative Revolution.

The DNC's strategy has also led Arizona Democratic Chairman Sam Coppersmith—an avid opponent of CityVote—to successfully petition the courts to close down the Arizona primary altogether, undoubtedly with the approval of Fowler and Ickes. The Michigan primary was also closed down, when Ickes had Clinton's name withdrawn from the primary. Earlier on, the Michigan Democratic Party leadership had refused to recommend placing LaRouche's name on the ballot, despite the fact that the state's Secretary of State had done so in 1992, after a bitter legal fight.

### **Workshop with state legislators**

Speaking before 30 state legislators at the legislative office building in Concord, New Hampshire, LaRouche addressed an economic policy workshop jointly sponsored by the Schiller Institute and the New Hampshire political group Victims of Corrupt and Abusive Legal Systems (Vocals). LaRouche emphasized the tremendous potential at this historic moment for mobilizing the citizenry, citing the constituent mobilizations that took place in the October 1995 Million Man March and the re-invigoration of the AFL-CIO in the wake of the defeat of Lane Kirkland's faction and the ascendancy of its new president, John Sweeney. LaRouche mentioned that a similar million man march is being planned by the Hispanic-American community.

LaRouche touched on some of the themes that he will address in his next half-hour nationwide broadcast, which is scheduled to be aired on NBC on Saturday, March 2, at 8:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. LaRouche has indicated that his March 2 address will deal with the issue of foreign and domestic economic security.

On the domestic infrastructure issue, LaRouche responded to a Providence, Rhode Island supporter who doubted whether more money in infrastructure would do any good,

given that her high water and utility payments seem to be going nowhere useful now. LaRouche explained how corruption in high places, and a citizenry ill-prepared to fight, have permitted such travesties to take place. Using the example of the New Haven Railroad, LaRouche explained how, in the 1960s, a bunch of shysters, running the railroad, drove the value of the stock up from \$17 a share, to \$35 a share, by halting necessary maintenance. By the time the government was obliged to bail out the railroad, it was a decrepit, unmaintained facility, while the shysters walked away with a fortune.

LaRouche described how the policies of Paul Volcker, the Federal Reserve Chairman, had bankrupted the savings and loan institutions from 1979 to 1983, and how the Garn-St Germain bill further looted the thrift institutions. He described how the Democratic Farmer-Labor Party (DFL) in Minnesota was set up by organized crime boss Meyer Lansky's cohorts, and how these characters, together with the late Vice President Hubert Humphrey, were retained by Cargill to repress farmer opposition to the grain cartel. More recently, LaRouche said, the DFL was involved in using the services of Silverado Savings and Loan's Neil Bush to promote casinos.

"People are involved in rackets. What that means," LaRouche said, "is that you don't have a structure for real infrastructure improvements. You need transparency, and you need a real citizenry. This is why you don't have an economy. We used to have 60% of the population employed in manufacturing; now it's less than 20%. The others are either not employed—which means you have a high crime rate, and in the end working people have to pay for people who don't."

LaRouche said that although one can propose the creation of 6 million new jobs, this can't be implemented right now. In the 1930s, the federal government would help local governments overcome the risk involved in the financing required to set these jobs into motion to build the necessary infrastructure. Today, given what the Federal Reserve did to wipe out the savings and loan banks that would be needed for this type of effort, no wonder that this type of effort seems impossible. So, you must go at the corruption, typified by what the Federal Reserve did to the S&Ls, LaRouche said.

In response to a question from a New Hampshire supporter on the "threat" of Japan to U.S. markets, LaRouche said that Japan's use of protectionism is no threat to the United States. Japan needed to export its high technology, since it did not have any natural resources to export. It wanted to export high technology to Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil, but speculative forces in the United States prohibited it from doing so, and instead goaded it to corner the U.S. auto markets. Under these conditions, the Japanese real estate market was created, and in Japan, as well as the rest of the world, we see speculative forces shifting economic activity out of real production, thereby creating an "unbridgeable chasm" between the real economy and the speculative realm.