

## LaRouche candidates win victories in Midwest

by Patricia Salisbury

On Aug. 4, a four-hour debate on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives on government subsidies to congressional campaigns, was focused around the prospect that imprisoned U.S. statesman Lyndon LaRouche could win a congressional seat from prison, and that LaRouche supporters were running campaigns for public office all over the country. So upset were the congressmen, that Rep. Pat Roberts (R-Kan.) at one point predicted the end of the two party system. Then on Aug. 7, LaRouche supporters in the Midwest running for U.S. Congress, state legislative positions, and other public offices, polled 20-45% of the vote in their races. In one case in the 10th Congressional District (C.D.) in Michigan, LaRouche supporter Joan Dennison captured the Democratic Party primary nomination with 59.2% of the vote.

What is the nature of this campaign, a bid by Lyndon LaRouche for Virginia's 10th C.D. seat, which is breaking all the rules of American politics, and causing certain congressmen to threaten to further trample the U.S. Constitution in an effort to stop the growth of this movement?

Starting in December, LaRouche for Justice, the election campaign committee for LaRouche's independent Democrat bid for the 10th C.D., began a series of radio ads on WTOP, the all-news radio station most listened to by the policy-making bastions of Washington, D.C. and which blankets the 10th C.D. which abuts the nation's Capitol. For anyone who hadn't already gotten the message, these ads made it clear that this was no typical local congressional campaign.

Over WTOP, LaRouche has been directly addressing his constituents on the need to reverse 25 years of post-industrial decay, and to link the United States politically and economically to developments in Germany which can provide the basis for the recovery of the world economy out of conditions of depression collapse. He has minced no words in address-

ing President Bush, urging him to cease telling the American population that the depression and a trillion dollar blowout of the banking system is caused by a few bad bankers. "George," the LaRouche campaign ads state, the problem "is your policies and the policies of the Democratic administration under Carter before you." LaRouche's message to Bush is echoed in a series of provocative billboards on the highways bordering Washington, D.C. and the 10th C.D., urging Bush to "Eat It George," and decorated with a huge stalk of broccoli.

### Bad news for the 'Get LaRouche' task force

The LaRouche for Justice campaign statements also identify and attack the illegal government task force operation, which, along with the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) and NBC TV, railroaded LaRouche to prison. In late July, LaRouche informed his constituents that he was a party to a lawsuit filed in federal court in Illinois which charges elements of the corrupt task force and NBC News employee Pat Lynch with attempted extortion. Then, when Italian President Cossiga ordered an investigation of charges that U.S. intelligence services had used terrorism in Europe, in cooperation with an Italian Freemasonic organization, Propaganda 2, LaRouche called for an investigation of these charges and of the likelihood that networks around Oliver North, NBC, and the ADL were involved in the coverup of these secret operations. WTOP management has reported that attorneys for Oliver North and NBC have been making inquiries to the station, apparently in response to these LaRouche messages.

The themes of the LaRouche campaign statements have been echoed in several hundred thousand leaflets that have been distributed in the 10th C.D. and throughout the country.

LaRouche statements on the alternatives of the policy disasters being pursued daily by the Bush administration have inspired his supporters around the country who have picked up the themes in their own campaigns. It is this magnification of LaRouche's ideas which seemed to be most on the minds of certain congressmen during their Aug. 4 debate.

### **'Hundreds, if not thousands of followers'**

It is the power of these ideas and their potential for rallying a political movement which will put LaRouche in Congress and demand fundamental change, not scapegoats, from Washington that is creating the "freakout" in the corridors of power. On that day the House of Representatives nominally debated "The Campaign Cost Reduction And Reform Act of 1990." During the discussion there was total hysteria about LaRouche's congressional campaign, and the activities of his supporters around the country.

Rep. Richard Durbin (D-Ill.) was the person most upset. He argued during the debate against one substitute measure, attacking it for what he called a fatal flaw, that it would not prevent people who agree with LaRouche's ideas—vilified by Durbin as spreading a gospel of anti-Semitism and racism—from continuing to campaign. Durbin stated, "Although their leader, Lyndon LaRouche, has been imprisoned for criminal activities, they still conduct a massive solicitation and recruitment effort. If you live in the Washington, D.C. area, you can still hear the imprisoned Mr. LaRouche on the radio soliciting support for his extremist effort."

After reviewing the fact that four years ago LaRouche supporters in Illinois captured the Democratic Party nomination for two state offices—a recurring nightmare for Democratic Party hacks which again became a reality in the Missouri and Michigan primary election results of Aug. 7—Representative Durbin raised the fear that LaRouche supporters, and the candidate himself, might be able to take advantage of proposed matching fund provisions of the legislation. The irony of this argument, when one considers that while tens of thousands of citizens throughout the country have made small donations to the presidential campaign efforts of Lyndon LaRouche, his supporters have generally spent close to zero, relying instead on grassroots campaigning. For example, Bill Jacobs, who polled 42% of the vote in Missouri's 7th C.D., had spent exactly \$235 on his campaign.

Rep. Jim Moody (D-Wisc.) let the cat out of the bag with the proposal that Congress simply solve the problem by prohibiting Lyndon LaRouche's supporters from exercising their right to back his run for Congress. "Mr. Chairman, I certainly agree with the thrust of what the gentleman says about Mr. LaRouche," Rep. Moody said. "But the way to handle that, it seems to me, is to require that people not be able to run for Congress unless they can serve in Congress. Mr. LaRouche, if elected, could not serve, because he is a convicted felon. Mr. LaRouche could not run for Congress and soak up campaign funds of any variety, as he now is doing."

But Representative Durbin feels that even this assault on political rights will not work to stop the LaRouche movement. "The unfortunate fact is that in the State of Illinois, he has hundreds, if not thousands, of followers. We see them on the street corners of Washington, and they are candidates for office. The fact that he is in prison is not going to stop this movement. . . . He has plenty of surrogates who will run in congressional districts, at least in my home state, and perhaps across the nation. We cannot stop them with this message."

Durbin's words will prove prophetic, but for reasons he and his congressional colleagues only dimly understand. Politics is out of control because of the fundamental crises that are racking the nation and the world. It is in periods such as these that populations turn once again to the "dreamers" who will demand that the nation and its citizens reclaim its history and rise to a great moral task. It is this quality of the LaRouche campaign, which is echoed by his supporters, which created the upsets in the Midwest primary elections. In Michigan, LaRouche supporter Joan Dennison, who received 8,637 votes to her opponent's 5,678 votes, drawing 59.5% to win the Democratic congressional primary in the 10th C.D., was associated with the "Food for Peace" movement which LaRouche had inspired in 1987.

Other LaRouche supporters were uncompromising in raising national and international issues in campaign forums. In Missouri, Bill Jacobs, who campaigned for U.S. Congress wearing a "Free LaRouche" tee-shirt, won 42% in his southwest Missouri district. Jacobs became famous throughout this district when he stuck by his LaRouche affiliation after the Missouri Citizens for Life tried to bribe him with an endorsement if he would abandon LaRouche policies. The papers in the area carried his hilarious response to this attempted bribery: "Well, that's the way the pickle squirts! I will not denounce LaRouche! You can take your endorsement and shove it!" Jacobs went on to make the battle against the police-state imprisonment of LaRouche the center of his campaign. Jacobs confronted his constituents with the message that the very existence of the Republic is at stake in the election.

In St. Louis, well-known LaRouche supporter Nick Clement garnered a substantial 19% of the vote against House Majority Leader Rep. Richard Gephardt (D) in the 3rd C.D. Clement had forced Gephardt to debate him on radio station KXOK a few weeks before the election (see *EIR*, Aug. 10, 1990, p. 64). Clement used the occasion to outline the policy alternatives to our current "junk bond economy," and blasted Gephardt for his intimate collaboration with Bush to continue these policies.

With the LaRouche for Justice congressional campaign announcing major plans for half-hour television broadcasts in the Washington area between now and November, and with many LaRouche supporters running in upcoming primaries, the political upsets of 1990 promise to continue.