

## LaRouche sets the tone for Democratic victory

by Mel Klenetsky

As the Democratic Party Presidential primary season came to a close on June 4, candidate Lyndon LaRouche set the stage for the next phase of his campaign, leading up to the August Democratic National Convention. With nearly 600,000 votes under his belt—a substantial return, whose significance far exceeds the numbers themselves, given the media blackout of his campaign—LaRouche defined the rallying cry for his campaign following the primaries. “We have to roast some fascists, and save the marshmallows for the barbecues,” he said.

LaRouche has targetted the policies of House Speaker Newt Gingrich’s (R-Ga.) “Conservative Revolution” for the past year and a half, and specifically the welfare reform proposals of Gov. Tom Ridge of Pennsylvania, since that state’s primary in April. LaRouche, in setting a standard for rallying the population against the Contract with America, hopes to dramatically shift the disastrous current Democratic Presidential reelection strategy, laid out by Democratic National Committee Chairman Don Fowler.

LaRouche has described Ridge’s welfare reform policies, which would eliminate medical assistance for 220,000 poor, as Nazi policies. In May, LaRouche’s Pennsylvania headquarters drafted a petition to impeach Governor Ridge for Nuremberg crimes against humanity. On June 4, over 150 supporters rallied in front of the Pennsylvania State Capitol in Harrisburg. During lobbying after the rally, these LaRouche supporters and anti-Ridge activists met, personally, with more than 20 legislators and visited more than 125 legislative offices.

LaRouche has called for similar campaigns against all governors and other elected officials who advocate radical cost-cutting and life-threatening cuts, from William Weld in Massachusetts to Pete Wilson in California. “They should be impeached, and repudiated at every level,” LaRouche said. “We cannot allow Nazism in this form, or its echoes, in our

state or federal government.”

LaRouche and his supporters represent the most outspoken wing of the Democratic Party in their efforts to expose the Nazi-like brutality of the Conservative Revolution, in order to foster an understanding among the voting electorate of the necessity to defeat the Gingrich minions in their Congressional bids in the November general election.

### Fowler in violation of Voting Rights Act

LaRouche has been in a pitched battle with Democratic Party National Chairman Donald Fowler and the Harold Ickes-Anne Lewis wing of the Democratic Party, both, because of Fowler’s efforts to prevent LaRouche delegates from being seated at the late-August Democratic National Convention, and, because of the dangerous, apolitical, low-profile reelection strategy that campaign adviser Dick Morris, Ickes, and Fowler have sold to the President.

LaRouche, on May 12, issued a call for the resignation of Fowler. “The issue,” LaRouche stated, “goes beyond the outrageously immoral, repeated, lying attacks which Mr. Fowler has made upon both me and those voters which have supported my candidacy. . . . It is relevant to this matter, that Mr. Fowler’s immoral and otherwise outrageous misconduct in office has been prompted chiefly by the pressure on him and the National Committee, from a certain wealthy, right-wing circle whose economic and social policies would be more suited to the associates of House Speaker Newt Gingrich than the party of Franklin Roosevelt, John Kennedy, and Bill Clinton.”

LaRouche sees the Fowler group as responsible for “throwing” the 1994 Congressional elections, allowing the Gingrich Republicans to gain a majority in the House for the first time in decades.

On June 6, LaRouche warned the State Democratic Exec-

utive Committee of Texas, in response to a decree to the committee from Fowler not to seat LaRouche delegates at the state convention on June 7, that such a decision is in direct and flagrant violation of federal law. "The decision by the Temporary Credentials Committee of the Texas Democratic Party, to exclude from the state convention duly elected delegates pledged to Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche," LaRouche said, "if adopted by the State Democratic Executive Committee, would be in flagrant violation of the Voting Rights Act. . . . The DNC chairman does not have the lawful authority to deprive voters of their rights."

### Vital issues are ignored

For months, LaRouche has warned that the low-profile Fowler-Morris-Ickes reelection strategy will backfire, especially if the problems of the economy are not addressed. All four of LaRouche's half-hour national television addresses have emphasized the dangerous international financial crisis that the world faces.

In his April 18 broadcast on CBS, LaRouche pointed toward the dangerous hyperbolic growth of speculative financial instruments, such as derivatives, as the source of imminent disintegration in the international markets. "The international monetary and financial system is bankrupt," stated LaRouche, and the only solution is for relevant governments of the world to put the international monetary system into financial receivership and bankruptcy reorganization, to prevent social chaos and ensure stability. "The central issue facing the President of the United States," said LaRouche, "is to put the Federal Reserve into bankruptcy reorganization."

In his June 2 Fox TV broadcast, LaRouche again called for putting the international monetary system, including the Federal Reserve System, into bankruptcy reorganization for the purposes of saving the U.S. and world economy. This especially includes Russia, which has entered a phase of grave social and political crises because of International Monetary Fund (IMF) shock-therapy policies, LaRouche said.

### Democrats must retake Congress

LaRouche has repeatedly emphasized that the way to guarantee Clinton's reelection, and ensure that he could act effectively in his second term, would be to go for a clean Democratic sweep of Congress. Fowler's strategy runs counter to such an approach. First, Fowler's continued insensitivity to issues affecting the African-American community, such as timely funding for voter registration drives, have hurt Congressional and Presidential reelection efforts, especially in the South. Second, Ickes, Morris, and Fowler's insistence that there has been real growth in the economy, is as insane now as it was in the 1994 Congressional elections, when the Democrats' failure to address reality resulted in a Gingrich windfall. "This idea of real growth," LaRouche remarked, "is patently silly. If there were real growth in the economy, we wouldn't be facing a worsening budget crisis on the federal, state, and local levels."

TABLE 1

### LaRouche election results in 1996 Democratic primaries

State	Percent of vote	Total # of votes for LaRouche	Total votes cast in Democratic primary	Date of primary
Alabama	4.0%	11,173	280,173	June 4
Arkansas	6.6%	20,669	315,503	May 21
California	7.0%	162,656	2,339,843	March 26
Colorado	11.2%	5,978	53,523	March 5
District of Columbia	1.5%	391	26,079	May 7
Delaware	9.6%	1,038	10,813	Feb. 24
Illinois	1.8%	14,300	779,907	March 19
Kentucky	7.3%	20,013	272,899	May 28
Louisiana	11.7%	18,150	152,703	March 12
Maine	2.7%	715	25,815	March 5
Maryland	4.4%	12,710	288,864	March 5
Massachusetts	3.4%	5,212	126,971	March 5
Mississippi	7.6%	7,007	92,197	March 12
Nebraska	11.2%	10,255	91,627	May 14
New Hampshire	0.5%	363	80,667	Feb. 20
New Jersey	5.2%	12,794	246,048	June 4
North Carolina	7.2%	40,936	572,160	May 7
North Dakota	34.5%	547	1,586	Feb. 27
Ohio	8.3%	63,677	771,842	March 19
Oklahoma	12.7%	46,392	366,735	March 12
Pennsylvania	8.2%	58,761	718,372	April 23
Rhode Island	4.8%	392	7,938	March 5
Texas	3.1%	28,258	911,548	March 12
Vermont	2.3%	699	30,929	March 5
Washington*	1.4%	4,611	324,615	May 7
West Virginia	13.8%	41,240	298,218	May 14
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>588,937</b>	<b>9,187,577</b>	

\*For State of Washington, totals are sum of Democratic plus Nonaffiliated primary ballots cast for Democratic candidates.

Finally, the failure of the Clinton reelection campaign to attack the politically motivated operations of tainted special prosecutor Kenneth Starr's Whitewater investigations, has led to a serious vulnerability. On June 5, Gingrich, according to news reports, in the aftermath of the convictions of Arkansas Gov. Jim Guy Tucker and Whitewater partners James and Susan McDougal, told his staff that Clinton will be facing many new scandals, which will help unseat him. The latest, Gingrich said, is a malicious accusation about Ron Brown, namely, that the report of his death in Croatia was delayed by the White House, so papers in his office could be shredded.

Ted Van Dyk, an adviser to Paul Tsongas's 1992 Presidential campaign, in an op-ed in the *Wall Street Journal*, suggested "thinking the unthinkable" at the Democratic Convention, namely, dumping Clinton as the party's Presidential standard-bearer if the scandals get out of hand. In an interview with "EIR Talks" on June 6, LaRouche indicated that there has been a proposal circulating to make Al Gore the Presidential candidate and Clinton the vice presidential candidate. LaRouche characterized this proposal as absurd, and a sure way of losing the election for the Democrats.



A demonstration by supporters of Lyndon LaRouche at the State Capitol in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on June 4, protesting medical cuts by Gov. Tom Ridge. At the microphone is LaRouche spokesman Philip Valenti.

The failure of Fowler to secure the African-American vote has led to a vulnerability in the general election from Ross Perot's third-party efforts. Perot's Reform Party, an outgrowth of his United We Stand organization, will be on the ballot in 35 states, according to Russel Varney, national coordinator of the Reform Party. The name of the Presidential candidate of the Reform Party will also appear on the ballot, as an independent (not a party), in 15 states. So, the Reform Party candidate will appear on the ballot in 50 states. On June 1, pro-euthanasia former Colorado Gov. Richard Lamm keynoted the inaugural convention of the California branch of Perot's Reform Party, and told newsmen that he may be available to run for President as the party's candidate.

To secure ballot positions in all of the states, Perot's Reform Party established alliances with Lenora Fulani of the New Alliance Party, the Wisconsin-based New Party, and the Green Party U.S.A.

In an op-ed in the April 4 *Cleveland Call and Post*, the largest-circulation African-American newspaper in the country, Fulani called on African-Americans to abandon the Dem-

ocratic Party in the 1996 elections, and join with Perot in forming a third party. "The time has come to begin building alliances outside of the Democratic Party where our traditional political partners—white liberals in particular—have abandoned us," she wrote. "Needless to say, the Republican Party offers no alternatives. . . . I believe the potential for such a new alliance lies with the populist 'white center,' otherwise known as the 'Perot voter.' "

### The media blackout of LaRouche

LaRouche campaigned through a series of personal appearances and four nationwide prime-time, half-hour television spots. His vote totals represent a hard core of support, given the media blackout, which few other candidates in the Democratic and Republican parties, Clinton and Dole excepted, can match. He personally campaigned in 15 of the 26 primary states in which he was on the ballot, speaking before campaign rallies of hundreds of supporters in many of the states.

A study by the Center for Media and Public Affairs for the period of Jan. 1 to March 26, the date of the California primary, demonstrates the extent of the blackout against LaRouche. Five hundred and seventy-three stories on the primaries appeared on the three major national television networks during this period. Not one of them covered LaRouche. CBS, ABC, and NBC each had 5-6.5 hours of media time dedicated to the primaries. LaRouche was not mentioned in any of this coverage.

Dole received 41 minutes of this coverage; Buchanan 36; Forbes and Alexander had 18 minutes each; and Dornan, Gramm, Lugar, Keyes, and Morry Taylor each had 15 minutes. Taylor, a political unknown from Illinois, received coverage, while LaRouche was almost entirely blacked out. LaRouche was barely covered at all in the print media. There was almost no mention in the national print media, for example, of the 162,000 votes that he got in the California primary. In spite of this lack of media recognition, with many voters unaware that LaRouche was even on the ballot, LaRouche secured 586,000 votes in 26 primaries, giving him vote returns mostly in the 7-14% range. He came in with 34.5% in North Dakota, his highest.

LaRouche's returns, in many states, bested Pat Buchanan, Steve Forbes, Lamar Alexander, and many of the other so-called traditional candidates. LaRouche bested Buchanan in North Carolina; Forbes in Louisiana, North Carolina, Ohio, and Oklahoma; Gramm in California, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas, and Vermont; and Alexander in California, Louisiana, Ohio, Oklahoma, Mississippi, and Texas.

LaRouche's returns, given the media blackout, show a level of support which should make Clinton and his advisers take heed of LaRouche's strategy for the elections, given LaRouche's warnings and the recent slippage that the Morris-Ickes-Fowler approach has encountered.