

LaRouche campaign takes New England by storm

by Stu Rosenblatt

During a week-long campaign swing through New England on Jan. 11-14, Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche initiated a strategic intervention into global policy-making. In the same arena, his opponents in the Presidential race, Al Gore, George W. Bush, Bill Bradley, and others, appeared like Lilliputians against the Promethean qualities demonstrated by LaRouche.

However, LaRouche's growing campaign — measured by ballot status, financial contributions, and the mobilization of an army of volunteers — did not go unnoticed by his increasingly hysterical enemies in the British-American-Commonwealth (BAC) establishment, which is deeply entrenched in New England.

The highly successful tour provoked a significant BAC-lash: One live Internet broadcast was sabotaged; press coverage, while widespread, was muted; key elements in the political and labor constituencies of the Democratic Party were strong-armed by the desperately thuggish Gore campaign; and one event was partially wrecked by accomplices of Gore and Bush. All to halt the powerful ideas of candidate LaRouche.

LaRouche's intervention came amidst an intense battle for the party nominations in New Hampshire. With Gore and Bradley locked in a close race, ironically, the population seems rather unmoved. A poll released by Harvard University revealed that over 71% of the voters are still uncommitted — up from 64% two months earlier — most likely because of the voluminous number of debates. The more people see the less they like. This was also reflected in the legislature, where perhaps a majority in both parties are undecided! Hence the arm-twisting by Gore, both in the labor movement and among politicians, and Gore's panic over the growing movement around LaRouche.

Boston bookends and New Hampshire dialogue

The week was begun and concluded in Boston, proud home to many of America's Founding Fathers, where LaRouche delivered two major policy addresses, presented to live audiences and broadcast simultaneously on the Internet.

The two speeches developed a single theme: What is America's mission, both foreign and domestic, in the world? In the opening speech, on Jan. 11, before more than 150 people, LaRouche elaborated on the theme of the onrushing financial crash, and the need to return to the policy matrix

successfully implemented in the post-war Bretton Woods system.

Using both 1944 footage from the welcoming speeches of the Bretton Woods conference at the Mount Washington Hotel, and photographs of Harry Dexter White and other American policymakers creating the new system, LaRouche challenged all the campaigns to adopt this theme. He concluded with a call to America to adopt a new mission: to bring urgently needed machine-tool and other exports to the vast majority of the world's citizens throughout Asia, who are now needlessly dying or suffering, for lack of the necessary advanced technology to ensure their development. This initiative will reinvigorate our own decrepit, post-industrial junkheap of a nation by providing the export markets, as did the Bretton Woods' Marshall Plan, some 50 years ago. This New Bretton Woods will provide the framework for cooperation among nations based on a community of principle, and economic recovery for the world.

An address to the Community Action Association

Following the Boston Town Hall Meeting (the transcript of LaRouche's speech was in the Jan. 21 *EIR*), LaRouche addressed a gathering of civic and social activists in Nashua, New Hampshire, sponsored by the New England Community Action Association. More than 100 delegates listened with intense concentration for over an hour as LaRouche challenged them to reject the littleness of Gore and Bradley, and the lying inanity of their own, other-directed friends and neighbors.

The event was covered by Nashua television networks and the *Nashua Telegraph* newspaper, and was followed by a press conference in the state capital, Concord, the next day. Despite sophisticated Internet harassment, coming from well-placed enemies, LaRouche's message got out even in an otherwise nasty Associated Press wire story. Buried within the wire, AP noted: "His main issue is the economy and his fear of an 'international Pearl Harbor financial crisis.' He has proposed convening a world-wide monetary conference, modelled after the one at Bretton Woods in 1944 that created the international monetary conference to promote international monetary cooperation."

LaRouche held private meetings with members of the legislature in Concord, following a two-day blitz of the legislature by campaign activists. Additional coverage in the media also punctuated the trip, including in the *Portsmouth Herald* and the *Manchester Union Leader*.

The blitz concluded with a memorable speech delivered once again, in Boston, this time on the theme of America's true Manifest Destiny, which appears in this issue (see *Feature*).

Those supporters who attended this meeting, as those at the previous events, vowed to carry LaRouche's message of crisis and hope back into the rocky hills of New England.