On July 16, Lyndon LaRouche announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President in the year 2000. Excerpts from his declaration follow:

"A persisting downward trend in national leadership, since approximately May 1996, prompted me to announce my intention to campaign for the Year 2000 Democratic Party Presidential nomination.

"During the early Spring of 1996, I saw hopeful signs of collaboration of the Clinton Presidency with both outstanding leaders of the Democratic Party, especially in the Senate, and with a revitalized movement of organized labor and other important constituencies. That collaboration collapsed with the President’s capitulation to pressures from a circle including Roy M. Cohn cousin, and political clone, Richard Morris. The capitulation to the demand that the President not veto the pending welfare reform bill, sent the Democratic Congressional campaigns down to overall defeat in the November general election, and sent the nation itself on a spiraling downward political course.

"Under the conditions that Vice President Al Gore clung to his present ideological orientation, and under the condition that Clinton remained increasingly mortgaged to Gore’s future candidacy during the period leading into the 1998 Congressional elections, and beyond.

"The problem is, that the presently onrushing global financial and monetary crises will require the President to make certain kinds of decisions, as the leading statesman of today’s planet, exist which could assure an incalculable catastrophe for this republic even many months before the year 2000 arrived.

"Gore’s candidacy as such, is not the issue. As a practical matter, the evidence is, that it is impossible that Gore could be elected in 2000, whether any Democratic candidate opposes him, or not. The issue is, the effect of allowing the Clinton Presidency to remain increasingly mortgaged to Gore’s future candidacy during the period leading into the 1998 Congressional elections, and beyond.

"The problem is, that the presently onrushing global financial and monetary crises will require the President to make certain kinds of decisions, as the leading statesman of today’s planet,
Helga Zepp LaRouche held a series of public and private meetings in Los Angeles in mid-June, in which she stressed that the battle to establish a New Bretton Woods system, and implement, in full, the design for the Eurasian Land-Bridge, depends upon the exoneration of her husband Lyndon LaRouche.

The public events were opened by two press conferences, one in Koreatown, the other in Chinatown. The first was attended by four Korean newspapers, and leaders of the Korean community. Here, Mrs. LaRouche issued an urgent appeal to President Clinton to reverse the depletion of food reserves in North Korea [SEE article, page 84].

“Any delay is criminal,” Zepp LaRouche said. “The line that there is no serious famine, or that aid will only help the military, is morally criminal and unacceptable. . . . Without emergency aid, 2.6 million children under six years old will die this year. To say they represent a military threat is absurd.”

Her statement was seconded by a leader of the Korean-American Chamber of Commerce, and Simon Lim, a community leader who hosted the event. Lim reiterated that the U.S., as the leading nation of the world, must act.

The second press conference, in Chinatown, drew three newspapers, a radio station, and a television station. At both events, reporters engaged in a lively dialogue, which largely revolved around the following point: What you are proposing with the Land-Bridge and New Bretton Woods is beautiful, but can you do it?

“The reason it is realistic,” she answered, “is that the alternative is so horrible: Human civilization can collapse into barbarism. . . . It is true, we have to move mountains; but, I am optimistic that these programs can result in the biggest economic boom in the history of mankind.

“If we combine this,” she continued, “with a new cultural renaissance, there will be a new golden age for mankind.” She concluded that, unlike Samuel Huntington, who peddles his “Clash of Civilizations” nonsense as a justification for the British policy of destroying the Chinese nation, “I agree with Leibniz, that it is easy to find common understanding.”