

The Truth About Chappaquidick

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The following analysis was released on May 11, 1978 by U.S. Labor Party Chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

During the past several weeks there has been a strong, escalating push by top British intelligence forces to shove Senator Edward Kennedy into the Vice-President's office to replace Walter F. Mondale. This push behind Kennedy is accompanied by a number of recent developments pointing in the direction of prompting Mondale's early resignation.

Around the Kennedy Foundation's Lord Harlech, the British secret intelligence push to put Kennedy into the White House — via the Vice-Presidency — is visibly backed by the same combination of Scotch aristocrats and Astor-orbiting English aristocratic families which backed Adolf Hitler during the 1930s. This is the group allied to close Rudolf Hess acquaintance Lord Hamilton, and to those same "Cliveden set" circles to which Joseph Kennedy was linked during the pre-Pearl Harbor period. Lord Alec Douglas-Home of Munich Hitler Pact fame is notable within the overall collection.

Under these circumstances, we are compelled to peek under the covers to discover the truth about the Chappaquidick bridge incident. For too long, our otherwise proper compassion for the victim of that incident has inhibited numbers of us from looking closely at the significance of Ted Kennedy's role in the affair. This past incident is now a matter of United States national security, and must be examined from that standpoint, with that sense of urgency.

Why Chappaquidick Mystified Richard M. Nixon

The 1974 White House publication of the transcript of several tapes called to our attention the fact that President Richard M. Nixon was concerned to gain possession of findings from a continuing private investigation into the Chappaquidick bridge affair. In this point, President Nixon committed the same blunder as did the fictional prefect of police in Edgar Allan Poe's "The Purloined Letter." Nixon was looking for the crucial evidence in the wrong form and in the wrong place.

The more intently people look directly at the supposed mysteries of the Chappaquidick affair, the more they lose sight of the important facts — the facts lurking in the corners of their vision. Such people ask the wrong questions about the bridge incident itself. They miss the real significance of the affair, which lies far from the watery passage between Martha's Vineyard and Chappaquidick Island. They miss the point: they make the wrong assumptions about what the waters covered, and they make wrong assumptions concerning what was reflected off those waters. We shall occupy ourselves here with the second point.

As Edgar Allan Poe repeatedly insisted in most of his writings, including his famous poem, "The Raven," most investigators are helpless to discover the truth whenever the truth of a matter cannot be deduced from the facts of a case-in-itself as presented. In such instances, the more intently investigation and deduction concentrate on the localized circumstances and given clues, the further removed their minds become from the truth behind the occurrence. This point applies to all crucial scientific discoveries, and to the most important and challenging varieties of criminal investigation.

Insofar as the details of the bridge incident are involved, all the reported accounts show that investigators have been governed by certain cultivated preconceptions which this writer would not have blundered into accepting. Why, for example, would any investigator assume that Ted Kennedy was necessarily in the vehicle? That assumption is not a fact from which to begin inquiry; it is an adversary hypothesis to be challenged.

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What events were buried within the waters of the channel is of minor importance by comparison with what those waters reflected. *The incident reflected a sharp, if brief glimpse of the Kennedy character.* A large sector of the U.S. population was provoked by that flash of

reflected moonlight into a preconscious insight into the Kennedy brothers' character. This is the crucial point which President Nixon overlooked.

Conditioned by a muckraking press, the American public (and leading political figures) are so "scandal-minded" — so pornographic, that they immediately leap to and seize upon pornographic assumptions (sex, personal bribery, and what-not), to the effect that the important aspects of a subject public figure's policies, co

This is so with the case of G. William Miller, currently — most unfortunately — Chairman of the Federal Reserve System. If Miller's skyrocketing interest-rates policies wreck the national economy, send inflation heavenward and U.S. production and employment levels to hell, that is not considered sufficient cause to oust *the Kennedy-connected* Miller. However, a breath of personal scandal concerning Miller is, according to the habits of misguided public opinion, deemed a proper reason for his hasty resignation. *O tempora, o mores!*

It is the same with the scandals directed against the CIA and FBI.

Henry A. Kissinger's "former" protégés, Morton Halperin and Daniel Ellsberg, are leading among those who announce it scandalous that the CIA and FBI should engage in covert methods of surveillance against a murderous criminal conspiracy of terrorist bombers, the Institute for Policy Studies-molded Weatherman organization. It is the mere fact of cover surveillance which is made into a matter of pornographic scandal-mongering in-and-of-itself. A credulous public, Congress, and some courts have lost sight of the distinction between improper and proper targets of *crime-preventing* surveillance. So, while Kissinger's "former" protégé Halperin runs the "left" attack on the CIA and FBI, William F. Buckley, working under direct instructions from the same Kissinger, orchestrates the "right" side of the same scenario, a game which leaves the nation stripped of means to stop a wave of terrorism now under way. *O tempora, o mores!*

Ted Kennedy is significant (in the Chappaquidick affair) only to the extent we examine him as the figurehead-tool of the Kennedy machine, of the British Secret Intelligence Service.

So, the American public glutted itself in pornographic fantasies, while it hypocritically praised Kennedy's tame dirty-tricks specialist John Doar in his manufacturing of forged evidence against a Nixon White House.

The conscious mind of the American public was so preoccupied with its pornographic fantasies concerning Chappaquidick that it blocked out the simple truth lighting up the corners of its mind's eye. Public opinion demanded that investigation either pursue or halt before a point of prurient speculation. Public opinion ignored the investigation of the Kennedy political machine. It degraded the victim, Mary Jo Kopechne, to a sex-object; it denied her justice and the dignity of her political significance.

President Nixon fell into that trap. Instead of seeing the light of knowledge glancing off the waters of the Chappaquidick channel — the political character of the Kennedy machine, Nixon's interest was focused on the foolish public's taste for pornography. Nixon the quarterback weighed the possibilities of a crowd-pleasing (pornographic) "touchdown" in a matter where real public interest — national interest! — demanded that no games be played.

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The Investigation

For the sake of the victim, no public investigation of her part in the incident should be pursued at this time, except those lines which inclusively provide her belated justice by restoring her dignity. What is significant in the Chappaquidick incident is the role of the Kennedy political machine, the Kennedy political interests, *the interests of the British Secret Intelligence Service*. It was a sudden, preconscious sense of the Kennedy machine which struck the corner of the mind's eye in the reflection from the waters of a cover-up. It was that side of the matter which Poe's C. Auguste Dupin would have pursued, and which we examine here.

Indeed, if the public belatedly recognizes that Poe, although a gifted writer, was no mere writer, the relevance — the double relevance — of the reference to him ought to become clear. Poe was a political counterintelligence operative of a private network descended from the Association of Revolutionary War Officers, from the Cincinnati circles. During the period of Poe's adult life, this private association was dedicated to combatting British subversion and treason, and counterintelligence under the supervision of former President John Quincy Adams and was associated with such figures as Henry Clay and Matthew and Henry C. Carey. The Kennedy machine is a lineal descendant of the same enemy Adams, Carey, Clay, and Poe combatted, the treason combatted by Abraham Lincoln, the British forces which assassinated President Lincoln, and later President William McKinley.

The Kennedy machine is, in the misdirected delusions of many citizens, an outgrowth of the Boston Irish-American machine. The Kennedys are formally of Irish-American extraction, and descendants from "Honey" Fitzpatrick, one-time boss of the Boston Irish-American machine. Yet, the Kennedys are not merely of a type which has an ugly reputation in Ireland — the Queen's own Anglophile Irishmen, but the Kennedy machine is part of the British Secret Intelligence Services coming, going, up, and down. To be exact, one speaks of the Edinburgh Kennedy family, the branch of British secret intelligence against which Poe and his sponsors directed

their special efforts during the first half of the last century.

In the Kennedy machine, two treasonous currents in U.S. life intersect. One of those currents is local to greater Boston: the Anglophile Boston mercantile-financial circles whose philosophical expression was the Concord "Transcendentalist" group around Emerson, Longfellow, and Alcott, the group which transformed Harvard University into a colonial branch of Oxford's Balliol College. This Boston group of subversives was a direction reflection of the Edinburgh division of the British Secret Intelligence Service, whose literary cover was the *Edinburgh Review* and *Blackwood's Magazine*. The other current is the old Manhattan scalawag political machine of the traitor Aaron Burr, Martin Van Buren, and Rothschild agent August Belmont. As the Anglophile "old Bostonians" found themselves outnumbered by immigrant groups, the Manhattan machine of Van Buren and Belmont set up a colonial branch in Boston, the Boston Democratic Party machine, used to keep the local Irish-Americans in line for the advantage of Boston's London-linked financial houses.

The Joseph Kennedy family, a product of that indicated bit of political genetic engineering, became a direct agent of British-based elements of British secret intelligence. On the public record, this direct connection begins with Joseph P. Kennedy's securing some of the same whiskey monopolies formerly held by Arnold Rothstein et. al., from the same British interests which had backed the Prohibition-period creation of organized crime in the United States, and which used scotch-whisky conduits for importing British heroin via Hong Kong, Shanghai, Singapore, the British West Indies and Canada. (So much for the essence of Bobby Kennedy's "fight against organized crime," which in fact facilitated a change of British management of British-organized crime.)

Ambassador Joseph Kennedy, floating into prominence on a sea of booze, was an intimate of the Astor-centered *pro-Hitler* forces in the British aristocracy, and the Kennedy family fortunes were guided by the Lazard-linked experts, including André Meyer. The British SIS connections of the Kennedy family included John Wheeler-Bennet, the same John Wheeler-Bennet of SIS and the Royal Institute of International Affairs whose immediate subordinate was Harvard's William Yandell Elliott. The latter, Henry Kissinger's patron at Harvard, headed up a key element of British secret intelligence within the United States. It is the same William Yandell Elliott who headed up the U.S. division of the network behind terrorism in Italy today — the "Mazzini Society" network — providing the historical link of Henry Kissinger to Italian terrorist circles.

Senator Edward Kennedy the political personality is not a person, but a public-relations package. Inside the package, there is a pathetic, unwholesome, and altogether dumb creature, whose special distinction is that of being the available titular heir to the title of "himself, the Kennedy." In the person of Ted Kennedy, we have as little interest as could be imagined. One can throw a stone out one's window and strike at random a better candidate for the Senate or any other significant public office. It is Kennedy the myth, the public-relations package, which rightly occupies our attention.

It is not Ted Kennedy, but the Kennedy machine which should have been investigated in the Chappaquidick affair. Ted Kennedy is significant in that affair only to the extent we examine him as the figurehead-tool of the Kennedy machine, of the British Secret Intelligence Service. Just so, Ted Kennedy's attempt to push heroin through the Congress, Kennedy's role in Britain's new phase of its "Opium War" against the United States. Heroin is a product of British financial interests centered in the British West Indies (the "Silver Triangle"), Singapore, Hong Kong, old Shanghai banking interests (the "Golden Triangle"), and the Canadian (Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal) dope depots of the British Secret Intelligence Service. It is British financial interests which control the bulk of the traffic of marijuana, cocaine, and heroin smuggled into the United States. It is British interest which Kennedy is promoting with his proposed "reform" of drug legislation. That exemplifies the significance of political figure Ted Kennedy in all respects.

If it appears shocking that a Kennedy machine linked to the pro-Hitler elements of the British aristocracy should also be the darling of the "Jewish Lobby," the clarification of that ugly little paradox lies in London. The Homes, the Camerons, the Duke of Devonshire, the Astors, the Churchills, Robert Moss, Christopher Mayhew, Robert Swann, Denis Healey, Roy Jenkins, David Owen, the London Rothschilds, Lazard Brothers, Hambros, Barings, Lloyd's Insurance, Hill-Samuel, Blair and Company of London, and so forth, are all parts of British intelligence, as are the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the International Institute for Strategic Studies, the Institute for the Study of Conflict, the *London Times*, *The Economist*, the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Observer*, the *Financial Times*, and the Rupert Murdoch press empire. The "Jewish Lobby," which is to say the Joint Distribution Committee set up jointly with Nazi Finance Minister Hjalmar Schacht, is not an independent creation of native Americans of Jewish designation, but a British intelligence operation which uses credulous Jews as a political commodity. The Joint Distribution Committee, established with a mandate for buying and selling Jews, is adhering strictly to that mandate to the present date. (Henry Kissinger, similarly, is not a personage, but a property.)

From the standpoint of those financial interests designated as Jewish which are attached to London in this respect, the business of Jewish loyalties is governed by Hobbesian principles. Those Jewish financiers' attachment to ordinary Jews is to property, from which property a certain rate of ground-rent income, political and financial, is expected, and intrusions by competitors unwanted. It is not properly surprising that the most exotic anti-Semites in the U.S. have been financed principally by circles associated with the B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League. The wicked shepherd hires the showcase wolves to keep the terrified sheep huddled within the herd.

These facts, and a larger mass to the same effect have been in the public domain. The public does not directly study these facts; nonetheless, some of these facts do not escape wide attention. The Chappaquidick incident caught the imagination of much of the public because it agreed with pre-existing facts. The public's immediate,

preconscious perception of the reflections from Chappaquidick waters was not, of course, that the Kennedys are subversive British agents. To the shape of the pre-conscious thought in the public mind, the most appropriate word attachable is "phoney."

...In the case of Ted Kennedy, the public view is of an empty-headed "womanizer," whose mental powers are inadequate for carrying a serious policy-conception from one side of the room to another... Yet, in the other side of their minds, most of the public view this same person as "a Kennedy," and many vote for Ted Kennedy and so forth on this account.

Ted Kennedy, the Phoney

The American public senses that most of its public figures are phonies. If we look behind the word, we are obliged to pursue a most interesting and fruitful investigation.

"Phoney" signifies that in the public mind its own beliefs concerning a public figure are extremely contradictory. "Phoney" applied to a public figure is in fact a matter of projection on the part of the electorate. To call a President, a Senator, and so forth "phonies" is to refer to an act, a state of mind of the electorate. Either one voted for the "phoney" oneself or one respects (admires or fears a person *as important*) the "stature" of the person for the public position he or she has attained.

So, in referring to a public figure as a "phoney," the layman-critic is actually denouncing the immorality of his or her own mental life. "I know that X----- is an A— H—, but I still voted for him." "Party loyalty" or other cheap excuses are often presented as justification for campaigning for or voting for "blivets" or worse. Underneath, the public conscience knows that the voters have behaved immorally in boosting a "blivet" to positions of public stature. In viewing such figures as "phonies," the public mind is projecting its own self-contempt upon a person who symbolizes the public's own immorality.

In the case of Ted Kennedy, the public view is of an empty-headed "womanizer," whose mental powers are inadequate for carrying a serious policy-conception from one side of the room to another. This creature has, in public, performed not a single original act above the mental level required to sort newspapers at the corner variety store. Yet, in the other side of their minds, most of the public view this same person as "a Kennedy," and many vote for Ted Kennedy and so forth on this account. They even seriously consider putting a man who, to all accounts of public performance, cannot think, into the highest elected offices of the land.

To many of those voters throughout the Democratic Party, both rank-and-filers and officials, the reflection off the Chappaquidick waters provoked a temporary emotion of vast relief. The incident lifted a great moral

burden from their minds. Party machine considerations, complicated by the martyr-status of John F. Kennedy and Bobby Kennedy, had oppressed them earlier with the obligation to put Ted Kennedy into the White House at some early point. Chappaquidick gave them an excuse for not doing so. All of the evidence of the actual character of the Kennedys momentarily coalesced in the preconscious shape of imminently conscious thought. As this preconscious recognition was transformed into its corresponding conscious form of thought, the words which consciousness attached to the thought itself were, speaking categorically, "that guy's a phoney."

The press and other influential reaction to the Chappaquidick incident diverted attention away from that significant thought to the intricacies of the isolated incident itself. Inquiry retreated from the one feature of the incident which was of the broadest, most special significance to the national interest.

The fact that popular opinion converges upon terming a certain individual a "phoney" is not necessarily founded upon a point of legitimate discredit concerning that individual. The public mind may apply the term "phoney" to a person it supports or tolerates in high office. It may, and does, as readily, apply the term "phoney" to a person, wrongly, for quite opposite reasons. If the public senses itself on the verge of being obliged to support a certain factional proposition, but refuses to do so for reasons of immoral expediency, it excuses itself by slandering the person associated with that proposition.

In both kinds of cases, it is public opinion that is exhibiting the "phoniness," not the purported object of the epithet. In both types of cases, the use of the term "phoney" characterizes a projective avoidance of the fickle public's sense of some immoral judgment ruling its own mind.

When the term "phoney," or similar slander is applied to a person undeserving of such judgment, the public mind is faced with a special difficulty. The person who invents a slander suffers the discomfort of knowing that he or she is lying in circulating such abuse. To avoid this internal discomfort, the public mind prefers to have the slanders originate with others. *The immorality of the public mind prefers to repeat gossip.*

Whenever widespread opinion views an individual as a "phoney," as was the widespread reaction to the Chappaquidick affair, it is the obligation of responsible journalists, editors and others to inquire into the grounds for that popular impulse.

If the public reaction was based on the facts of Chappaquidick as reported, popular opinion was offering a judgment it was generally unqualified to make. Although better-trained minds of the school of Poe's C. Auguste Dupin had the ability to discover a flaw in the Chappaquidick fairy tales offered by most of the press, the general public to date lacks the qualifications to make such a judgment *independently*. (Public opinion might guess the right answer, but would necessarily come to the right answer by incompetent methods of reasoning.)

Therefore, what the general public thought about the reported facts of Chappaquidick was irrelevant. The only important line of inquiry was: Did the events of Chappaquidick trigger *an impulse of recognition* in the public mind? Did the gestalt of the Chappaquidick incident somehow supply the cathexis for pulling together a

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thought, a moral judgment, based on sound facts previously in the possession of public knowledge?

This was indeed the case. The public mind rightly projected the value-judgment, "phoney," on Ted Kennedy, but the public mind was unable to account for this impulsive judgment. The proper journalistic response to the Chappaquidick affair was to present the facts about the Kennedy family along the lines I have summarized above.

There is a precise analogy in the following sort of occurrence. In the course of a conversation, an individual often has a certain name, a certain fact "on the tip of my tongue." In the classroom, a student has, similarly, a discovery (original to him or her) on the "tip of my tongue." In the interest of facilitating the conversation, or the educational process, the conversation-partner, or teacher, or a fellow-student, may speak the name of the thought "on the tip of the tongue" of the frustrated person: "Do you mean...?"

The duty of honest journalists, editors, and others was to seize the moment of Chappaquidick to present a factual-analytical, in-depth report under the title, "What, really are the Kennedys?" The public mind was that moment, predisposed to comprehend what the Kennedy machine represented. That was the moment to supply the facts.

If that had been done, the facts concerning the incident itself would have been quickly forced to light. Once the truth about the Kennedys was generally known, public opinion would have looked at the Chappaquidick incident not as a matter of the person Ted Kennedy, but as a matter of the Kennedy political machine. It would have studied the matter from the vantage point of C. Auguste Dupin.

Since no such investigation was made (at least in terms of available public knowledge), the public greedily swallowed the diversionary suggestion of prurient interest, slandering the dead in covering up the guilt of the living.

Public Immorality

In recent decades, a 16-year-old virgin is almost to be viewed as of headline newsworthiness. Increasingly, married individuals maintain households with persons other than their legal spouses. Many salesmen, and persons of other categories rather regularly spice the routine of conjugal duties with bits of extra-marital fornication. This pattern is at the center of a wider domain of "unconsummated" flirtations, to the point that many marriage partners maintain an unadulterous household while, sometimes over long periods, maintaining the closest mental-emotional attachment to a person outside the marital relationship.

The mere fact or conjecture of an extramarital emotional attachment, sexually "consummated" or not, is of no legitimate interest to most of the contemporary population as a matter in itself. The prurient fixation on the alleged "womanizing" of the Kennedy men is, respecting most of the population indulging in such entertainments, despicable hypocrisy. The focus on sex as such is a pornographic obscenity. The quality of the *human* relationship between two individuals is usually treated with broad indifference; the prurient vector of public interest brushes the important aspects of human relationships to one side as *boring*: "Let's get to the sexual part."

For myself, I do not wish to be informed of which women do or did not have sexual affairs with one of Joe Kennedy's offspring. If it were shown that Ted Kennedy is a male-chauvinist goat, who cannot look at a pretty woman as a human being — as some sources attempt to persuade me — that fact would be relevant to me in judging him personally as a public figure, in judging his competence to judge almost anything. Respecting men whose personal qualities of judgment are of importance in governing their public conduct, such matters are of some weight. However, since Ted Kennedy is a "blivet," essentially not a person but a public-relations "Frankenstein's monster," his known personal qualities already being overwhelmingly negative, it is of little importance to know also whether or not he is a man or a goat.

If I thought such matters as being of relevant clinical interest in assessing a Kennedy, I would prefer to avoid detailed such inquiries if possible, since I do not wish to cater to the propensity of public opinion for debasing itself with pornographic fantasies. I may have the competence to judge such matters; most of the public does not.

It is not a question of whether Ted Kennedy is or is not a goat which concerns me. What concerns me is the goat-like mental behavior of so much of public opinion. As one in the school of Plato, having attained some approximation of mastercraftsmanship in that profession, I know with the greatest relative clinical efficiency what the effect of pornography is on the moral-judgmental qualities of the mind. Pornography is not only associated with the lowest state of consciousness among the three qualities of consciousness known to the Platonics and Neoplatonics; the person of scientific or other accomplishments, in the moment he or she is seized by a pornographic outlook, descends from the third or second quality of consciousness, where he or she is ordinarily located, to the lowest degree. In this latter condition, the human mind is incapable of competent judgment.

This political point has been emphasized, from various vantage-points of reference, by many of the leading Platonics and Neoplatonics, beginning with Plato himself. The Platonics and Neoplatonics, including Thomas Paine and the founders of our nation and its Constitution generally, recognized that a certain level of cultural and moral development of the electorate was indispensable to the establishment and maintenance of a democratic republic. If a major portion of the general electorate degenerates morally to the level of Marat's sansculottes of the French Revolution's Jacobin terror, or to the level of the liberal-radical supporters of Joe Rauh, Jr. and the Institute for Policy Studies networks,

democracy under the sway of such social forces leads to anarchy followed by tyranny.

The existence of a republic demands that the franchised constituency be delimited to persons who, in the majority, are capable of locating individual interest in the primary general interest of the nation and its posterity, not setting individual and local greedy, sensual interest into opposition to the primary interest of the nation as a whole. These electors must choose public officials who are characterized by dedication, not mere personal ambition. In that way, the policy-shaping processes of a constitutional republic are controlled by a search for the national interest, a search for the proper role and interest of the nation in promoting the general interest of the human species as a whole.

This capability of judgment exists only in electorates whose mental level is located on the higher two of the three levels of consciousness identified by the Platonics and Neoplatonics. The Founding Fathers of this nation established a democratic republic under Neoplatonic constitutional principles, not because they believed that all individual persons were qualified to vote simply because they were persons. We established a democratic republic because the majority of the American population of the late 18th century represented the only population in the world sufficiently developed in education and moral outlook to be qualified to be an electorate.

This quality of the electorate is the most precious asset of a democratic republic. Without that quality, the republic must fail, must fall. It is the primary constitutional duty of all leading public figures, whether in public office or in important private institutions, to protect

and to cultivate such essential qualities in the majority of our citizens. Whenever a population degrades itself into a blend of particularist, narrow-interest outlooks, and to a pornographic sort of outlook in selection of public officials and policies, that portion of the electorate has been self-degraded below the standards of fitness to vote. Such a moral cancer within the electorate is a menace to the republic.

By permitting itself to be degraded to a prurient sort of muckraking interest in the Chappaquidick incident, public opinion brought itself to the lowest level of consciousness, stripping itself of the power to see anything but the "dirty pictures" it painted in its own mind. It saw nothing else but a petty personal scandal spiced with rumors of sexual overtones. It lost the powers of judgment needed to see the larger reality. The preconscious recognition that "Kennedy is a phoney" was left unexplored, and even that moment that insight soon vanished, forgotten.

That incident exemplifies the reasons our elections nowadays are determined by a mixture of galloping electoral frauds and "x-rated" balloting by large sections of the electorate, who permit themselves to be self-degraded by preoccupation with the banal, small-change obsessions of sexual and other prurient interest in "scandal." Thus, until we awaken from that pornographic nightmare, to discover why patriotic interest demands a purging of the Kennedy machine, our nation stands in increasing peril. For such reasons, we cannot tolerate a Ted Kennedy in leading office and long survive as a nation.