
The Democratic Party

The LaRouche factor in U.S. politics: 20%-40% showing in the elections

by Warren J. Hamerman

During 1982, the year that initiated the campaign for the American presidency in 1984, candidates from the “LaRouche wing” of the Democratic Party headed by the *EIR* founder won between 20 and 40 percent of the vote in primary elections for nationally crucial federal and state offices. During 1982 as well, three of LaRouche’s leading political opponents for the 1984 Democratic Party presidential nomination—Jerry Brown of California, Ted Kennedy of Massachusetts, and Edward Koch of New York—were forced out of presidential competition under a storm of political opposition in part mobilized by the LaRouche forces.

In each of the elections where a LaRouche Democrat won between 20 and 40 percent, the candidate was running against the official party apparatus and relying upon the independent “insurgent” political machine built by the fastest-growing political action committee (PAC) in American politics—the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC), which numbers well over 20,000 members with chapter organizations throughout the United States. Throughout the past decade, LaRouche has been the only national political leader on the American scene advocating a program for a New World Economic Order to reverse the depression; he founded the NDPC, whose advisory committee he chairs, in 1980, after the renomination of Jimmy Carter, a renomination whose disastrous results he fully predicted.

The results

The 1982 election tallies in Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, and Minnesota confirmed the growing political strength of the NDPC and LaRouche, who ran in 16 state Democratic primaries for the party’s presidential nomination in 1980.

Lyndon LaRouche’s mass political following in the United States has been built, particularly since 1976, through a succession of historic half-hour television addresses which LaRouche delivered either on national television or to large audiences during political campaigns. In the half-hour television format LaRouche has addressed questions of global economic and strategic concern from the standpoint of res-

toring the type of “American System” program pursued by the Founding Fathers of the United States. At the same time, the television addresses were designed by LaRouche to shift policy planners away from commitments to post-industrial society doctrines and toward an American commitment to a New World Economic Order and world peace through scientific and technological progress.

Nearly 400,000 Democrats voted for LaRouche spokesmen in the 1982 primaries in New York and Pennsylvania alone, demonstrating the support for LaRouche’s program for re-establishing an active political connection between morality and economics by means of the New World Economic Order.

Pennsylvania: In the May 18 Democratic primary for the gubernatorial nomination, Steve Douglas, a spokesman for Lyndon LaRouche for approximately a decade, won 35 percent of the vote in Philadelphia and 22 percent overall statewide while finishing second in a four-man race. Douglas won 18 of the 66 election wards in Philadelphia. On the weekend before the election he had appeared with LaRouche in one of the NDPC’s special half-hour television broadcasts to the voters.

In a post-election interview, Douglas said: “On that half-hour spot, I spoke for 10 minutes on the issues of ending the economic depression, and Mr. LaRouche addressed the strategic issues which confront not only the citizens of Pennsylvania, but every other American citizen. He spoke in particular on the Malvinas Islands crisis and the Tory takeover of the United States in Washington under the auspices of traitors such as Alexander Haig.

“The combined effect of the organizing around policies to rebuild the state and Mr. LaRouche’s addressing the broader issues of the current crisis—including something that is on everyone’s mind, the fear of war—had an enormous impact on the population of the Greater Philadelphia area, and that, I think, was reflected in the voting on Tuesday.”

Steve Douglas won over 147,000 votes statewide. He swept most of the black, Hispanic and Italian-American wards in Philadelphia. The 18 wards Douglas carried there were

divided nearly evenly between white and black industrial-worker constituents, and several of the wards had Hispanic communities that turned out in sizeable numbers.

California: In a primary marred by an unprecedented pattern of computer "breakdown" across the state, Gov. Jerry Brown was awarded 51 percent of the vote in the Senate race while his most aggressive opponent, NDPC-backed Will Wertz, was credited with 1.1 percent. An early June 9 edition of the *Los Angeles Times* showed Wertz, after 18 percent of the precincts had been counted, with 28,805 votes—nearly twice Wertz's final official tally. Nonetheless, the hard-hitting campaign waged by Wertz, LaRouche's California coordinator, contributed to Brown's surprise defeat in the November general election. It also laid the basis for a powerful LaRouche political machine in a mega-state which will be crucial for the 1984 elections. Already NDPC-backed Democrats have announced for over 100 election contests in California in 1983.

Minnesota: In the Sept. 14 Democratic primary for Congress in the 2nd Congressional District in southwestern Minnesota, LaRouche Democrat Patrick O'Reilly polled 37 percent of the vote against an incumbent Congressman. O'Reilly won two counties and well over 50 election precincts outright. Minnesota is the home state of former Vice President Walter Mondale, and O'Reilly's opponent Bill Frenzel was directly financed by the Mondale machine in the state. In fact, Mondale ordered the state Democratic Party hierarchy to stop the LaRouche Democrat candidate. O'Reilly, a family farmer, was campaigning in a heavily Republican, predominantly farm district. A few days before the primary, when he appeared with Lyndon LaRouche on another of the NDPC's special half-hour television broadcasts, LaRouche declared: "This crisis is not merely a

Coolidge and Hoover gave us back in 1931-32. This is much more serious" LaRouche detailed a sweeping program to restore American System economics to the nation and support a comprehensive debt reorganization of Third World debt. In his campaign O'Reilly had taken LaRouche's lead in supporting the Sept. 1 measures of Mexico's López Portillo as a model for bankrupt American farmers in their fight against the Federal Reserve. Despite counter-efforts and dirty tricks by the Mondale forces, the LaRouche candidate won well over 20,000 official votes, or 37 percent, in the Democratic primary.

Maryland: Also on Sept. 14 in the once-thriving steel-export state of Maryland, two LaRouche spokesmen, Debra and Lawrence Freeman, ran in Democratic congressional primaries. Debra Freeman challenged Rep. Barbara Mikulski, an open advocate of the notorious Global 2000 plan for genocide against the Third World prepared by the State Department under Jimmy Carter and Cyrus Vance. As in Pennsylvania, California, and Minnesota, the voters saw a special half-hour television broadcast by Lyndon LaRouche and the candidate before the election. Debra Freeman won nearly 20 percent of the official vote against Mikulski, running well

over 30 percent in many election districts; in four precincts she polled over 40 percent. In the poor, heavily unemployed industrial working-class districts of South Baltimore she ran well over 30 percent. In the Jewish areas of the northeastern sector of the district she was given 10-17 percent. Lawrence Freeman, running against Rep. Parren Mitchell, was awarded about 10 percent, winning 10 election precincts outright as he finished second in a three-way race.

The official results given Debra Freeman in particular are, in the estimates of every political insider in Baltimore, understatements of the vote. Through massive election fraud Mikulski managed to hold down the Freeman vote to 20 percent. Many long-time political analysts in Baltimore believe Debra Freeman took well over 40 percent of the vote, if not winning, in fact.

New York: In the widely watched Sept. 23 Democratic primary in New York, well-known LaRouche Democrat Mel Klenetsky ran against the racist enemy of the New World Economic Order, a self-admitted deployable of Averell Harriman, Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan; and LaRouche Democrat Fernando Oliver ran for Congress in the 18th Congressional District in the South Bronx against Congressman Robert Garcia. Despite an effort by LaRouche's opponents to keep the Klenetsky vote down by all dirty means available, Klenetsky received over 161,000 votes. Throughout black and Hispanic voting areas in New York City, Klenetsky was given vote tallies of between 30 and 40 percent. In Jewish areas the pattern was 25 to 30 percent. Around the state, the LaRouche Democrat won many black and Hispanic election districts outright; in the upstate city of Rochester, he won 23.4 percent of the vote. In the four major towns in Suffolk County his total was about 25 percent. As in the other September primaries Klenetsky appeared on television shows throughout the state with Lyndon LaRouche's message to the voters on his program to end the world depression.

Klenetsky had challenged New York City Mayor Ed Koch in the September 1981 primary. In 1982, the LaRouche Democratic machine mobilized in New York State to ensure that Ed Koch was eliminated at the starting gate in his plan to become a contender in the 1984 presidential elections by winning New York's governorship. It was the LaRouche/Klenetsky constituencies throughout the state who provided the margin ensuring the defeat of Koch (Felix Rohatyn's political puppet) for governor. The hard-fought three-way Oliver campaign in the South Bronx was given 13 percent in one of the most fraud-ridden elections in American history.

The Democratic results in New York are a highly significant indication of the growing mandate for a New World Economic Order. In early September Klenetsky traveled to Canada during the height of his campaign to the IMF meeting to endorse the López Portillo challenge to the International Monetary Fund and London banks. Throughout his campaign Klenetsky campaign workers held rallies on Wall Street against the London/New York genocide austerity program against the Third World and for the LaRouche program.

November tests of strength

The emergence of the LaRouche factor in American politics was dramatically demonstrated in the November elections. For nearly nine months the LaRouche political machine in the United States had battled both the "left" fascist program of post-industrial austerity represented by Jerry Brown in California and the "right-wing" variant of the same program grouped around New York's East Side Conservative Club and Mont Pelerin Society. In a political test of strength the LaRouche mobilization provided the margin in defeating California's Jerry Brown campaign for the U.S. Senate and millionaire Republican Lew Lehrman's bid to become Governor of New York State. The defeat of Jerry Brown by over 6 percent, and the defeat of Lehrman despite his expenditure of \$11 million in campaign funds, resulted from aggressive National Democratic Policy Committee exposés of Lehrman's and Brown's murderous austerity policies and organized-crime connections, exposés which rallied both traditional Democratic and Republican constituencies.

The defeat of Jerry Brown in California had the added significance of representing a defeat as well for Los Angeles banker Charles Manatt, the corrupt chairman of the Democratic National Committee who had attempted to shield Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker from LaRouche's attacks on his policies. Brown's defeat in California was the culmination of a long campaign which began when LaRouche got more votes than Brown in the 1980 Democratic presidential primary in the state of Connecticut.

In the November general election Brown was counting upon a mobilization for a nuclear "freeze" referendum to bring out demoralized youth to vote for his "Aquarian Age" policies. In early October polls showed the freeze referendum winning by over 24 percent. However, LaRouche's National Democratic Policy Committee and the Fusion Energy Foundation, founded by LaRouche, led a campus-to-campus, town-to-town campaign to expose the blueprint for genocidal "population-elimination wars" against the Third World behind the so-called nuclear freeze movement of Robert "Bodycount" McNamara and other advocates of a conventional arms buildup. As a result of the campaign by LaRouche's forces, the nuclear freeze referendum barely carried 52.2 percent of the 7.2 million votes cast—or about 1.2 million votes less than projected. By election night, freeze coordinators in California were so shocked by the impact of the LaRouche intervention that they went on national media to complain that "People are running around trying to make it look like we were leading the country to war."

Since Jerry Brown had irrevocably committed his political fortune to the nuclear freeze campaign, his political career ended in 1982.

In November, LaRouche Democrat Sheila Jones ran as an independent endorsed by LaRouche in the Chicago congressional elections against incumbent Sidney Yates, who has played a role in pro-euthanasia legislation and the promotion of government funding of the rock counterculture.

Despite the fraud which turned her 20 percent-range vote into less than 5 percent in notoriously corrupt Chicago, Jones became known throughout the Chicago area as a fearless opponent of drugs and advocate of classical education, campaigning with the theme, "For the Dignity of Man." In Texas, LaRouche Democrat Nick Benton ran a write-in campaign against Ron Paul, a nationally known advocate of Milton Friedman's policies. In a number of precincts in the Houston district, Benton and the incumbent Congressman Paul ran evenly in the November election. In some economically depressed precincts Benton outpolled Paul—an unprecedented occurrence for a write-in campaign with a shoestring budget.

The 1983 calendar

During 1982 the official political institutions in the United States—from the AFL-CIO leadership of Kirkland through the corrupt official bureaucracy of the Democratic Party National Committee under banker Charles Manatt—proved anathema to the electorate because these institutions have refused to provide any leadership for the nation out of the world depression crisis. Kennedy, Brown, Koch and, of course, Jimmy Carter are eliminated from contention for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination. Mondale, formerly Carter's Vice-President, could barely keep a LaRouche Democrat from winning an election against a member of his own machine in Mondale's home state of Minnesota.

The political calendar for 1983 in the United States is defined by rounds of municipal elections throughout the nation as well as the preparations for the 1984 presidential campaign. From coast to coast several hundred leading LaRouche spokesmen will be running for municipal office by taking LaRouche's policies and programs to the electorate. Mayoral candidates have begun their races in Chicago, Houston, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Baltimore, and smaller cities. The list also includes city council candidates in Los Angeles, Seattle, Baltimore, and Santa Monica, and school board candidates in New York City; Portland, Oregon; San Diego; and Tri-cities, Washington.

The wide national presence of LaRouche candidates running in 1983 will strengthen the NDPC leader's position as a Democratic presidential contender in the delegate selection process which dominates 1984. Throughout all 50 states in 1983, the LaRouche organization will be putting together his state-by-state delegate slates and campaign organizing coordinators. The National Democratic Policy Committee has chapter organizations in over 45 states with subscribers and members throughout all 50; during the summer of 1982 a "Draft LaRouche for President" statement began circulating throughout the nation signed by 1,500 endorsers representing constituent organizations. The initiators included party officials, trade-union officials, civil rights leaders, religious leaders, and spokesmen for agricultural organizations. An additional feature of the grouping which initiated the "Draft LaRouche" statement is that it is bipartisan—including both Republicans and Democrats.