

insurance program to impose corporatism on the nation's faltering health care system.

On foreign policy Carter demands "a well organized and effective fighting force" and threatens the Soviets with warnings that "Eastern European countries must regain their independence."

While Carter ended his quest for the nomination with platitudes, he began it with open demands for the fascist reorganization of America. In announcing his candidacy for the presidency, December 12, 1974, Carter declared:

We can then face together the tough long-range solutions to our economic woes. Our people are ready to make personal sacrifices when clear national economic policies are devised and understood. We must even face the prospect of changing our basic ways of living. This change will either be made on our own initiative in a planned and rational way, or forced on us with chaos and suffering by the inexorable laws of nature.

In a most hideous declaration of the changes in "our basic ways" he will oversee, Carter told the Conference of Mayors June 29, 1976:

In terms of public employment, I favor an improved CETA program, an accelerated Public Works Program, and funds for a total of some 800,000 summer jobs. Like some of you I remember the impact of the CCC and WPA in the 1930's and I think similar initiatives are called for today, but with stress on urban rather than rural work projects and with maximum possible local control over those projects.

These policies should be rammed through by local government operatives, Carter told the National Governor's Conference July 6, 1976:

The states have been the laboratories of public policy. They have pioneered... economic, labor and social programs... The states should serve as fifty independent experiments.

Wall Street Economists Move to Draft Specific Actions to Implement Platform

Even before Carter officially closed the convention with a parade to the podium of Democratic Party National officials in homage to him and the cabal's economic policies, the Institute's press conduit, the Washington Post announced that a gaggle of Wall Street-allied economists were drafting specific actions to implement the program. The Post announced a new staff coordinator on economics for Carter, Congressional Joint Economic Committee staffer Jerry Jasinowski, the principle drafter of the Humphrey-Hawkins slave labor public works bill. Jasinowski will coordinate with Wharton School Professor Lawrence Klein, who is already overseeing a group of top Wall Street-allied economists including Charles Schultz, Joseph Pechman from the Brookings Institution and Harvard University's Stanley Surrey to draft concrete proposals for Carter to implement. Klein declared that his fascist band was working on "indexing" — the policy of linking wage hikes to ostensible inflation rates, a policy which decimated Brazil and meant millions of lives. These and other advisors will dictate legislation and draft speeches that increasingly approach the "Folk Community" policing of slave labor and economic decimation blueprinted by the Institute for Policy Studies in their "unofficial" platform circulated at the convention.

I.P.S. "Platform": Pure Hitler

The I.P.S. "Platform," written by Marcus Raskin, co-director of I.P.S. in conjunction with members of the New Democratic Coalition including Congressman Ron Dellums and Senator George McGovern, was the purest expression of Nazi ideology circulated at the convention. The document builds up the notion of community

identity, detailing a community structure to police fascist programs. Declaring that it is a mistake to assume "the employment difficulties of the economy are temporary" Raskin and Co. call for a "full employment program that must be seen as a structural change in the American economy."

"These must be decided locally by communities" and ensure "worker community participation" and participation of workers in "their work." The community would police the work sites, "would have the power to recharter corporations, invest in them and buy them." A brainwashing structure would be established "in new kinds of education schools" which would develop "understandings and skills for the operation of large scale enterprises."

Welfare recipients are targeted for a program implemented in California by then-Governor Ronald Reagan, the establishing of "poor people's corporations to determine the kinds of services given to the community." Local community groups would oversee energy projects and control a "National Community Health Service" staffed by "health workers" which would eliminate most hospital services.

Raskin blatantly calls for the massive resettling of city workers into the countryside:

"Legislation should be fashioned which will help people in large cities resettle in small towns. Such legislation would include the reclamation of land around small towns (green belts) and land for "common agricultural use." The Institute planners hope eventually to eliminate the necessity for jackboot enforcement of their policies by brainwashing workers into determining for themselves "what crimes and punishments they want to have."

The Democratic Convention sealed the fate of the Democratic Party as a fascist propaganda unit. The political allegiance of workers across the country, watching the spectacle of the Democratic Party's takeover by fascism on their TV screens this week, shifted en masse toward the Labor Party — their only alternative to the Democrats' program of war, slave labor and genocide. At the convention itself this political shift was recognized by Louisiana Governor Edwin Edwards, Edwards told a Carter representative at a caucus meeting "You don't know beans about politics. If this is the platform and the people of Louisiana find out about him (pointing to a rep. of the LaRouche campaign) then..."

Resistance To Carter Fascist Policies Bursts Out At Democratic Convention

The carefully cultivated press lie of Democratic unity behind Nelson Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission candidate Jimmy Carter crumbled in the face of strong opposition to the fascist policies which Carter stands for during the course of the Democratic Convention. The result of the Democratic Party's "success" in shoving Carter down delegates' throats in numerous skirmishes at the convention can only be massive defection out of the Democratic Party toward the Labor Party in the weeks ahead.

Before the convention opened, U.S. Labor Party calls to a representative sampling of more than 200 delegates across the country found approximately 90 per cent of the delegates already questioning who positioned such an obscurity to garner the Democratic nomination on a platform which would destroy industry and agriculture. Delegates arriving in New York recognized the psychological truth of the USLP brief "Is Jimmy Carter Brainwashed?" and responded by buying over 100 copies which were circulated and discussed throughout the convention. More than 50 delegates met with the U.S. Labor Party during the convention, with several pulling other delegates into meetings which frequently ended with the question of whether the Labor Party was on the ballot in their own state. Two state delegations invited the Labor

Party to address their full caucus meetings.

Carter's Southern Opposition

Vehement opposition to Carter's fascist policies emerged from old-line southern delegations familiar with Carter's Institute for Policy Studies staff such as Mary King and Peter Bourne, and their ten years of counterinsurgency against old-line machines in the South. All hell broke loose in the Louisiana Caucus when Senator J. Bennett Johnson (D-La) proposed a vote to support Carter's nomination and asserted that most of the Louisiana uncommitted delegates supported Carter. Delegation Chairman Gov. Edwin Edwards flatly corrected Johnson that most of the uncommitted delegates did NOT support Carter and posed the choice of supporting Carter's candidacy "to the conscience of every individual." Louisiana State Rep. Louis Jenkins, a Wallace delegate and one of the state's delegates to the Democratic Platform Committee issued a press statement denouncing the Democratic platform adopted as one which would lose the South, singling out as fatal flaws the platform's endorsement of the fascist Humphrey Hawkins bill, ICNEP and the adopted solar energy policy. Jenkins mentioned as a footnote on Carter's "religious fundamentalist" character that Carter had personally assured him that he had no intention of running on the adopted platform. In the ensuing Louisiana Caucus debate, one Wallace delegate took the floor to confront Senator Johnston on what Carter would do to make New Orleans a booming port once again.

National Opposition

Opposition to Carter's deindustrialization and destruction of agriculture policies was rampant among Wallace delegates from all over the country with the exception of the demoralized personal followers of Wallace from Alabama. On the final day of the convention, one Massachusetts Wallace delegate attacked Carter as "the creation of a small cabal under the direction of Nelson Rockefeller" on the convention floor in a speech nominating a vice-presidential candidate in opposition to Walter "Boxcar" Mondale. This speech was blacked out of convention radio coverage, while the seconding speech by Boston City Councilman Albert O'Neil, who twice submitted debt moratorium to the city council, was blacked out of television live coverage. The entire Massachusetts delegation initially passed on the roll call vote on the presidential nomination.

Significant opposition to Carter's policies surfaced in several state votes. Even in the heartland of American Fabianism, Wisconsin and Minnesota, major blocs of votes could not be lined up behind Carter. Philadelphia Mayor Frank Rizzo, who had opposed Carter's counterinsurgent machine in the primaries, refused to

attend the convention, as did AFL-CIO president George Meany, who still has not endorsed Carter.

Carter's Strong-Arm Backfires

Delegates from around the country reacted strongly against the push by Carter to "psych out" the massive opposition. For example, delegates received their credentials which included Carter campaign paraphrenalia, from Carter "hospitality suites." Carter forces initially attempted to eliminate the presidential roll call vote and replace it with first ballot "acclamation" by exerting pressure on Arizona Rep. Udall, California Governor Brown and anti-abortion candidate Ellen McCormack to withdraw their names from nomination, — an indication of how panicked Carter forces were that opposition to their synthetic candidate surface and break the controlled environment within the convention and around the country. Carter forces backed off this plan when both McCormack and Brown refused to yield and Rep. Martha Griffiths (D-Mich), chairman of the Rules Committee, refused to tear up Party nominating procedure.

Unable to completely quell opposition by topdown control of the entire convention proceedings, Carter stringers were then forced to go to work directly on rank-and-file delegates. In virtually every state delegation caucus, Carter forces made motions to have the delegations "unanimously" support the "eventual nominee," leading the delegates to believe that no significant opposition to Carter's policies existed anywhere in the convention. In New Jersey, where 85 of the state's 103 delegates had steadfastly refused to commit themselves to Carter after being elected as "uncommitted" in the State's primary, a "unanimous" vote was obtained only after intense pressure on the uncommitted delegates. According to the July 16 Newark Star Lodger, resisting delegates were broken by techniques such as being marched around the sweltering convention floor, being told that each was the "only holdout." Some were even refused admission passes into the convention itself. Four delegates were ultimately reduced to shouting "No, no" from the convention floor in vain as New Jersey delegation and Party chairman Dugan announced during the roll call that the delegation's vote was "unanimous."

In The Field

Democratic precinct captains and ward leaders have responded to Labor Party briefings during the convention with unprecedented openness, a reflection of widespread worker disgust with the peanut and his fascist kernel. Several delegates returning from the convention and expecting the further party reorganization hinted by Carter's mention of resignations at the Democratic National Committee meeting in New York City on July 16, have already set up meetings with the Labor Party.

A New Kind of World Leadership for the U.S.A.

1976 U.S. Labor Party Presidential Platform

by Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr.

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