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U.S. Political Newsletter

Carter Running Scared

Campaign In Shambles

WASHINGTON, D.C. Sept. 4 (NSIPS) — Jimmy Carter, Wall Street's Presidential Candidate, is running scared. After weeks of being touted in the Rockefeller-controlled press as a "shoo-in, the next President," etc., Carter's campaign is a shambles, even in the South.

Wall Street's strategy to put Carter in the White House had previously been to run a low profile campaign, to keep Carter out of the public eye as much as possible and use a combination of vote fraud and general voter apathy to win on Nov. 4. Carter's advisors hadn't fully expected President Ford's aggressive performance at the Republican Convention and his challenge to "debate the issues." Wall Street has now been forced to bring its peanut farmer off his farm and have him campaign out in the open. Such a strategy has built in back fire effect: the more Carter "shows himself" to the voters, the more it becomes obvious that no one really supports him.

Last week, a series of polls by various Rockefeller-linked pollsters-showed that the gap between Carter and President Ford had narrowed to only 10 percentage points (Rockefeller's favorite pollster, Gallup has since revised his figures upwards to 15 per cent).

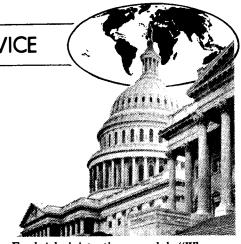
But these latest polls and the polls that came out immediately after the July 4 Democratic Convention which showed Carter with a 40 percentage point lead over the President, are totally fraudulent. As most Washington observers know, there is no way that 60 per cent or even 40 per cent of America would vote for Jimmy Carter in an honest election. An accurate voter preference would give Carter somewhere in the order of 20-25 per cent, Ford some 35-40 per cent and the U.S. Labor Party's Lyndon LaRouche between 25-35 per cent.

It is not the new polls that have unnerved Carter's campaign. What is behind the destabilization of Carter are the developments at last week's Colombo Summit of the Non-Aligned nations and the subsequent threat of imminent debt moratorium against the New York banks who control the Carter campaign. Carter is their puppet; when a puppet starts gyrating crazily on a stage, you don't look at the puppet itself for an explanation — you look to the string pullers. Carter's advisors — George Ball, Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, etc. — his string pullers, have become unglued themselves by Colombo and its impending aftermath.

The Hatchet That Cuts Both Ways

Last week sources here revealed that Carter's advisors had suddenly instructed their candidate to abandon any attempt to campaign on his fascist economic program or related issues, but instead to concentrate on "scandals in the Ford Administration." Carter forces were reportedly assured of complete cooperation from the Rockefeller controlled press sewers including the New York Times and Washington Post, and from several loyal servants in the Congress.

In the space of four days last week, the East Coast press hyped up a major scandal about the misuse of Medicaid funds based on a brave "first hand" investigation by Rockefeller-linked Sen. Frank Moss. Carter picked up his cue and turned the Moss in-



vestigation into a Ford Administration scandal. "Where was President Ford, where were his officials in the executive branch who are supposed to administer the program (Medicaid) — timid, fearful, afraid to lead," Carter told the press. "There are going to be a lot more revelations in the future coming out of Congress or my campaign to provide a true picture of what we are suffering from." said hatchet-man Carter.

And the scandals kept coming.

* On Aug. 31, Attorney General Edward Levi, a Rockefeller ally, staged a fight with another Rockefeller flunkey, FBI director Clarence Kelley, with Levi's Justice Department investigators accusing Kelley of "misusing government property." One of the principal subsidiary effects of this fight is to give credence to the "Ford administration" corruption story.

*The next day the Securities and Exchange Commission accused the accounting firm of White House Economic advisor William Seidman of "negligence."

*The same day a member of Congress demanded that Fordman, Deputy Defense Secretary William Clements should resign because of a "conflict of interests" involving his recent appointment as Treasurer of the President Ford Committee.

Late in the week Carter, the creation of Wall Street, accused the Ford Administration of "collusion" with big business to block "needed tax reform."

The President's Vice Presidential running mate, Sen. Robert Dole tossed the hatchet back at Carter, pointing out that while Jimmy Carter was screaming about the need to do away with the investment tax credit, he had apparently forgotten to tell his own accountant about his feelings on the subject: it seems that Carter used the tax credit to avoid paying some \$40,000 in taxes on his peanut factory. Carter was forced to issue a rather bizarre explanation of a newly "revised" position on the subject.

But Carter is by no means through with the issue of corruption. Late this week, the U.S. Labor Party released information here linking Carter and his campaign to the known drug peddling and smuggling ring of Rock'n'Roll czar Phil Walden, a behind-the-scenes heavy contributor to the Carter campaign. The information plus this week's publication of the U.S. Labor Party Special Report, "Jimmy Carter and the Party of International Terrorism," should give the Democratic candidate his fill of the "corruption and scandal" issue.

Labor and Carter

Carter's advisors have told him that he must have the support of "organized labor" or he is as good as dead. But the labor movement is factionalized: even if some of its nominal leaders endorse the Democratic ticket, the union rank-and-file want nothing to do with Jimmy Carter.

This week a crack in the Carter campaign' apparatus developed in Indiana, taking the nominal form of a dispute between Carter and Indiana Senator Vance Hartke. What Hartke was responding to was the news that two major unions in the state, the ironworkers and the electrical workers, are now openly organizing against one of Carter's key platform planks — the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment

Legislation. While Carter's advisors have dropped attempts to push the bill in this session of Congress such sections of the labor movement, alerted to the dangers of the fascist bill by the USLP, are taking no chances. Union-supported legislation is now circulating through the Indiana state House to preclude enactment of the Humphrey-Hawkins slave labor legislation.

What has Democrats — both Carter's people and those politicians who count on the working class vote — terrified is their realization that the disenfranchised labor vote is being picked up by the Labor Party's Lyndon LaRouche. In five cities this week, GOP candidates called Labor Party offices to ensure that USLP candidates would participate in local candidates' nights. These Republicans now see the Labor Party as their only hope of wrecking Democratic, Carter-linked opponents.

With no actual labor support for their candidate, Carter advisors attempted to simulate some "organizational" labor solidarity. Carter was instructed to appear before a specially summoned meeting of the AFL-CIO's Executive Board in Washington. There, he would be annointed by the senile 84 year old AFL-CIO President George Meany, with full media coverage, receive the enthusiastic support from the rest of the board members. The planned show was a big flop — even by the estimation of Atlanticist commentators such as the Times' James Reston.

Carter was overshadowed by the senile Meany. The AFL-CIO President, whose physicians have advised him to avoid public places for fear of germ contamination, delivered a blustery attack on the Ford Administration. But George Meany was no ball of fire when it came to talking about labor's saviour, Jimmy Carter. The best endorsement he could muster was that Carter would be better than the Republicans — but for Meany "anybody would be better than the Republicans."

Carter then proceeded to put his audience to sleep. In a rambling speech that was punctuated by silent pausing in anticipation of non-existent applause, Carter sermonized that his programs would make for a happier country and a "more prosperous economy." Those labor leaders who managed to stay awake were not impressed. Carter's backers kept up their attempt to "campaign by mirrors." Several East Coast papers ran stories the next day with headlines, "Big Labor Solidly Behind Carter."

Meanwhile, the candidate's campaign strategists have leaked that their plan is for Carter to carry the South on his own strength and for "big labor to deliver the vote in the industrial states." As several sources have commented, prospects for such developments are extremely slim.

The Sinking Ship

While Carter was going through the motions with old men of the AFL-CIO his alleged support in the South showed signs of significant deterioration. The whole South with a few minor exceptions was regarded by Carter strategists as "in the bag." This week, Gov. Edwin Edwards of Louisiana, a spokesman for oil and shipping interests in the Texas Gulf, refused to join a steering committee for the Carter campaign. Texas Gov. Briscoe told reporters at a Southern Governors conference that Carter would have a great deal of trouble capturing Texas. "It will be a tough campaign.... a lot needs to be done."

Carter-Mondale On The Stump

The following are summaries of statements made by Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale at various appearances this week:

(Mondale press conference) — Exults over the President's choice of issues for the campaign — jobs, accelerated home ownership, health and aid to education. If these are the issues, he tells reporters, "the election is over and we have won."

(Mondale speech before the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco)—Mondale said that Ford, under election pressure, might try to clinch a last minute agreement on SALT that will "not properly protect our security interests." If elected, he and Carter intend to gain control "over the introduction of new, destabilizing and needless technological development." Under the Nixon-Ford Administration (the Rockefeller controlled) Arms Control and Disarmament Agency had been emasculated and called for its revitalization. He proposed a program of arms standardization for NATO saying this would persuade other suppliers to "dampen arms promotion." The U.S. needs a defense posture capable of doing "whatever is necessary to assume American security and safety."

(Aug. 30 — at a Plains, Ga. press conference) — Carter attacked Ford for not investigating the Medicaid scandals: "There are going to be a lot of other revelations in the future coming out of Congress or from the campaign to provide a true picture of what we are suffering from....When the Senate was investigating the management of Medicaid where was the President, where were his officials in the executive branch who are supposed to administer the program — timid, fearful, afraid to lead, afraid to manage." Said he wanted the first debate to focus on "competence of the present government, leadership qualities of our President," the second debate to be on 'domestic programs, unemployment, inflation, housing, transportation, environmental quality and energy." The third debate should be unstructured on defense and foreign policy. Attacked Ford for not discussing the issues he (Carter) thinks are important -"government reorganization, tax welfare, urban problems and basic human rights."

(Sept. 1 Mondale before the American Jewish Committee) — Attacked Ford for being "apathetic on terrorism," saying that the issue is only brought before the UN General Assembly "whose decisions are not binding." Called for UN Security Council action and sanctions against Libya.

(Sept. 1 Carter at AFL-CIO Executive Board in Washington) — Wandered freely from prepared speech. When he finished prepared text began another. Praised the country and the "common sense and high moral character" of its people and said people had been "deeply wounded" by revelations of wrongdoing. Prepared speech called for cutting unemployment and inflation, increasing productivity, tougher enforcement of antitrust laws and protection of the consumer. "I'm going to do all I can to stay away from the establishments," said Carter saying he wanted to campaign "near factory gates" to leave the "active impression" that his interests "are those of the working family."

(Sept. 3 Carter at Plains, Ga. Press Conf.) — "The overwhelming concern is about the management of our nation's affairs as relates to inflation, which is very high," and unemployment, which he said had risen again "contrary to the predictions of President Ford." When asked what he would do differently from Ford's "lack of leadership" he replied, "Well, in the first place, to lay out specific goals to achieve control of inflation, which is the most difficult to understand and I think to deal with. There will be no new programs implemented under my administration unless we can be sure that the cost of those programs is compatible with my goal of having a balanced budget before the end of that term. And this will require delay of the implementation of costly programs, if they are proposed, the quick phasing out of those that have already served their useful purpose, the phasing (in) of programs to make the present programs work before new programs that are costly are implemented, and tough zero based management of the budget." Said there was a need "to have a strict control over spending."

When asked if balancing the budget would have priority over social programs, he replied, "Those promises will be kept, but it is a matter of initial phasing and timing...As I said earlier, we'll carry out the promises I've made as aggressively and quickly as possible but it doesn't help to give people a little more payment