

LaRouche Democrats emerge from primaries 1.5 million strong

by Warren J. Hamerman

Now that the Democratic primary skirmishes have ended, the real war has begun. Despite all of his organizational and financial advantages, Walter Mondale could emerge in the last primaries with at best an approximate four-way split among Democratic constituencies with Gary Hart, Jesse Jackson, and Lyndon LaRouche. While Hart and Mondale are currently negotiating their dealing positions, the fact that more than 1.5 million votes were cast and counted in Democratic primaries for the LaRouche citizen candidates' movement (despite extensive vote fraud) means that a powerful counterpole has been built up nationally to the policies which Hart and Mondale represent.

The Harrimans, Bundys, and other friends of Henry Kissinger in the Eastern Establishment who destroyed the Democratic Party of Franklin D. Roosevelt and now pull Walter Mondale's strings (along with their Russian counterparts) can no longer allow the relentless and rapidly growing challengers from the LaRouche wing of the party to cohabit the same political institution.

As the primaries came to a close, LaRouche-foes McGeorge Bundy and chairman of the Democratic National Committee Charles Manatt danced together to Moscow's tune. Manatt publicly pledged on June 12 that the Democratic presidential nominee will oppose what the KGB and he refer to as the "Star Wars" beam-weapons defense system. Manatt, flanked by pseudo-scientists Jerome Wiesner and Henry Kendall of MIT, called a press conference to denounce the U.S. Army's successful test of an ABM interceptor missile as a "radical provocation." On June 8, the Soviet government newspaper *Izvestia* had run a front-page article hailing McGeorge Bundy's opposition to the Strategic Defense Initiative, which Bundy called a "provocation" against the Soviet Union.

Thus Manatt and Bundy in their own words have confirmed LaRouche's charge that they view the defense of the United States as "dangerous and provocative"—while looking the other way at the massive Soviet arms buildup.

Within the nation and the Democratic Party, the policy clashes are intensifying. The principal conflicts are fourfold:

- either an emergency strategic defense mobilization for the United States and the Western allies, of the kind that Franklin Roosevelt launched—and the Democratic Party

supported—on the eve of World War II, or Neville Chamberlain-style "appeasement" of the Russians;

- either a restoration of the traditional Democratic commitment of the United States to lead the fight against the brutal austerity and genocide hitting Africa and the rest of the Third World, or a U.S. decision to climb down into the bunker with the International Monetary Fund and the Swiss and London bankers;

- either the traditional Democratic Party policy of low-interest credits to agriculture, industry, and domestic infrastructure projects, or the anti-labor, anti-farmer, and anti-minority philosophy of austerity and unemployment;

- either a "harmony of interests" among labor, agriculture, minorities, and business, or a corrupted coalition of drug-pushers, pederasts, and kooks controlling an elitist institution oozing the "post-industrial" outlook.

The four-way split

This year delegates to the Democratic convention in San Francisco are not legally bound to vote for the person they came to the convention to represent. The four-way Democratic constituency split in the late primaries presents the following interesting situation. Jesse Jackson is politically hostage to an angry anti-genocide sentiment among minorities who will accept no concessions to anyone who was intimately linked to the Carter-Mondale administration's *Global 2000* program for world genocide, let alone to Mondale himself; most of Gary Hart's delegates are merely "ABM" (Anyone But Mondale) delegates; large numbers of Mondale delegates hate everything Mondale stands for on defense and credit policies and are like wild horses in a corral waiting for the gate to open.

LaRouche, on the other hand, pilots his own ship, because he alone has built a mass political movement of citizen candidates from scratch, on the issues and policies he himself designed. Nearly 1,800 citizen candidates running with LaRouche have already come up for election this year.

Through these Democratic primaries the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC), the political action committee founded by LaRouche, has elected approximately 300 Democratic Party officials at the grass roots level in the states of California, New Jersey, Oregon, Massachusetts, Florida,

Illinois, Pennsylvania, Texas, Ohio, Indiana, New Hampshire, and New York.

In New Jersey, 14 LaRouche Democrats won Democratic Party county committee posts while two more tied their elections. The LaRouche wing of the Democratic Party has a demonstrated capability to elect between 5% and 20% of the party posts anywhere it chooses to contest the control of the Harrimanites.

The scope and strength of the LaRouche movement can be measured by the fact that the LaRouche Democratic slate already received an official vote of more than 100,000 Democrats this year in each of the following states: New Jersey, California, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Texas, Ohio, and North Carolina (see "One Million Votes Counted in 1984 for LaRouche Citizen Candidates," *EIR*, May 29, 1984). Already in 1982, LaRouche Democrats had received well over 100,000 votes in major elections in the states of New York and Pennsylvania.

The West Coast

Out of the total 90 candidates who ran for public office on the NDPC slate in the Oregon primary on May 15, 80 were for Democratic precinct committee positions. Of these, 65 precinct candidates won election. This represents an overall victory of 72% of the LaRouche slate and an 82% victory rate for the LaRouche Democrat precinct races.

In California, the home of Charles Manatt and the state hosting the July 16 Democratic convention, Jack Hornsby was the victor in his race for the Democratic state senate nomination in the first district in northern California, and 52 LaRouche candidates—32 Democrats and 20 Republicans—were elected to party central committee posts on the bipartisan anti-Kissinger LaRouche slate. LaRouche Democrats, furthermore, won a majority in the Long Beach Assembly district, the same area where congressional candidate Georgia Irely, a LaRouche Democrat, won 49.9% of the vote, losing by a slim 500-vote margin. In other California congressional races, Kevin Schmidt won 26% in the 43rd Congressional District, coming in second in a three-way race; Linda Carlston came in second in a four-way race in the 41st C.D. with 20% of the vote; and Paul Jeffrey won 33% in the 33rd C.D. The 22-person California LaRouche congressional slate averaged more than 18% of the vote. The LaRouche California state senate slate averaged well over 21% of the vote, and the state assembly slate averaged over 14% of the vote.

The NDPC in California, with 15,000 members, is the largest and most powerful political action committee in the state, and ran a bipartisan "anti-Kissinger" slate which sought 593 seats. The slate included 22 candidates for U.S. Congress, 13 for the state legislature, 278 LaRouche delegates, 99 candidates for Republican county committee seats, 1 for mayor, and 2 for board of education.

Protecting the vote

The strength of the LaRouche movement is actually much greater than the reported tallies would indicate because of extensive vote fraud. Therefore on June 15, LaRouche, his national campaign organization, and a group of New Jersey voters representing the citizens disenfranchised in the June 5 Democratic primary filed a federal civil rights class action law suit to defend the constitutionally guaranteed right to vote and have each vote counted.

The total number of Democratic voters disenfranchised nationally in this spring's primaries alone is well over 1.3 million; the LaRouche-Democratic slate has already received over 1.5 million votes officially, while LaRouche himself was given fewer than 200,000 votes in the same primaries.

In six states this spring, LaRouche filed court actions or complaints on the state level, only to have the extensively documented proof of vote fraud and tampering with the evidence after the election rejected by corrupt judges tied to Manatt's Democratic faction. These six states were Maryland, New Jersey, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Texas (see "Vote Thieves Caught Red-Handed in Maryland Presidential Primary Race," *EIR*, May 29, 1984).

In New Jersey, Hudson County state court judge B. I. Humphreys, on the day after the June 5 primary, dismissed evidence of theft of the votes of at least 20% of Democratic voters in at least 13 cities around the state. In New Jersey the 247-person LaRouche slate included 1 candidate for U.S. Senate, 13 for U.S. Congress, 84 LaRouche delegates, 1 candidate for freeholder, and 148 for Democratic county committee.

A LaRouche "citizens' militia" mounted a fullscale mobilization on election day to "trap, mount, and stuff" any perpetrators of vote fraud. In three targeted Election Districts in the city of Patterson alone, 49 Democratic voters signed statements swearing that they had cast their vote for LaRouche in the Democratic primary, yet only 11 LaRouche votes were officially tallied in these districts. Since there is no remedy against vote fraud under the state court system, LaRouche has filed a federal civil rights case in New Jersey to defend the constitutional right of each citizen to vote and have that vote counted. LaRouche's political movement has also reached the threshold of political strength necessary to back up the legal action with the necessary citizen action.

The Democratic Party today is a house divided. On the one side, the LaRouche patriotic movement is growing into a major challenge to the entrenched leadership of Charles Manatt, the Harrimans, the Bundys, and their ilk. On the other side, the nominee-apparent upholds policies inimical to the security, economy, and well-being of the nation, and is therefore loathed by vast constituencies who compose the base of the Democratic Party. LaRouche remains the only rallying point for patriotic Democrats. In the coming period, one side or the other shall prevail.