

LaRouche's NDPC celebrates its fourth anniversary of making history

by Warren J. Hamerman

Four years ago, in the wake of the disastrous renomination of the Carter-Mondale ticket at Madison Square Garden, the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC) was founded with an announced twofold purpose:

1) providing a rallying point for anti-Carter Democrats by supporting Democratic candidates and officeholders who were concerned that the Democratic Party, as an institution with the heritage of Franklin D. Roosevelt, not go down with that "Titanic" presidential ticket; and

2) functioning as a new "think-tank" for policymaking in the interests of national security and world prosperity, as a vitally needed alternative to the Brookings Institution, the Rand Corporation, the Council on Foreign Relations, and the Trilateral Commission.

During August of 1980, Lyndon LaRouche circulated a statement among Democrats which outlined the broad tasks of the new committee, and then concluded:

"Prepare your minds for the reality that the United States, as well as the Democratic Party, is about to suffer a succession of shocks, shocks far worse than all but the tiniest handful of people are prepared to believe might happen. We must provide the rallying point to which people turn for combining their strength as such shocks convince them of the suicidal character of the renomination of Carter-Mondale. We must channel the rage which these shocks will cause into a positive constructive direction."

Lyndon H. LaRouche's multi-candidate political action committee, the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC), completed its registration and filing process at the Federal Election Commission (FEC) on Aug. 27, 1980. Over the course of the four years since its founding, the NDPC has recruited 36,000 paid members and received contributions from 41,000 American citizens totaling \$2.1 million. Over the past four years, approximately 3.5 million votes have already been cast and counted for NDPC-directed "Citizen Candidates."

During 1982, "LaRouche Democrat" candidates backed by the NDPC received an aggregate of well over one-half million votes and won between 20% and 40% of the vote in primary elections for nationally crucial federal and state offices; the growing political strength of the NDPC was evident in races in Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Minnesota, California, and Illinois.

During 1983, the NDPC fielded slates of nearly 700 candidates in primaries and general elections. During these elections, which spanned 27 states, approximately 700,000 votes were officially tallied for the candidates, 27 of whom actually won their elections.

During 1984 to date, the NDPC has directed a "Candidates Movement" of over 2,000 candidates who have already received well over 2.1 million votes in their respective elections. Of the elections already held in 1984, 288 NDPC-directed candidates, or 17% of those who have already run for election, have won. Also during 1984, the LaRouche "Citizens Candidate Movement" has been the "seed crystal" for similar LaRouche candidates movements in Western Europe and Ibero-America.

Mass citizen action

Over the course of these four years, the NDPC has organized hundreds of rallies in Washington as well as around the country to focus the political action of millions of mobilized, patriotic citizens as a high-powered political "laser" to shape policy in Washington. Among the highlights of these activities were a national rally and lobbying day on March 17, 1981 against Paul Volcker's high interest rate policy; the world-famous April 1983 mass rally on the steps of the Capitol in support of President Reagan's March 23, 1983 beam-weapon speech; and the staging of a full-scale funeral for the International Monetary Fund at the IMF's conference on Sept. 27, 1983.

In addition, the NDPC has organized hundreds of hang-

TABLE 1

The LaRouche candidates movement

A. "LaRouche Democrats" in 1984: phase I through the July Democratic convention

Position	Total	Winners
President	1	0
U.S. Senate	6	0
U.S. House of Representatives	93	3*
State offices	32	4*
County or municipal offices	102	2*
Democratic party offices	1,469**	280
TOTAL	1,703	289

*primary election victories

**includes Republicans who ran for equivalent party posts; also includes delegates to Democratic convention

ings-in-effigy of Henry Kissinger and Paul Volcker in Washington and around the country. The NDPC has taken upon itself the responsibility of mass dissemination of exposé material, fact sheets, and policy proposals in multimillion-run leaflet and bulletin distributions. Also, special television broadcasts have been produced. For example, from Oct. 31 to Nov. 2, 1980—coordinated with hard-hitting newspaper ads in key cities throughout the country—Lyndon LaRouche appeared on television in the cities of Philadelphia, Chicago, Houston, New York, and Miami to urge voters to reject the Carter-Mondale ticket at the polls. Other frequent targets of NDPC political action have been Democratic Party-controller Averell Harriman, Democratic National Committee chairman Chuck Manatt, and AFL-CIO chief Lane Kirkland.

Confirmation hearings testimony

The policy impact of the NDPC on Capitol Hill has been awesome. In early 1981, the NDPC testified on the nominations of virtually every cabinet appointee to the new Reagan administration. In each case, the NDPC used the opportunity of the testimonies to define the proper policy objectives for each of the areas of government. LaRouche had proposed that Jan. 20—Inauguration Day—be declared a "National Day of Fumigation" to begin ridding the nation and the world of the combination of pure evil and abject incompetence that was the Carter-Mondale administration.

In fact, LaRouche filmed an alternative "State of the Union Address" which was shown throughout the country. Then, in mid-February, the NDPC organized a nationwide tour for LaRouche which began with a Lincoln's Birthday Address in New York City. On the tour, LaRouche warned that Reagan must oust Paul Volcker, reject the policies being

B. Phase II candidate recruitment since the July Democratic convention

State	New candidates (on general election or primary ballot)	Primary victories	Total candidates Sept-Nov. '84
New York	27		27
Massachusetts	13		13
New Hampshire	2		2
Virginia	1		1
Maryland	1		1
Alabama	6		6
D.C.	1		1
Ohio		1	1
Pennsylvania	2		2
Minnesota	27		27
Illinois		1	1
Indiana		2	2
Washington	152		152
California	36	1	37
Idaho		1	1
Louisiana	2		2
Texas	1	1	2
Alaska	4		4
TOTAL	275	7	282

proffered by the KGB-infested Heritage Foundation, and once and for all end the influence of Henry Kissinger in our foreign policy. The NDPC's testimonies before the cabinet nomination hearings and the overall lobbying campaigns on Capitol Hill under the coordination of Ron and Susan Kokinda proposed new, specific policy commitments necessary to implement a fresh perspective across the entire spectrum of governmental responsibilities.

State. The NDPC strongly opposed the nomination of Lawrence Eagleburger as Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs on the grounds that he was a Kissinger agent who would work to undermine the Western alliance. In its testimony on the question of Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the NDPC forcefully attacked the murderous policy of *Global 2000* and outlined a John Quincy Adams-style policy alternative toward the world. The testimony defined a model for U.S. foreign policy based upon a "Grand Design" of pursuing great projects of economic development for Ibero-America, the Middle East, Asia, and Africa.

Justice. In its testimony on William French Smith for Attorney General, the NDPC demanded that the first task of

the new attorney general must be a massive purge of the Ramsey Clark and Benjamin Civiletti networks in the Department of Justice, as well as a full-scale housecleaning of the FBI. In this testimony, the NDPC directly identified the "Achilles Heel" of the Republican administration as the nasty and disloyal New York crowd from the East Side Conservative Club/organized crime networks. A strong warning was contained in this testimony about the need to launch a "War on Drugs" and against international terrorism. The "liberation theology" and international terrorist apparatus associated with Ramsey Clark loyalists was identified as a network capable of posing a security threat to the President himself. When Edwin Meese was nominated by the President to replace William French Smith as attorney general, an NDPC representative delivered testimony in March 1984 opposing the nomination, on grounds that Meese had allowed "an enormous growth in the powers delegated to the FBI, powers which have been misused to the detriment of the nation's intelligence capability."

Defense Department. On Caspar Weinberger's nomination for Secretary of Defense, the NDPC advocated a defense policy whereby the United States could lead its allies in developing a scientific war-winning capability by thoroughly rejecting the treasonous "systems-analysis" methods associated with Robert MacNamara. The NDPC also advocated universal military service to help foster the moral and intellectual qualities of the patriotic "citizen-soldier" which our Founding Fathers had envisioned.

Labor. In the hearings on Ray Donovan for Secretary of Labor, the NDPC addressed the question of how to increase the "power of labor" through an endless advance of technological improvements in production. The testimony featured a direct rebuttal of the repugnant "post-industrial society" philosophy, and called for a wartime-style mobilization for economic development.

Agriculture. In the testimony on John Block for Secretary of Agriculture, the NDPC demanded that the Agriculture Department implement a full parity policy for farm production and thereby break from the consumerist no-growth policies of the past.

Interior. In the testimony on Interior Secretary James Watt, the NDPC laid out its overall abhorrence of the anti-growth programs of the so-called environmentalists and counterposed an alternative "American System" plan for massive infrastructure development in the United States. In this testimony, the NDPC called for the rapid implementation of the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA) project, as well as other large-scale programs for resource-base development.

Treasury and Commerce. In the testimonies on the Secretaries of Treasury (Don Regan) and Commerce (Malcolm Baldrige), the NDPC outlined a plan for a full-scale revival of economic practices based upon the American Sys-

tem policies of Alexander Hamilton and Mathew and Henry Carey.

Energy and Environment. In the testimony on Governor Edwards for Secretary of Energy, the NDPC forcefully advocated a full-scale fusion energy development program commensurate with the 1980 Fusion Research and Development Act sponsored by Rep. Mike McCormack (D-Wash.). In the hearings on Ann Gorsuch's appointment to head the Environmental Protection Agency, the NDPC continued its strong attacks on the evil and genocidal *Global 2000* policy of the State Department.

Legislative testimony

Besides its testimony at nomination hearings, the NDPC also intervened in 1981 at every opportunity to challenge the Volcker/Stockman package of depression-causing budget austerity. Before the *House Budget Committee*, the NDPC delivered a statement attacking the Volcker/Stockman program, and outlined an alternative program for a real, production-and-trade-led economic boom. The NDPC testified before both the *House* and *Senate Agriculture committees* on the 1981 Farm Bill, defining parity as the centerpiece of any competent agriculture policy. Before the *Appropriation subcommittees* of both the Senate and House, the NDPC addressed the areas of *Energy and Water* (an attack on Stockman, Global 2000, and the evil Heritage Foundation); *Agriculture* (in support of a parity policy and full-scale rural infrastructure development); *Foreign Operations* (in support for an expansion of the Export-Import Bank for development, and against the contrary Global 2000 and population-control approach of ExIm head William Draper III); *State, Justice, and Judiciary* (against the efforts to cut the Drug Enforcement Administration budget, calling instead for a massive expansion of law-enforcement programs aimed against drug-smuggling and terrorism, with the funds for these budget increases to come from shutting down the Abscam and Brilab programs); *HUD and Independent Agencies* (calling for a massive expansion of NASA as the epitome of the American System and as the definitive rejection of Global 2000 and "Stockmanism"); before the *House Post Office Subcommittee on Census and Population* (denouncing and proving that Global 2000 was a "hoax" designed to kill people on a scale "100 times worse than Hitler").

During February 1982, Lyndon LaRouche authored an NDPC policy document which has transformed world politics: *Only Beam-Weapons Could Bring to an End the Kissingerian Age of Mutual Thermonuclear Terror*. LaRouche personally delivered the policy to a two-day seminar in Washington, D.C. On June 8 and 9 before the *House and Senate Defense subcommittees*, the NDPC advocated a Manhattan Project for beam weapons and a thorough rejection of the Kissingerian strategic doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD). In addition to the attacks on Kissinger and

Harriman, the NDPC specifically polemicized against the Maxwell Taylor/Robert McNamara conventional-deployment approach. Based upon the LaRouche policy perspective, the NDPC launched a massive campaign including rallies, telegrams, forums, petitions, and resolutions for the overthrow of Mutually Assured Destruction and the adoption of the new policy for Strategic Defense which Ronald Reagan announced to the nation on March 23, 1983.

Also during 1982, the NDPC testified again before all of the *House and Senate Appropriations subcommittees* on the annual budget, with continued thematic attacks against Paul Volcker and the deficit/systems-analysis approach of austerity economics. In the *Foreign Operations Committee*, LaRouche's political action committee continued to escalate its attack on population control. On July 21, in front of the *Subcommittee of Water Resources of the House Committee of Public Works*, the NDPC once again made the case for the full implementation of the NAWAPA project. On May 6, testimony was given against *Trade* reciprocity. On the occasion of the nomination of Don Hodel for *Energy Secretary*, the NDPC emphasized the needed commitment of a cabinet officer to be literate in recognizing and refuting the neo-Malthusian philosophy of Global 2000 and the Club of Rome.

In submitted testimony on the nomination of George Schultz as *Secretary of State*, the NDPC attacked those people who were playing with the Eastern European debt situation; this testimony also advocated that the United States adopt a full-scale American Century policy for the developing sector.

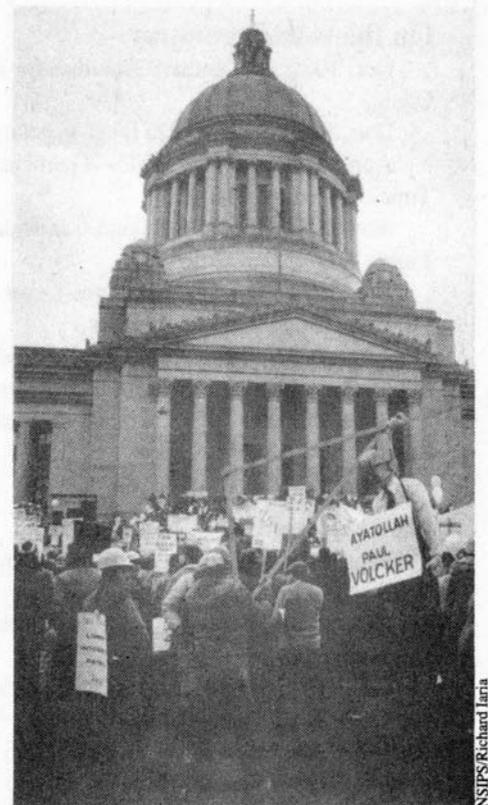
The only voice against Volcker

On July 14, 1983 before the *Senate Banking Committee*, this writer presented the testimony of the only institution opposed to the renomination of Paul Volcker as Federal Reserve chairman; Volcker was proven to be a mere "Malthusian mechanic" whose brutal policies would lead to genocide in the developing sector, depression in the United States, and elation in Moscow. During 1983, the NDPC again testified before most of the *Appropriations subcommittees in the House and Senate*. Before the *Agriculture subcommittees*, the NDPC testified strongly against the Payment-in-Kind or PIK program. Before the *Energy and Water Subcommittee*, the NDPC strongly condemned the unholy alliance between the environmentalists and the free enterprisers.

Also in 1983, the NDPC testified against the nomination of William Ruckelshaus as director of the *Environmental*

TABLE 2
Reported vote percentiles of 'LaRouche slates' in 1984

State	# Ran	Won	%ile of total vote	Total votes
New Hampshire	3	2	n.a.	1,200
Massachusetts	147	27	n.a.	34,866
Florida	62	44	n.a.	6,000
Illinois	118	44	14-40%	220,000
New Jersey	85	1	10-15%	35,000
Pennsylvania	110	7	25-30%	230,000
D.C.	11	0	20-30%	75,000
Texas	176	1	20-40%	130,000
Indiana	70	3	5-12%	51,500
Ohio	60	2	25-30%	125,000
North Carolina	8	0	5-15%	130,000
Maryland	45	0	5-10%	53,000
Oregon	90	65	10-25%	88,000
Idaho	12	9	30-54%	4,670
California	455	53	14-21%	832,292
New Jersey	247	13	5-15%	102,874
West Virginia	1	0	8%	26,429
Iowa	1	0	22%	172
North Dakota	2	0	12-25%	13,699
Michigan	2	0	26-34%	6,709
Georgia	7	0	10-35%	19,674
Total candidates	1712	288		2,186,085



A 1982 demonstration in which the NDPC participated, in Olympia, Washington.

NSIPS/Richard Iaria

The principal NDPC policy documents

On strategic defense

- Nov. 1980: Nuclear Fusion by the Year 2000
- July 1981: A Democratic U.S. Defense Policy
- March 1982: Only Beam-Weapons Could Bring to an End the Kissingerian Age of Mutual Thermonuclear Terror
- April 1982: Why We Must Insist Absolutely That the Monroe Doctrine Be Strictly Enforced Now
- March 1983: How to Eliminate the Threat of Nuclear Holocaust
- April 1983: How Beam Weapon Technologies Can Reverse the Depression
- Nov. 1983: Why the U.S.A. Needs a Crash Program for Beam Technologies Now
- Jan. 1984: The Grand Strategy Behind the Beam-Weapon Doctrine

On the world economy

- Oct. 1980: A 'Gaullist' Solution for Italy's Monetary Crisis
- Dec. 1980: Save Africa from Volcker's Genocide
- April 1981: Global 2000—Genocide One Hundred Times Worse than Hitler
- Nov. 1981: The Men Behind Genocide—One Hundred Times Worse than Hitler
- June 1981: Stop Club of Rome Genocide in Africa
- Aug. 1982: Operation Juárez
- Aug. 1982: Open Letter to IMF Member Nations: 'Conditionalities' Are A 'Nuremberg Crime'
- Sept. 1983: A Fifty Year Development Policy for the Indian-Pacific Oceans Basin

On reviving the U.S. economy

- Sept. 1980: Why Credit Can Be Greatly Expanded Without Adding to Inflation
- Oct. 1980: Industrial Revival for the 1980s—Draft Democratic Policy
- Oct. 1980: Rebuilding the Democratic National Committee Around a Keystone Posture of Proposing a Bi-Partisan Economic Policy (Action Policy)
- Nov. 1980: Federal Reserve Reform Act and a Taxation System for Capital Formation (Draft Legislation)

- Nov. 1980: Volcker Must Go! An Emergency Legislative Program to Put America Back to Work
- Feb. 1981: How to Rebuild America's Cities—the Answer to the 'Agenda 80s' Hoax (Action Policy)
- May 1981: The Pestilence of Usury
- June 1981: Restore the American System (An Urgent Reform of Congress)
- June 1982: Halting and Reversing the New 'Herbert Hoover' Economic Depression (Draft Democratic Mini-Convention Policy)
- Aug. 1982: Won't You Please Let Your Grandchildren Have a Drink of Fresh Water?
- Aug. 1983: National Security Threat to Agriculture: Emergency Measures to Save Our Farms and Feed the World

On education and culture

- Aug. 1981: Reform of Public Education: The New Standard American English Curriculum for Effective U.S. Public Schools
- Aug. 1981: War Against 'Liberal School Reforms'
- Jan. 1983: The U.S. Could Still Surpass the Soviets in Science

On political institutions

- Oct. 1980: Abscam-Brilab—Carter's Union Busting
- April 1981: The Justice Department Stands Trial for Crimes Committed in Abscam-Brilab
- May 1981: Kissinger's Gameplan for Dumping President Reagan
- Dec. 1981: Is Tom Hayden Also a Traitor to the U.S. or Only to the Human Race?
- June 1982: Get That Nazi Averell Harriman out of the Democratic Party
- June 1983: Briefingate—The KGB/FBI/Manatt Plot to Destroy the U.S. Presidency
- Oct. 1983: What Is the NDPC?
- Dec. 1983: The Facts about Mondale, Grenada and the KGB
- March 1984: The Policy Crisis Facing the Presidential Campaign of 1983-84

Protection Agency, citing his role in banning DDT and thus murdering tens of millions of people. Before the *State, Justice, and Judiciary Subcommittee*, the NDPC called for FBI funding to be cut until all "contaminated elements" were cleaned out (among the cited contaminators were elements of the KGB, the Mossad, and British intelligence). The NDPC testified against the nomination of Francis Mullen to head the Drug Enforcement Administration in the *Judiciary Committee*, showing that this appointment was part of an FBI move to take over and gut the DEA. Detailed testimony was submitted to the *Banking committees*, opposing the IMF quota increase. During testimony on the appointment of Judge Clark for *Interior Secretary*, the NDPC cited the racist origin of the so-called Conservation Movement in the Eugenics Movement.

During 1984 to date, the NDPC has testified before the *House Agriculture Committee* on the 1985 Farm Bill, calling for a complete break with the entire postwar agriculture policy, and for the establishment of an American System for agriculture as well as an emergency mobilization of food aid for Africa. In front of the two *Appropriations Defense subcommittees*, NDPC testimony stressed the crucial strategic importance of a full defense of Western Europe in the context of a crash, allied effort around the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) to build and deploy beam-weapon defense systems. Before the *House Agriculture, Energy, and Water subcommittees*, the NDPC testified against the policy which has led to America's enormous infrastructure deficit.

'The Power of Labor'

The strength of the NDPC is located in LaRouche's unique commitment to the proposition that through the mastery of great ideas and classical culture, the creativity of the individual may be nurtured and "genius can be taught." The typical chapter meeting of any one of the NDPC's 85 chapters in 32 states over the past months might feature a viewing of a portion of Lyndon LaRouche's special two-and-one-half hour educational video entitled "The Power of Labor," which presents an overview of the profoundest ideas of economics, philosophy, and science as embodied in the world outlook of the Founding Fathers of the United States. The typical chapter meeting would then lead into an hour or so of animated discussion sparked off by the show or LaRouche's accompanying textbook on economic science, *So, You Wish to Learn All About Economics*. Or, the meeting might devote a portion of its agenda to a synthetic-geometry workshop, exploring the properties of the Platonic Solids, Kepler's astronomy, or the well-tempered musical system of polyphony.

The themes adopted for discussion may range from the great Leibniz's development of the functional relationship between energy, work, and power through his study of the heat-powered machine, to Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa's Isoperimetric Principle, which stimulated Leonardo da Vinci and the entire Golden Renaissance, to the method of scientific

TABLE 3

Electoral Victories in 1984

New Hampshire	—2 selectmen
Massachusetts	—27 ward committeemen
Florida	—44 precinct committeemen
Illinois	—59 committeemen, 1 Democratic nomination for County Auditor, 1 Democratic nomination for state representative
New Jersey	—1 school board member
Pennsylvania	—7 precinct committeemen, 1 ward committeeman
Texas	—1 Democratic nomination for U.S. Congress, 45 ward executive (contested)
Ohio	—2 Democratic nominations for U.S. Congress
Indiana	—1 delegate to county convention, 2 Democratic nominations for state representative
Oregon	—65 precinct committeemen
Idaho	—1 Democratic nomination for county commissioner, 8 county Democratic precinct committee. (4 in Ada County, 4 in other counties), 1 Republican precinct committee (Ada County)
California	—1 Democratic state senate nomination, 52 central committee (32 Democratic, 20 Republican)
New Jersey	—13 Democratic county committee

hypothesis and the notion of "the Good" in Plato's dialogues, to the notion of the "beautiful soul" as conceptualized by Frederick Schiller and set to music by Ludwig van Beethoven.

The agenda would then focus upon a theme of required emergency citizen action, in order to fight for one or another of the urgent policies being pursued. Exemplary of this sort of mass citizen political action which characterizes the NDPC is its collection of more than 155,000 signatures in the United States over the past few months, on a petition which reads:

"Save the Western Alliance—Destroy Henry Kissinger!
We, the undersigned, join Helga Zepp-LaRouche in calling for a renewal of the Western Alliance and the ousting of Henry Kissinger from all positions of influence over U.S. policymaking. Helga Zepp-LaRouche is the wife of the man Henry Kissinger hates the most—presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. She is founding the Schiller Institute to work for a strong Western Alliance based on the principles of the American Revolution and the Weimar classics.

● We reject the proposal of Henry Kissinger and his Eastern Establishment controllers to 'decouple' the United States from Western Europe. On a nationwide television broadcast, Lyndon LaRouche exposed Henry Kissinger's role as a 'Soviet agent of influence.'

● We support the defense of West Germany from Soviet domination, in order to secure our own nation's future, as well as that of our allies. We endorse the development and deployment of a beam-weapon defense system on a crash basis to ensure the defense of the entire Western Alliance."