



The Campaign For Progress Breaks Into The Press

Aug. 13 — Within the last two weeks, the Presidential campaign of the U.S. Labor Party's Lyndon LaRouche, Jr., has broken into major media on NBC radio and TV in Detroit; the Chicago Daily Defender, the oldest black-American newspaper in the United States; the Denver Post, the Dallas Morning Star, and the Washington Star. The last three articles are reprinted here. The Birmingham editorial also reprinted below explains why the LaRouche campaign has broken into the press after months of a concentrated blackout: the issue is progress. As this issue's report on the Republican Party Convention makes clear — the Labor Party's LaRouche campaign and its platform for debt moratoria, an International Development Bank, and the transformation of the U.S. into a fusion based economy through the Jordan Steel process — are looked to by those progressive Republicans, black civil right forces, and constituency-based Democrats who are opposed to the Rockefeller-Jimmy Carter program for nuclear war, deindustrialization and genocide.

Washington Star:

The Labor Party And Its Role As A Spoiler

The following interview with the U.S. Labor Party's Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. was printed by the Washington Star, Aug. 3. Lyndon H. LaRouche is the presidential candidate of the U.S. Labor Party. He was interviewed by Washington Star Staff Writer James R. Dickerson.

Q: It wouldn't appear to many observers that you have much hope for being elected president next fall. What do you think your candidacy will accomplish and where will you go with it?

LaRouche: Well, as a minimum — assuming that present trends and conditions persist up through the election and also assuming the tabulation of voters are anywhere near reality — we will determine the results of the election in any case. Some may call us spoilers in that respect. We'll establish the strength of the Labor Party as a permanent major party in U.S. politics. However, on the condition that a number of developing-sector countries quite probably might declare a debt moratorium between now and, let's say, the middle or end of September that is going to fundamentally shift politics globally and internally in the United States. Under those conditions my winning the election is by no means a problem.

Q: If there is a massive debt moratorium on part of the Third World countries?

LaRouche: It wouldn't have to be massive. All it would have to be is about as much as \$50 billion dollars aggregate unilateral debt moratorium. That would start a chain reaction that could not be stopped. Within two weeks the whole monetary system would collapse.

Q: In some of your literature you predicted such a debt moratorium on June 30, which has come and gone without that happening. Assuming that there is not moratorium and things go on as they are, what effect will your campaign have on the presidential election?

LaRouche: Presuming that Ford prevents war and calamity and vetoes fascist bills being shoved at him by the Brookings Institute, we will knock out the Carter-Mondale ticket. In every state we're running, we can take between 20 to 30 odd percent.

That is, we represent the potential third party vote in this country, which means we're the alternative for the Wallaceites as well as for our own basic constituency. We represent the labor vote, the independent labor vote, the independent black vote, and that amounts to about 30 per cent of the vote.

Q: In how many states will you be on the ballot?

LaRouche: We are in the process of being on the ballot in a various number of states. We're locked up in seven states, we've got legal cases to consolidate in about seven more. It'll be about 27 states, with 62 percent of the electoral vote.

Q: You've entered candidates in some scattered races, the Boston mayor's election and some other elections. How have your candidates done?

LaRouche: Well, you must eliminate the vote fraud, which is a special problem the country is going to have to face this election year, this computerized vote fraud, which is a new phenomenon in electoral politics. We've been running since last November into several elections odd this spring, we've been running up to between 20 to 30 percent of the vote in municipality-wide and congressional-district wide election scales.

Q: Whereabouts?

LaRouche: This has been scattered throughout the country. For example, we had the two general city council positions in Seattle last November and the candidates came in for 26 per cent of the vote there, and that was in spite of some marginal fraud, which was also involved there. That's our pattern throughout the country. We started out in 1973 in a few elections, getting between 1 and 2 per cent of the vote. In November, 1974, we were running between 6 and 14 per cent.

Q: You describe yourself as a Marxist, what caused you to become a Marxist?

LaRouche: An entirely intellectual conviction. I was about the age of 14 and I was originally a convinced and fervid Kantian and because of that and because of an encounter with some of Marx's writings, just from the standpoint of resolution of Kantian problems. It was that simple really.

Q: Your literature offers the prospect that the United States will not survive in its present state. Why?

LaRouche: In the two extreme variances — if we get a debt moratorium or if the Rockefeller factions in both the Republican and the Democratic parties, that is typified by Kissinger on the one hand and Carter and Mondale on the other, control U.S. politics — the United States is finished. We're at the brink of general war right now. And it's my belief that the policies Ford has attempted to follow at this point have saved us from going over the brink. Ford is trying to avoid general war and is trying to avoid the regional wars getting out of control. He's not doing it effectively because he's keeping Kissinger and Levi around, particularly Kissinger. Kissinger manages to stir up wars every time Ford isn't looking. If Rockefeller were to manage to consolidate control in the United States — and nobody's stopping him very effectively, there's resistance from some Republicans and some Democrats and from us — then war will be absolutely inevitable.

Q: Why?

LaRouche: The policies of Rockefeller are utopian monetarist policies to try to save the Eurodollar bubble — which is one of the most fantastic financial bubbles in history and which sits

mainly over the Caribbean Islands, the Cayman Islands — by imposing upon the world an order which is modeled in part on the policies of Hitler and (Hjalmar) Schacht with the Brazilian model thrown in for good measure. The policy of depopulating the world by economic methods is very much like Hitler's methods, and of imposing fascist order and deindustrialization on the advanced capitalist sector. This requires imposing upon the developing sector a special form of economy which also shifts the strategic correlation of forces between the Warsaw Pact, the United States, and the NATO countries in a decisive way — a decisive way in which the Warsaw Pact cannot tolerate. This means that once this reaches a certain point — a point of no return is reached at which either the Warsaw Pact surrenders or goes to general war. And the Warsaw Pact will go to general war.

Q: Why?

LaRouche: In part, the reason is because the Kissinger-Schlesinger and other Rockefeller so-called Utopians believe the Soviets will back down step by step and will not go to war, they will be conned into defeat. They won't be. They'll just wait till a certain point and then just send the missiles off.

Q: How does all this enable you to be elected president?

LaRouche: Well, there is only one alternative to this monetary collapse or this bubble and that is to scrap the monetary system in the same way that one would scrap the bankrupt debt structure of a bankrupt corporation which is otherwise viable. What's required is a perception of that alternative among a significant number of forces. If you destabilize this monetarist political command structure, industrialist forces in Western Europe and the United States would move very quickly to seize upon our International Development Bank proposal, which is the only articulated expression of an alternative which is in circulation and generally accredited among these circles. Now because we've authored that alternative and because we have directly secured its acceptance internationally, we're key in this. We can get the world out of this mess. And therefore my position as candidate is a part of this weave.

Q: When most people think of a party such as yours they think in conventional terms of capitalism, socialism, communism. Would you wind up with a socialistic organization of the economy?

LaRouche: No, you can't do that; and knowing that I would never attempt it. It doesn't work. All this business about creeping socialism and so forth — it doesn't work. I'm a socialist, yes but you cannot impose on an economy from a society that is not premised on the consciousness and commitment of the people involved. What I can do as a candidate and as president is to make the capitalist system work in terms which, in principle, are acceptable to the labor movement and to a socialist standpoint of human principles.

Dallas Morning Star:

"A Frontier Outlook"

The following is a reprint of an article in the Sunday edition of the Dallas Morning Star, Aug. 8 on the U.S. Labor Party and Lyndon LaRouche.

by Carolyn Raeke

WASHINGTON—American voters may find what Lyndon LaRouche says as he campaigns for president not only hard to understand but hard to accept.

The focus of his campaign is the international monetary system — he is an economist — and his campaign is punctuated with dark hints of conspiracies variously involving the Institute for Policy Studies, a research think-tank here; Eastern establishment bankers; the Federal Reserve System; liberals and

Democratic party Presidential nominee Jimmy Carter and his advisors.

LaRouche is also warning of the danger of "general thermonuclear war" because these people and groups — "monetarist madmen" — are committed to war "in the cause of exterminating one billion human beings" in the third world, the so-called underdeveloped or emerging nations.

Lyndon LaRouche, 53, is the candidate of the U.S. Labor Party — in fact, its first presidential candidate.

LaRouche's party, which he helped create in 1973, counts about 2,000 dues-paying members. The dues are \$20 monthly for employed members and \$5 monthly for those less able to pay.

Party workers estimate that somewhat more covert support of about 500,000 people, a figure derived from the fact that the party newspaper, New Solidarity, sells 50,000 copies per week and each copy is read by an estimated 10 persons.

The paper, selling for 25 cents, is, along with other tracts and publications, a major source of party revenue.

Barbara Frazier of the Committee to Elect LaRouche, like the party headquartered in New York City, said that about \$40,000 has been raised for the campaign thus far and that the party is trying to qualify for federal matching funds by collecting \$5,000 in each of 20 states in small contributions.

The Labor Party's prime support is in the industrial northeast, states like New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, where the ticket of LaRouche and Wayne Evans, 48, will be on the November ballot. Another strong area, according to party workers is North Carolina. Potential supporters are generally blue-collar workers, the party says.

LaRouche expects to be on the ballot in 27 states, but not Texas, where the Labor Party has found the requirement for getting on the ballot as a third party prohibitive: 16,550 signatures on a nominating petition.

ASKED TO DESCRIBE where the party fits into the traditional spectrum, LaRouche told The News during a telephone interview last week that the traditional political spectrum really does not apply in this country, but he would describe the Labor Party as "pro-socialist" in relation to conservative Republicans.

LaRouche considers Texas and the Southwest an important area in terms of what he and the Labor party hope to accomplish, and therefore he will campaign there, he says, if not to get votes, at least to discuss the issues.

He said the Southwest has a "frontier outlook" he considers promising.

Birmingham News Asks:

Will U.S. Keep Leadership?

The following editorial appeared on July 11, 1976 in the Birmingham News. Major excerpts are reprinted here due to the excellent perception, from a non-socialist standpoint, of the tasks which America now faces, and which are only being answered by the candidacy of Labor Party presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

It is inevitable, one supposes that centennials and bicentennials will bring out the prophet in most of those capable of putting two and two together and coming up with reasonable answers...

The dollar question is leadership. Will the United States be able — or more accurately, want to — maintain its world leadership role?

At this point, the nation has all the vital elements required for leadership. It has energy, it has wealth — productivity and growth — it has the numbers in the work force, it has the proper

respect for change and for new ways of accomplishing tasks.... There are some signs that the nation does not want to carry the burden of leadership any longer. On the political front, congressional actions suggest that our national leadership no longer wants to face the risks world leadership entails. The government and media focus on cradle-to-grave security also indicates a distaste for a world role which may require sacrifices and uncertainties.

But of even larger effect is the growing attitude toward national growth and development. Anyone who reads a daily newspaper or watches television must be aware of the gathering forces in the nation which are against any growth of any kind, in numbers of people, in commerce, industry and agriculture.

This trend has been noted by a number of European observers. Norman Macrae, an enthusiastic and appreciative critic of America and deputy editor of England's "The Economist," writes in the magazine "Smithsonian": "...I am frankly worried that the American people, with all their power for dynamism and good, may be about to desert what should be their manifest and now rather easy destiny of leading the rest of us toward a decent world society and an abundant cheap lunch. The Americans in 1976 are now showing the same symptoms of a drift from economic dynamism that the British did at the end of their century in 1876. We Britons are experts at describing a drift from economic dynamism because we have spent 100 years observing it at close quarters. There were two signs of British decay by the 1870's.

"First, the upper class just about then began to regard business as something rather vulgar, and to look upon new factories as things that are ecologically unfair to their pheasants and wild ducks.

"That is exactly the mood of America's intellectual upper class now.

"Second after about the 1870's a progressive person in British life no longer meant a person who believed in progress or a person who was eager to get down to the roots of the ways of doing things in order to cut and graft wherever an improvement or effectiveness or competitiveness or individual liberty could be obtained.

"A progressive person began to mean a chap who did not like progress and change very much, but who was decently eager to pass on in welfare benefits a larger part of the growth in national income which his own anti-growth attitudes now made it more difficult to attain.

"This is exactly the change that has also happened in America in these years just before 1976. Most of America's new senators and congressmen since about 1970 might have belonged to the Fabian society of 1903..."

Macrae goes on to say that he hopes the attitudes of our new class Fabians are not so entrenched that the trend away from leadership cannot be reversed.

Hopefully it can be reversed. Hopefully the ordinary people of America will recognize the fraud in a no-growth social-welfare philosophy and course of action that will doom the nation to a fate similar to England's. Without growth and progress on many fronts, increased social welfare destroys the very dynamics that permits welfare in the first place. The end result is the killing of the goose that lays the eggs.

Americans should realize that growth will bring its own technology to handle problems implicitly in growth. Already the nation has done the impossible in cleaning up both the air and the water, even though much remains to be done. All that is required is a sensitivity to and recognition of the negative factors of growth.

Americans should realize that our first 200 years offers a blueprint to the undeveloped nations for a decent society with an

abundance of those elements required for a good life.

Through its technology and surpluses, it can also be a tremendous resource for the underdeveloped. No other nation now or in the foreseeable future can do for the world family what America can do if it so desires.

As Macrae says, It would be a pity for us not to accept the leadership challenge. It seems in thanksgiving, that we at least have a moral obligation in that direction.

Denver Post: You Can't Say You Haven't Been Warned By The Labor Party

The following is an op-ed which appeared in the Denver Post, Aug. 11, written by Robert Tweedell, entitled: "And You Can't Say You Haven't Been Warned by the Labor Party"

by Robert Tweedell

"The recent Democratic Party convention in New York City brought the world significantly closer to the already imminent danger of general nuclear war. To the extent that municipal, democratic machine and trade-union leaders are duped or not so politely blackmailed into supporting the pro-fascist Carter-Mondale ticket, the probability of thermonuclear destruction of the United States — even before the November elections — is significantly increased."

So begins the U.S. Labor Party Presidential statement by Lyndon LaRouche, Jr., the party's No. 1 standard bearer. Judging by the past, it is apparent that LaRouche will not get enough votes in November to pose a threat to the Dems' Carter or the Republican candidate who ever he is.

In the interim, it can also be said without fear of contradiction, the views of LaRouche and the Labor Party will not become well known to American voters.

Partly in recognition that its program must be carried out without the benefit of the national publicity spotlight which illuminates, if that is the word, the activities of the major parties, the Labor Party publishes its own newspaper, New Solidarity. Relatively few Americans read New Solidarity, which provides reports and interpretations of the world not readily obtainable elsewhere.

Some examples: "The Third World nations are sending out powerful and unmistakable signals that they will take the August heads of states summit of the Non-Aligned nations in Colombo, Sri Lanka as the occasion for a unified move to stop Wall Street's move to global war."

In a story dated Aug. 1, New Solidarity reported that "Jimmy Carter's chief economic advisor, Lawrence Klein, spent last week in Mexico drawing up action programs for mass murder throughout Latin America. Five days later a grinning Carter told a press conference in Plains, Ga., that he would solve U.S. problems in southern Africa by using the financial power of the U.S. multi-national corporations and the good offices of the racist outlaw regime of South Africa.

"Klein's trip and Carter's statements are only the more public manifestations of the monetarist crusade to spread the barbed wire death camps of Chile and Brazil to every developing country in the world."

A July 31 report told New Solidarity readers that UAW President Leonard Woodcock and his international union henchmen have stated outright that they will settle for no less than the creation of a Nazi Labor Front as part of the Big Three contract settlement scheduled for Sept. 14.

The same edition of the paper reports that "Secretary of State Kissinger and Marcus Raskin's Institute for Policy Studies, have mobilized their scummy private networks and controlled press networks in an insurrectionary deployment to wreck

President Ford's efforts to conclude a SALT II accord with the Soviet Union."

From New York City, on July 28, New Solidarity reported that "in the span of three days starting from July 24, Carter has come out with a series of provocations for his Wall St. controllers and military strategists Paul Nitze, Cyrus Vance, George Ball and others who serve as Democratic Party strategic advisors."

One of New Solidarity's favorite subjects is the influence of the Rockefeller family on world affairs.

The paper reported Aug. 3 that "Third World leaders have initiated moves . . . for building the necessary political military unity to defend member countries from imperialist aggression, towards busting up the cancerous Rockefeller oil empire" and . . . "Nelson Rockefeller detonated a desperate operation against President Ford this week with the assignment of Sen. Schweiker, a Fabian liberal in the Republican Party, as

Reagan's running mate. . . . Wall St. hopes to destroy the traditional forces in the GOP and with them a large measure of the Party's opposition to Rockefeller's policy of war and fascism."

The above excerpts from New Solidarity ought to give readers some idea of what they have been missing, of the void and the skew in their knowledge and understanding of things going on in the world.

As LaRouche says in his campaign statement, it is essential that we point out your frequent blundering mistake in connection" with current issues and events, "if you have any continued belief in the superior knowledge and rationality of those ruling circles (the Carters, Rockefellers, Kissingers Woodcocks, etc.) then as we shall show, you are thereby suicidal in terms of your own delusions."

And you can't say you haven't been warned.

Special Reports On U.S. Election Fraud 1976

U.S. Labor Party Battles

Carter-Rockefeller Institute Vote Fraud Machine

Aug 13 (NSIPS) — In its efforts to place the Lyndon LaRouche-Wayne Evans presidential ticket on the ballot across the country in November, the U.S. Labor Party has found itself in a day-to-day battle against a massive election fraud conspiracy on behalf of Wall Street Democrat Jimmy Carter. Well aware that their stooge Carter can only win the November election through massive fraud, the conspirators which include the Rockefeller-New York banks, the Carter campaign, Institute for Policy Studies operatives such as Eugene McCarthy, Leonard Woodcock's fascist United Auto Workers machine, and public officials linked to Carter and the IPS such as Sen. Edward Kennedy — have focused on knocking the USLP ticket off the ballot as the first step in insuring Carter's seizure of the U.S. presidency. In an honest election the conspirators know, the LaRouche-Evans ticket would easily garner 20 to 30 per cent of the vote, most of them votes that would otherwise tend to go to the Democrats despite the albatross of the unpopular Carter-Mondale ticket.

The Carter machine has demonstrated twice in the past week and a half that they are absolutely committed to wrecking free elections in 1976. Operating through the Kennedy machine in Massachusetts, Carter forces have temporarily succeeded in knocking LaRouche off the ballot in that state with the ruling handed down by a three-judge federal panel on August 10. In Michigan, a Carter-UAW rigged "third party primary" was held on August 3 in which wholesale fraud, misinformation and thuggery was thrown against the Labor Party to attempt to prevent LaRouche from qualifying for the November ballot.

In these two states and elsewhere, the Labor Party is mounting a full-scale legal and political offensive to put LaRouche on the ballot and to ensure honest elections in November.

In other states, the Labor Party has successfully beaten back challenges to its petitions or procedural obstacles thrown up against the LaRouche campaign. In Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Delaware, and Wisconsin, La Rouche will be on the ballot in spite of changes in election laws or other roadblocks thrown up.

Requirements for ballot status have been completed in 10 states at the present time. These are Delaware, North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, New Jersey, Michigan, Idaho, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Of these ten, legal fights are necessary in Michigan and Massachusetts to assure ballot status.

Petitioning is now underway in 12 more states: Pennsylvania, Colorado, Connecticut, Alabama, Indiana, South Carolina, Virginia, Iowa, Vermont, Tennessee, Wisconsin, New York and the District of Columbia.

Obtaining ballot status in these states is only the opening shot of the battle for free elections. As they demonstrated in Michigan last week, the Carter machine will resort to massive vote fraud to steal votes from Carter's opponents. The Michigan vote fraud case, *Dalto v. Clerk of the City of Detroit* (described below), will spotlight the techniques and methods of vote fraud as practiced by the Carter-UAW machine in that state. The USLP is pursuing other vote fraud cases from previous elections.

**U.S. Labor Party
Presidential Platform
'76 Supplement**

The Emergency Employment Act of 1976

*by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
U.S. Labor Party Presidential Candidate*

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