

underestimation of Soviet intentions. Beyond the rhetoric and overconfidence, the Soviet leadership sees a White House which perpetuates the Kissinger/Pugwash presence, which will be under increasing pressure as the 1984 elections draw near, which has not entered into a war mobilization as has the Soviet Union, and which, through the new arrangement with Israel aimed at demonstrating regional strength, has only signaled strategic weakness. For while U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick and Reagan were citing U.S. willingness to fight—a willingness which indeed exists within the population and the institutions of government if confronted with a strategic threat—the U.S.-Israel strategic alliance was apparently forced through the administration by Kissinger, via his protégé Eagleburger, sold to Reagan as a way of avoiding using American troops, thus sending the message that the United States will back away from direct confrontation.

The Kissinger-concocted deal was also read elsewhere as a sign of weakness. Several days after the arrangement, Syria and Iran responded through surrogates with the bombing of the U.S. embassy in Kuwait. Israel challenged the central asset of U.S. Arab allies in the area, Palestinian Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat, threatening to violently blockade his exit from Tripoli against the wishes of their U.S. ally.

Now the Middle East trap that further engulfed the White House with the Nov. 29 accord is a vulnerability that the Pugwash crowd has seized for its own use. Having generated steam among most Democrats and a growing number of Republicans for the demand to recall U.S. forces from Lebanon, and blaming the Pentagon for inadequate U.S. security precautions in Beirut before to the October massacre, the Pugwash crowd intends to discredit the U.S. military in general, including Defense Secretary Weinberger, an ally critical to the President's pursuit of strategic modernization. Weinberger, echoing sentiments often repeated by Reagan, is committed to the view that spending on defense must be governed by what is necessary to meet the perceived strategic threat, not by any budgetary consideration. But Pugwash believes that the sizable U.S. budget deficit, along with the evolving Middle East fiasco, can be parlayed into a major attack on U.S. defense spending in election year 1984, with the primary target for budget-slashing being the President's ballistic-missile defense program.

Unless the White House moves quickly to break the web of miscalculation by announcing immediate steps to enhance the U.S. strategic deterrent and mobilize for the crash development of BMD in early 1984, further galvanizing the American people's will to fight, Moscow will move to global confrontation aimed at thoroughly humiliating the Reagan administration. The Pugwash crowd with their attempts to appease Moscow and weaken Reagan, are encouraging the Soviets to move toward that confrontation. Moscow knows that the stakes are high, the advantage is theirs, and time is short.

Citizen candidate movement challenges the KGB Democrats

by Warren Hamerman

In the first months of 1984, well before either the Democrats or Republicans hold their summer presidential nominating conventions, the Soviet military command most probably will have instigated a global military showdown with the United States. The entire Democratic Party's officially approved presidential nomination puppet show is now on tour to boos and apathy in the United States but to rave reviews in Moscow. Only the "unorthodox" challenge of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. for the Democratic nomination is being denounced in Moscow, for only his policies represent a potential threat to the "Third Roman Empire" aspirations of the Russian Orthodox Church/military complex.

As Lyndon LaRouche emphasized in a Nov. 26 statement on the Soviet war threat, only a bipartisan outpouring of popular support in the United States for the LaRouche crash beam-weapons development program and his design for a world monetary reorganization can convince the current President to take the command decisions necessary to protect the national security of the United States. In 1984, the stakes are not merely the U.S. presidency, but the future existence of the nation and mankind. There is no margin of error left in the American political system. The outcome will be decided by the confrontation between the LaRouche citizen-candidates' mass movement and the "Benedict Arnold Alliance," the politburo of Lane Kirkland, Charles "Banker" Manatt, and "frontrunner" Walter Mondale.

Democratic Party a battleground in 1983

During 1983 the Democratic Party, its vast traditional constituencies still shattered by the debacle of the Carter-Mondale administration, was the battleground for full-scale combat between the "peace-with-Moscow-at-any-price" officialdom and the feisty, self-conscious American patriots of the party's LaRouche wing. The challenge of the LaRouche Democrats to the Democratic Party "politburo" of Harriman, Kirkland, Mondale et al. broke into an increasingly open slugfest.

The day-to-day ring manager for the Moscow Democrats was the inept and corrupt Manatt, chairman of the Democratic National Committee and a member of the notorious West Coast law firm which had an overt business relationship during the 1980 Olympics with top Russian operative Dzh-

men Gvishiani, former Soviet Premier Kosygin's son-in-law, through the company Image Factory Sports, Inc.

Despite expenditures of millions of dollars for "containment" operations that included thuggery, vote stealing, dirty tricks, and slanders against the LaRouche Democrats by KGB assets in the United States, during 1983 the National Democratic Policy Committee, the 30,000-member organization of the LaRouche wing of the Democratic Party with chapter activities in 43 states, 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 LaRouche Democratic candidates. Twenty-seven of the LaRouche Democrats won their elections in the states of New York, California, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Louisiana, and Washington.

In late September, LaRouche Democrats won 23 elections within a seven-day period during the first U.S. elections after the Russians brutally shot down Korean Airlines Flight 007. Their victory represented the beginnings of a revolt against Manatt and Harriman's buttering-up to Yuri Andropov. Then on Nov. 8, Election Day 1983—in the vote *after* the events in Lebanon and Grenada and *after* Lane Kirkland used totalitarian methods to ram an endorsement of Walter "Appeasement" Mondale through the AFL-CIO—American voters demonstrated a newly resurgent patriotic mood. It was also the first election after Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., founder of the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC), had officially declared his candidacy for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination. Over 210 candidates from the LaRouche Democratic mass citizens' candidate movement came before the electorate, and from coast to coast they either won outright, or otherwise received vote tallies of 30 to 45 percent.

The two key issues of the clash between the LaRouche Democrats and the Moscow Democrats were strategic policy and economic policy. Especially after President Reagan's historic television address on March 23, the Harriman/Manatt machine joined with the Kissinger wing of the Republican Party in an undisguised alliance, charging that President Reagan was a "warmonger" provoking the Russians with his "Star Wars" fantasies, while the Russian leadership was reasonable and peace-loving. The same "Benedict Arnold Alliance" joined forces to bludgeon the executive and Congress into re-appointing Paul Adolph Volcker as chairman of the Federal Reserve and into financing a quota increase for the International Monetary Fund in its conspiracy to undermine U.S. sovereignty, despite mass resentment against both the IMF and Volcker.

The strong LaRouche Democratic vote on Nov. 8 demonstrated the first crumbling of the controls by the KGB-tainted official Democratic Party apparatus control. Each of the nearly 700 members of the NDPC citizen-candidate slate in 1983 campaigned tenaciously for the United States to instantly adopt a 1939-44-type crash program for laser- and other energy-beam defensive systems, in round after round

of combat with the appeasers in the Democratic Party officialdom.

The showing of the NDPC slates in 1983 also indicated rejection of the depression policies of the Carter-appointed Paul Volcker and the genocidal International Monetary Fund. On July 14, the National Democratic Policy Committee was the *only* national, state, or local organization in the United States to testify before the Senate Banking Committee against the renomination of Paul Volcker as Federal Reserve chairman, thus exposing Charles Manatt and Lane Kirkland as Volcker's main protectors in the Democratic Party.

The developments of the year 1983 unfolded in four stages: 1) Prelude to March 23; 2) March 23 through the Averell Harriman trip to Moscow on May 26; 3) the period from May through the late September Manatt-Harriman address at Georgetown and the LaRouche declaration of candidacy; 4) the last quarter year of intensifying political combat between the Kirkland-Mondale Appeasement Democrats and the LaRouche Democrats.

January 1 to March 23

Three political developments during the very first days of January defined the political process that subsequently unfolded. First, former New York Governor W. Averell Harriman, the senior spokesman for the Democratic Party's appeasement wing, declared in a Jan. 2 commentary in the *New York Times* that the United States should trust the peace offers of the "reasonable" Moscow leadership while rejecting the untrustworthy warmonger tendencies of President Reagan, who was determined to install missiles in Europe to counter the already deployed Soviet missiles. Second, *Time* magazine ran a cover story on the developing sector "debt bomb" threatening that unless the U.S. government gave the bankrupt International Monetary Fund an unconditional bailout while drastically slashing the U.S. budget, then Paul Volcker and the Swiss would collapse the world economy and force Ronald Reagan to take the political blame.

Third, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., the founder of the *Executive Intelligence Review* and National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC) declared in a special address to farm leaders in Nashville, Tennessee on Jan. 8 that he was "not unavailable" to be drafted as the Democratic presidential candidate, and that he was determined to impel ordinary citizens to run for office to demonstrate a national political constituency for a New World Economic Order and the "higher peace movement" of beam defenses. LaRouche stated that "the clock is running out on America, and if America goes, the world goes with it. . . . It is too late for partial remedies." He called for the United States to initiate a full-scale crash program for anti-missile beam defense as the "technology driver" to implement a new world monetary system, freezing of a major portion of the non-performing world debt, and federalizing the Federal Reserve.

At the California State Democratic Convention from Jan. 14 to 16 the Manatt-Cranston allied forces used totalitarian

tactics to keep LaRouche from being allowed to address the convention along with the other prospective 1984 presidential candidates. The NDPC brought the case against the undemocratic Manatt-Kirkland shutout of LaRouche to court. Manatt's heavy-handed KGB-like tactics provoked turmoil in the party ranks. With the endorsement of over 60 prominent California labor, civil rights and Democratic Party leaders, the LaRouche Democrats fielded Ruth Stephenson, a member of the California Democratic State Central Committee, to challenge Manatt's law partner Kelly for state chairmanship. LaRouche's statement—"Don't Let the Swiss and London Banks Loot the U.S. Treasury"—to the delegates of the convention called for rallying against the IMF and Volcker and for beam weapons development. LaRouche warned that 1983 was no time to fall into petty partisan politics. By the end of January the NDPC announced a plan to run a mass citizens candidate "Laser Beam" slate in New Jersey.

On Jan. 17, LaRouche called a press conference in New York City at *EIR* national headquarters to denounce the "very dirty game being played" to destabilize the Reagan administration by both the Heritage Foundation and the liberal Democrats who jointly wished to halt any U.S. development of space beam weapons systems.

On Feb. 5 and 6 in Washington, D.C. Charles Manatt held a closed-door DNC meeting to outline the enforcement of Kirkland-Manatt top-down control of the Democratic Party. The meeting established procedure for "policy loyalty oaths" and a shift from an "open party" to the blatant use of KGB methods. The Harriman appeasement policy—officially approved in Moscow—was adopted without dissension. The Democratic Party and AFL-CIO jointly committed themselves to mobilize for "National Nuclear Freeze Lobbying Days" on March 7-8, a "Jobs for Peace Week" April 10-16, and an Aug. 27 "Solidarity" March on Washington. It was also at this meeting that the AFL-CIO and Democratic Party adopted the policy of backing Volcker and the IMF. One top AFL-CIO official admitted a few days after the meeting: "We will find a way to back the IMF. . . . We always do."

On Feb. 8 LaRouche declared that his "hat was not yet in the ring." Since the two strategic issues then unfolding were the struggle to redefine American strategic thinking away from the McNamara-Kissinger Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) doctrine with a beam-weapons program and the world economic crisis, it was in the national interest that LaRouche had a "patriotic duty" to "create no obstacles of partisanship." LaRouche told farmers in Unadilla, Georgia a few days later: "Stop seeking politicians and become politicians!" Two weeks later on Feb. 24, the LaRouche forces played the catalytic role at the American Legion National Convention in Washington: Resolution 32 passed, calling for the U.S. to adopt a "space-based ballistic missile defense system"; the companion Resolution 148 outlined the threat of the Russian Space Program.

At the Feb. 21 Bal Harbour, Florida AFL-CIO executive conference, Kirkland enforced the totalitarian policy by arbitrarily refusing to have LaRouche appear before the board,

while he accommodated every other prospective candidate. On March 1 Pamela Harriman's political action committee Democrats for the '80s and Chuck Manatt's DNC sponsored an event at the elegant Mansion House Hotel to formally pay homage to W. Averell Harriman. Manatt, in a statement he was to repeat many times around the country in 1983, stunned the 32 governors, a dozen senators and other notables present at the plush \$1,000-a-plate testimonial with the statement, "Each dinner like this will draw the Lyndon LaRouche crowd," and, Manatt went on to assert, "they" will be prepared to instigate a fracas to show disrespect for the policies of Harriman. The same day the National Governors' Association (NGA) endorsed a Volcker budget-slashing resolution applauded by the Swiss and Russians and concocted by the Harriman Democrats and their allied Wall Street Republicans.

On March 5, LaRouche appeared on television in San Diego, California with the NDPC-backed mayoral candidate George Hollis. LaRouche outlined the strategic insanity of the Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) strategic doctrine adopted by the U.S. under the influence of McNamara, Kissinger and the Bertrand Russell Pugwash crowd. He exposed that the nuclear freeze was not an anti-war proposal but a pro-population-extirmination war policy. Gen. Maxwell Taylor and former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, the architects of the Vietnam War, were the leaders of the U.S. freeze movement. LaRouche called for a crash program of laser and other energy beam defensive systems. Around the same time LaRouche also appeared on television in Chicago with mayoral candidate Sheila Jones and in Texas with NDPC candidates there. In late February-early March, LaRouche Democrats announced "Beam Technology" and "Classical Curriculum" electoral slates in Texas and New York.

During early March the AFL-CIO and Democratic Party activists swarmed Capitol Hill in an unsuccessful attempt to ram the nuclear freeze resolution through Congress. The nuclear freeze activists were challenged by 20 NDPC activists from more than one-half dozen states who lobbied for the LaRouche-proposed "higher peace movement" against the Vance-McNamara-Harriman policy. The NDPC announced a drive to collect 250,000 petition signatures against the nuclear freeze and for a crash program of beam weapons. The small but persuasive LaRouche Democratic forces pulled off a stunning political upset against what has appeared to be an unstoppable juggernaut for the freeze. The National League of Cities meeting in Washington, did *not* pass a nuclear freeze resolution despite overwhelming earlier sympathies for it, and the state legislatures of New Hampshire and North Carolina rejected nuclear freeze resolutions March 15 and 17, respectively.

From March 23 to the Harriman Moscow trip

Immediately after President Reagan's historic speech, the knives came out in the Democratic Party. On March 30 Lane Kirkland declared that there was "no urgency" for the United States to develop beam weapons. All the approved Democratic presidential contenders and most of the party official-

dom put itself on record against what it called Reagan's "Star Wars." In early April the Trilateral Commission—the organization of the Carter-Mondale administration, Paul Volcker, Lane Kirkland, and Henry Kissinger—met in Rome. On April 8 Henry Kissinger went on Italian television to announce that Trialaterals opposed the "Neanderthal Republicanism" represented by Ronald Reagan with his Star Wars.

Lyndon H. LaRouche issued a statement on March 26 declaring that the President's speech had made him "prouder to be an American than I have been since the first manned landing on the moon." He pledged full bipartisan political support for President Reagan, which he affirmed again in a special statement of April 6: "Bipartisan Government in 1985, Pledges LaRouche." On April 11 the New Jersey chapter of the NDPC succeeded in having the State Assembly pass a resolution for Congress to support the beam defense program of Mutually Assured Survival. The resolution was passed overwhelmingly by both Democrats and Republicans in a state that had previously voted up the nuclear freeze. The NDPC succeeded in introducing with bipartisan backing similar resolutions in California, Minnesota, Tennessee, Colorado, Illinois, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Washington.

Then on April 13, LaRouche's National Democratic Policy Committee mobilized a 250-person rally, with more than 30 states represented, on Capitol Hill. The NDPC political activists at the rally, as the nuclear freeze was being debated inside, displayed prominent signs which included "LaRouche Dems Back Reagan's Beam Policy" and "Support President's Beam Policy to End Nuclear Threat."

The first political casualties of the nuclear-freeze movement were none other than Tom Hayden and Jane Fonda on their home turf. The California NDPC launched a direct challenge and defeated Tom Hayden's nuclear freeze "Greenie" Citizens for Economic Democracy (CED) slate for city council in his home base of Santa Monica on April 12.

Early in May, the NDPC issued an emergency national call for conferences to be held throughout the country against the "Benedict Arnold Alliance" of the Harriman Democrats and Kissinger Republicans. The point of mobilization for the conferences, held in more than 30 states, was to prepare a force of Americans to deal with the two unfolding crises—the strategic military showdown and the world economic crisis.

The emergency conference call coincided with an escalation in activities by the "Benedict Arnold Alliance" and its media supporters. On May 4 the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Division formally adopted a policy of opposition to a crash program for beam defense, calling for a freeze on U.S. technological development. On May 10-14 the American Society of Newspaper Editors met in the Fairmont Hotel in Denver, where they concocted the media propaganda campaign to undermine the beam policy. On May 14 the Harrimanite Democratic Strategy Council met in Washington to plan a political offensive to frighten Reagan into backing down on the new policy. On May 24 Kirkland declared at a press conference that he does not support the President's beam

program.

Then on May 24, in Minneapolis, 25 Russian top-level intelligence operatives met with their assets in the Democratic Party and U.S. government at the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Exchange Conference. The Russian delegation was headed by Gen. Mikhail Milshtein of GRU military intelligence. Also present were KGB mouthpiece Fyodor Burlatskii, who subsequently openly denounced LaRouche in the Soviet press, and top representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church/military complex. Averell Harriman himself arrived in Moscow on May 26. The subject of these deliberations was for the "appeasement forces" in the West to come out of the closet and get nasty: The target was the beam-weapons strategic doctrine and Reagan's presidency.

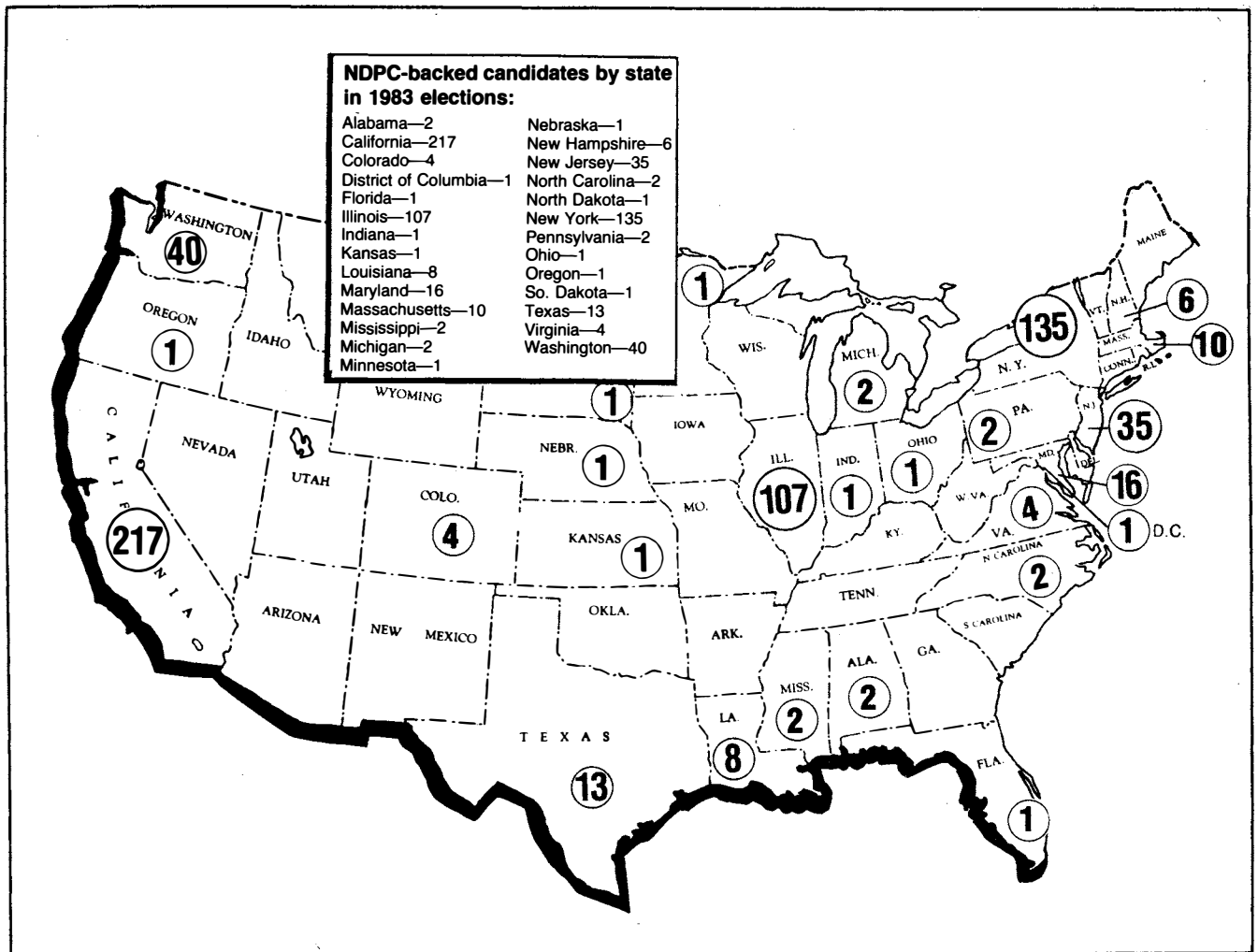
Summer combat

No sooner did Harriman return to the United States when an overt effort to topple Reagan was launched by the Democratic Party's official leadership. On June 10, five days after the Harriman-Andropov tête-à-tête, a secret meeting took place in the office of Averell's wife Pamela Harriman's intimate Robert Strauss, former chairman of the DNC under Carter. Present were top political operatives of the Harriman-Carter-Mondale apparatus including Jody Powell, Gerald Rafshoon, Pat Caddell and Stu Eizenstat. The subject of the meeting, as an NDPC pamphlet revealed soon afterward, was to launch "Debategate" over allegations that the 1980 Reagan presidential campaign had stolen Jimmy Carter's briefing book, and to threaten the Reagan administration with release of the Vicki Morgan blackmail tapes, alleged to contain compromising material on members of Reagan's inner circle. In tandem, the Women's Leadership Conference on U.S.-Soviet Relations met in Washington in early June to plan a national panorama of activities to stop Reagan from being reelected.

On June 13 Walter Mondale proclaimed in Maine that "a mutual and verifiable freeze is first priority" for the United States. Six days later Mondale went even further on national television in his promotion of Andropov's objections to Reagan's policies, calling again for a nuclear freeze and for an arms-control package including tougher controls over nuclear proliferation and ensuring no tampering or circumvention of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. Thus, Mondale became the Moscow-approved frontrunner for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Early in June a LaRouche Democratic team convinced the California convention of the largest hispanic organization in the United States—League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)—to overwhelmingly endorse President Reagan's program for defensive beam weapon technology development. Later in August the NDPC would shepherd a similar resolution through the G.I. Forum (a 160,000-member primarily Hispanic veterans' organization) convention in El Paso, Texas.

On July 9-16 the U.S. anti-Reagan machine and top KGB operatives met for a forum on "U.S.-Soviet Dialogue" at the



Benedictine St. Anselm's College in Manchester, New Hampshire. During July the entire American side of this network, including the "Peace Links" crew of "sexual politics" around Betty Bumpers, the wife of Sen. Dale Bumpers mobilized for a series of anti-Reagan actions in direct support of Moscow policies. On July 16, Averell Harriman granted an exclusive interview to the Russian journal *Literaturnaya Gazeta* which had declared Reagan's policy of beam weapons a *casus belli*. A trip to Moscow for a "roundtable" on how to fracture the Reagan administration was planned for 19 Congressmen at the end of July, and on Aug. 13 the Harriman-KGB assets in the Democratic Party staged a Peace forum in Des Moines, Iowa for the Moscow-approved presidential candidates. On Aug. 18 Andropov took the occasion of a visit by nine Democratic Senators to call for a complete ban on space weapons. Claiborne Pell (R.I.), the ranking Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a Club of Rome member, and a former Averell Harriman campaign chairman, extolled the Russians' "genuine" offer only days before the brutal shutdown of KAL-007. Pell was accompanied by Paul Sarbanes (Md.), Howard Metzenbaum

(Ohio), James Sasser (Tenn.), Russell Long (La.), Patrick Leahy (Vt.), Dennis DeConcini (Ariz.) and Dale Bumpers (Ark.).

Under the onslaught of threats, blackmail and political pressure, in mid-July the Reagan administration caved in to the reappointment of Paul Volcker and the return of Henry Kissinger to government. On Aug. 9, the executive board of the AFL-CIO under Kirkland, after several days of meetings in Boston, voted 23-6 to advance the target date for their executive board to endorse a presidential candidate—namely, the Moscow-preferred frontrunner Mondale—from December to October. At the end of July Kissinger, Shultz and others had plotted at San Francisco's Bohemian Grove how to further the decline of the United States as a superpower.

In response to this crisis, the National Democratic Policy Committee issued a widely circulated Call to Draft LaRouche for the Democratic presidential nomination. Conferences were held in 50 cities under the title "Kissinger is a butcher . . . LaRouche is a Democrat; Draft LaRouche for President." The full membership of the NDPC was mobilized to kick the KGB assets out of the Democratic Party leadership. Then in

September, in the first U.S. elections held after the KAL-007 shootdown, LaRouche Democrats won 23 elections in the span of one week.

The last quarter

On Sept. 20 at the Jesuits' Georgetown University, Democratic National Committee chairman Charles Manatt, flanked by nonagenarian Averell Harriman and Father Timothy Healy, delivered an overtly pro-Moscow policy address entitled "Reflections on the Bishops' Letter: The Democratic View of the Challenge of Ending the Arms Race and Insuring National Security." In response to Manatt's defiant assertion that all the candidates for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination favored a nuclear freeze, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. declared his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination on Sept. 26. Announcing that he was a patriot first and Democrat second, he called for his campaign to be a rallying point for all American patriots to run for political office on a common slate for a crash beam-weapons program and American System economics. The next day the NDPC staged a public funeral for the International Monetary Fund at the IMF's Washington conference.

The Moscow-approved Democratic Party presidential puppet show, featuring Walter Mondale and seven others, was put on tour by stage-manager Manatt, totally out of step with the patriotic shift in the mood of the American population. While every other political machine was crumbling, the LaRouche forces demonstrated increasing strength on election day in every part of the country.

The South: In Houston, a 10-person LaRouche Democratic slate gained a vote of over 71,000 or 30.29 percent for Bruce Director as city comptroller. Others on the slate polled 19 percent, 12 percent, 14 percent, 13 percent, and 11 percent. In Alabama, State Senator candidate John Peel received 29 percent of the vote (8,400). In Virginia, State Senate candidate Chester Carter received over 4,000 votes or 18 percent.

The West: The LaRouche Democrat slate consisted of 100 candidates in California and 10 in Washington state. Results included 19 percent of the vote for Seattle City Council, 35 percent for Seattle School Board, 36 percent for Tacoma City Council, 35 percent for Richland City Council and 39 percent for Almira school board. In California the NDPC elected three officials in 1983. One member of the school board in San Diego County and one in the city of Santa Clara plus a seat on the Costa Mesa Sanitary District. In addition to these victories LaRouche Democrats also polled percentages of 25-48 percent in many races.

The Northeast: In New Hampshire George Pellerin and Rosaire Pepin won selectmen posts in their respective districts in the state's largest city, Manchester. In New Jersey two LaRouche Democrats won their primaries. In New York 11 members of the LaRouche slate were elected to Democratic Party posts and others were elected to the Community Action Board. In Boston the NDPC has an already announced

slate of 100 candidates for the 1984 elections.

The Midwest: Over 80 school board candidates ran as a LaRouche Democrat/Club of Life slate in Illinois. NDPC candidates polled votes of 26.3 percent, 49.8 percent, 23.7 percent, 28 percent and many results between 15-35 percent. The overall story in the Chicago campaigns, as elsewhere, was the hysteria against the LaRouche slate by the media. The "LaRouche Laser Beam Slate" won over 30,000 votes despite more than 125 slander articles and massive negative coverage on the television and radio.

100 candidates in 100 cities

After the November 1983 elections, the LaRouche wing of the Democratic Party emerged with a rapidly unfolding organizing plan to sign up a citizens candidate movement of 10,000 to run with the LaRouche presidential campaign. On Oct. 1 the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC) issued a call for citizen-candidates to run with the LaRouche campaign: "Thousands upon thousands of Americans who have no ambition for political office, and who would consider themselves a moral failure as a parent were their son to become a 'politician,' must now follow the example of LaRouche and become a candidate as part of LaRouche's patriotic militia. The concept of a mass slate of citizen candidates requires a fundamental change in the way the American political process works. People normally just sit passively around, griping, moaning, and carping at how bad the 'politicians' are, and then on election day choose one of the differently marketed brands of candidates who are 'sold' by special promotion men, consultants, and bozos as if they were various brands of detergent or toothpaste. . . ." Before year's end, 100-candidate zones of the LaRouche patriotic candidate-militia had been committed in the cities of Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia, the states of Maryland, Texas, New Jersey, Washington, and elsewhere.

"Frontrunner" Walter Mondale began to feel the heat from this movement in November, when the NDPC forced into the national media the scandal that one of Mondale's top policy advisers, Robert Pastor, was advising the Hudson Austin military hoodlum gang that pulled the bloody Soviet-backed coup in Grenada. By early December the NDPC was spreading word of another Mondale scandal that ripped the facade off his "labor support," despite the Kirkland endorsement: Winston & Strawn, the law firm Mondale admits he is "of counsel to," represents the Greyhound Company, perpetrators of the year's nastiest strikebreaking operation against organized labor.

Mondale's woes have strategic importance. As LaRouche put it in his Nov. 27 statement on the Soviet war threat, if enough Americans openly defy the Soviet-directed Nuclear Freeze movement led by Manatt and Mondale, and support LaRouche's candidacy, "such actions by a large minority of citizens would tip the balance in Washington in the direction needed."