

NDPC campaigns target the drug lobby behind the liberal Democrats

by Stephen Pepper

On March 18 two so-called unknowns, Janice Hart and Mark Fairchild, delivered the biggest political shock of the decade when they won nomination on the Democratic ticket for the offices of secretary of state and lieutenant-governor of Illinois. The fact that these two candidates were backed by the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC), the political action committee associated with the programs of Lyndon LaRouche, transformed these otherwise routine electoral results into worldwide news.

The outcome forced Democratic gubernatorial nominee Adlai Stevenson III to quit the ticket, and in effect the Democratic Party, and to sue the Illinois Board of Elections to change its rule that independents have to declare their intentions by Dec. 16. The Illinois state Central Committee of the Democratic Party took even more extreme steps, when it voted unanimously to request the Board of Elections to remove Hart and Fairchild because they were "hostile" to the Democratic Party, and to allow the Central Committee to toss out the voters' choices and appoint replacements. Board of Elections chairman Richard Cowen indicated that he was not prepared to bail out Stevenson: "I am not sure of any authority or precedent that we have at this juncture to remove anybody from the ballot."

Newspapers from Moscow to Bombay covered the result of an election which under any other circumstance would not have been reported outside of Illinois itself. Clearly the outcome brought to the surface the latent awareness of the significance of LaRouche and his policies, which had hitherto been stoutly denied. Even President Reagan responded. When asked at a White House Correspondents' dinner whether the GOP could beat the Democrats, he responded, "You bet, we can beat Lyndon LaRouche."

The liberals' counterattack

Democratic National Committee chairman Paul Kirk announced a multi-level program to "expose" LaRouche candidates, including mailing dossiers to every state chairman, launching the highly dubious policy of loyalty oaths, and demanding that party officials oversee the "purging" of LaRouche candidates. Despite the fact that the DNC has adopted tactics that would make the late Joe McCarthy blush, the results so far have been more hilarious than menacing. Pennsylvania Democratic state chairman Ed Mezvinsky, in a press conference on April 24, admitted that despite the

party's strenuous efforts it had not been able to identify the "LaRouche Democrats," and has called on them to "step forward and identify themselves" so that he can then throw them off the ballot.

The panic of the Democratic Party hacks has spread to neighboring Delaware, where the party has announced a crash effort to publish and distribute a brochure identifying the LaRouche "threat." There are no announced LaRouche candidates in Delaware. In Kansas too, the party is moving to crush an incipient LaRouche movement. So far, they have not found it. On the other hand, two candidates, one Republican and the other Democrat, from Idaho and Arkansas, have contacted the NDPC offices to learn more about LaRouche, since the press has identified them, to their astonishment, as "the LaRouche candidates." Finally, an Oregon local candidate told the press proudly that LaRouche agrees with *her* 95% of the way.

While at this stage, the Democratic officials' McCarthyite tactics resemble more the Keystone cops than full-blown police-state terror, more ominous efforts are already under way. In Alabama, the Madison County executive committee convened a three-member board which voted to expel Glen Thompson, a member of the party for 32 years, who is backed by the NDPC in his campaign for an executive committee post. The idea is that since only the executive can rule who is a Democrat, if you try to *become* the executive, they will expel you!

Even more dangerous is the role of Sen. Daniel "Pat" Moynihan, the lush from Broadway. In addressing the AFL-CIO awards dinner in Buffalo, New York, the flap-jawed Moynihan called "LaRouche and his neo-Nazi followers . . . as serious a threat as we have dealt with in the last 30 years. . . . We think because we see them as kooks . . . we don't realize that is exactly how the Hitlers and Mussolinis and Lenins were regarded in their day. We have got to take these people on . . . and we have got to smash this thing fast."

Moynihan's threat to LaRouche, who is a target for assassination by terrorist groups such as the Jewish Defense League, reflects the senator's close connections to the drug lobby, and its advocates from the Anti-Defamation League. Kenneth Bialkin, ADL chairman and former business partner of fugitive drug trafficker Robert Vesco, has been one of Moynihan's principal financial backers. It is Bialkin who, on

behalf of the Averell Harriman wing of the Democratic Party, has helped to orchestrate the national response to LaRouche. Bialkin and the Harrimans have suddenly revived interest in the flagging fortunes of Jesse Jackson and his Rainbow Coalition, as a potential alternative to LaRouche for leadership of the mass of discontented Americans.

The victory of NDPC-backed candidates in Illinois represents a direct threat to Dope, Inc., the interlocking directorate of bankers, dope dealers, and gun-runners which owns the present leadership of the Democratic Party. When the voters in Illinois chose the LaRouche candidates to express their discontent, they set off an explosion which is still reverberating. The directors of Dope, Inc., the Bundys, and the Rockefellers recognized this; President Reagan partly grasped it. The former reacted by unleashing Moynihan, Kirk, and company; Reagan drew the correct conclusion that the U.S. population would back him in decisive action against Libyan terrorism, and proceeded to bomb the headquarters of Muammar Qaddafi.

It is possible that the intensity of the slanders that have been injected into the campaigns may intimidate some voters in the coming primaries. But, as LaRouche said in his April 9 address to the National Press Club in Washington, "The genie is out of the bottle and can never be put back again." The battle has been joined, and the survival of Dope, Inc. is the issue in the coming primaries.

Ohio

Candidates battle the dope mafia

by Marianna Wertz

A slate of over 50 Democratic and Republican candidates for federal and state offices is running in the May 6 Ohio primary election, under the banner of the National Democratic Policy Committee. Led by seventh-generation Ohio dairy farmer Donald Scott, opposing incumbent-senator John Glenn in the Democratic primary, the slate has set its sights on repeating the kind of upset victory which two NDPC-backed candidates won in the March 18 Illinois primary.

Fear of such an outcome has been widely expressed by Ohio Democratic Party officials, including Gov. Richard Celeste and party chairman James Ruvolo. The NDPC slate has charged Celeste and Ruvolo with complicity in the massive narcotics traffic in Ohio, through their intimate relationship with reputed drug-money launderer, former Home State

Bank chairman Marvin Warner. Warner was recently indicted by a state grand jury for financial manipulations which resulted in the March 1985 collapse of Home State and pulled the plug on savings-and-loan institutions throughout the state.

The majority of the 13-man congressional slate is made up of working farmers and entrepreneurs, like Democrat Clem Cratty, who is running unopposed in the 4th congressional district for the seat currently held by Republican Michael Oxley. Ohio farmers are facing economic conditions worse than the last great depression, reflected in the 49% drop in the value of Ohio farmland over the past five years. The candidates chose to run, as Don Scott said, "because someone has to get the message out to the American people that the industrial and agricultural production base of the U.S. economy is in a shambles and getting worse every day."

All the candidates in the race except the LaRouche slate are ignoring the crisis. Ohio's total population has been declining since the 1950s, and with it has gone the state's once-proud manufacturing base. The skilled and semi-skilled workers who made Ohio a Lincoln Republican stronghold in the last century are disappearing: Unemployment stands officially at 9.4%; from 1979 to 1982, Ohio lost 8% of its non-agricultural jobs, including a whopping 36.8% decline in manufacturing employment.

The Democratic Party, which today controls all the top elected positions and the majority of the state legislature, is confronted in the NDPC slate with the first serious challenge to its "post-industrial age" economic policy.

The NDPC-backed candidates have targeted those forces in Ohio responsible for the economic collapse. A document released on March 24 identified the following facts behind the "drug mafia takeover" of Ohio's economy and the politicians who run it:

"I. There are the strongest reasons to believe that Marvin Warner was operating a massive drug-money and dirty money-laundering operation (as chairman of Home State Bank).

"Beginning with arrangements made in the 1977-78 period of Warner's nomination as ambassador to Switzerland, the daily cash flow through accounts of ESM Securities of Florida, simply from transactions with Warner's Home State Savings Bank, was on the order of \$.5 billion or more per day, for eight years. Securities companies like ESM, and their banks, are exempt from the federal Bank Secrecy Act, which requires reporting of cash transactions of over \$10,000.

"II. This daily cash flow was increased by contributions of up to \$120 million per day from the bank accounts of the City of Toledo, arranged by the political friends of Warner beneficiary, Ohio State Democratic chairman James Ruvolo.

"III. The ESM-Home State operations were in blatant violation of Ohio state law, and could not have continued without massive political protection in at least the states of Ohio and Florida.

"IV. Marvin Warner contributed, raised, and lent: \$300,000 to the 1982 campaign for governor of Richard