

# Many states place LaRouche on ballot

by Nancy Spannaus

With the first primary election in New Hampshire fast approaching, Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche is heading for placement on primary ballots in at least half of the nation's 50 states, confounding the underhanded, and in many cases illegal efforts of his political foes to deny voters any alternative to another Bush-Dukakis charade.

LaRouche's enemies, with the Anti-Defamation League leading the pack, had hoped to use the Federal Election Commission's refusal to grant LaRouche federal matching funds—even though he had met all the qualifications—as a means of cowering state officials from granting him ballot status. But late in December, the secretary of state of Mississippi went ahead and placed him on the ballot as a candidate “nationally recognized and advocated by the media.”

This was followed by a political brawl within the Democratic Party of South Dakota, in which members of the party's pro-LaRouche faction forced LaRouche's name onto the Democratic primary ballot. On New Year's Eve, South Dakota State Democratic Chairman Jeff Masten went on television to admit that he “could not find a way” to keep LaRouche off the ballot, adding that he himself was going to resign his party post.

South Dakota is one of a handful of states which give presidential candidates no way of getting on the ballot except by recommendation of the political party. The Democratic Party bureaucrats who had committed themselves to burying the real economic solutions presented by LaRouche thus thought they had the situation in hand, and believed they could stop LaRouche by slandering him as “the David Duke of the Democratic Party” and as “absolute scum.”

But they ran up against the widespread and organized support from South Dakota's farmers, including the endorsement of LaRouche by a former state Democratic Party chairman. For five days, LaRouche supporters bombarded state party headquarters, while other activists spoke to the majority of the county party chairmen. One chairman polled a dozen leading Democrats in her county; others reported that they had concluded that LaRouche had been “unjustly smeared” in the media for years. One county party chairman decided to support LaRouche's bid for the ballot on the basis of the number of farmers who have endorsed LaRouche for

President.

Anti-LaRouche party hacks were more successful in Florida, where they did not include LaRouche's name on the list provided to the secretary of state. Also, the secretaries of state of Tennessee and Kentucky took the hint from the FEC/ADL cabal, denying ballot status on the grounds that LaRouche had not qualified for federal matching funds—despite the fact that even the FEC admits that LaRouche *has* fully qualified, but that they are denying the funds because of alleged previous irregularities.

Meanwhile, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Maryland, where LaRouche has sought to qualify for the ballot by petitioning, he has easily won a spot. He has also met the filing requirements for New Hampshire, Minnesota, Colorado, and Texas. By Jan. 10, he will have qualified in 10 states, making him eligible for special election rates on national television.

## ‘The only alternative’

There is no question but that the American public, increasingly disgusted with George Bush, is open to an alternative to the five Democratic Party “frontrunners.” Under current conditions, the “draft Cuomo” campaign that has been launched by the New York State Democratic Party, and is being repeated in Illinois, is expected to capture considerable support.

The five dwarfs have been jockeying to distinguish themselves from each other and George Bush. They are talking about smashing Japan, a “middle-class” tax cut, and providing health care. But not a single one has dared go so far as to acknowledge what is really happening as a result of the policies of the last 28 years: a full-fledged depression.

LaRouche is therefore the only candidate for the Democratic nomination who is addressing the obvious reality. His campaign stresses the need to junk the entire post-industrial policy adopted after the assassination of John F. Kennedy, in favor of a new world monetary system based on providing cheap credit for major infrastructural projects.

Recent LaRouche statements call for an immediate nationalization of the Federal Reserve, which violates the constitutional provisions for control of credit and the money supply. He then advocates the issuance of \$300 billion in U.S. currency notes for public works (substantial infrastructural projects, not raking leaves), to be matched by approximately \$300 billion in private-sector credit. Such a program, he calculates, will create on the order of 6 million new jobs, on the skill and technological level required for the U.S. to join in a worldwide recovery effort.

LaRouche's campaign has declared its intention to put the candidate and his program on television as soon as possible, before the February New Hampshire primary. During the 1984 and 1988 elections, more than 20 half-hour campaign broadcasts have built up a substantial base of recognition and support for LaRouche throughout the country.