

The NDPC: its goals, its enemies, and the scope of its expansion

by Christina Nelson Huth, Features Editor

When the National Democratic Policy Committee was founded by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. in September 1980, 2,550 other political action committees unaffiliated with either the Democratic or Republican Party were registered with the Federal Election Commission. Together these PACs, as they are called, spent more than \$130 million to influence the 1980 elections—providing more than 50 percent of the campaign funds of most of the members of the 97th Congress. However, fewer than 100 of them exert notable influence on regional and national politics, and in 1980 only 98 PACs reported revenues of \$250,000 a year or more to the FEC.

These major non-party PACs fall into three broad categories: The first is the business PACs, such as the Realtors' Political Action Committee, with revenues of more than \$3 million. Second is the labor-union PACs, 30 of which receive more than \$250,000 in contributions, and seven of which in recent years have received more than \$1 million in contributions, and contributed about \$1 million to candidates for office each year.

The third category of political action committees is often characterized as the issues-oriented PACs. In 1980, 25 of these fell into the category of PACs receiving more than \$250,000 in contributions annually. These include the National Committee for an Effective Congress, the nation's oldest political action committee; Citizens for the Republic, the political action committee which built Ronald Reagan's winning campaign organization between 1976 and 1980; and former President Gerald Ford's New Leadership Committee. Issues PACs also include PACs organized by so-called interest groups ranging from the anti-gun-control lobby, the pro-life lobby, and the Moral Majority to the National Organization of Women, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the environmentalist movement.

PAC activities, for all three categories of committees, include contributions to candidates for electoral office,

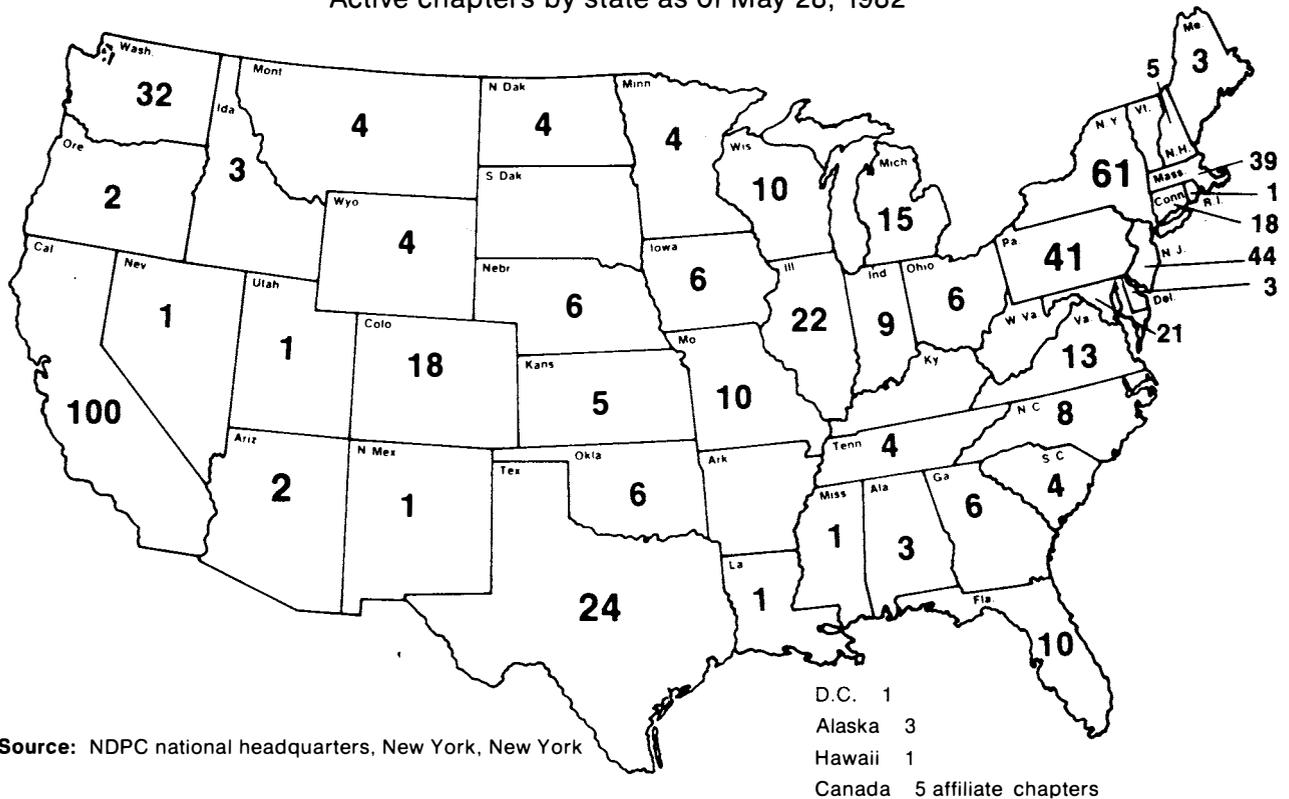
lobbying on Capitol Hill, and "think-tank" policy formulation and educational activities. All PAC expenditures in all categories are reported to the FEC annually and these figures are available for public scrutiny.

The activity of liberal-Democratic Party oriented PACs has stepped up somewhat in the wake of Ronald Reagan's November 1980 landslide victory over incumbent President James Earl Carter. In that presidential contest, GOPer Reagan took every state in the union except Minnesota, Hawaii, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Georgia, and North Carolina, racking up 489 electoral votes (from a total of 538) and 12 million popular votes more than Carter. The Democratic defeat extended to state legislatures, and into the U.S. Congress, where 33 Republicans were carried on Reagan's coattails into formerly Democratic House seats, and the Senate passed out of Democratic control for the first time in 26 years.

Since this stunning blow, a dozen or more of the liberal PACs have put themselves forward as the Democratic Party's new rallying-pole. These include George McGovern's Americans for Common Sense, former Vice-President Walter Mondale's Committee for the Future of America, Arizona Rep. Morris Udall's Independent Action, and Mrs. Pamela Churchill Harriman's Democrats for the 80s, the leading think tank for the liberal faction of the Democratic Party, which was commissioned by the Democratic National Committee (DNC) to prepare a series of on-the-issues working papers for the party's midterm convention in Philadelphia later this month.

According to the NDPC's LaRouche, political action committees like Mrs. Harriman's, of whose political pedigree we will say more below, can do nothing to restore the Democratic Party to prominence. This, says LaRouche, is principally because it is liberals such as Mrs. Harriman, the DNC leaders with whom she now

The NDPC's national growth picture
Active chapters by state as of May 28, 1982



Source: NDPC national headquarters, New York, New York

cooperates, and the candidates her PAC sponsors for office, who are responsible for destroying the broad-based coalition of businessmen, labor unionists, minorities, and ethnic constituencies which has served as the backbone of the Democratic Party since the 1932 election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt to the White House in the depths of the Great Depression.

The NDPC, in contrast to every other PAC in the lineup to take hegemony over the Democratic Party, was founded to rebuild this FDR coalition. Inspired as a "dump Carter" combine at the 1980 nominating convention when no other party grouping chose to rally its forces in an attempt to avoid what became the Democratic Party's largest post-war loss at the polls, the NDPC has gained strength as a coalition to "dump Volcker" and the disastrous high interest-rate policies leveled against the U.S. economy by the Carter-appointed Chairman of the Federal Reserve System. In the 18 months since its inception, the NDPC has used its persistent campaign against Volcker's usury as a drawing card for Republicans, as well as for Democratic participation in its activities, in some parts of the country recruiting as many GOPers as Democrats

Committee leader LaRouche calls this bipartisan coalition a new "Whig alliance." As he put it in a recent

document circulated to chairmen of the NDPC's local chapters nationally, "the NDPC represents the creation of a united force of farmers, working people, entrepreneurial industrialists, and ethnic and racial minorities seeking full participation in the American System tradition. This Whig policy, labeled a 'harmony of interests' policy by Whig leader Henry C. Carey was more or less a dominant organic reality of the Democratic Party under President Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The NDPC's National Advisory Committee, chaired by LaRouche, is just such a Whig coalition functioning in microcosm. On the committee sit such long-time constituency leaders as former Democratic borough president of Manhattan Hulan E. Jack and Democratic-independent John R. "Rich" Anderson, director of the Texas-Southwest Cattle Raisers Association. Jack and Anderson serve with Professor of Physics Emeritus Robert Moon of the University of Chicago, and farmer Art Wilson of Cholame, California.

The local leadership of the NDPC reflects the same phenomenon: for the first time since the liberal reformers' onslaught against the Democratic Party in the 1960s and 1970s, trade unionists, businessmen, minority leaders, and other constituency activists are formulating together the policies needed to meet the national, foreign

policy and economic crises, creating a context in which local problems can be tackled. NDPC chapter leaders include Ron Thelin, the Chicago-based head of the Illinois Plasterers and Cement Masons Union; Wendell Prater, head of the National Farmers Organization, who is on the Washington State NDPC board; Sal Lopez, Kings County, California Democratic Committee chairman; John Weber, American Jewish Committee activist and Los Angeles chapter chairman; Tom Kersey, active in the Georgia branch of the American Agriculture Movement; Max Dean, treasurer of the Flint, Michigan NAACP; and Dennis Murphy, President of the sheet metal workers' union local in Rapid City, South Dakota.

A thousand chapters by July 4

NDPC revenues as reported to the Federal Election Commission are growing at a faster rate than any other issues-oriented political action committee in the United States. The same is true of NDPC membership, which has more than doubled since the end of 1981.

In early February 1982, NDPC leader LaRouche announced a 50-state push to build the committee's local infrastructure, citing the failure of the incumbent Democratic Party national leadership to defend party members from the Abscam political witchhunt run out of the Carter Justice Department as a signal that a counterpole leadership for the party must be assembled quickly. Specifically, LaRouche called for an NDPC defense of Sen. Harrison Williams of New Jersey, a 22-year veteran of the upper chamber with a long pro-labor record, who had been the victim of a nationally publicized federal court and Senate Ethics Committee railroading in the Abscam case against him.

When LaRouche issued his call, the NDPC had 90 functioning chapters in 18 states. By May 14, five hundred thirty-five chapters, complete with organizational charts from chairman down to treasurer and issues coordinator, were operating in 46 states, and membership tallied 13,848.

A coordinated national and international political information network, centralized at NDPC headquarters in New York City, ties together all chapters and has played a powerful role in the committee's organization-building effort. Chapters from coast to coast received news of NDPC-backed Pennsylvania gubernatorial candidate Steven Douglas's benchmark vote in the May 18 primary only hours after the polls had closed. By June 7, the NDPC had established 90 new chapters, and mapped plans to reach a national goal of 1,000 chapters operating in 50 states by the Fourth of July.

In virtually every state, new chapters are being established regularly. The committee's Northwest regional leadership has announced plans to form eight new chapters in Alaska, including one in the town of Dead Horse, to join its three functioning chapters in

Anchorage, Juneau, and the small town of Prudhoe Bay. From California, a spokesman for Will Wertz, the NDPC-endorsed challenger to Gov. Jerry Brown for the U.S. Senate seat being vacated by S. I. Hayakawa, reports that by the time of the June 8 Democratic primary, the National Democratic Policy Committee's California membership outnumbered that of Alan Cranston's decades-old California Democratic Council and Tom Hayden's Campaign for Economic Democracy, which was founded in 1976 to drive moderates out of the party leadership and elected offices.

The local and state organizations of most PACs exist only on paper. Not so for the NDPC, whose chapter organizations exert a marginal but decisive influence on local, regional, and national politics. In Hobart, Indiana, the three-person NDPC decided to heed LaRouche's recent advice that voters had the right to "own" their Congressmen. With handbills, a door-knocking campaign, and a telephone tree, they defeated incumbent State Assemblyman William Drozda, after securing a pledge from Drozda's opponent Chester Dobis that Dobis would oppose liberalized drug laws in the state legislature. Drozda won the distinction of becoming the Hobart chapter's first target by supporting legalized marijuana and hashish, and serving as the lawyer for the Bailey Alliance environmentalists in their successful effort to force the cancellation of the Bailey I nuclear plant. As chapter chairman T. J. Hopkins put it: "The NDPC has assured that one less pig will be rooting and grunting in the Indiana State Legislature for the next two years. We have muscle. The Hobart NDPC chapter has just made a down payment on the ownership of a state legislature."

Many U.S. Representatives and Senators are familiar with the NDPC through its chapters in their home states, since a favorite activity of many chapter leaders is to assemble a delegation of constituents for a heart-to-heart talk with the Congressman or his aides. The NDPC has mobilized local delegations to pressure the Congress on a number of issues since its inception, notably in support of anti-Volcker initiatives at the state and federal level, in defense of Senator Williams, and on such international issues as the Haig State Department's covert support for a Sicily-based coup against the republic of Italy and its overt support of the British in the ongoing South Atlantic crisis.

The NDPC's program

This year, NDPC candidates for local, state, and federal office are running on the platform of Lyndon LaRouche's program for ending the depression. Other issues, such as the crisis in education, the illegal drug epidemic, the blight in America's cities, and the local manifestations of these problems, are addressed from the vantage-point of restarting the nation's economy

and using revived U.S. economic power to realign world economic relations to ensure mutually beneficial East-West cooperative development of the Third World.

LaRouche's program to accomplish this, released in March of 1982, has four points:

1) *supply low-interest credit to essential goods-producing industries and farms by remonetizing U.S. gold reserves at about \$500 an ounce.*

"The Congress," wrote LaRouche in his draft of the recovery program, "has the power to issue gold-reserve-denominated notes. These notes should not be used for government spending, but got government lending . . . through the private banking system to farms, industries, and transportation improvements, at interest rates not to exceed 4 percent."

2) *produce 100 billion watts of nuclear electricity producing capacity by 1986-87, and an additional 50 billion watts by 1990.*

"This will not cost us a cent," LaRouche wrote, "since this energy will represent a major saving to the economy. It is a cost-reducing productivity-increasing investment. This will create about 2.5 million work-places in the private sector."

3) *develop an integrated water resource and transportation complex which will overcome the critical problems in these two interdependent systems.*

"The water resource program, including the long-projected effort to bring water from Canada and Alaska into the states west of the Mississippi and into the Great Lakes system, and the Delaware River basin water project to service the lower Northeast, is essential if the nation is to have the water necessary for its agricultural, industrial, and household needs. Since water transport can be efficiently integrated with rail, truck, and air systems, an integrated container system must be designed which is compatible with every aspect of this transport system. Along with this, the nation must rebuild its rail system and its maritime fleet for both economic and national security reasons."

4) *reorganize the developing nations' debt structures so that necessary world trade can be expanded by \$200-\$400 billion annually.*

"If the developing nations' debt structures were reorganized in a sensible fashion, nations such as India, Brazil, and Mexico represent magnificent investments in modern goods-producing capacity through infusions of capital goods from industrialized nations," wrote LaRouche. "This is the great market for capital goods of the developing nations over the coming 50 years. It is time we acted to make that market a reality."

The NDPC reported an income of \$192,216 to the FEC for the first quarter of 1982. More than 80 percent is spent on publications, which have been produced on a wide array of topics since its inception. These include policy pamphlets on industrial revival, nuclear energy,

national credit and monetary policy, and reform of the Federal Reserve System; an exposé of the Carter Justice Department's Abscam and Brilab operations against trade-unionists and political leaders; the Carter State Department's *Global 2000 Report* master plan for depopulating the Third World; and a monetary-reform initiative offered to the government of Italy by LaRouche under the title of "A 'Gaullist' Solution to Italy's Monetary Crisis." An NDPC legislative packet, in circulation to all chapter leaders, includes a resolution calling for the ouster of Fed chief Volcker, a resolution for full funding of the 1980 McCormack Fusion Energy Research and Development Act, resolutions for emergency farm parity prices, maintenance of the Davis-Bacon Act, and full funding of the Drug Enforcement Administration; and legislation to outlaw the sale of drug paraphernalia and toughen anti-marijuana laws.

Target: traitors in the party

The NDPC makes no bones about its intention to rebuild the Democratic Party without the Malthusians, Volckerites, and liberal environmentalists which it asserts have wrecked the party from within. The committee's monthly newsletter, initiated in January 1981, features a "DemoRat of the Month" column, a sobriquet so far conferred on such party leadership personalities as Socialist International-linked machinist union leader William Winpisinger, and Mrs. Pamela Harriman, and former SDS radical Tom Hayden, characterized by LaRouche as "probably worse than Hitler" for his support of the anti-nuclear movement.

The more recently established NDPC Fact-Finding Division has sharpened its pen to an even finer point. The Fact-Finding Division is charged with researching and publicly releasing dossiers on party leaders, opposition candidates, and in some cases, GOP incumbents and influentials. NDPC leader LaRouche has directed fact-finding activity toward two categories of Democratic Party leaders: those, like House Speaker Tip O'Neill, Senator Robert Byrd, Ted Kennedy, and others in the congressional leadership who have shielded Volcker from constituency outrage against his depression-inducing tight-money policies; and those whom he has charged as anglophile traitors within the party:

- **Averell Harriman**, who during the 1930s and 1940s organized a left social-fascist wing of the Democratic Party as a counterweight to the FDR coalition. Harriman, the Fact-Finding Division has established, comes from a background which explains his support of Mussolini fascism during the 1920s and 1930s. His mother Mary Averell Harriman founded the racist Eugenics Record Office in Cold Spring Harbor, New York, and attended the 1932 Third International Congress of Eugenics, which hosted a delegation of Nazi race scientists at the New York City Museum of Natural

History. William Draper, later General Draper, founder of the Draper Fund and the Population Crisis Committee, both U.S. think tanks for Third World depopulation, also attended this 1932 meeting.

Harriman is married to Pamela Churchill Harriman, the former wife of Winston Churchill's son and the mother of the British Tory parliamentarian Winston Churchill III. Pamela Harriman now runs Democrats for the 80s, a political action committee whose policies, the Fact-Finding Division has documented, are a continuation of Harriman's social-fascist strain.

The now-senile Harriman's entire career was a wrecking operation against U.S. national interests, sometimes from the "left" and sometimes from the "right" as need be. During World War II, Harriman served as U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, a post from which he sabotaged President Roosevelt's policies for cooperative U.S.-Soviet development of the Third World, and an end to British and French colonialism. After Roosevelt's death, Harriman and strategist George Kennan pushed Truman into supporting Winston Churchill's Iron Curtain policy of containment against the Soviets, setting the stage for an eventual U.S.-Soviet showdown in which the British would emerge as the mediators of superpower relations.

Harriman also oversaw the Marshall Plan, which imposed Friedmanite austerity on Western Europe and bailed out the bankrupt British, re-establishing Britain's financial control over its colonial dominions in the Third World. The explicit intent of Harriman's Marshall Plan was to choke off U.S. export markets in both Europe and the developing sector.

As governor of New York from 1954 to 1958, Harriman destroyed the state's labor-Democratic Party alliance, principally by pushing the state's building trades unions into the arms of the GOP, thus ensuring the election of Nelson Rockefeller as governor.

• **Tom Hayden**, the former SDS radical turned community organizer and anti-nuclear activist in the state of California. The NDPC Fact-Finding Division has documented Hayden's longstanding deployment as an agent of Averell Harriman's left-wing wrecking of the Democratic Party. Hayden met with Harriman in Paris *before* Hayden led the 1968 riots at the 1968 Chicago Democratic Convention, which discredited the Democratic Party in the eyes of millions of voters and led to Hubert Humphrey's loss at the polls in November. These riots and Humphrey's defeat opened the way for the reorganization of the party through the McGovern rules, and for the disaster of the 1972 election.

Then Tom Hayden moved into California, where he was welcomed by the organized crime associates of Jerry Brown's father, former Governor Pat Brown. Over the last six years, Hayden's Campaign for Economic Democracy, funded by the Playboy Founda-

tion—which also funds the NORML marijuana lobby—has organized for localized, low-technology industry in the nation's most populated state, and built a base for a fascist, anti-nuclear, anti-technology movement in the United States.

• **Governor Jerry Brown**, whose funding by organized crime has been so thoroughly documented by the Fact-Finding Division that the governor has been compelled to issue rebuttals to the California press. Jerry Brown is supported by the attorneys for now-deceased mobster Al Capone, Sidney Korschak and Paul Ziffren, as well as with funds from Meyer Lansky associate Bernie Cornfeld. These individuals are part of the so-called new mob, which took the dirty money of 1930s and 1940s mobsters Capone and Luciano and laundered it through offshore banking fronts they created on the Bahamas Islands, principally through the organized crime front known as Resorts International.

• **Charles Manatt**, nicknamed Charles "the Banker" Manatt by NDPC leader LaRouche, who now serves as chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Manatt is tied in, through his law firm of Phelps, Manatt, Rothenberg and Tunney, to most of the drug and terrorist fronts operating on the West Coast. This became evident last year when his law partner Peter J. Kelly shared the podium with Pat Brown at a fundraiser for Tom Hayden's Campaign for Economic Democracy. Manatt law partner Mickey Kantor is Jerry Brown's current campaign chairman.

More revealing are Manatt's clients. Aside from such riffraff as rock queen Linda Ronstadt and marijuana-promoting movie-stars "Cheech and Chong," Manatt's firm represents Playboy Enterprises (funder of the U.S. legalized dope lobby), Eli Lilly (at the center of American LSD distribution and the MK-Ultra project which created the counterculture in the 1960s), and Gulf & Western (one of the "Big Six" Hollywood holding companies, also linked to Warner Communications and MK-Ultra, as well as—through its Transnation subsidiary—Meyer Lansky).

NDPC leader LaRouche elaborated the Malthusian British-liberal sympathies of the Democratic Party faction represented by Hayden, Brown, Harriman, and Manatt in a May 16 policy document headlined "The Harrimanite 'Peace Movement' Pushes U.S. Military Policy Toward 'Population Wars' Against Latin America, Asia, and Africa." The Malthusianism represented by this foursome of so-called Democrats, said LaRouche, "was the issue around which the American patriots fought two wars against our mortal adversary Britain, and the British have become only more morally degenerate, more evil, over the two centuries since U.S. independence was originally secured. Similarly, our treasonous Tories inside the United States, such as the Harrimanites, echo their British masters' degeneration."