

LaRouche's television campaign generated a political shockwave

by Warren J. Hamerman

Why were Walter Mondale and the entire "Neville Chamberlain Democrat" apparatus, controlled by Chuck "Banker" Manatt and Lane Kirkland, so resoundingly humiliated in the 1984 presidential elections? Why did so many young voters cast their ballots decisively against the traditional Kissingerian "liberal" attitude of appeasing the Soviets and against the official "New Age" policy for a post-industrial society? What is the policy meaning of the massive mandate for Ronald Reagan's second term, and where did it come from? Where did President Reagan get the substantive idea-content for his dramatic transformation from the first to the second televised debate? What is the future of the Democratic Party?

The only answers to these and related political questions forcefully posed by the presidential elections lie in the unprecedented political impact of the 1984 LaRouche presidential campaign—initially for the Democratic nomination in 13 state primaries and then, as an independent Democrat, in the general election on the ballot in 18 states and the District of Columbia.

The magnitude of the 1984 LaRouche presidential campaign—with its 15 nationwide half-hour television broadcasts—has generated a political shockwave effect in both American and world strategic politics, by demonstrating the rapid growth of LaRouche's mass political base. By the final phase of the 1984 LaRouche television campaign, up to 15 million people per show, or 10-11% of the entire national viewing audience, were watching the LaRouche broadcasts.

Lyndon LaRouche defined the policy content of the overwhelming presidential mandate which Ronald Reagan won! The bipartisan American patriotic movement catalyzed by LaRouche's campaign created the political tidal wave which Ronald Reagan recognized between the first and second television debate, thereby assuring the humiliating defeat for Walter Mondale, the man whom LaRouche had exposed as a Soviet agent of influence, an asset of the Swiss and Minnesota grain cartels.

To fully understand the historic significance of LaRouche's 15 nationwide television broadcasts, one must return to studying how the Allies mobilized their defense during the Second World War. Without both the "fireside-chat" radio broadcasts of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the

American population and the "Free France" radio speeches of Charles de Gaulle to his occupied countrymen to rally the spirits and mobilize the highest levels of fighting morale, Western civilization would have been irrevocably destroyed by the combined brutalities of world depression and the Nazi war machine. Similarly, 40 years after the end of World War II, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.—world political leader, American System economist, and leader of the patriotic wing of the Democratic Party—delivered 15 nationwide network half-hour television broadcasts during the course of his presidential campaign. LaRouche's television shows laid the only basis for the United States and its allies to avert the even more devastating threat to mankind today posed by a thermonuclear superpower confrontation and the full-scale depression collapse of the global economy.

LaRouche mounted a full-scale and credible challenge to the policies being put forward by McGeorge Bundy's Eastern Establishment, the old-line European oligarchy, and Bundy's fellow travellers in Moscow. It is these forces who are now gunning for LaRouche with a historical vengeance as they seek to destroy his political organizations. Why do they so fear LaRouche?

In his second presidential debate, Ronald Reagan decisively rejected the advice of Henry Kissinger and Paul Volcker and denounced the Kissingerian strategic doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD). Included in the President's formulation was the specific LaRouchean proposal for the U.S.A. and Soviet Union to jointly share anti-missile beam defense technology. Also echoing LaRouche, the President rejected by name "Malthusian theory"—stating that the so-called overpopulation problem in the developing sector was "vastly exaggerated." Finally, when asked if he thinks that the Soviet Union is an "evil empire," Reagan flatly rejected the nonsense circulated by Kissinger and Lord Carrington that the Russians are "peace loving" and on a "peace offensive."

During 1984, over 2,000 candidates for federal, state, and local public office as well as party positions ran on a "citizens' candidate" ticket headed by LaRouche and defined by his policies; coordinated by the political action committee founded by LaRouche, the National Democratic Policy Com-

mittee (NDPC), the citizens' candidate movement in aggregate officially received nearly 2.2 million votes and won over 360 positions. One-half million American citizens signed an NDPC petition campaign in support of LaRouche's principal presidential theme to "Save the Western Alliance by Destroying Henry Kissinger."

LaRouche's mass political movement has been shaped and rallied through a succession of historic television broadcasts. In 1976, LaRouche made one nationwide television broadcast on election eve. During his 1980 presidential campaign for the Democratic Party nomination against Jimmy Carter, Ted Kennedy, and Jerry Brown, LaRouche delivered five half-hour nationwide broadcasts (two in January 1980, one on May 31, 1980, and two in August 1980, in the days before the Democratic Convention in New York) and, on the eve of the election in early November, one half-hour program broadcast in five key states. In both his 1984 Democratic primary and general election campaigns, LaRouche raised a total of nearly \$7 million in campaign funds to finance the 15 nationwide broadcasts. Thus, LaRouche has addressed the American nation 22 times with half-hour special addresses on strategic, economic, and scientific policy questions in the past eight years in addition to numerous regional television appearances, radio appearances, and circulation of millions of pieces of programmatic and campaign literature. In his first 1976 broadcast, and in many broadcasts that followed, LaRouche directly challenged the American people with the question: "Does the United States have the moral capacity to survive?"

In his first two broadcasts of the 1984 campaign, LaRouche formulated both the nature of and solution to the strategic and economic crises threatening civilization as we know it:

1) **January 21—A Call for a National Defense Emergency Mobilization.** Here, LaRouche traced the history of his proposals to dump Kissinger's and McNamara's Flexible Response doctrine through deploying the kinds of anti-missile defenses which science had made possible, and how his proposal had resulted in President Reagan announcing on March 23, 1983 his Strategic Defense Initiative. He warned that the Soviet general staff was dreaming, planning, and deploying for "the old Russian dream of Moscow as the world-capital of a new Roman Empire," while simultaneously Kissinger and McNamara brainwash politicians and newspaper editors into the Neville Chamberlain delusion that thermonuclear war is impossible. With scientific precision, LaRouche presented charts and graphs demonstrating the current Soviet superiority in strategic missiles, strategic reserve, and second-strike capability. He called upon the patriotic sons and daughters of the Democratic Party, in the tradition of Franklin D. Roosevelt, to rally to a four-point emergency policy program: a) The President must declare a National Defense Emergency Mobilization, the Federal Reserve must be "federalized," and Congress must restore gold-reserve backing to the dollar; b) The President must launch a

\$200 billion crash program for a first generation anti-missile shield by 1988; c) Congress must support a crash program to fill up the gaping holes in our 1984-85 defenses; d) The United States must change its policy to its allies in Ibero-America and the rest of the developing sector by restoring the industrialization policies of the "American System."

The themes defined by LaRouche were the same substantive policies which he had advocated in his seven 1980 nationwide broadcasts. For instance on Jan. 27, 1980, LaRouche told a nationwide audience: "We must make the United States strong. . . . We must develop over the period ahead the kinds of weapons which can destroy incoming nuclear ballistic missiles: beam weapons. These can be developed. I think we should develop them." And later in the same speech, he advocated a new international gold-based monetary system to facilitate Third World development.

2) **February 4—Stopping the Worldwide Economic Collapse.** LaRouche's report on the disastrous state of the economy challenged the evil policies of Paul Volcker and directly contradicted the President's State of the Union address of a week earlier. LaRouche exposed that the Federal Reserve and the Bureau of Labor Statistics had been deliberately and systematically concocting lies and "faking the figures for both industrial output and for unemployment by wide margins." LaRouche showed the evil effects of Volcker's policies on the world economy—particularly in the developing sector. He concluded with a direct appeal: "To keep that flag flying over our republic, and to keep our economy from collapsing to the level that foreign powers can walk all over us and take from us what tribute they demand, help me in two ways. First, help me get a message through to our President. He is a good man, and once he sees the truth, I am sure he'll act in our national interest. Second, help me and the thousands of Democrats who are now running in the party for various offices, who support me in the policy I have proposed to you today. Democrats! Let those of us who remember take back the leadership of the Democratic Party from this gang that's taken it over, and make our party once again a party of which President Franklin Roosevelt would not be ashamed."

During the middle primary period of March through early May, LaRouche opened a fusillade of heavy artillery fire, on television and in radio ads, against Henry A. Kissinger and Kissinger's immoral Democratic collaborators such as Lane Kirkland, Walter Mondale, and DNC Chairman Manatt: 3) **March 17—Great Projects vs. Kissinger's Genocide;** 4) **March 26—Henry A. Kissinger: Soviet Agent of Influence;** 5) **April 27—While Washington's Politicians Are Sleeping;** 6) **May 10—The United States Under President Reagan's 'Hoover' Recovery.** In meticulous documentary fashion, LaRouche made the case for what millions of Americans have long suspected, namely, that Kissinger and others who have controlled the foreign policy establishment of the United States have not been loyal to American security interests.

Two days after LaRouche presented his March 26 documentary exposé of **Henry A. Kissinger: Soviet Agent of Influence**, Kissinger stunned the media when he snarled at a San Jose convention of the California Dental Association: "These charges are vile. LaRouche and his organization are



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beneath contempt. . . . I will decide on what I wish to do with him after the primaries. Then I will take the appropriate action. These people are contemptuous [sic]. It is a contemptuous [sic] organization!"

In these broadcasts LaRouche revealed that the historic roots of the Kissinger, McGeorge Bundy, and Harriman Eastern Establishment are Bertrand Russell and the Pugwash circles. The historic turning point, revealed LaRouche, was the policy conflict between the old colonialist Winston Churchill, advocate of 18th-century British imperial methods, and the "anti-economic royalist" Franklin D. Roosevelt, proponent of 20th-century methods to bring industrialization and development to backward areas, as documented by Roosevelt's son, Elliott Roosevelt, in his book, *As He Saw It*. In the television shows, LaRouche presented an elaborated "grand design" for large-scale infrastructure development projects in Ibero-America, Asia, and Africa. LaRouche closed the April 27 show with the following appeal to the Soviet leadership:

"If you wish peace, take me at my word. Much as the Soviet leadership may hate me and fear me, my option is the only option through which our powers can avoid the ther-

monuclear war toward which we are both plunging through blind delusions today. Prove that you wish peace by dumping Henry A. Kissinger and that crowd you call your 'realistic' collaborators which Kissinger represents. I warn you, that as long as you orchestrate global events to the purpose of strengthening the influence of Kissinger and his crowd within Western Europe, the Middle East, and the Americas, your behavior to that effect leads the world into a thermonuclear war which neither your government nor that of the United States could prevent from erupting. If you refuse this recommendation, some future space-traveler may be so kind as to erect a tombstone on this destroyed planet, and on that tombstone write: 'Henry Kissinger Was Here.'"

Between May 31 and June 2, LaRouche conducted the most intensive television campaign in the history of politics, including three television broadcasts, and, on a number of local television stations, a two-and-a-half-hour special. Less than a week later, LaRouche made his final half-hour broadcast of the primary season. The regular half-hour shows were: 7) **May 31—The Ominous Crisis in U.S. Defense Policy**; 8) **June 1—Stopping the Present Spiral of Worldwide Financial Collapse**; 9) **June 2—Ending the Catastrophe in U.S. Foreign Policy**; and 10) **June 11—A Sane and Effective U.S. Defense Policy**. On the June 1 and 2 programs, LaRouche presented a package of executive orders, emergency legislation, and diplomatic initiatives on economic, national security, and foreign affairs that he would pursue within the first hour after being sworn in as President.

LaRouche's two-and-a-half-hour television educational special entitled *The Power of Labor* was released in coordination with a textbook on the fundamentals of economic science entitled, *So, You Wish to Learn All About Economics?* In addition to its showings on television on the Memorial Day weekend, *The Power of Labor* tape became the basis for an educational series taught throughout the spring and summer in chapter organizations of the political action committee of LaRouche's citizen candidate movement, the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC). The tape demonstrated that all of the fundamental principles of economic science are derived from the famous twenty-eighth verse of the first chapter of the Book of Genesis for man to be fruitful, multiply, fill the earth, and subdue it. The broadcast revealed the philosophic underpinnings of "cultural and technological optimism" through an extensive pedagogic discussion of the scientific method of Leibniz, Plato, and Nicolaus of Cusa. In order to make the mathematics of economic science and the LaRouche-Riemann econometric model clear, LaRouche used geometrical models of key formulas through computer-generated animated graphics, instead of obfuscating algebraic formulas. By organizing his political movement on such a fundamental level, LaRouche was able to tap deep currents of political fighting capability at each moment in the face of overwhelming enemy onslaughts, when any other political leader would have "negotiated his peace" and ended his campaign.

Despite massive vote frauds and dirty operations by the Kirkland-Harriman-Manatt leadership of the Democratic Party, LaRouche successfully took his campaign after the primaries directly to the floor of the San Francisco convention where he fully qualified to have his name formally placed into presidential nomination. Over 350 officially elected delegates to the convention—well over the 200 required to place LaRouche's name into presidential nomination—and a delegate nominator and seconder moved to place his name in nomination. At that point, DNC Chairman Charles Manatt and the Mondale and Kirkland apparatus violated statute after statute to frantically block the LaRouche nomination by asserting on court record that the Democratic Party was a "private club" which had "the statutory right to exclude from membership" anyone whom the officials of the private club desired. In fact, it was the overall attitude reflected by the Mondale-Mondale apparatus in its arbitrary exclusion of LaRouche and the patriotic wing of the Democratic Party which banished unwanted patriotic Democrats in droves from voting for the Democratic presidential ticket of Mondale and the sleazy Geraldine Ferraro in November.

Only hours after the rigged nomination of Walter Mondale and even before he gave his acceptance speech, Lyndon LaRouche at the San Francisco Press Club on the morning of July 19 declared that Walter Mondale must absolutely be defeated and that he would continue to run as an independent Democrat: "I am already filed in Texas, where we carried 35% of the vote for Democratic Party county and local posts across the state, and where I got more nominating signatures [for independent] than the total number that voted in the Texas caucuses."

Rallying Independent Democrats

Subsequently LaRouche chose national farm leader Billy Davis from Mississippi as his running mate and the Independent Democratic ticket sponsored another five nationwide half-hour television shows which drove the final nails into the Mondale-Manatt coffin: 11) **September 3—The Food Shock of 1984**; 12) **September 30—What Is The Soviet Union?**; 13) **October 23—Walter Mondale and the Neo-Nazi Green Party**; 14) **November 5—Operation Juárez**; and 15) **November 5—Why the Soviet Government Supports Walter Mondale and Fears LaRouche**.

In the Sept. 3 address, LaRouche documented the complicity of the Soviet government, the international grain cartels, Democratic presidential nominee Walter Mondale, and Mondale policy directors Orville Freeman and Henry Kissinger, in creating and manipulating the deepening world food crisis. The men behind the impending "food shortage shock," he announced, included former Agriculture Department head Orville Freeman, Dr. Armand Hammer, and companies and families operating from Geneva, Switzerland and other food-trade cartel cities in Europe, including Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

In his next two broadcasts—**What is the Soviet Union?** and **Walter Mondale and the Neo-Nazi Green Party**—LaRouche revealed the true bestial nature of the enemy of Western Civilization. In the first show, he used the Russians' own images and music to reveal the true evil face of Russia. In the second, joined by his wife and Schiller Institute founder Helga-Zepp LaRouche, he exposed the massive imminent dangers of a Soviet/neo-Nazi effort to decouple Europe from the Western Alliance. This show, having the highest viewership of any of the LaRouche programs, delivered the political "knockout punch" of the 20 century:

"Mondale is not simply a Soviet KGB agent in the ordinary sense, of course. Mondale is jointly owned by the left wing of the Socialist International and grain cartel interests. If those owners tell Mondale to lick the floor before a nationwide TV audience, I sincerely believe he would do just that."

Election eve

By election eve virtually all American citizens know who they are going to vote for the next morning. What is on their minds is how their choice will transform the country in the next administration. Therefore, the lasting impact of LaRouche's two Nov. 5 national network TV broadcasts—**Why the Soviet Government Supports Walter Mondale and Fears LaRouche** and **Operation Juárez**—was incalculable. The open factional brawl between Caspar Weinberger's Defense Department and George Shultz's State Department since the election, on strategic defense and Central American policy, were in large part catalyzed by the LaRouche broadcasts.

On the "Star Wars" broadcast, after exposing the Soviet war plan against Western Europe with excerpts from official Soviet training films, LaRouche revealed a detailed plan for a U.S. "layered strategic ballistic-missile defense." Through graphic simulations, LaRouche presented alternative scenarios for the opening of a superpower confrontation, first without and then with, U.S. deployment of a layered strategic defense system.

In his development of **Operation Juárez**, LaRouche presented in detail his plan for restoring America's greatness in world affairs:

"Let us return the foreign policy of the United States to the principles on which our republic was founded. Let us return our thinking about foreign policy toward Ibero-America to the kind of thinking represented by John Quincy Adams and his ambassador to Mexico, Joel Poinsett. Let us make our memory of our friendship with Mexico's President Benito Juárez the model for our friendship and collaboration with the patriot republicans throughout all of Ibero-America."

Not only did the 1984 LaRouche campaign determine the political and policy outcome of the presidential elections. Were its policy guidelines to be fully adopted, the campaign will have laid the potential basis for the next 100 years to be an American Century for world development and the colonization of space.