

New York Times Admits Reality Of LaRouche Campaign

Sept. 10 (NSIPS) — The New York Times broke its year and a half blackout of the Presidential campaign of the U.S. Labor Party's Lyndon LaRouche on Sept. 6 with a straightforward page 16 article, "Labor Party Candidate Sees Fiscal Crisis," based on a recent interview with the candidate by Times political correspondent Warren Weaver, Jr. The article, which begins with LaRouche's contention that "the race for the White House is about to narrow down to a field of two contenders: President Ford and himself," broke the wall of major press silence on the U.S. Labor Party internationally. The Labor Party is now taking its place as the U.S.'s third major party in coverage of the 1976 election campaign.

The Times article, placed on that newsdaily's international wire, was picked up across North America and Western Europe. In Mexico, the Mexico City newsdaily Excelsior carried the interview on page two in its Sept. 7 edition under the headline, "LaRouche Thinks He's Presidential Material," while the Mexican daily El Porvenir ran it on page one entitled "Labor Party Candidate Sees Fiscal Crisis." On the same day, the Paris-based International Herald Tribune headlined the coverage "Marxist Nominee Sees the Race Narrowing to Himself, Ford."

A recapitulation of the interview in Italy's nationally circulated Catholic newspaper Avvenire was headlined, "A Third Man in the Challenge Between Ford and Carter; It Is LaRouche, Leader of the Labor Party." The Avvenire report was prefaced with an explanation of the Labor Party's influence on the August summit of the Non-Aligned Nations at Colombo, Sri Lanka and a description of the program of debt moratorium and a new world economic order adopted at the conference.

Sept. 10 (NSIPS) — The following interview with U.S. Labor Party Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche appeared in the Sept. 6 edition of the New York Times:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—The way Lyndon H. LaRouche sees it, the race for the White House is about to narrow down to a field of two contenders: President Ford and himself.

Mr. LaRouche predicted in an interview this week that in about mid-September an international monetary crisis will threaten "the dollar and every other currency" accompanying the complete collapse of United States assets in banks abroad.

"At that time, national politics will undergo a fundamental change, in which my candidacy will become one of the most prominent features of the new situation," the 54-year-old nominee of the United States Labor Party declared.

"Jimmy Carter will be eliminated as a credible figure. The people will have a choice between two credible candidates, Ford and LaRouche. My qualifications in international economics will become important; I'm probably the world's leading expert, in all modesty."

A Young Party

Mr. LaRouche is undaunted by the fact that his party, a Marxist spinoff of the student radical movement of the 1960s, was founded only in 1973 and has attracted relatively few members as yet.

According to the candidate, the labor party has 1,800 full-time

organizers, about 13,000 "cell and network leaders" who also work on party organization, and about 500,000 "hard-core supporters" around the country. He also contended that public opinion surveys indicate that between 7 and 10 million people express "voter preference" for the party.

This still leaves Mr. LaRouche far from the 47 million votes Richard M. Nixon received when he was re-elected President in 1972 or even the 29 million votes that Mr. Nixon's opponent, Senator George S. McGovern got in defeat. But Mr. LaRouche foresees enormous defections this year, particularly among Democrats.

The labor party nominee calls Mr. Carter "the candidate of the Brookings Institution, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation et al" and "the creature of the Commission on Critical Choices," a study group founded by Nelson A. Rockefeller before he became Vice President.

"When the old monetary system is gone, Rockefeller power will be finished," Mr. LaRouche contended.

View of Ford

Mr. LaRouche looks much more favorably on President Ford — "a Yale jock with some savvy, a good American who doesn't want war with a lot of good instincts" — and on the "mainstream Republican" voter who is also "a solid fellow who cares about his country."

The problem, according to Mr. LaRouche, is that the President has been captured by men like Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, Attorney General Edward H. Levi and Vice President Rockefeller.

The labor party leader said that he had informed Mr. Ford about his plan for extricating the United States from the impending monetary crisis by declaring a debt moratorium and that this will be the President's only option. Either his economic plan will elect Mr. Ford or it will elect him, Mr. LaRouche predicted, professing little choice between the alternatives.

Conventional Manner

Mr. LaRouche's manner and appearance are as conventional as his political and economic theories are radical. At his interview he wore a dark suit and a bow tie, gesturing with an unlit pipe as he quietly outlined his somewhat startling predictions in an almost professorial fashion.

The Labor Party ticket, with Wayne Evans, a chemical worker and labor leader from Michigan as the Vice-Presidential nominee, is seeking space on the ballots of all 50 states, Mr. LaRouche said, but this is the first national election in which it has competed.

Voters to whom Mr. LaRouche expects to appeal include urban blue-collar union members, blacks from organized labor rather than the ghetto, "angry counter-culture" supporters of Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama and rank-and-file union members who "hate Carter."

Mr. LaRouche is also chairman of the National Caucus of Labor Committees, a political group affiliated with the party, when he is not engaged in his Presidential campaign. In the past he has worked as a computer programmer, systems designer and management consultant.

He attended Northeastern University in the 1940s, but he says his expertise in international economics has been largely self-acquired.

**Italian Catholic Daily:
"LaRouche The Third Man"**

The following article appeared Sept. 9 in the nationally circulated Italian Catholic newspaper Avvenire. The article was headlined "A Third Man in the Challenge Between Ford and Carter; It Is LaRouche, Leader of the Labor Party."

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 8 (NSIPS) — The American electoral campaign is not only a duel between Ford and Carter. In several states, as after all has happened in all the presidential elections, a third party will be running.

This time, however, there is a third party that is more combative and branched out than the local grouplets that were present in the past; it certainly is different from the conservative party that had a certain success in the "deep south" at the time of the Alabama Governor, George Wallace. It is a self-des-

cribed Marxist party, the U.S. Labor Party, and it launches Lyndon LaRouche, a 52-year-old economist and university professor, as its presidential candidate.

According to LaRouche, the next presidential elections will be a private affair between himself and Ford, since Carter "has no credibility" as a political figure. Although the Democratic Party seems stronger than this summary judgment might show, the USLP has made a relevant organizing effort in the last months, as shown by the fact that it will be able to present its candidates in nearly one half of the States of the Union.

On the wave of the decisions made at the conference of the Non-Aligned countries, which demand a world debt moratoria of the Third World against the industrialized countries, LaRouche and his people, who for a long time have theorized on the need for a "New World Economic Order," are preparing themselves for the Labor Party convention (held on September 21 in Washington) to put in motion an electoral machine which, they state, consists of 1,800 full time activists and over 13,000 sympathizers.

NEW SOLIDARITY INTERNATIONAL PRESS SERVICE

NSIPS EXCLUSIVE REPORT



Soviets Warn Ford To Curb Kissinger

Sept. 10 (NSIPS) — The Soviet Union has sharply criticized President Ford for the first time in months, because of Ford's hesitation to terminate Henry Kissinger's career in foreign policy and the immediate war threat his continuing career presents. While daily articles in the Soviet press denounce Kissinger's attempted African shuttle diplomacy as extremely dangerous and warn of a Middle East blow-up, Pravda's leading commentator Vitalii Korionov warned specifically against "indulging" the enemies of detente. Castigating Ford directly for his "hard line" National Guard speech, Pravda evinced "surprise and dismay" at Ford's conduct — whereas the Soviet Union has repeatedly greeted Ford's official stand in favor of a new Strategic Arms agreement and a Middle East settlement to be negotiated at Geneva.

Focusing on the urgency of the Soviets' appeal to Ford to stop wavering, a major article on Lebanon appeared in Pravda Sept. 8, calling for a negotiated settlement to the Lebanese war involving "reasonable compromise." Far from being a "reversal" of Soviet support for the Lebanese left and Palestinian forces in Lebanon, as CBS national TV reports characterized it, the Pravda article constitutes another appeal to sane forces to put an end to Kissinger's war-making potential in the area.

Pravda Attacks Ford's Position Of Strength Statements

The following is excerpted from the "International Week" column in Pravda, Sept. 5.

The struggle for peace and security of peoples is the rudder of the foreign policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet government....

The importance of further unification of efforts of all advocates of peace and their joint actions, is all the more clear, because the pendulum of the arms race... continues to swing...

(Pravda's commentator, Boris Orekhav, then outlines major U.S. weapons expansion plans.)

There are facts, before which no one to whom peace on earth, the security of peoples and the life of future generations is dear can keep silent. The conscience of humanity demands: the arms race must be stopped. Time does not sit still, as more and more people of good will understand, and these people are awaiting practical steps to stop this ruinous race, on the part of state and government leaders.

So much the greater is the surprise and dismay caused by U.S. President Gerald Ford's statement a few days ago to the National Guard association: "We are convinced that the best guarantee of peace is military might, which causes respect all over the world," said the speaker. The American president considers it a great service rendered by the present Washington administration that it opposes reduction of U.S. military expenditures, which, as is known, are incredibly high and this year amount to the gigantic sum of \$112.3 billion.

"Combat readiness preserves peace — weakness attracts war"; "our policy of defense on the basis of 'total forces' " — with these and like statements, Ford's speech abounded. This lexicon recalls the notorious policy "from positions of strength," which went bankrupt in its time and was rejected by life itself.

It needs no special proof to say that the above-cited statements ... are totally out of tune with the general tendency now ruling in international relations — the tendency to peace and consolidate peaceful coexistence, for which leading state leaders are now working. The views stated by the president are blatantly contradictory to the policy of improving Soviet-American relations and with the agreements achieved in this direction, on the implementation of which peoples are counting. They contradict the aspirations of millions of people who have welcomed the policy of detente, strengthening of peace, and international security.

It is often asserted abroad that the statements of U.S. officials