

NDPC changes shape of national politics

by Patricia Salisbury

Last month former Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche put out a call to build a new political movement in the United States to change the course of American economic and foreign policy in a matter of months. Addressing 300 farm leaders on Jan. 8 at an rally of the American Agriculture Movement in Nashville, Tennessee, the *EIR* founder advised the farmers that if they wanted to end the crisis facing the nation, they must run for every public office available, and in so doing, organize the entire population around the fight for "New World Economic Order."

Spokesmen for the National Democratic Policy Committee, the 20,000-member political action committee which LaRouche founded in 1980, have announced that the NDPC will back thousand of candidates in municipal, state, and other elections throughout the United States in 1983. Already, NDPC candidates have announced for over 100 races in 12 states, including virtually every major mayoral race in 1983, and the important race for Governor of Mississippi. An NDPC candidate even jumped into the special congressional election that opened in Texas when Rep. Phil Gramm announced his resignation in December. In many instances, the NDPC candidates are entirely new to politics; they are farmers, engineers, industrial workers, and housewives, who are entering the political arena not simply to win office, but to fundamentally transform American politics.

Such a candidate is Mississippi-farmer Billy Davis, who startled the state press corps by announcing his candidacy for the Democratic Party nomination for governor. In a statement carried by an Associated Press wire throughout the state, Davis explained his reasons for running as follows:

"Born in Jasper County, Mississippi of an agricultural background, educated in the schools of this state, I had chosen to spend the remaining years of my life as a Mississippi farmer, a way of life which is very dear to me. . . ."

"We in Mississippi are a proud people, though often to our own detriment. Truly among the ordinary citizens of this state, there lies an undeniable sense of morality that in this hour must be brought forward in unison above all petty self-interests and indulgences. . . ."

Davis told the press of his recognition, as early as 1974, that the farm sector of the United States was being destroyed, and his search for an economic model to provide the basis for the recovery of all sectors of the economy. To his surprise,

he explained, he found that the dirigist Japanese economic policy revived in the late 1940s by Gen. Douglas MacArthur was really the American economic system designed by Alexander Hamilton in the 1790s.

Since his announcement, Davis has stumped the state calling for Mississippi voters to rally around the "Japanese model," and urging the establishment of a Third National Bank of the United States based on the Hamiltonian principles of expanding high-technology productive investment. He cites as examples such projects as the Mississippi-based Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway project, and the Grand Gulf nuclear power plant at Vicksburg.

At every campaign stop, the Davis entourage has visited the offices of local Congressmen to warn against voting for an International Monetary Fund bailout.

"Tell the Congressman that if he votes for the bailout, he better not return to Mississippi!" has been the Davis message.

With the Mississippi primary scheduled for September, the Davis campaign is still in the early stages. Davis campaign coordinators, however, have already reported interest from the black community leadership of the state, a sector that would combine powerfully with Davis's farmer constituency.

The willingness of LaRouche Democrats like Billy Davis to respond so quickly to the call to run for office is explained, in part, by their perception that the economic problems facing the United States stem from a global depression, threatening the very existence of humanity with genocide on an unparalleled scale. LaRouche has warned that the worldwide financial collapse that is probable for the spring of 1983 could become irreversible, and has insisted that the policy changes, which can rescue the world economy must be in place long before the presidential election in 1984. The political movement the NDPC campaigns are creating is built on a program of *linking the millions of jobless skilled workers and idled industrial capacity of the developed sector, with the pressing need for industrial development of the Third World*. The LaRouche program calls for the establishment of a new monetary system to replace the bankrupt Bretton Woods system.

While many of the NDPC-backed candidates for the 1983 round of elections are political novices, the LaRouche program proved to have extraordinary power to draw votes in the 1982 elections. In Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, and Minnesota, LaRouche Democrats polled between 20 and 40 percent of the vote in primary elections running against the official Democratic Party apparatus, by bringing into motion a rapidly expanding grass-roots political machine. In several states, this machine came close to major upsets. Now the NDPC has set its sights higher, as the political climate of the country heats up, in anticipation of the 1984 presidential race.

West Coast: the high technology states

On the West Coast, the area of the country with the most intensive high technology base, the NDPC is fielding its most

in-depth slate of candidates. To date, NDPC candidates have announced for mayoral races in San Diego and San Francisco, and for dozens of city council and school-board races. In Anchorage, Benjamin Oksotarak, who is of Eskimo descent, has announced his campaign for Anchorage Municipal Assembly.

The NDPC slate for the Seattle City Council has drawn considerable attention from the Northwest area press. On Dec. 22, the *Seattle Times* noted the entry of the seven NDPC-backed candidates into the race, with the headline "Slate of City Council Candidates Makes 'Space Beam' the Issue," a reference to the candidates' announcement that they would raise the issue of national defense in the municipal elections.

The NDPC is currently educating the population behind LaRouche's and Dr. Edward Teller's respective calls for the development of a space based anti-ballistic missile system. Such a system would give the U.S. A. the defensive capability of shooting down nuclear armed missiles in midflight. The first test of strength will be the San Diego mayoral primary in March, where NDPC-backed George Hollis has announced.

In mid-January, the 10,000 member California NDPC flexed its muscle by running California State Central Committee member Ruth Stephenson for the chairmanship of the State Democratic Party. Stephenson's race put the NDPC in direct confrontation with the corrupt official party leadership of California-based DNC chairman Charles Manatt. The result was a brawl on the floor of the convention, with the Manatt forces resorting to dirty tricks not seen since the Mississippi Freedom delegation's fight for black representation in the Democratic Party in the mid-1960s. Despite this, a Stephenson-sponsored resolution—calling for the party to support the Non-Aligned Nations, scheduled to meet in New Delhi in March, in their quest for a just New World Economic Order based upon collective debt moratoria—was approved by 300 of the 1,200 delegates and was officially placed on the convention agenda. The resolution was tabled by the official party leadership on the sole grounds that it was inspired by Lyndon LaRouche.

The East Coast campaign to save the cities

On the highly urbanized East Coast, where cities have been devastated by the collapse of the world economy, the NDPC is developing a field of candidates—from Boston to Baltimore—that will soon rival its West Coast slate in depth. Candidates have been entered in the races for mayor in Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and scores of NDPC candidates have announced campaigns for county supervisor, city council, school board, and town supervisor.

The slate of candidates for the New Jersey local elections has drawn particular interest from the press in a state where the Democratic Party has been unmoored by the withdrawal of Ted Kennedy from the 1984 presidential race. The New Jersey *Passaic Herald News* Feb. 3 reported the entry of six NDPC candidates into the race for the state legislature, and noted that NDPC spokesmen planned "thousands of cam-

paigns" throughout the country. The campaigns, the paper reported, were being run to stop the U.S. Congress from surrendering to the international bankers, who are trying to force the U.S. to pick up a \$500 billion dollar tab for bad debts, and to organize the U.S. population in support of a debtors' cartel of Third World nations. The question of the IMF bailout could prove particularly explosive in New Jersey, currently represented by U.S. Sen. Bill Bradley, an outspoken advocate of the bailout policy. Bradley, who recently returned from a secretive meeting of international bankers in Davos, Switzerland, is up for reelection in 1984.

NDPC-backed candidate for state legislature Elliot Greenspan, addressed the meeting of the New Jersey State Democratic Party Executive Committee Jan. 26. Greenspan offered a resolution putting the New Jersey party on record as condemning the activities of DNC Chairman Charles Manatt in blocking discussion of the "New World Economic Order" in the California party convention. Greenspan's resolution, which he motivated with the observation, "If we don't act now, we won't have country in 1984," was remanded to the agenda committee for consideration.

Steve Douglas, who drew 35 percent of the vote in Philadelphia in a race for governor in the 1982 Democratic Party primary, announced on Dec. 23 that he would run for the Democratic Party nomination for mayor against former Philadelphia Mayor Frank Rizzo and former Philadelphia Managing Director W. Wilson Goode. Jumping the gun on both of his opponents, Douglas has already moved to dominate the race with a half-hour prime time network television broadcast, which will feature Douglas and Lyndon H. LaRouche. In the soon to be shown broadcast, Douglas defines the issue in the mayoral race as the domination of both of his opponents by the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, which has developed elaborate plans for the de-industrialization of Philadelphia and other cities, including Paris and Mexico City. The grass-roots machine that Douglas began to build in his race for governor is now active throughout the city distributing hundreds of thousands of "Douglas for Mayor" leaflets and organizing house meetings for the candidate. At the initiating meeting, a telegram signed by 50 black, white, and Hispanic grass-roots organizers, was sent to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who will host the March Non-Aligned Nations summit, urging her to fight for the New World Economic Order policy at the meeting.

In Baltimore, an equally powerful campaign is promised with the announcement for city council president by Debra Hanania Freeman, who drew 20 percent of the vote in a congressional race against Barbara Mikulski in 1982.

Midwest: the U.S. industrial heartland

The NDPC campaigns in the Midwest are spearheaded by the race for the Democratic Party nomination for mayor of Chicago by Sheila Jones, who is running in a Feb. 22 primary. Jones, who challenged "Global 2000" supporter, Rep. Sidney Yates in the November Democratic primary, is

heading a slate which includes six candidates for Chicago alderman. None of the other candidates, which include machine politician Richard Daley Jr., Rep. Howard Washington, and incumbent Mayor Jane Byrne, have programs for reversing the destruction of Chicago's heavy industry. The de-industrialization of Chicago has been engineered out of the University of Chicago, home base for leading architect of Third World genocide, Milton Friedman, the economist who destroyed the economy of every country he ever "advised."

The NDPC has also announced the campaign of prominent Flint, Michigan attorney Max Dean for chairman of the Michigan Democratic Party, and has just completed a campaign for the chairmanship of the South Dakota Democratic Party, where NDPC-backed trade unionist Dennis Murphy addressed the state convention.

Southwest: no 'free enterprise'

The NDPC campaign effort for the Southwest was initiated in January when nuclear engineer George Chamberlain announced his campaign for Congress in Texas's 6th C.D., only days after Rep. Phil Gramm initiated a special election with his announcement that he was switching from the Democratic to the Republican Party. On Feb. 5, Chamberlain reserved a half an hour of local television time to address the voters of the district with Lyndon LaRouche. In his address, Chamberlain charged that Gramm is a puppet of the British-dominated Mont Pelerin Society, and detailed how that group is trying to engineer the biggest financial collapse in history.

Chamberlain's address was filmed at a Jan. 31 fundraiser for the candidate, which was attended by 55 supporters, including four leaders from the American Agriculture Movement, and a large number of Chamberlain's co-workers at the Comanche Peak nuclear power plant. Chamberlain hit at the need for ordinary citizens to involve themselves in politics. "We have been so busy and blinded by our daily lives that we have let the party go to the kooks and nuts," he said. "Every time an office is up for grabs, run for it. . . . We can retake the party and bring back forces in Texas like Sam Rayburn and those behind the rural electrification project."

Chamberlain's approach is proving powerful in a district dominated by aerospace and defense workers and progress-oriented farmers. In response to his demand that Gramm face the issues, the head of the largest Veteran of Foreign Wars Post in the district has invited Gramm and Chamberlain to debate. Gramm has refused the invitation, a decision not likely to sit well with his constituents.

Chamberlain has announced that following the Feb. 12 primary, he plans to lead a delegation from Texas to the Washington D.C. Club of Life conference—the international organization founded by Lyndon and Helga Zepp LaRouche to fight for the "New World Economic Order." Chamberlain told his supporters that he would lead this delegation either as their Congressman or as a constituency leader.

How the McNamara antiballistic missile

by Robert Gallagher

In July 1962, the U.S. Army anti-ballistic-missile (ABM) program staged a "contest" between its Nike-Zeus ABM missile system and the most advanced existing intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), the U.S. Air Force's Atlas. The Nike-Zeus won the contest hands down. In the succeeding months, successful tests under even more difficult conditions followed. But U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert Strange McNamara moved to terminate the Nike-Zeus program.

Prior to McNamara's tenure as Secretary of Defense, the United States had parallel development programs in both offensive and defensive strategic weapons. It would be no great exaggeration to say that as fast as the Air Force developed new, more destructive, more powerful ICBMs, the Army developed the systems to knock out their offensive warheads.

Early ABM work extended into areas beyond missile systems as well. In January 1958, President Eisenhower's Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy—in the same policy memorandum that established the Army as the service with the mission of ABM development—chartered the newly formed Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) with the responsibility to develop ABM technologies. DARPA was to support and back up the Army program, and at the same time investigate non-missile technologies with which to kill ICBM warheads. DARPA's Project Defender researched the use of plasmas, lasers, x-rays, and solid material impact as techniques for space-based ABM systems as early as 1961.

Results of deterrence

None of these programs yielded a deployed ABM system armed to defend American citizens from nuclear attack. The Safeguard ABM system, deployed in 1975 and mothballed the same year, would have only defended the North Dakota Minuteman sites.

Today, there is no weapon system capable of preventing