

## LaRouche: Democrats chose Mondale to be 1984 loser

by Mel Klenetsky

Walter F. Mondale, former vice-president of the United States under the hated Jimmy Carter, won a first-ballot nomination as the Democratic Party's 1984 candidate for President after the party chairman had declared the Democratic Party a "private association" above the law in order to illegally bar the nomination of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. from being placed before the convention.

As LaRouche stated June 19, if the Democratic Party is a private club it owes the Federal Election Commission some \$40 million in funds received as a public political party! This "Catch-22" in Manatt's wild tactics to block the LaRouche nomination is just one indication that the much ballyhooed party "unity" achieved at the San Francisco convention is a complete chimera.

The national media played the final days of the July 16-19 extravaganza in San Francisco as a montage of 1) unity speeches by Mondale's rivals Jesse Jackson, Gary Hart, and "non-candidate" Sen. Ted Kennedy; 2) careful orchestration by the Mondale team to give him his victory on the first ballot; and 3) the whole Democratic Party joining hands to heal the wounds of a hard-fought primary campaign, to begin the long uphill battle to secure a Democratic victory against Ronald Reagan. It all culminated with indoor fireworks and the Russian (czarist) national anthem in Tchaikowsky's 1812 Overture. Jesse Jackson rallied the troops to unity behind Mondale, likening the convention to the playoffs and the November election to the Superbowl.

More sophisticated political viewers were treated to a chain of political blunders by Mondale, from the convention-eve attempt to replace Charles Manatt with Bert Lance as party chairman, to his clumsy backdown and reinstatement of Manatt two days later—all revealing the disunity in the party and a lack of finesse by Mondale that even his "Norwegian charisma" could not obscure.

In fact, as Lyndon LaRouche pointed out in his June 19 press conference, Mondale was given the nomination by other Democratic leaders who assumed that he would be the one to bring the party down to defeat in November. It is rumored that Kennedy has planned an election-day party in New York to celebrate Mondale's defeat and map out a 1988 Democratic Party strategy. Why else would New York Gov. Mario Cuomo, a close associate of Kennedy, twice turn down Mondale's offer to pick him for vice-president?

This also explains Cuomo's statements on July 18 that he didn't think Mondale and his running mate Ferraro will have what it takes to defeat Reagan in New York in November and that there was a limit on what he (Cuomo) could do for the Democratic presidential ticket in New York.

"If the Democratic Party were prepared to beat Reagan," said LaRouche, "it would have dumped Mondale."

### The danger of Mondale's candidacy

But, LaRouche warned, it is not possible to predict that Mondale will lose, despite his personal unpopularity, because of the danger that a monetary collapse will trigger a backlash against President Reagan. We have two problems now because Mondale has the nomination, LaRouche stressed: "Mondale is morally unfit for the White House because he is an agent of Soviet influence, and he supports the depression policies of Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker."

LaRouche expanded on this theme saying Mondale was a known agent of the international grain cartels. His candidacy is an added threat to America's food supplies at a time when the nation faces food shortages as early as 1986. Mondale's campaign receives funds from the Cargill grain company, one of the biggest grain monopolies.

LaRouche also stressed that Mondale is a "Kissinger man," and Henry A. Kissinger—whom LaRouche documented as a

Soviet agent-of-influence in a series of nationwide half-hour television broadcasts in the primary season—also controls significant portions of the Reagan administration.

LaRouche noted that Bill Hyland and Winston Lord, key Mondale advisers, were both Kissinger protégés.

A recent *Newsday* convention report identified Kissinger protégé and *Foreign Affairs* editor Bill Hyland, Carter Energy Secretary James R. Schlesinger, and Felix Rohatyn, the “financial wizard” known for shutting down industry, as leading contenders for a Mondale cabinet. Senator Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) and Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.) were contestants for secretary of defense, according to *Newsday*. Nunn recently sponsored a bill to cut U.S. troops to one third their current level in Western Europe, inspired by Kissinger’s notorious March 5 *Time* magazine article on “Reshaping NATO.” The co-sponsor of the Nunn bill actually had the entire text of Kissinger’s *Time* piece put into the *Congressional Record*.

Winston Lord, the other Mondale adviser, Kissinger protégé, and Council on Foreign Relations head, told a source that he thought Kissinger would be useful in a Mondale administration, though a lobbying effort in that regard would tend to backfire. Lord said that former Democratic National Committee (DNC) chair Bob Strauss and AFL-CIO president Lane Kirkland, having worked with Kissinger on the Central America Commission, would be a useful bridge to Mondale on the Kissinger question.

## LaRouche to run as independent

While LaRouche expressed concern that Mondale was morally unfit for office, he noted that a Reagan landslide, without addressing the issues, might result in Kissinger coming into the White House and running it as he did under Nixon. LaRouche said he had hoped that America would have a Democratic Party candidate who could correct Reagan’s problems on the economy. This is not possible now, given Mondale’s support of Volcker’s depression.

“In order to save the Democratic Party, and exert as much influence as possible, I shall be running as an independent Democrat,” LaRouche told the press. Should Reagan be re-elected, said LaRouche, his machine will rally voters to persuade Reagan to change his economic and agricultural policies. Meanwhile Mondale’s and Kissinger’s status as Soviet agents of influence need to be presented to the American population to keep Reagan honest, to save the country, and to rebuild the Democratic Party.

“We are going to increase the humiliation of those who put this national joke ticket together, in order to save the Democratic Party,” LaRouche told the San Francisco press. In LaRouche’s own estimation, the Democratic Party is facing a disaster far worse than the 1972 fiasco of McGovern-Eagleton-Shriver.

LaRouche’s efforts to reconstitute the labor-farmer-entrepreneur-minorities alliance of Franklin D. Roosevelt, around the key policy issues of beam-weapons defense and reorganizing the monetary system to stop a world financial

collapse, have terrified DNC head Manatt and the Bob Strauss-Pamela Churchill Harriman wing of the party backing Mondale. Throwing caution to the winds, Charles “Bankster” Manatt, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, decided to rip up the U.S. Constitution and the Democratic Party by-laws, and make a mockery of the Democratic Party to prevent Lyndon H. LaRouche from placing his name in nomination for President at the Democratic Convention.

What caused Manatt to expose himself was the fact that LaRouche, who had received of 15%-35% of the Democratic primary vote in elections beginning with the April 10 Pennsylvania primary, succeeded in getting 370 signatures from convention delegates to put his name in nomination. Like the AFL-CIO and Mondale machine-run vote fraud operations that kept LaRouche’s primary vote from being counted (even while other members of the LaRouche slate were awarded anywhere from 10% to 60% of the official tallies in the same primaries), Manatt’s strongarm tactics against LaRouche are the deperation moves of a petty tyrant losing his grip on a fiefdom that is rapidly falling apart.

The Manatt effort to illegally block LaRouche began long before the convention. On July 1, the *Indianapolis Star* reported that at a meeting of the ad hoc commission formed to hear Jesse Jackson’s complaints about the national convention’s delegate selection rules, Rep. Andy Jacobs (D-Ind.) asked the commission to respond to Jackson’s objection that the delegation selection process is unfair. A commissioner replied that they “didn’t mean to be unfair to anybody, but did Jacobs want, say, Lyndon LaRouche coming in and grabbing a handful of delegates just to make trouble?”

To which Rep. Jacobs replied, “How could they say the rules didn’t mean to be unfair? The commission had just said it wanted to be unfair to LaRouche.” The *Star* reported that then “there was a little recess during which Jackson told Jacobs he had put his finger right on the trouble.” The meeting ended with the commission telling Jacobs the rules absolutely could not be changed.

## Manatt: ‘I am the law’

Democratic presidential candidate LaRouche compared Manatt’s antics to the fabled King Canute, who ordered the tides to reverse themselves, and shortly thereafter found his throne immersed in water.

From day one of the convention, the LaRouche campaign found itself in a pitched battle with DNC head Manatt, whose irrational, dictatorial interpretations of the Democratic Convention procedural rules and strongarm tactics recalled those of Josef Stalin and Chairman Mao.

On Monday morning July 16, the first day of the convention, one of Manatt’s first acts as party chairman was to arbitrarily deny the LaRouche campaign the ten floor passes that had previously been promised to the campaign—on the absurd grounds that LaRouche was not a presidential candidate!

Joe Reiser, the convention’s legal counsel, informed the

LaRouche campaign that Manatt had personally intervened to invoke Rule 6 and Section 5e of the Final Call for the 1984 Democratic National Convention to deny LaRouche access to the convention.

Rule 6 defines a presidential candidate as a registered Democrat, a bona fide member of the party, and having substantial support. Rule 5e of the procedural rules states that the chairman has the authority to decide who is necessary to the proper functioning of the convention.

Using Rule 6, Manatt dictatorially decided that LaRouche did not have substantial support; therefore, he was not a presidential candidate. Since LaRouche had qualified for federal matching funds, run in 13 state Democratic primaries, and headed up a slate of more than 2,500 candidates running on the LaRouche program, Manatt's interpretation of substantial support not only spits in the face of federal and state authorities but disenfranchised the more than 2 million voters who cast their votes for the LaRouche slate.

After Manatt ruled that LaRouche was not a presidential candidate, he went on to exclude him as not necessary to the proper functioning of the convention, according to Manatt's interpretation of Section 5e.

### **Democratic party a private club?**

The LaRouche Campaign immediately filed a lawsuit in California Superior Court which argued that LaRouche's First Amendment rights and freedom of speech rights under the California state constitution had been violated. Manatt came into court with a battery of 10 lawyers, including the attorney general of San Francisco, and argued that the Democratic Party was a private club that could do what it pleased. Judge Frank Shaw agreed with Manatt's argument! The appeal to the First Circuit Court of Appeals upheld Shaw's ruling.

During the late 1950s-early 1960s, private country clubs excluded blacks and Jews by arguing that this was their right as a private club. The civil rights wing of the Democratic Party vigorously fought that kind of thinking. Jesse Jackson

got his start in politics working with Dr. Martin Luther King around this kind of Civil Rights struggle. Now Manatt, like the Bull Connors of the past, has invoked this legal decision to deny LaRouche his basic civil rights and simple access to the ballot.

On Tuesday, July 17, at 5:30 p.m., The LaRouche Campaign filed 370 signatures of delegates to place LaRouche's name in nomination for President at the Democratic Convention. R. Calvin Lockridge and Virginia H. Tournelle, delegates from Washington, D.C. and Sioux City, Iowa, respectively, presented themselves as the nominator and seconder of the LaRouche nomination. The Manatt camp went wild.

Within 24 hours LaRouche campaign volunteers had received reports that Jesse Bankston and Patrick Lehman, state heads of the Louisiana and Kansas delegations, had personally intervened to get delegates to withdraw their signatures. A Michigan delegate who had signed the LaRouche petition was called up in front of the whole caucus and forced to sign a withdrawal statement. Virginia Tournelle, the seconder, was approached on the convention floor by what she termed party heavyweights, who made her withdraw her name. She was also removed from the floor as a delegate and replaced by an alternate.

These strongarm tactics were only the beginning. When the LaRouche campaign contacted the office of the secretary of the convention on Wednesday, they were informed that the 370 nominating signatures for LaRouche were not valid because Manatt had ruled that LaRouche was not a presidential candidate, the ruling that Judge Shaw had allowed to stand by adjudicating that the Democratic Party was a private club that could do what it pleased.

Rick Boylan, the secretary of the convention, further stated that out of the 370 signatures submitted, only 129 (of the required 200) were valid delegates. Using true bureaucratic doublespeak, Boylan said The LaRouche Campaign could not contest this count, since LaRouche was not a presidential candidate! All LaRouche could do, Boylan claimed, was somehow persuade the convention to suspend the rules by a two-thirds majority vote of the delegates. What he did not mention is that Manatt's thugs illegally used the petitions submitted Tuesday as evidence of substantial support for LaRouche in the court case, to identify and harass delegates into withdrawing their support. However, most delegates refused to be intimidated. Why else would Manatt refuse a recount?

In a San Francisco press conference on Thursday, July 19, LaRouche said he will mount a federal challenge to Manatt's use of Rule 6, which was upheld by the state courts on the basis that the Democratic Party is a private association. "This is a Catch-22 for Manatt and Mondale," LaRouche noted. "If the Democratic Party is a private club, how can the Democrats get \$40 million from the FEC as a public party?" In addition to the federal court challenge there is also a complaint filed with the Justice Department for harassment and intimidation of delegates who signed the LaRouche petitions.

### **What Rule 6 says**

Democratic National Committee Chairman Charles Manatt arbitrarily invoked Rule 6 of the Final Call for the 1984 Democratic Convention to bar Lyndon LaRouche's nomination from the convention. Rule 6 states: "The term 'presidential candidate' herein shall mean any person who, as determined by the Chair of the Democratic National Committee, has established substantial support for his or her nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Office of President of the United States, is a *bona fide* Democrat who has the interests, welfare and success of the Democratic Party at heart, and will participate in the Convention in good faith."