



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1325 K STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20541

THIS IS THE END OF MUR # 1659

Date Filmed 6/19/84 Camera No. --- 1

Cameraman JRL

464

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Howling ^{*Conrad*} *Memo to File 12 MAY 1984*
obj Memo Circulation document

The above-described material was removed from this file pursuant to the following exemption provided in the Freedom of Information Act; 5 U.S.C. Section 552(b):

84040461465

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (1) Classified Information | <input type="checkbox"/> (6) Personal privacy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (2) Internal rules and practices | <input type="checkbox"/> (7) Investigatory files |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Exempted by other statute | <input type="checkbox"/> (8) Banking Information |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information | <input type="checkbox"/> (9) Well Information (geographic or geophysical) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (5) Internal Documents | |

Signed *Deborah Currey*
date *6-13-84*

FEC 9-21-77

H. Johnson
6/14/84



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

May 25, 1984

Mei Klenetsky
The LaRouche Campaign
P.O. Box 2150, GPO
New York, New York 10116

Re: MUR 1659

Dear Mr. Klenetsky:

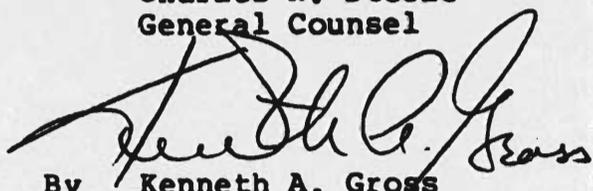
8 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 4 6 6

The Federal Election Commission has reviewed the allegations of your complaint dated March 31, 1984, and determined that on the basis of the information provided in your complaint and information provided by the Respondents, there is no reason to believe that a violation of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act") has been committed. Accordingly, the Commission has decided to close the file in this matter. The Federal Election Campaign Act allows a complainant to seek judicial review of the Commission's dismissal of this action. See 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a) (8).

Should additional information come to your attention which you believe establishes a violation of the Act, you may file a complaint pursuant to the requirements set forth in 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(1) and 11 C.F.R. § 111.4.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel


By Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Enclosure
General Counsel's Report



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

May 25, 1984

Brooksley Born
Arnold & Porter
1200 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

RE: MUR 1659
League of Women Voters
Education Fund

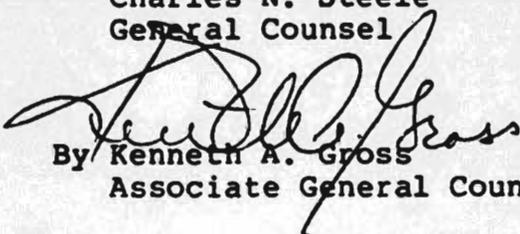
Dear Ms. Born:

On April 3, 1984, the Commission notified your client of a complaint alleging violations of certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended.

The Commission, on May 22, 1984, determined that on the basis of the information in the complaint, and information provided by your client, there is no reason to believe that a violation of any statute within its jurisdiction has been committed. Accordingly, the Commission closed its file in this matter. This matter will become a part of the public record within 30 days.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel


By Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Enclosure
First General Counsel's Report

84040461467



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Brooksley Born
Arnold & Porter
1200 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

RE: MUR 1659
League of Women Voters
Education Fund

Dear Ms. Born:

On April 3, 1984, the Commission notified your client of a complaint alleging violations of certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended.

The Commission, on May , 1984, determined that on the basis of the information in the complaint, and information provided by your client, there is no reason to believe that a violation of any statute within its jurisdiction has been committed. Accordingly, the Commission closed its file in this matter. This matter will become a part of the public record within 30 days.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

By Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

84040461468



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Mel Klenetsky
The LaRouche Campaign
P.O. Box 2150, GPO
New York, New York 10116

J.C.
Re: MUR 1659

Dear Mr. Klenetsky:

8 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 4 6 9
The Federal Election Commission has reviewed the allegations of your complaint dated March 31, 1984, and determined that on the basis of the information provided in your complaint and information provided by the Respondents, there is no reason to believe that a violation of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act") has been committed. Accordingly, the Commission has decided to close the file in this matter. The Federal Election Campaign Act allows a complainant to seek judicial review of the Commission's dismissal of this action. See 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(8).

Should additional information come to your attention which you believe establishes a violation of the Act, you may file a complaint pursuant to the requirements set forth in 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(1) and 11 C.F.R. § 111.4.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

By Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Enclosure
General Counsel's Report

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)
)
League of Women Voters) MUR 1659
Education Fund)

CERTIFICATION

I, Marjorie W. Emmons, recording secretary for the Federal Election Commission executive session of May 22, 1984, do hereby certify that the Commission decided by votes of 6-0 to take the following actions in MUR 1659:

1. Find no reason to believe the League of Women Voters violated the Federal Election Campaign Act, as amended.
2. Approve the letters attached to the General Counsel's report dated May 9, 1984.
3. Close the file.

Commissioners Aikens, Elliott, Harris, McDonald, McGarry and Reiche voted affirmatively for the decision.

Attest:

5-23-84

Date

Marjorie W. Emmons

Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary of the Commission

84040461470

MEMORANDUM TO: The Commission

FROM: Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel *KAG*

SUBJECT: Addendum MUR 1659; First General Counsel's
Report

Please add a recommendation to close the file in MUR 1659, which is dated May 9, 1984, and scheduled for Commission discussion on May 22, 1984. All the other recommendations remain the same.

84040461471



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSION SECRETARY

84 MAY 17 9:48

SENSITIVE

MEMORANDUM TO: The Commission

FROM: Charles W. Steele
General Counsel

Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel *KAG*

SUBJECT: Addendum MUR 1659; First General Counsel's
Report

Please add a recommendation to close the file in MUR 1659, which is dated May 9, 1984, and scheduled for Commission discussion on May 22, 1984. All the other recommendations remain the same.

84040461472

SENSITIVE

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSION SECRETARY

FIRST GENERAL COUNSEL'S REPORT

84 MAY 10 A10: 40

DATE AND TIME OF TRANSMITTAL BY OGC TO THE COMMISSION: **MUR 1659**
5/10/84 - 10:40 **DATE COMPLAINT RECEIVED BY OGC**
4-2-84
DATE OF NOTIFICATION TO RESPONDENT:
4-3-84
STAFF MEMBER: Deborah Curry

COMPLAINANT'S NAME: The LaRouche Campaign

RESPONDENTS' NAMES: League of Women Voters Education Fund

RELEVANT STATUTE: 2 U.S.C. §441b, 11 C.F.R. § 110.13 and 11 C.F.R. § 114.4(e)

INTERNAL REPORTS CHECKED: MURs 1287, 1167, 1168 and 1170

FEDERAL AGENCIES CHECKED: None

SUMMARY OF ALLEGATIONS

On April 2, 1984, the Office of General Counsel received a signed, sworn and notarized complaint (See Attachment 1, pages 1-5 of the attachments) from the LaRouche Campaign committee (hereinafter "Complainant") alleging violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended (hereinafter the "Act"), by the League of Women Voters Education Fund (hereinafter "LWVEF").

Specifically, Complainant alleges that Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. was excluded from a debate sponsored by Respondent. Complainant alleges that the exclusion of Mr. LaRouche violates the requirements of nonpartisanship under 11 C.F.R. § 110.13(b). Therefore, Complainant contends that a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441b has occurred.

84040461473

On April 18, 1984 LWVEF responded to the complaint (See Attachment 2, pages 6-142 of the attachments).

FACTUAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS

A. Background

Mr. LaRouche is seeking the Democratic Party's nomination for President. Mr. LaRouche has filed with the Federal Election Commission. The Complainant, the LaRouche Campaign, is Mr. LaRouche's principal campaign committee.

On April 5, 1984, LWVEF sponsored a debate in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania among three candidates for the Democratic Party's nomination for President. Mr. LaRouche was not invited to participate in the April 5, 1984, debate.

The Complainant, on behalf of Mr. LaRouche, alleges that LaRouche's exclusion from the April 5, 1984, debate "makes it a partisan enterprise which will 'promote or advance one candidate over another'" (See Attachment 1, pages 2 of the attachments). Therefore, Complainant contends that the sponsors of the April 5, 1984, debate have violated 2 U.S.C. § 441b and 11 C.F.R. § 110.13 (See also Attachment 1, page 2 of the attachments).

Complainant states that "Mr. LaRouche is a significant candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination as defined by the League's Selection Criteria" (See Attachment 1 page 1 of the attachments). In support of this assertion, Complainant states that Mr. LaRouche has raised over \$1 million dollars and has qualified for matching funds. Complainant believes that this fundraising capacity is comparable to the three candidates invited to the April 5, 1984 debate (See Attachment 1, page 1

84040461474

of the attachments). Complainant states that Mr. LaRouche is recognized by the national media as a significant candidate. Additionally, Complainant states that Mr. LaRouche is on the "primary ballot or scheduled to participate in state caucuses where approximately forty percent of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention are at stake" (See Attachment 1, page 2 of the attachments). Mr. LaRouche plans to actively campaign "in the large pivotal states of Pennsylvania, Texas, Ohio, New Jersey, and California" (See Attachment 1, page 2 of the attachments).

B. Staging Organization

11 C.F.R. § 110.13(a) limits the sponsorship of candidates debates to three types of groups. One of those groups is a non profit organization which is exempt from federal taxation under 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(3) and which does not endorse, support or oppose political candidates or political parties.

According to LWVEF, it is a nonprofit, nonpartisan charitable trust established by the League of Women Voters in 1957. It is devoted exclusively to educational purposes. (See Attachment 2, page 9 of the attachments). Its specific educational purpose is to inform citizens "about public affairs and the democratic process." LWVEF states that it is exempt from federal taxation under § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. LWVEF indicates that in order to maintain its 501(c)(3) status, it may not participate in political campaigns or any partisan activity (See Attachment 1, page 9 of the attachments).

84040461475

Therefore, LWVEF was a proper staging organization for the April 5, 1984, debate. Complainant does not challenge LWVEF on this ground.

C. Selection Criteria

LWVEF in its response to the complaint recounts its historical role in conducting debates for Presidential candidates at the primary and general election level. LWVEF states that its goal in sponsoring Presidential primary debates this year "is to educate the nation's electorate about the issues in the 1984 campaign and to stimulate increased voter interest and participation in the electoral process" (See Attachment 2, pages 10-11 of the attachments). LWVEF determined to limit participation in the debates to "significant candidates whose participation would further these ends" (See Attachment 2, page 11 of the attachments).

According to LWVEF, Mr. LaRouche's request to participate in the April 5, 1984, debate was the second request made by Mr. LaRouche to participate in a LWVEF debate. In January, Mr. LaRouche had also requested to participate in the New Hampshire debate. (See Attachment 2, page 13 of the attachments). On each occasion LWVEF requested Mr. LaRouche to submit supporting materials evidencing a significant national candidacy. On each occasion, Mr. LaRouche submitted written information and documents (See Attachment 2, pages 7-8, pages 51-96, and 89-142 of the attachments).

84040461476

According to LWVEF each request by Mr. LaRouche received careful consideration. Based on the "material provided by LaRouche, as well as other information available to LWVEF" the Executive "Committee concluded unanimously that LaRouche was not a significant national candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination for President" (See Attachment 2, page 14 of the attachments).

The basic components of LWVEF's selection criteria are as follows:

- 1) Public announcement of intention to seek the Democratic Party's presidential nomination;
- 2) Legally qualified to hold the office of President;
- 3) A significant candidacy as evidenced by a number of factors
 - a) eligibility to receive federal matching funds
 - b) active campaigning in a number of states for the Democratic Party's nomination;
 - c) recognition by the national media as a candidate meriting media attention;
 - d) other factors providing substantive evidence of national voter interest in a candidate, such as national voter poll results (Attachment 2, pages 12, 49 and 50 of the attachments).

The Complainant does not assert that all candidates must be included in the debate sponsored by LWVEF. Nor does the Complainant challenge the selection criteria employed by LWVEF in

84040461477

determining which candidates to invite to the debate. Rather, the complainant alleges that LWVEF made a partisan decision when it applied the selection criteria and determined not to invite Mr. LaRouche.

LWVEF states that its decision not to invite Mr. LaRouche was an independent nonpartisan decision and was determined by applying the above listed criteria. First, LWVEF states Mr. LaRouche was not certified eligible to receive matching funds nor did he receive any matching funds prior to the April 5, 1984, debate. Although Mr. LaRouche states that he has qualified for matching funds, the Commission did not make a final determination of his eligibility to make receive matching funds until April 12, 1984.^{1/}

Second, LWVEF concluded that Mr. LaRouche did not have an active national campaign. LWVEF notes that Mr. LaRouche stated in his March 20, 1984, submission that he was on the ballot in nine states. However, LWVEF contends that the documentary evidence in this submission only confirmed that he was on the ballot in two states. Further, LWVEF states that the LaRouche submission failed to indicate the "size and extent of his national campaign organization" (See Attachment 2, page 25 of the attachments). LWVEF states that materials submitted by LaRouche to evidence a national campaign focused on the efforts of "LaRouche candidates" to be elected to local public office and

^{1/} Mr. LaRouche was certified eligible to receive 1984 matching funds after he finally satisfied conditions set by the Commission in late January.

8
4
0
4
0
4
6
1
4
7
8

inquired about Mr. LaRouche or reflected any voter interest in his candidacy. LWVEF indicates "that LaRouche's inability to impress major national polls takers sufficiently to inquire about him demonstrates the low level of voter interest in his candidacy" (See Attachment 2, page 28 of the attachments).

Fifth, LWVEF states that other factors also indicated the marginal nature of the LaRouche candidacy. LWVEF states that LaRouche has participated in only one primary (Pennsylvania). LWVEF also states that Mr. LaRouche won only .05 percent of the popular vote in 1976 and he won only one percent of the total votes cast in the 1980 Democratic primaries (See Attachment 2, page 30 of the attachments). Additionally, LWVEF notes that Mr. LaRouche has not qualified for secret service protection. Secret service protection is given to all presidential candidates determined by an advisory committee to be major candidates.

11 C.F.R. § 110.13(b) defines the parameters of candidate debates stating:

the structure of debates staged in accordance with 11 C.F.R. § 110.13 and 114.4(e) is left to the discretion of the staging organization, provided that (1) such debates include at least two candidates, and (2) such debates are nonpartisan in that they do not promote or advance one candidate over another. emphasis added.

The Explanation and Justification in prescribing 11 C.F.R. § 110.13(b) states that although the precise structure of the candidate debate is left to the discretion of the staging

84040461479

organisation: "such debates must, however, be nonpartisan in nature and they must provide fair and impartial treatment of candidates. The primary question in determining nonpartisanship is the selection of candidates to participate in such debates." 44 Fed. Reg. 76,735 (1979).

Although, no specific requirements are listed for the selection of candidates to participate in a debate, the Explanation and Justification implies that fair and reasonable criteria must exist in order to be applied in the selection of candidates for a debate. In promulgating the debate regulations, the Commission recognized that "[a] nonpartisan candidate debate ... provides a forum for significant candidates to communicate their views to the public." 44 Fed. Reg. 76,734 (1979).

LWVEF has complied with the Commission regulations. It adopted criteria which were used in inviting candidates to participate in the debate. The criteria were fair and impartial and were aimed at selecting those individuals who had significant candidacies. Mr. LaRouche's candidacy did not meet the standards when evaluated by the LWVEF. LWVEF's evaluation was reasonable and fair.

Therefore, the Office of General Counsel recommends that the Commission find no reason to believe the League of Women Voters violated 2 U.S.C. § 441b and 11 C.F.R. § 110.13.

84040461480

RECOMMENDATION

1. Find no reason to believe the League of Women Voters violated the Federal Election Campaign Act, as amended.
2. Approve attached letters.

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

May 9, 1984
Date

Kenneth A. Gross
By: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Attachment

1. Complaint (pages 1-5)
2. Response of Respondent (pages 6-142)
3. Letters to Respondent (page 143)
4. Letter to Complainant (page 144)

84040461481

not on Mr. LaRouche's efforts to further his own Presidential candidacy (Attachment 2, page 25 of the attachments).

Third, LWVEF determined that Mr. LaRouche had not attracted serious media attention. LWVEF states that the information provided by LaRouche on coverage of his candidacy did not evidence national media recognition nor substantial voter interest. LWVEF indicates that broadcast coverage of Mr. LaRouche consisted primarily of paid appearances by Mr. LaRouche or appearances on the networks pursuant to FCC's "equal time" requirements under 47 C.F.R. § 73.1940 (See Attachment 2, page 26 of the attachments). LWVEF notes that most of the newspaper clippings were from local rather than national newspapers and that most of the reports did not stress the serious nature of his candidacy. (See Attachment 2, pages 26-27 of the attachments). Most of the newspaper clippings dealt with the fringe nature of LaRouche's candidacy and with his various problems with different entities including the FEC, NBC and the Treasury Department (See Attachment 2, page 27 of the attachments).

Fourth, LWVEF looked at major national opinion polls from January through March.^{2/} LWVEF states that none of the polls

^{2/} Among the polls consulted were the following: Year End ABC New Poll; CBS/New York Times Poll, January 1984; Gallop Poll, February 16, 1984; Lou Harris Survey, February 20, 1984; National Public Radio/Harris Poll, February 28, 1984; Harris Survey, March 5, 1984; Gallop Poll, March 7, 1984; and New York Times Poll, March 27, 1984.

84040461482

P.O. Box 2150, GPO, New York, N.Y. 10116 (212) 277-8820

RECEIVED 097-2003
MAIL DELIVERED
84 APR 2 12: 31

MUR 1659

Attachment 1

March 31, 1984



Mel Klenetsky
National Campaign Director
Edward Spannaus
Treasurer

Charles Steele
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20463

Re: Formal Complaint of The LaRouche Campaign Against the League of Women Voters for Violations of 11 CFR 110.13 and 2 USC 441b

Dear Sir:

On April 5, 1984, the League of Women Voters is sponsoring a Democratic presidential candidates debate in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This debate will feature three participants: Walter Mondale, Gary Hart, and Jesse Jackson. By letter dated March 30, 1984, the sponsor has improperly and discriminatorily excluded Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Mr. LaRouche is a significant candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination as defined by the League's Selection Criteria (see attached).

The LaRouche Campaign has raised over \$1 million and has qualified for matching funds pursuant to the Federal Election Campaign Act. This fundraising capability means that LaRouche is comparable to the three candidates who have been invited to the Pittsburgh debate. According to FEC reports, the four major candidates have raised the following amounts in contributions during the first two months of 1984: Mondale \$1,270,107; Jackson \$648,719; LaRouche \$533,831; Hart \$460,560.

3
4
9
3
6
1
4
9
3
4
0
4
0
3
4
0
4
0

APR 2 09: 24

2

Under 47 CFR 73.1940, Mr. LaRouche is recognized by all three major television networks as a bona fide candidate in all States, territories, and the District of Columbia. In the course of the campaign, Mr. LaRouche has delivered four nationwide television addresses of half-hour duration: January 21, 1984 (CBS); February 4, 1984 (ABC); March 17, 1984 (NBC); and March 26, 1984 (ABC). He has also appeared on several half-hour broadcasts in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and his campaign has been covered by a wide variety of media across the nation. This media coverage includes the "Eastern Establishment" press such as New York Times, Washington Post, New Republic, and NBC, as well as the media in small towns and medium-sized cities throughout the United States.

Mr. LaRouche is on the primary ballot or scheduled to participate in state caucuses where approximately forty per cent of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention are at stake. This schedule includes active campaigning for delegates in the large and pivotal states of Pennsylvania, Texas, Ohio, New Jersey, and California. The LaRouche candidacy has also inspired the development of a movement of citizen candidates who are running on LaRouche's program at the federal state, and local level. This candidates movement, numbering over two thousand active candidates, has already elected people in Illinois, Massachusetts, California, Florida, and elsewhere.

The exclusion of Mr. LaRouche from the Pittsburgh debate makes it a partisan enterprise which will "promote or advance one candidate over another". The sponsors of the April 5 debate are therefore in violation of 11 CFR 110.13 and 2 USC 441b. The LaRouche Campaign requests that the Commission treat this matter expeditiously and move to enjoin the Pittsburgh debate unless Mr. LaRouche is included.

Respectfully,

The LaRouche Campaign

By: Mel Klenetsky
MEL KLENETSKY
Nat'l Campaign Director

8
4
0
4
0
6
1
4
8
4

(4)

**1984 LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS EDUCATION FUND
DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY DEBATES
PARTICIPANT SELECTION CRITERIA**

The League of Women Voters Education Fund will sponsor during the 1984 election season a series of primary debates among significant candidates for the Democratic Party's nomination for President. The purpose of these debates is to educate the nation's electorate in a nonpartisan manner about the issues in the 1984 Presidential campaign and about the positions of candidates on these issues and to stimulate increased voter interest and participation in the electoral process.

The League's goal of fostering voter education and participation in the electoral process is furthered by inviting to debate only candidates in whom a substantial number of voters has an interest. Inclusion of candidates in whom there is little voter interest would result in debates that are too long or that do not provide sufficient time for the meaningful expression of views by significant candidates. Accordingly, the League has chosen to limit participation in its 1984 Democratic primary Debates to candidates who present a significant national candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President.

Candidates who meet the following criteria will be invited to participate in the League's 1984 Democratic primary debates:

1. The candidate must have made a public announcement of his or her intention to run for the Democratic Party's nomination for President.
2. The candidate must be legally qualified to hold the office of President.
3. The candidate must be a significant candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination for President.

In assessing the significance of a candidacy, the League will consider a number of factors including the following:

- Eligibility for matching payments under the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act (26 U.S.C. Chapter 96). This criterion furthers the identification of significant candidates by focusing on those candidates who are significant enough to solicit, and have sufficient voter support to receive, contributions from a number of persons in a

84040461486

number of states.

5

- Active campaigning in a number of states for the Democratic Party's nomination. Candidates who have established an active campaign presence in several different states may pose a significant national candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination. A candidate's efforts to be named on primary ballots, his or her fundraising activities, the extent of the candidate's campaign organization, the amount of his or her campaign appearances, as well as any other factors evidencing substantial campaign activity, may be considered.
- Recognition by the national media as a candidate meriting media attention. Since media coverage of particular candidates by major newspapers and television networks tends to evidence a recognition by the national media of substantial voter interest in a candidate and serves independently to foster such interest, this criterion is an appropriate consideration in determining the significance of particular candidates in the national campaign.
- Other factors. The League may consider such other factors that in the League's good faith judgment may provide substantive evidence of nationwide voter interest in a candidate, such as the extent of campaign contributions and national voter poll results.

84040461487

6

ARNOLD & PORTER

1200 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
(202) 672-6700

1860 LINCOLN STREET
DENVER, COLORADO 80204
(303) 632-2900

19 04:40

CABLE: "ARPOPO"
TELECOPIER: (202) 672-6720
TELEX: 69-2733

BROOKSLEY BORN
DIRECT LINE: (202) 672-6832

April 18, 1984

Attachment 2

BY HAND

Charles N. Steele, Esquire
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Re: MUR No. 1659

Dear Mr. Steele:

I hereby submit on behalf of the League of Women Voters Education Fund a response to a complaint filed with the Federal Election Commission by the LaRouche Campaign, including an Affidavit by Dorothy S. Ridings, Chair of the League of Women Voters Education Fund, and attachments thereto.

Sincerely yours,

Brooksley Born
Brooksley Born

Enclosure

cc (with enclosure): Mr. Gary Johansen
Ms. Deborah Curry

84040461488

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

IN RE)
COMPLAINT OF THE)
LaROUCHE CAMPAIGN)
AGAINST THE LEAGUE) MUR NO. 1659
OF WOMEN VOTERS)
EDUCATION FUND)

RESPONSE OF THE LEAGUE OF
WOMEN VOTERS EDUCATION FUND

I. INTRODUCTION

The LaRouche Campaign (hereinafter "LaRouche"), on behalf of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., a candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination for President, filed a complaint with the Federal Election Commission on March 31, 1984. The complaint alleges that the League of Women Voters Education Fund ("LWVEF") violated 11 C.F.R. § 110.13 and 2 U.S.C. § 441b in sponsoring a debate on April 5 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania among three candidates for the Democratic Party's nomination for President which did not include Lyndon LaRouche. LaRouche does not challenge the LWVEF's determination to invite only "significant" candidates for the nomination to participate in the debate, nor does he challenge the selection criteria the LWVEF considered in identifying significant candidates for participation. LaRouche's

84040461489

8

claim is that the LWVEF's failure to conclude that Mr. LaRouche was a significant candidate within the meaning of its selection criteria was a partisan decision, resulting in a candidate debate which violated federal election law.

The allegations have no merit. The LWVEF's decision not to invite Mr. LaRouche to participate in the debate was based solely on the LWVEF's reasonable decision that he was not a significant candidate. This decision and the LWVEF's other decisions whether to invite candidates to participate have been, and will continue to be, the LWVEF's independent, nonpartisan action taken solely in light of its overriding purpose of educating the electorate about the issues in the campaign and the candidates' positions on these issues. Accordingly, the FEC should take no action against the LWVEF in connection with the complaint.

II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. Federal Election Commission Regulation of Presidential Candidate Debates

LaRouche asserts that the LWVEF has violated 11 C.F.R. § 110.13. That regulation limits the sponsorship of candidate debates to three categories

84040461490

9

of organizations: (1) nonprofit organizations which are exempt from federal taxation under 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(3); (2) nonprofit organizations which are exempt from federal taxation under 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(4) and which do not endorse, support or oppose political candidates or political parties; and (3) broadcasters, bona fide newspapers, magazines, and other periodical publications. The structure of debates is, by the terms of the regulation, "left to the discretion of the staging organization" except that the regulation requires that the debate must include at least two candidates and must be nonpartisan in that it does not "promote or advance one candidate over another."

B. The League of Women Voters Education Fund

The LWVEF is a nonprofit, nonpartisan charitable trust established in 1957. The LWVEF is exclusively devoted to educational purposes, particularly informing citizens about public affairs and the democratic process. The LWVEF is exempt from federal taxation under § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. In order to maintain its § 501(c)(3) status, the LWVEF may not participate or intervene in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate and may not engage in partisan political activity. Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings, Chair of the LWVEF, ¶ 3.

84040461491

As part of its ongoing effort to educate citizens about the democratic process, the LWVEF has historically conducted debates between presidential candidates at both the primary and general election level. In 1976, the LWVEF sponsored four Democratic Party Presidential primary debates, one Vice-Presidential general election debate and three Presidential general election debates between Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter. In 1980, the LWVEF sponsored three Republican Party Presidential primary debates and two Presidential general election debates, one between Ronald Reagan and Jimmy Carter and one between Ronald Reagan and John Anderson.¹ The LWVEF's purpose in sponsoring debates is to foster the goal of increasing citizen interest in issues and citizen participation in the electoral process. Id. These educational goals have been promoted through extensive national media coverage of the LWVEF's debates.

84040461492

C. LWVEF Sponsorship of 1984 Democratic Party Presidential Primary Debates

During the 1984 election season the LWVEF will sponsor two series of presidential candidate debates. The LWVEF will sponsor a series of Democratic Party

¹ In addition, state and local Leagues of Women Voters have sponsored numerous debates at the congressional, state and local candidate levels.

11

Presidential primary debates. The LWVEF will also sponsor a Presidential general election debate series. Debates at the primary level have already taken place in Manchester, New Hampshire on February 23, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia on March 11, 1984, and in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on April 5, 1984. At least one additional primary debate is scheduled to take place in Texas.

Because the LWVEF's goal in the sponsorship of the Presidential primary debates is to educate the nation's electorate about the issues in the 1984 campaign and to stimulate increased voter interest and participation in the electoral process, the LWVEF has only invited significant candidates whose participation would further these ends. The LWVEF's determination to limit debate participation to these candidates is based on the conclusion that including candidates in whom there is little national voter interest would detract from the LWVEF's stated nonpartisan goals by resulting in debates which are too long or which would not provide sufficient time for the meaningful expression of views. Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings, ¶ 7. Accordingly, the LWVEF chose to limit participation in its 1984 Democratic primary debates to candidates who present a significant national candidacy for the Democratic

84040461493

12

nomination for President. Id. at ¶ 6. The LWVEF's determination to limit participation to significant candidates was a purely nonpartisan decision reached without political motivation or consultation with any political party or candidate. Id. at ¶ 7.

Under the LWVEF's participant selection criteria, each participant must have made a public announcement of his or her intention to run for the Democratic Party's nomination for President and must be legally qualified to hold the office of President. Further, the LWVEF must determine that the candidate is significant. In doing so, the LWVEF considers a number of factors, including whether the candidate is eligible to receive matching payments under the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act; whether the candidate is actively campaigning in a number of states for the Democratic Party's nomination; whether the candidate has been recognized by the national media as a candidate meriting media attention; and any other factors providing substantive evidence of nationwide voter interest in a candidate, such as national voter poll results. Attachment A to Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings. To identify significant candidates to participate in its debates, the LWVEF considers all the facts available

84040461494

13

to it. Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings, ¶ 10. Candidates are free to provide the LWVEF with any evidence demonstrating that they are significant candidates for the Democratic Party's nomination. Id.

In adopting its selection criteria the LWVEF acted without political motivation and did not consult any political party or candidate. A detailed description of the procedure employed by the LWVEF in adopting the candidate selection criteria is provided in the attached Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings.

D. The LaRouche Request

LaRouche's request for inclusion in the Pittsburgh debate was the second request LaRouche had made for an invitation to a LWVEF-sponsored debate. In January, LaRouche had requested an invitation to the LWVEF's New Hampshire debate. Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings, ¶ 13. In response to that request, the LWVEF asked LaRouche to supply supporting material showing the significance of LaRouche as a national candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination for President. Id. LaRouche tendered to the LWVEF written information on his candidacy and assorted documentary material. The documentary material consisted of Federal Election

84040461495

14

Commission records pertinent to LaRouche's efforts to be certified by the FEC as eligible for Federal Primary Matching Funds and copies of newspaper articles about the candidate. A copy of LaRouche's submission is Attachment B to the Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings.

The LaRouche request received careful consideration by the LWVEF's Executive Committee. The Committee concluded that LaRouche was not a significant national candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination for President. Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings, ¶ 13. The LWVEF's February 21 letter to LaRouche denying his request advised that the Committee had considered the materials provided by LaRouche, as well as other information available to the LWVEF. Among the factors cited by the LWVEF in its letter as contributing to its decision were that the national media had not covered LaRouche extensively as a serious candidate; LaRouche was not eligible for matching payments under the Presidential Primary Matching Payments Act; and national voter poll results did not demonstrate substantial voter support for or interest in the LaRouche candidacy. See Attachment C to the Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings.

On March 20, 1984, LaRouche sent the LWVEF a letter requesting an invitation to participate in the

R 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 4 9 6

15

April 5 Pittsburgh debate. LaRouche's request for inclusion in the Pittsburgh debate received the same thorough consideration by the Executive Committee that had been accorded his earlier request. LaRouche submitted for the LWVEF's consideration copies of additional newspaper clippings, additional information on broadcast media appearances by LaRouche, and a computerized fund-raising report. A copy of LaRouche's March 20 letter and accompanying material are Attachment D to the Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings. The LWVEF carefully considered these materials and other information available to it and concluded that LaRouche was still not a significant candidate. Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings.

LaRouche's response was to file a complaint in Equity on April 2 in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, along with a motion for preliminary injunction; a complaint in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania along with a motion for a temporary restraining order on April 5; and the complaint which forms the basis of this proceeding.

After an evidentiary hearing, the motion for preliminary injunction filed in the Pennsylvania State Court was denied on April 3 on the grounds that LaRouche

84040461497

16

had not demonstrated any violation of state or federal law. The Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania refused LaRouche's request to review that denial on April 5. The federal court similarly denied the motion for a preliminary injunction after an evidentiary hearing on April 5 and has dismissed LaRouche's complaint.

III. ARGUMENT

There is no basis whatsoever to believe that the LWVEF has violated the statute or the regulation. The LWVEF reasonably found that Mr. LaRouche was not a significant candidate for the Democratic Party's Presidential nomination and for that reason refused to invite him to participate in the debate. In doing so, the LWVEF was motivated solely by a desire to further its educational goals, a proper nonpartisan purpose, and the resulting debate was a permissible nonpartisan debate.

A. The Federal Election Commission Has Determined that Nonpartisan Debates May Be Limited to Significant Candidates

LaRouche has not challenged the LWVEF's decision to restrict debate participation to significant candidates, and there is no issue here as to the

84040461498

17

lawfulness of this standard. As established above, adoption of this criterion was a purely nonpartisan decision designed to promote the LWVEF's educational purposes. It was reached without political motivation and without consultation with any political party or candidate.

The Commission has clearly stated that its regulation on debates envisions debates limited to significant candidates. In its Explanation and Justification for a proposed earlier version of the current debate regulation, the Commission stated: "A properly held nonpartisan public candidate debate sponsored by a qualified nonpartisan organization provides a forum for significant candidates to communicate their views to the public." 44 Fed. Reg. 39348 (July 5, 1979). (Emphasis added.) Furthermore, in the only complaint proceeding decided by the Commission involving the debate regulation, the Commission dismissed as without basis a complaint brought by Barry Commoner and the Citizen's Party in 1980 against the LWVEF challenging debate selection criteria limiting participation to significant candidates only. See FEC MUR No. 1287.

84040461499

18

B. The LWVEF Has Broad Discretion in Identifying Significant Candidates

The history of the debate regulation clearly demonstrates that sponsoring organizations have wide discretion in determining the significance of particular candidates for the purposes of debate participation. The rule is not intended to accord the Commission power to second-guess reasonable participant selection determinations made by staging organizations. Moreover, in view of the long history of LWVEF nonpartisanship, the LWVEF's extensive experience with the staging of high-quality presidential candidate debates, the LWVEF's longstanding goal of voter education, and the limitations imposed on the LWVEF by virtue of its tax-exempt status, the LWVEF is particularly well qualified to make considered, nonpartisan decisions on debate participation. Given the broad scope of the LWVEF's discretion, LaRouche bears a heavy burden, which has not been met, in attempting to demonstrate that the LWVEF debate was unlawful because he was not selected to be a debate participant.

The debate regulation speaks broadly in terms of nonpartisan debates. The Commission's failure to enunciate specific candidate selection criteria in the regulation is the product of conscious design.

84040461500

19

In July 1979, the FEC adopted a proposed version of Section 110.13 in which specific candidate selection criteria were enunciated and transmitted the proposed regulation to Congress for approval pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 438(c). The proposed regulation was disapproved by the Senate on September 18, 1979 in large part because the mandatory selection criteria were considered impermissibly restrictive of sponsor discretion. In a statement to the Senate, Senator Claiborne Pell, who submitted the resolution of disapproval, stated in part:

"I feel that any regulation which could be interpreted as being burdensome to organizations which are likely to sponsor candidate debates, or which could in any way impede the heretofore successful debate procedure that has evolved through direct arrangements made between sponsors and candidates should not be allowed to take effect. . . . I feel that this resolution [of disapproval] is necessary to keep the candidate debate process which has evolved workable, open, and accessible to candidates." Cong. Rec. S12821 (September 18, 1979).

Senator Mark Hatfield stated during the same debate:

"I question whether Congress ever intended to involve the Federal Election Commission in determining the format for candidate debates" Id.

84040461501

20

In December 1979, the FEC proposed the regulation which is currently in effect. In response to the Senate's disapproval of the earlier proposed regulation, the FEC deleted the specific criteria governing candidate selection. In its Explanation and Justification for the proposed regulation, the FEC stated:

"[T]he precise structure of candidate debates is left to the discretion of the staging organization. Such debates must, however, be nonpartisan in nature and they must provide fair and impartial treatment of candidates. The primary question in determining nonpartisanship is the selection of candidates to participate in such debates." 44 Fed. Reg. 76735 (December 27, 1979).

The Commission also noted that "federal tax law restrictions on the activities of nonpartisan corporations provide sufficient safeguards to insure nonpartisanship." Id. at 76736.

When this revised regulation was sent to Congress, the Congressional debate clearly indicated an intent that the FEC's authority to second-guess the discretionary selection decisions of sponsoring organizations is severely circumscribed. During the debate Senator Van Deerlin quoted portions of a letter sent to the Chairman of the FEC by Senator Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on House Administration. The letter, dated March 10, 1980, admonished:

84040461502

21

"The Commission should be reluctant in enforcing these regulations to substitute its judgment of the propriety of a particular debate for the on-the-spot judgment of the sponsor. Before the Commission should choose to take any action, it should be clear on the face of a complaint that the sponsoring of a debate involves something other than the good faith editorial judgment of the sponsor. The mere fact that a debate does not include the full field of eligible candidates should not in itself be reason to believe that the debate falls outside these regulations." Cong. Rec. H1822, March 12, 1980.

The FEC has recognized the limited nature of its inquiry under the debate regulation. In the Commoner complaint proceeding discussed above, the Commission refused to substitute its judgment as to the proper criteria for candidate selection for carefully considered criteria developed by the LWVEF. In so doing, the General Counsel's Office reiterated that the debate regulation leaves "the selection of candidates to the sponsor, provided that it be done in a nonpartisan fashion." See First General Counsel's Report, MUR No. 1287 (September 16, 1980).

84040461503

22

C. The LWVEF Determination That Lyndon LaRouche Is Not a Significant Candidate Was an Independent Nonpartisan Decision

As noted above, LaRouche has not challenged the reasonableness of the debate selection criteria adopted by the LWVEF or its nonpartisan purposes in adopting these criteria. Rather he challenges the application of the criteria to him.

LaRouche claims that the LWVEF's failure to find him to be a significant candidate was an impermissibly partisan decision. This claim is apparently based on assertions that "LaRouche is comparable to the three candidates who have been invited to the Pittsburgh debate" in fundraising; that LaRouche has appeared in the national media; and that LaRouche is on primary ballots or scheduled to participate in state caucuses and is actively campaigning in five large states. LaRouche concludes that "exclusion of Mr. LaRouche from the Pittsburgh debate makes it a partisan enterprise."

The LWVEF decision that Mr. LaRouche was not a significant candidate was reasonable and nonpartisan. The LWVEF firmly believes that LaRouche was not "comparable" to the three Democratic candidates who were invited to participate in the Pittsburgh debate.

84040461504

23

He clearly did not satisfy the selection criteria enunciated by the LWVEF.

In unanimously determining that Lyndon LaRouche was not a significant national candidate, the LWVEF Executive Committee considered all of the materials provided to it by LaRouche as well as other information and based its determination on all the information available to it. Some of the factors considered by the Committee included the following:

1. LaRouche Had Not Qualified for Federal Primary Matching Funds

The LWVEF reasonably determined that LaRouche had not qualified for federal primary matching funds. Mr. LaRouche advised the Commission in his complaint, filed March 31, that he "has qualified for matching funds pursuant to the Federal Election Campaign Act." At the time this assertion was made, as well as at the time of the Pennsylvania debate, this was not, in fact, the case.

On January 26, 1984, the FEC reached an initial determination that Lyndon LaRouche was not eligible to receive matching fund payments for his 1984 campaign. The FEC recognized that the FEC's Audit Division had

84040461505

24

found that LaRouche had satisfied the threshold eligibility campaign contribution standard, but held that LaRouche had nevertheless failed to establish final eligibility under the standards of the statute.²

On March 29, 1984, the FEC reconsidered the question of LaRouche's eligibility and concluded that LaRouche was not, at that time, eligible for matching fund payments. The FEC determined that Mr. LaRouche would only be eligible

"contingent upon the Commission's receipt of the outstanding balance on Mr. LaRouche's repayment and the receipt of an affidavit signed by Mr. LaRouche that he is bound by the terms of his 1979 agreements If the outstanding balance is paid and Mr. LaRouche finally and without qualification accepts his personal responsibilities, the Commission would consider the audit recommendation on his threshold eligibility for the 1984 matching payment program."

² This conclusion was based on findings that LaRouche had failed to make a repayment to the U.S. Treasury of \$54,671.84 determined by the Commission to be repayable from funds received for LaRouche's 1980 campaign; LaRouche had failed to pay a \$15,000 civil penalty agreed to by his campaign committee in 1982 for the submission of false information to the FEC, the knowing acceptance of contributions in the names of others, and related violations; LaRouche had failed to abide by the terms of candidate agreements and certifications signed in 1979 binding him to the payment of any civil penalties required to be paid in the future and any repayment of funds subsequently required; and LaRouche had failed to file reports during 1983 required by the Act.

84040461506

25

On April 5, the FEC revisited the matter and confirmed that LaRouche had not been determined eligible for matching funds and that his eligibility would be considered only after he had satisfied the enunciated conditions. Thus, at no time pertinent to this proceeding was LaRouche eligible for federal primary matching funds.³

2. LaRouche Is Not Actively Campaigning in a Number of States

LaRouche asserted in his March 20 request to the LWVEF that he was at that time on the ballot in only nine states. He submitted documentary evidence to the LWVEF tending to confirm that he was on the ballot in two of these states. There was no indication in his submission of the size and extent of his national campaign organization. LaRouche's request focused on television and radio appearances the candidate had made (discussed below).⁴ The LWVEF Executive Committee

³ It is the LWVEF's understanding that the FEC subsequently decided on April 12, 1984, that LaRouche is eligible to receive matching funds because he had met the conditions imposed by the FEC.

⁴ The request also focused on "LaRouche candidates" for public office other than the Presidency. However numerous the candidates for local public office running on the LaRouche ticket, this showing does not speak to the extent of active campaigning LaRouche himself has undertaken to further his own Presidential candidacy.

84040461507

determined that this information, along with all other information available to it, did not establish that LaRouche was a significant candidate for the Democratic Party nomination.

3. LaRouche Has Not Been Recognized by the National Media as a Significant Candidate Meriting Media Attention

The information provided by LaRouche on coverage of his campaign by the national media did not evidence a recognition by the national media of substantial voter interest in LaRouche, nor was the vast bulk of the coverage of a nature which would serve independently to foster such interest.

The national broadcast coverage of the LaRouche campaign cited in LaRouche's request consisted either of paid appearances by LaRouche or of appearances provided by networks pursuant to the FCC's "equal time" requirements (47 C.F.R. § 73.1940) as his complaint seems to admit.

Moreover, many of the newspaper clippings⁵ submitted for the LWVEF's consideration are not in fact serious reports on LaRouche as a significant candidate

⁵ Most of the articles submitted to the LWVEF are from local newspapers, many in relatively small towns, rather than from publications with a national readership.

84040461508

enjoying substantial voter interest, but rather are limited to addressing the fringe nature of the LaRouche candidacy. Phrases like "relatively obscure," "systematically excluded from the political process," "perennial candidate," "fringe candidate," and "little-known" dot many of the newspaper clippings submitted to the LWVEF as evidence of the significance of the LaRouche candidacy. Other stories deal with subjects only peripherally related to LaRouche's campaign, such as the history of LaRouche's troubles with the FEC; LaRouche's pending lawsuit charging NBC with libeling him in one of the telecasts which LaRouche now claims verifies his significance; or LaRouche's challenge to a Treasury Department determination that he does not qualify for Secret Service protection.

The LWVEF reasonably determined that the LaRouche campaign has not attracted serious national media attention.

4. LaRouche Has Not Figured in National Voter Polls

LaRouche's campaign director admits that "Mr. LaRouche's name was [not] included on any national voter poll." See Attachment D to the Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings. The LWVEF's Executive Committee considered

84040461509

28

a sample of major national opinion polls from January through March and found that none of the polls inquired specifically about Mr. LaRouche or reflected any voter interest in him.

The FEC determined in the Commoner proceeding, discussed above, that reliance on voter poll results is a legitimate method of identifying significant candidates.⁶ The LWVEF properly determined here that LaRouche's inability to impress major national polltakers sufficiently to inquire about him demonstrates the low level of voter interest in his candidacy.

5. LaRouche Is Clearly a Fringe Candidate Who Has No Chance of Winning the Nomination and Who Has Not Contributed in Any Significant Way to the Development or Discussion of Issues in the Democratic Presidential Candidate Race

Additional indicia of the marginal nature of LaRouche's candidacy abound. LaRouche has participated in only one primary election (Pennsylvania). While official results from that primary are not available, unofficial UPI statistics indicate that LaRouche could not have received more than one percent of the total votes cast.

⁶ That proceeding considered the propriety of a flat 15 percent voter poll threshold showing for non-major party candidates.

R 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 5 1 0

29

LaRouche has not qualified for Secret Service protection under Public Law 90-311, which authorizes the Secretary of Treasury to furnish protection to presidential candidates whom the Secretary, after consulting with an advisory committee, determines to be "major" candidates.'

' The advisory committee (composed of the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives and one additional member to be selected by the members of such committee) determined that LaRouche did not satisfy the following guidelines necessary to show a major candidacy:

- 1) the candidate has publicly announced his or her candidacy;
- 2) the candidate is seriously interested in, and actively campaigning on a national basis for the office for which his or her candidacy has been announced; and
- 3) a. the candidate has (i) qualified for and remains qualified for matching payments under Sections 9031 through 9042 of Title 26, U.S. Code in an amount of at least \$100,000 for the Presidential campaign for which nomination is sought (whether or not the candidate declines matching funds) and (ii) has received additional contributions totaling \$1,500,000 or more in compliance with the Federal Election Campaign laws; or
 - b. the candidate, in two consecutive primary elections, has received at least ten percent of the total number of votes cast for all candidates of the same party for the same office in such primary election.

[Footnote continued on following page]

84040461511

30

LaRouche was a Presidential candidate in 1976 and was a candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination for President in 1980. In 1976 he won only .05 percent of the popular vote. In 1980 he won only one percent of the total votes cast in Democratic primaries. See Congressional Quarterly, Inc., Presidential Elections since 1789, (3rd ed. 1983).

The LWVEF clearly operated within the permissible bounds of its discretion in reaching its decision that Lyndon LaRouche was not a significant candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination for President.* That

[Footnote 7 continued from preceding page]

4) the candidate is seeking the nomination of a party whose nominee is eligible for protection.

* Indeed, LaRouche has conceded that he is not a candidate for whom there is significant voter support or interest. In the materials submitted to the LWVEF, for example, LaRouche or his campaign workers are quoted as saying: "He knows he won't win" (Portsmouth, New Hampshire local newspaper, March 1984); "LaRouche admits that he is not a front-running presidential candidate, but said he is more interested in getting the country 'back in shape' than winning" (Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph, January 20, 1984); "There is little chance right now that LaRouche will be nominated as the Democratic candidate, [the regional director of LaRouche's political action committee] said, but that is not the committee's primary interest" (Jacksonville, Massachusetts Journal, January 13, 1984); "[G]etting LaRouche elected is less important than destroying Mondale's campaign. That's our first purpose" (Waterloo, Iowa Courier, January 20, 1984).

8 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 5 1 2

31

decision was made independently by the LWVEF and was intended solely to further the LWVEF's educational purposes in holding the debate. No partisan purpose whatsoever was involved.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed above, the LWVEF's Pittsburgh debate was nonpartisan, and the LWVEF has not violated the applicable statutory provision or the regulation. Therefore, the FEC should take no action against the LWVEF in connection with LaRouche's complaint.

Respectfully submitted,

Brooksley Born
Brooksley Born
Arnold & Porter
1200 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Attorney for the
League of Women Voters
Education Fund

Date: April 18, 1984.

84040461513

32

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

IN RE)
COMPLAINT OF THE)
LaROUCHE CAMPAIGN) MUR NO. 1659
AGAINST THE LEAGUE)
OF WOMEN VOTERS)
EDUCATION FUND)

AFFIDAVIT OF DOROTHY S. RIDINGS

Dorothy S. Ridings, being duly sworn, deposes
and says:

1. I am President of the League of Women Voters of the United States (the "League") and serve as Chair of the League of Women Voters Education Fund ("LWVEF"). I have held these positions since 1982. As Chair of the LWVEF, I have participated extensively in the organizing and structuring of the 1984 Democratic Party Presidential primary debates sponsored by the LWVEF. In 1980, as First Vice-Chair and Communications Chair of the LWVEF, I was actively involved in planning the 1980 Presidential general election debates sponsored by the LWVEF. I understand that the LaRouche Campaign has filed a complaint against the LWVEF with the Federal Election Commission claiming that the LWVEF has violated federal law in connection with its sponsorship of the Democratic Presidential primary debate in Pittsburgh

84040461514

on April 5, 1984. I have read the complaint of the LaRouche Campaign and am submitting this affidavit in support of the LWVEF's Response thereto.

2. The League is a nationwide, nonprofit organization, with 1300 state and local leagues operating throughout the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The League is exempt from federal income taxation under Section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. The League has approximately 110,000 members. The vast majority of its members volunteer their services to the League. The League is dedicated to promoting active and informed participation of citizens in government. For over 60 years, the League and its state and local affiliates have sponsored nonpartisan debates, candidate forums and citizen education programs. In addition, the League publishes information about candidates for elective office, conducts get-out-the-vote drives, and provides demonstrations of voting machines. The League is prohibited by its by-laws from participating or intervening in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate or from engaging in any other partisan political activity, and it does not do so. The League was not a sponsor of the Democratic Presidential primary debate

84040461515

34

in Pittsburgh on April 5, 1984, at issue in this case and is not a sponsor of the 1984 series of Presidential primary debates, which are sponsored by the LWVEF.

3. The LWVEF is a separate, nonprofit trust established by the League in 1957 and devoted exclusively to educational purposes. The LWVEF is exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. As a 501(c)(3) organization, the LWVEF is prohibited from participating or intervening in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate and from engaging in any partisan political activity, and it does not do so. Like the League, the LWVEF is dedicated to promoting an informed electorate and encouraging active participation in the democratic process. Since its founding in 1957, the LWVEF has sponsored a variety of nonpartisan candidate debates and forums. For example, in 1976 the LWVEF sponsored four Democratic Party Presidential primary debates, one Vice-Presidential general election debate, and three Presidential general election debates. In 1980, the LWVEF sponsored three Republican Party Presidential primary debates and two Presidential general election debates. During the 1984 election season the LWVEF will sponsor two series of Presidential candidate debates. The LWVEF will sponsor

R 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 5 1 6

a series of Democratic Party Presidential primary debates. The LWVEF will also sponsor a Presidential general election debate series. Debates at the primary level have already taken place in Manchester, New Hampshire on February 23, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia on March 11, 1984, and in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on April 5, 1984. At least one additional primary debate is scheduled to take place in Texas. The purpose of these debates is to stimulate voter interest in the election and to help the American voters make an informed decision by giving the significant national candidates an opportunity to present their positions on the issues to the voters.

4. In June 1983, the Board of Trustees of the LWVEF discussed its sponsorship of the 1984 Democratic Party Presidential primary debate series. The Board intended the debates to help the voters make an informed choice in the primary elections by bringing together the significant national candidates for the Democratic Party's Presidential nomination and to increase public awareness and knowledge of the significant Democratic Party candidates. The debates were scheduled to coincide with what the LWVEF considered to be important dates in the Democratic Party's nominating process. The Board considered a variety of proposals for structuring these

84040461517

debates. The Board also discussed possible criteria for the selection of significant candidates to participate in these debates. Thereafter, certain members of the Board and the staff of the LWVEF drafted the selection criteria agreed upon.

5. At the September 1983 meeting of the LWVEF Board of Trustees, the Board formally adopted and ratified the "1984 League of Women Voters Education Fund Democratic Presidential Primary Debates Participant Selection Criteria," a copy of which is attached to this affidavit as Attachment A. The sole objective of the Board in adopting these selection criteria was to structure the debates so as to further the nonpartisan educational purposes of the debates while at the same time complying fully with the regulations promulgated by the Federal Election Commission concerning such debates.

6. The three basic criteria for selection adopted by the LWVEF were:

a. The candidate must have made a public announcement of his or her intention to run for the Democratic Party's nomination for President.

b. The candidate must be legally qualified to hold the office of President.

84040461518

37

c. The candidate must be a significant candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination for President.

The first two criteria were designed to insure that each participant in the debate is, in fact, a bona fide candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination. The third criterion seeks to determine whether there is sufficient voter interest in a candidate to justify his or her participation in the debate.

7. The LWVEF considers this third criterion to be particularly important. Experience has demonstrated that the larger the number of participants in a debate, the less time available to each participant to express his or her positions on the issues and the less time available for meaningful interchange between candidates in whom the voters have a substantial interest. Thus, the LWVEF determined that, in order most effectively to further the educational purposes of the debates, it was necessary to limit the participants in its debates to significant candidates for the Democratic Party nomination.

8. In adopting this criterion, the LWVEF explained its reasons in this way:

84040461519

38

"The League's goal of fostering voter education and participation in the electoral process is furthered by inviting to debate only candidates in whom a substantial number of voters has an interest. Inclusion of candidates in whom there is little voter interest would result in debates that are too long or that do not provide sufficient time for the meaningful expression of views by significant candidates. Accordingly, the League has chosen to limit participation in its 1984 Democratic primary Debates to candidates who present a significant national candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President."

1984 League of Women Voters Education Fund Democratic
Presidential Primary Debates Participant Selection
Criteria at 1.

9. In assessing whether a candidate is a significant candidate, the LWVEF resolved to consider a number of factors including the following:

- Eligibility for matching payments under the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act (26 U.S.C. Chapter 96);
- Active campaigning in a number of states;
- Recognition by the national media as a candidate meriting media attention; and

84040461520

39

-- Other factors, including national voter poll results.

1984 League of Women Voters Education Fund Democratic Presidential Primary Debates Participant Selection Criteria at 1-2.

10. The LWVEF believes that these factors are accurate indicators of voter interest in, and support of, a particular candidate. For example, recognition by the national media as a serious candidate is usually a good measure of the level of public interest in a candidate's campaign. Similarly, voter polls offer a good measure of the public support for a particular candidate. The LWVEF in its selection criteria also recognizes that there are other factors that may be relevant to a candidate's significance. The LWVEF considers all evidence available to it that may be relevant to a candidate's significance, including evidence submitted by a candidate in support of a request for participation in a LWVEF sponsored debate.

11. In accordance with the foregoing selection criteria, the LWVEF extended invitations to Walter Mondale, Gary Hart, Reubin Askew, Alan Cranston, Ernest Hollings, John Glenn, George McGovern and Jesse Jackson

84040461521

40

to participate in the series of Democratic Presidential primary debates to be sponsored by the LWVEF -- the first debate to take place in Manchester, New Hampshire on February 23, 1984. The decision by the LWVEF to extend invitations to Messrs. Mondale, Hart, Askew, Cranston, Hollings, Glenn, McGovern, and Jackson was not intended by the LWVEF to promote or advance one candidate over another, but was made solely for the purpose of furthering the nonpartisan, educational goals of the LWVEF.

12. Messrs. Askew, Cranston, Hollings, McGovern and Glenn subsequently withdrew from the race for the Democratic nomination leaving Messrs. Mondale, Hart and Jackson as the only candidates invited to participate in the debate in Pittsburgh on April 5, 1984.

13. In January 1984, the LWVEF received a request from the LaRouche Campaign that Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. be permitted to participate in the LWVEF-sponsored debate in New Hampshire. In response to that request, the LWVEF asked the LaRouche Campaign to supply documentation in support of its contention that Mr. LaRouche was a significant candidate for the Democratic nomination. On February 6, 1984, the LaRouche Campaign tendered to the League written information

84040461522

41

on the LaRouche candidacy and assorted documentary material. The documentary material consisted of Federal Election Commission records pertinent to Mr. LaRouche's efforts to be certified by the FEC as eligible for Federal Primary Matching Funds and copies of newspaper articles about the candidate. A copy of the LaRouche Campaign's February 6, 1984 letter to the LWVEF and accompanying material is attached hereto as Attachment B. After considering these materials and other information available to the LWVEF concerning the LaRouche candidacy, the LWVEF Executive Committee which had been authorized by the Board of Trustees to consider such requests unanimously determined that Mr. LaRouche was not a significant candidate for the Democratic nomination and thus not eligible to participate in the New Hampshire debate. A letter was sent to the LaRouche Campaign informing it of the LWVEF's determination and enumerating several of the factors that it had considered in reaching this decision. A copy of that letter is attached hereto as Attachment C.

14. On March 20, 1984, the LWVEF received a letter from the LaRouche Campaign requesting that Mr. LaRouche be permitted to participate in the LWVEF debate in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on April 5, 1984.

3
2
5
1
6
4
0
4
0
4
3

42

This letter was accompanied by additional newspaper clippings, information on broadcast media appearances by Mr. LaRouche and a computerized fund raising report. A copy of the March 20, 1984 letter to the LWVEF and accompanying material are attached hereto as Attachment D.

15. On March 27, 1984, the LWVEF Executive Committee considered the LaRouche request. The Committee reviewed the materials submitted by the LaRouche Campaign in support of its request and other information available to it and again considered whether Mr. LaRouche's candidacy satisfied the LWVEF selection criteria. The Committee again unanimously concluded that Mr. LaRouche was not a significant candidate for the Democratic Party nomination and was thus not eligible to participate in the Pittsburgh debate.

16. In assessing the significance of Mr. LaRouche's candidacy, the Committee examined the factors enumerated in the LWVEF selection criteria as they related to Mr. LaRouche.

17. Eligibility for Matching Payments

The Committee noted that the Federal Election Commission had not found Mr. LaRouche eligible for Presidential primary matching funds.

84040461524

43

18. Active Campaigning

The Committee noted that by Mr. LaRouche's own admission he was on the primary ballots in only nine states. The LWVEF's Executive Committee determined that the information submitted by the LaRouche Campaign relating to active campaigning, together with all other information available to the Committee, did not establish that Mr. LaRouche was a significant candidate for the Democratic Party nomination.

19. Recognition by the National Media

The limited coverage of Mr. LaRouche by the national media generally did not treat him as a serious candidate but tended to emphasize that Mr. LaRouche was a fringe candidate. Indeed, much of the media's coverage of Mr. LaRouche related, not to his campaign for President, but to his litigation and disputes with the National Broadcasting Company, the Federal Election Commission, Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan and others. The Committee concluded that, overall, the national media's coverage of the LaRouche Campaign was insubstantial, particularly when compared to its coverage of the campaigns of Messrs. Mondale, Hart and Jackson.

84040461525

44

20. Other Factors

The Committee found that Mr. LaRouche's failure to generate substantial voter support as measured by national voter polls also indicated that Mr. LaRouche was not a significant candidate. The LWVEF consulted several national public opinion polls published during the three months immediately preceding the Pittsburgh debate. Among the polls consulted were a year-end poll conducted by ABC News; a CBS/New York Times Poll of January, 1984; a Gallup Poll of February 16, 1984; a Lou Harris Survey of February 20, 1984; a National Public Radio/Harris Poll of February 28, 1984; a Harris Survey of March 5, 1984; a Gallup Poll of March 7, 1984 and a New York Times Poll of March 27, 1984. None of the polls consulted by the LWVEF even mentioned Mr. LaRouche as a candidate. Thus, each of these knowledgeable, experienced poll-takers apparently determined that Mr. LaRouche was not a sufficiently significant candidate to merit inclusion in their polls.

21. In the New York Times/CBS Poll of March 27, 1984, published just nine days before the Pittsburgh debate, the poll-takers interviewed 429 Democratic primary voters. Ninety-two percent of these voters expressed a preference for Mr. Mondale, Mr. Hart or Mr. Jackson.

R 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 5 2 6

AS

According to Adam Clymer, head of the New York Times polling unit, only one percent of the persons interviewed said they would vote for a candidate other than Mondale, Hart or Jackson. Mr. Clymer also reported to the LWVEF that he was unaware of anyone polled who expressed a preference for Mr. LaRouche. This information was further evidence that Mr. LaRouche's campaign lacked significant voter support.

22. In assessing the significance of the LaRouche candidacy, the Committee also noted that the Secretary of the Treasury had determined that Mr. LaRouche was not a "major" candidate who qualified for Secret Service protection and that Mr. LaRouche had not had significant voter support in prior Presidential elections.

23. On March 30, 1984, the LWVEF informed the LaRouche Campaign of its determination that Mr. LaRouche was not a significant candidate and would therefore not be invited to participate in the April 5, 1984 debate in Pittsburgh.

24. The LWVEF's decision not to invite Mr. LaRouche was based solely on the LWVEF's determination -- in accordance with its selection criteria -- that Mr. LaRouche was not a significant

84040461527

46

candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination and therefore that his participation would not further the educational purposes of the debate. The LWVEF's decision not to invite Mr. LaRouche was made by the LWVEF alone. It was not affected or influenced in any way by the positions or views of any candidate or any political party. The LWVEF continues to believe that the public will not be best served by including non-significant candidates, such as Mr. LaRouche, in the LWVEF-sponsored debates. It is the opinion of the LWVEF that inclusion would simply frustrate the educational and nonpartisan purposes of the debates.

25. Mr. LaRouche has participated in only one primary election: the Pennsylvania primary. While official results from the Pennsylvania primary are not yet available, unofficial UPI statistics indicate that approximately 99% of the primary voters in Pennsylvania voted for Mr. Mondale, Mr. Hart, or Mr. Jackson. Thus, Mr. LaRouche could not have received more than one percent of the total votes cast in Pennsylvania. Mr. LaRouche's showing in Pennsylvania was similar to his showing as a Presidential candidate in 1976 and 1980. In 1976, Mr. LaRouche was a candidate for the Presidency in the general election but garnered only .05 percent of the

84040461528

47

popular vote. See Congressional Quarterly, Inc.,
Presidential Elections since 1789 (3rd Ed. 1983). In
1980, Mr. LaRouche was a candidate for the Democratic
nomination for President and captured only one percent
of the total votes cast in the primaries. Id.

Dorothy S. Ridings
Dorothy S. Ridings

District of Columbia, ss:

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day
of April, 1984.

Wanda L. Moore
Notary Public

My Commission Expires July 1, 1986.

84040461529

48

ATTACHMENT A

84040161530

49

**1984 LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS EDUCATION FUND
DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY DEBATES
PARTICIPANT SELECTION CRITERIA**

The League of Women Voters Education Fund will sponsor during the 1984 election season a series of primary debates among significant candidates for the Democratic Party's nomination for President. The purpose of these debates is to educate the nation's electorate in a nonpartisan manner about the issues in the 1984 Presidential campaign and about the positions of candidates on these issues and to stimulate increased voter interest and participation in the electoral process.

The League's goal of fostering voter education and participation in the electoral process is furthered by inviting to debate only candidates in whom a substantial number of voters has an interest. Inclusion of candidates in whom there is little voter interest would result in debates that are too long or that do not provide sufficient time for the meaningful expression of views by significant candidates. Accordingly, the League has chosen to limit participation in its 1984 Democratic primary Debates to candidates who present a significant national candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President.

Candidates who meet the following criteria will be invited to participate in the League's 1984 Democratic primary debates:

1. The candidate must have made a public announcement of his or her intention to run for the Democratic Party's nomination for President.
2. The candidate must be legally qualified to hold the office of President.
3. The candidate must be a significant candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination for President.

In assessing the significance of a candidacy, the League will consider a number of factors including the following:

- Eligibility for matching payments under the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act (26 U.S.C. Chapter 96). This criterion furthers the identification of significant candidates by focusing on those candidates who are significant enough to solicit, and have sufficient voter support to receive, contributions from a number of persons in a

84040461531

number of states. (50)

- Active campaigning in a number of states for the Democratic Party's nomination. Candidates who have established an active campaign presence in several different states may pose a significant national candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination. A candidate's efforts to be named on primary ballots, his or her fundraising activities, the extent of the candidate's campaign organization, the amount of his or her campaign appearances, as well as any other factors evidencing substantial campaign activity, may be considered.
- Recognition by the national media as a candidate meriting media attention. Since media coverage of particular candidates by major newspapers and television networks tends to evidence a recognition by the national media of substantial voter interest in a candidate and serves independently to foster such interest, this criterion is an appropriate consideration in determining the significance of particular candidates in the national campaign.
- Other factors. The League may consider such other factors that in the League's good faith judgment may provide substantive evidence of nationwide voter interest in a candidate, such as the extent of campaign contributions and national voter poll results.

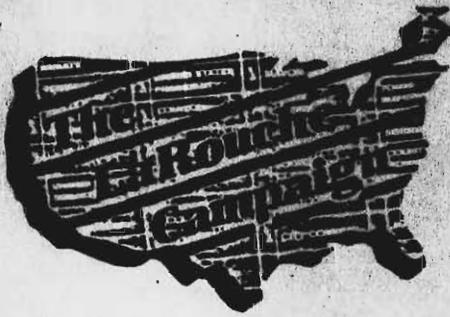
84040461532

51

84040461533

ATTACHMENT B

52



Mel Klenetsky
National Campaign Director
Edward Spannaus
Treasurer

February 6, 1984

Karen Voight
Project Manager
1984 Presidential Debates
League of Women Voters
1730 M Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Ms. Voight:

On January 13, I dispatched a telegram to the League of Women Voters soliciting an invitation for Mr. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. to participate in the Democratic presidential candidates' debate in Manchester, New Hampshire on February 23. In response to your letter of January 26, please consider this letter and enclosures as the supporting material referred to in my January 13 telegram.

This documentation of the campaign activity of and popular support for The LaRouche Campaign (T.L.C.) should be sufficient to satisfy the "significant candidate" criteria elaborated in the 1984 League of Women Voters Education Fund Democratic Presidential Primary Debates Participant Selection Criteria. In the League's Participant Selection Criteria, there are several factors which are considered in the determination of a significant candidate. These factors are addressed below.

84040461534

53

1. Eligibility for Presidential Primary Matching Funds.

On December 30, 1983, T.L.C. made its threshold matching funds submission amounting to more than \$128,000 to the Federal Election Commission. The F.E.C.'s own Audit Division upheld the validity of nearly 99% of the individual contributions contained in the threshold submission, which I believe from a strict accounting standpoint makes the 1984 T.L.C. submission one of the best ever received by the F.E.C. I have enclosed a copy of the Audit Division's Eligibility Report.

Despite the Audit Division report, the F.E.C. General Counsel's office recommended against certification because of certain problems stemming from Mr. LaRouche's 1980 presidential campaign. On January 26, the F.E.C. made an initial determination against certification on the basis of the General Counsel's recommendations. The matter is still pending before the F.E.C. as well as pending in the D.C. Circuit court where The LaRouche Campaign brought a petition to review the Commission's ultra vires actions.

The one critical point which is not disputed by the F.E.C. is the per se validity of the 1984 T.L.C. threshold submission as indicated by the Audit Division Eligibility Report. The Audit Division report demonstrates the LaRouche candidacy is "significant enough to solicit, and have sufficient voter support to receive, contributions from a number of persons in a number of states." By the LWV's own standards, Mr. LaRouche qualifies as a significant candidate on this point.

Furthermore, I note that on February 1, 1984, March Fong Eu, the Secretary of State in the State of California, selected

84040461535

54

Mr. LaRouche for the presidential primary ballot in the nation's most populous state. In California, the Secretary of State selects for the primary ballot those candidates who are generally advocated for or recognized in the United States or within the state. This statutory criteria is similar to the League's criteria for significant candidacy.

On the question of matching funds, she said Mr. LaRouche has met the qualification requirements for matching funds even though the F.E.C. has not approved the money. Clearly, the Secretary of State regarded the Audit Division report as determinative of the issue. I am enclosing two articles from Los Angeles newspapers which encapsulate the Secretary's decision.

2. Active Campaigning in a Number of States for the Democratic Party's nomination. As the enclosed Los Angeles Times states, Secretary Eu also decided favorably with respect to the LaRouche candidacy because Mr. LaRouche is "campaigning actively around the country." As National Campaign Director, I have personally traveled to several states to talk to supporters, news media, and the general public about LaRouche's presidential campaign. Several other LaRouche campaign advisors have traveled to various states and appeared on national media broadcasts as well. This past week, Criton Zoakos, a principal LaRouche foreign policy advisor, debated Major Robert Bowman and General Daniel Graham on critical

84040461536

55

issues of U.S. defense and strategic policy. The debate was carried on the Cable Satellite Public Affairs Network (C-SPAN).

The "active campaigning" standard is also used by the major radio and television networks to determine national presidential candidacies for purposes of the Federal Communications Act. See 47 C.F.R. 73.1940(a)(4)-(5). All three major television networks presently consider Lyndon LaRouche to qualify as a national candidate under this regulation.

One of the critical indicia of active campaigning is the fundraising of activities of the campaign. T.L.C. has raised over \$500,000 from contributors residing in every state as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Most of this money was raised in the last two months of the campaign, a record which compares favorably with the rest of the Democratic candidates in the field. In fact, based upon the amount of money raised recently, the level of volunteers carrying out campaign activity, and the number of candidates recruited to run for federal, state, and local office as LaRouche Democrats (see below), I believe the LaRouche candidacy is the fastest growing presidential campaign in the nation.

Mr. LaRouche recognizes that the U.S. President is not just answerable to the American voters, but must be a world statesman as well. Following his September 26 announcement of candidacy, he journeyed to the Far East and Europe for consultation with political, military, and business leaders in that part of the world. Upon his return to the United States,

84040461537

56

Mr. LaRouche addressed a meeting of the American Agricultural Movement on November 12, 1983. This meeting was attended by over 100 farmers representing 13 states. He delivered the keynote address at the year-end meeting of a major political action committee. Since returning to the United States, LaRouche has appeared on radio programs in twenty-five states as part of his campaign. He presently does an average of three or four radio programs per day.

The LaRouche Campaign distributes press releases to every state in the Union (several press releases and flyers are enclosed). T.L.C. volunteers have done mass leafletting of campaign flyers and conducted well-attended campaign meetings in most of the major urban areas in the country. T.L.C. is seeking to place Mr. LaRouche's name on the ballot in several primary states around the nation. Besides California, LaRouche has filed petitions in Pennsylvania and Ohio. We also expect to be on the ballot in West Virginia, New Jersey, South Dakota, North Dakota, Oregon, Nebraska, Maryland, Indiana, New Mexico, and North Carolina. Further, the campaign will participate in several caucus states, although the exact number is yet to be determined.

The targetted T.L.C. states amount to over forty per cent of the total delegates to the Democratic National Convention. A substantial LaRouche vote in each of the targetted states will give Mr. LaRouche a significant percentage of delegates going into the July convention.

84040461538

57

3. Recognition by the national media. As I discussed in the previous section, Mr. LaRouche has appeared on the radio in twenty-five states. Within the last month, these radio appearances have increased to three or four appearances per day. Campaign advisors such as myself and Criton Zoakos have also appeared on several radio programs to promote the LaRouche candidacy.

Further, Mr. LaRouche has been featured on several television programs. On January 30, 1984, the NBC Nightly News did a five minute segment on LaRouche. He appeared on the February 1, 1984 broadcast of the Cable News Network's popular program "Crossfire." He was also the guest of Warren Saunders on the Chicago NBC affiliate on January 29. NBC's First Camera is currently preparing a major story on LaRouche.

Mr. LaRouche has delivered two major nationwide addresses on network television. On January 21, his half-hour address concerning strategic and defense issues was broadcast by CBS at 8:30 P.M. This was followed by another half-hour LaRouche broadcast on the American economy aired on ABC at 3 P.M. (EST), February 4.

The major print media have also covered Mr. LaRouche's campaign, including articles and wire releases in the New York Times, the Washington Post, the San Francisco Examiner, the Los Angeles Times, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and the Kansas City Star. There have been numerous articles in smaller newspapers in various parts of the country (a few samples of press clippings, both laudatory and antagonistic, are

84040461539

58

enclosed). The February 6, 1984 edition of New Republic featured an article by Peter Spiro on the LaRouche presidential bid, which describes the fundraising and electoral capabilities of LaRouche's political organization as follows:

"During his last two Presidential candidacies, LaRouche bought several half-hours of prime-time network television; he started off this campaign with a \$210,000 Saturday night slot on CBS on January 21. As his political arm, the National Democratic Policy Committee ran over five hundred candidates for municipal and state offices in 1983. It has captured seats on several local Democratic committees, and has polled as much as 30 percent in Democratic Congressional primaries. On more than seventy-five occasions, representatives from LaRouche's various affiliate organizations have testified before Congressional committees on subjects as varied as the Panama Canal treaties, the Global 2000 report, the defense budget, and the confirmation of such officials as Cyrus Vance and Andrew Young (against), and James Watt and Anne Gorsuch (in favor)."

While Spiro's article is certainly not favorable, he concedes the point: LaRouche is a significant candidate for the nomination.

International and foreign-language publications have also covered Mr. LaRouche's presidential campaign. On January 21, 1984, Diario Las Americas featured an article on LaRouche's address to the nation on CBS television. Other Spanish-language newspapers have featured articles on LaRouche, such as El Mundo and El Universal in Caracas, Venezuela. In November, Ivestia, the official journal of the Soviet government, denounced LaRouche's presidential candidacy. Also, in November, Minute, a major French-language publication, praised the military and defense policies articulated by LaRouche in his campaign. Last Friday, the largest press

84040461540

59

agency in the world, Agence France Presse, dispatched a major release on LaRouche's presidential bid.

4. Other factors. The one additional factor which you should consider is tremendous growth of Mr. LaRouche's Democratic Party constituency. As you are probably aware, Mr. LaRouche was a 1980 presidential candidate who received matching funds and appeared on network television several times four years ago. Since the 1980 campaign, Mr. LaRouche has multiplied his support and influence within the Democratic Party and the nation exponentially.

Following the 1980 campaign, LaRouche supporters founded a political action committee called the National Democratic Policy Committee (F.E.C. Registration #C00136531). The N.D.P.C. is principally composed of ordinary American citizens from every State in the Union and now totals 26,000 members. Mr. LaRouche is the chairman emeritus of the N.D.P.C.'s Advisory Board.

As an integral part of his presidential campaign, Mr. LaRouche has called upon N.D.P.C. members and other citizens who support the LaRouche presidential platform to run for local, state, or federal office (see letter on the back of the enclosed "LaRouche Places His Name in Nomination"). The aforementioned Spiro article accurately claims there were over 500 LaRouche Democratic candidates for public office in 1983.

The number of U.S. citizens who are avowedly running for office as LaRouche Democrats is in the first month of 1984 many times larger than the entirety of the 1983 slate. This year

84040461541

60

the LaRouche candidates movement has already recruited over 2,500 candidates and expects to file 10,000 candidates nationwide for various offices around the country. This is a showing of support from officeseekers which can be matched by very few other Democratic presidential prospects.

I specifically request you promptly consider this matter as the Manchester debate is less than three weeks away. If you have any questions, please contact me at (212) 247-8820.

Regards,

Mel Klenetsky

Mel Klenetsky

MK:sr
Encl.

84040461542

62

On December 30, 1983, a Threshold Submission was also presented by The LaRouche Campaign. The Audit Division reviewed the Threshold Submission and, based upon the information and documentation contained in the submission, has verified that matchable contributions exceeding \$5,000 have been received in at least 20 States. (See listing of qualifying States at Attachment II).

Recommendation

Because of the open question regarding compliance of Mr. Lyndon B. LaRouche, Jr. with 11 C.F.R. 9033.1 and 9033.2, the Audit Division is making no recommendation to the Commission regarding an eligibility determination for Mr. LaRouche and The LaRouche Campaign.

In the event the Commission finds Mr. LaRouche and The LaRouche Campaign to be eligible to receive presidential primary matching fund payments, we would recommend the proposed Notice to the Candidate at Attachment III be sent, together with a Notice of Eligibility and, pursuant to 11 C.F.R. 9036.1(c)(2), a Certification for an initial payment of \$100,000.00 to the Secretary of the Treasury. (See Attachments IV and V).



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

63

January 3, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: CHARLES N. STEELE
GENERAL COUNSEL

THROUGH: JOHN C. SURINA
STAFF DIRECTOR

FROM: *[Signature]* BOB COSTA

SUBJECT: LETTER OF CANDIDATE AND COMMITTEE AGREEMENTS
AND CERTIFICATIONS SUBMITTED BY LYNDON H.
LAROCHE, JR./THE LAROCHE CAMPAIGN

5 Attached is a copy of the letter submitted pursuant to 11
C.F.R. 9033.1 and 9033.2 by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr./The LaRouche
Campaign on December 30, 1983 (see Attachment 1). (A Threshold
Submission was also presented on that date).

4 The Audit Division has reviewed the Letter of Candidate
Agreements and Certifications for compliance with the
requirements noted above. As it was prepared in the Commission
suggested format, we consider the letter to be complete, and
therefore, to require no additional information. We do, however,
request an opinion from your office regarding an accompanying
letter from Mr. LaRouche (at Attachment 2) as to whether or not
it should have any impact on the acceptance of the 9033 Letter as
complete.

Finally, we note that a repayment of \$54,671.84 remains
outstanding from Mr. LaRouche's 1980 candidacy, together with a
\$15,000 unpaid civil penalty (refer to Civil Action No. 83-0373).

If there are questions regarding this matter, please contact
Patricia Schering or Russ Bruner at 523-4135.

Attachments as stated

0 0152

(64)

December 30, 1983

Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As a candidate seeking to become eligible to receive presidential primary matching funds, I certify and agree to the following provisions:

I. I am seeking the nomination of the Democratic Party for election to the Office of President in more than one state. I and/or my authorized committee(s) have received matchable contributions which in the aggregate exceed \$5,000 from residents of each of at least twenty States which with respect to any one person do not exceed \$250.00.

II. I and/or my authorized committee(s) have not incurred and will not incur qualified campaign expenses in excess of the expenditure limitations prescribed by 26 U.S.C. Sec. 9035 and 11 C.F.R. Part 9035.

III. I acknowledge that I have the burden of proving that disbursements made by me and any of my authorized committee(s) or agents are qualified campaign expenses as defined at 11 C.F.R. 9032.9.

IV. I and my authorized committee(s) will comply with the documentation requirements set forth in 11 C.F.R. Sec. 9033.11.

V. Upon the request of the Commission, I will supply an explanation of the connection between any disbursement made by me or my authorized committee(s) and the campaign as prescribed by 11 C.F.R. Sec. 9033.1(b)(3).

VI. In accordance with 11 C.F.R. Sec. 9033.1(b)(4), I and my authorized committee(s) agree to keep and furnish to the Commission all documentation for matching fund submissions, any books, records (including bank records for all accounts) and supporting documentation and other information that the Commission may request.

VII. As provided at 11 C.F.R. Sec. 9033.1(b)(5), I and my authorized committee(s) agree to keep and furnish to the Commission all documentation relating to disbursements and receipts including any books, records (including bank records

0 0153

65

for all accounts), all documentation required by this section including those required to be maintained under 11 C.F.R. 9033.11, and other information that the Commission may request.

VIII. In accordance with 26 U.S.C. Sec. 9038 and 11 C.F.R. Sec. 9033.1(b)(6), I and my authorized committee(s) shall permit an audit and examination pursuant to 11 C.F.R. Part 9038 of all receipts and disbursements, including those made by me, all authorized committee(s) and any agent or person authorized to make expenditures on my behalf or on behalf of my authorized committee(s). I and my authorized committee(s) shall facilitate the audit by making available in one central location, office space, records and such personnel as are necessary to conduct the audit and examination, and shall pay any amounts required to be repaid under 11 C.F.R. Parts 9038 and 9039.

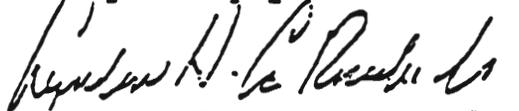
IX. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. Sec. 9033.1(b)(8), (9), and (10), I and my authorized committee(s) will: (A) prepare matching fund submissions in accordance with the Federal Election Commission's Guideline for Presentation in Good Order; (B) comply with the applicable requirements of 2 U.S.C. Sec. 431 et seq.; 26 U.S.C. Sec. 9031 et seq. and the Commission's regulations at 11 C.F.R. Parts 100-115, and 9031-9039; (C) pay any civil penalties included in a conciliation agreement imposed under 2 U.S.C. Sec. 437g against myself, any of my authorized committee(s) or any agent thereof.

X. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. Sec. 9033.1(b)(7), the person listed below is entitled to receive matching fund payments on my behalf which will be deposited into the listed depository which I have designated as the campaign depository.

Authorized Person: Edward Spannaus
P.O. Box 2150, GPO
New York, NY 10116

Designated Depository: Chemical Bank
970 Eighth Avenue
New York, NY 10019

Very truly yours,


Lyndon E. LaBouche, Jr.

66

December 30, 1983

Federal Election Commission
25 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

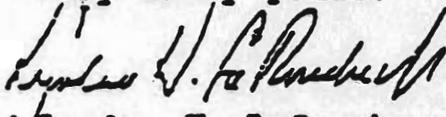
Dear Mr. Chairman:

Enclosed please find the matching fund threshold submission of The LaRouche Campaign, and the Letter of Candidate and Committee Certifications and Agreements.

The Letter of Candidate and Committee Certifications and Agreements is as stipulated in 11 C.F.R. Sec. 9033.1 and 9033.2 (48 FR 5235, Feb. 4, 1983, 48 FR 14347, Apr. 4, 1983; 49 FR 16237, Apr. 15, 1983). It is my understanding in executing the Letter that nothing contained therein shall be construed as a derogation or waiver of any rights, privileges, or remedies pertaining to me or my authorized committee(s) under the Federal Election Campaign Act, the Presidential Primary Matching Fund Payment Account Act, the United States Constitution, or other laws, including the right to legally challenge regulations, interpretations of regulations and regulatory practices by the FEC which are inconsistent with or contrary to the underlying statutes, other laws or the United States Constitution. It is also my understanding that the terms and conditions of the certifications and agreements will be applied and enforced equally by the FEC against all Presidential candidates and committees participating in the matching funds program.

cc

If there are any questions concerning this submission, please contact Edward Spannaus, the treasurer of The LaRouche Campaign or Odin P. Anderson, counsel to The LaRouche Campaign.

Very truly yours,

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

0 0155



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON D.C. 20463

67

Attachment II

The LaRouche Campaign
Qualifying Threshold States

<u>State</u>	<u>Verified Matchable Amount</u>
1. Alaska	\$ 5,020.00
2. Alabama	5,815.00
3. Arizona	6,150.00
4. California	6,325.00
5. Colorado	5,350.00
6. Connecticut	5,078.13
7. Florida	5,715.00
8. Illinois	6,340.00
9. Indiana	5,660.00
10. Maryland	6,085.00
11. Massachusetts	5,780.00
12. Michigan	5,750.00
13. Minnesota	5,255.00
14. New Jersey	6,125.00
15. New York	5,310.00
16. Ohio	5,740.00
17. Oklahoma	5,400.00
18. Oregon	5,755.00
19. Pennsylvania	5,795.00
20. Texas	6,570.00
21. Virginia	5,980.00
22. Washington	5,701.00
	<u>\$126,699.13</u>

0 0156



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON D.C. 20463

Attachment III

Mr. Lyndon B. LaRouche, Jr.
The LaRouche Campaign
P.O. Box 2150, GPO
New York, New York 10116

Dear Mr. LaRouche:

This letter is to advise you that, pursuant to 11 C.F.R. 9033.4 and 9036.1(c), on January 19, 1984, the Commission determined that you, as a Presidential candidate, have satisfied the eligibility requirements of 26 U.S.C. Section 9033.(a) and (b) and 11 C.F.R. Sections 9033.1, 9033.2, and 9036.1(b). Your eligibility has now been established to receive payments from the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account under the provisions of 26 U.S.C. 9037 and 11 C.F.R. 9037.1.

In accordance with 11 C.F.R. 9036.6, additional matching fund submissions may now be presented to the Commission once a month beginning in February 1984 through the last Monday of January 1985. As provided by 11 C.F.R. Section 9036.2(a) and the Commission's Guideline for Presentation in Good Order, the designated submission date for your committee shall be the first Monday of each month. During this election year, in addition to the first Monday, either a Letter Request or a Matching Fund submission may be presented on the third Monday of a month during the period of eligibility. The Letter Request provisions are contained in 11 C.F.R. 9036.2(b) and the Guideline for Presentation in Good Order.

A Notice regarding your Eligibility to receive payments from the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account and a Certification for an initial payment of \$100,000.00 was transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury on January 19, 1984.

Should you have any questions regarding these matters, please contact either Patricia Schering or Russ Bruner of the Audit Division at (202) 523-4155 or toll free at (800) 424-9530.

Sincerely,

Lee Ann Elliott
Chairman

cc: Mr. Edward Spannaus, Treasurer
The LaRouche Campaign

0 0157



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON D.C. 20463

69

Attachment IV

Honorable Donald Regan
Secretary
Department of the U.S. Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20220

Dear Mr. Secretary:

On January 19, 1984, the Federal Election Commission determined that the following candidate (and his authorized committee) seeking nomination for election to the Office of President of the United States has satisfied the eligibility requirements of 26 U.S.C. 9033 and 11 C.F.R. 9033.1, 9033.2 and 9036.1 to receive presidential primary matching funds under 26 U.S.C. 9034 and 11 C.F.R. 9034.1:

Mr. Lyndon B. LaRouche, Jr.
The LaRouche Campaign

Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. 9033.1(b)(7), the following individual and depository were designated by the candidate to receive the funds from the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account under 26 U.S.C. 9037 and 11 C.F.R. 9037.1:

- Designated Recipient: Mr. Edward Spannaus
- Address of Recipient: P.O. Box 2150, GPO
New York, New York 10116
- Designated Depository: Chemical Bank
970 Eighth Avenue
New York, New York 10019

Certifications for payments will be transmitted as provided in 26 U.S.C. 9036. and 11 C.F.R. 9036.1(c).

Sincerely,

Lee Ann Elliott
Chairman

Test:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

0 0158



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON D.C. 20463

(70)

Attachment V

Honorable Donald Regan
Secretary
Department of the U.S. Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20220

Dear Mr. Secretary:

On January 19, 1984, the Federal Election Commission certified, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 9036 and 11 C.F.R. 9036.2(c), that the following candidate seeking the nomination for election of the Office of President of the United States is entitled to a presidential primary matching fund payment under 26 U.S.C. 9034 and 11 C.F.R. 9034.1. Accordingly, the amount certified by the Commission shall be transferred to the candidate from the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 9037 and 11 C.F.R. 9037.1.

Mr. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
The LaRouche Campaign

Amount to Be Transferred: \$100,000.00

Depository: Chemical Bank
New York, New York

Sincerely,

Lee Ann Elliott
Chairman

Attest:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

8.10401615

0 0159

71

L.A. Daily News

THE DAILY NEWS/Thursday, February 2, 1984 NEWS — 15

California report

Presidential hopefuls set for ballot

Secretary of State March Fong Eu said Wednesday she will place the names of 19 presidential candidates on the June 5 California primary ballot.

The list includes nine Democrats, and President Reagan is the only Republican.

"Defining (a candidate) is like defining pornography — you'll know it when you see it," Eu told a news conference in Sacramento.

Guidelines include campaigning in several states, appearing on other states' primary ballots, appearing in national public opinion polls or qualifying for federal matching funds by raising \$5,000 in

small contributions in each of 20 states.

Democrats placed on the California ballot are the eight nationally recognized candidates — former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, California Sen. Alan Cranston, South Carolina Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, Ohio Sen. John H. Glenn Jr., Colorado Sen. Gary W. Hart, 1972 nominee George S. McGovern, former Florida Gov. Reubin O. Askew and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson.

Eu also listed Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., leader of the right-wing National Democratic Policy Committee, as a Democratic candidate.

The secretary of state said LaRouche apparently has qualified for federal matching funds, although the Federal Election Commission has not approved the money because of a dispute from his 1980 presidential campaign over reporting procedures.

Eu concluded Reagan's nominal challengers in the Republican Party, Calabasas businessman Benjamin Fernandez and former Minnesota governor and perennial presidential candidate Harold Stassen, were not active enough nationally to qualify for the California ballot.

84040461553

2 Part I/Wednesday, February 1, 1984 /LF

9 Democrats, Reagan on Ballot for Calif. Presidential Primary

SACRAMENTO (AP)—Nine Democratic candidates for President were placed on California's June 5 primary ballot today by Secretary of State March Fong Eu, while only President Reagan was placed on the Republican ballot.

The Democrats who qualify under California's law of placing all "generally recognized" candidates on the presidential ballot are:

- Former Florida Gov. Reubin Askew.
- Sen. Alan Cranston of California.
- Sen. John Glenn of Ohio.
- Sen. Gary Hart of Colorado.

—Sen. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina.

- Rev. Jesse Jackson of Chicago.
- Lyndon LaRouche of Virginia.
- Former Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota.
- Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale.

Eu said only Reagan meets her criteria so far for the Republican ballot. But she said Los Angeles businessman Ben Fernandez is close to meeting guidelines for federal campaign matching funds.

"If he does that, he will be meeting the criteria, and I will place Mr. Fernandez's name on the bal-

lot," she told a Capitol news conference.

But she said 76-year-old former Minnesota Gov. Harold Stassen, who has sought the Republican nomination for President in every election since 1948, does not meet her criteria, either in fund-raising or general recognition in the news media and polls.

She said LaRouche, a conservative economist who once was a Marxist, has not yet met the guidelines for federal campaign matching funds, but "he's raised several hundred thousand dollars ... he's campaigning around the country," and qualifies on that basis.

Each party sets its own primary rules, although all races are run by the state and held June 5. Republicans have a simple winner-take-all statewide race for 176 delegates. Democrats have a complicated four-part selection process to pick 345 presidential convention delegates, with 209 of them elected by voters June 5.

Although Democrats will vote directly for individual delegates for the first time, while Republicans vote directly for presidential candidates, the names of the presidential hopeful each delegate candidate is pledged to support will appear on the ballot below the delegate's name.

Candidates whose names are not placed on the ballot by Eu may qualify by petition—39,487 names for Republicans, 500 per congressional district for Democrats, and smaller numbers for minor party ballots.

Democrats can withdraw from the ballot by affidavit in the next two days, or by failing to file slates of delegates by March 14. Republicans have until April 2 to withdraw by affidavit.

French Premier Scolds U.S. Envoy for Remarks

From Times Wire Services

PARIS (UPI)—Socialist Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy summoned U.S. Ambassador Evan Galbraith to his office today to chastise him for linking the French Communist Party to the Soviet Union and slurring a Communist minister.

Galbraith was unexpectedly called to Mauroy's office to explain remarks he made Sunday on national radio accusing the French Communists of "a special association" with Moscow. Galbraith also called Communist Transport Minister Charles Fiterman a "poor Frenchman gone awry" during the interview.

Fiterman responded by calling Galbraith "crude and stupid," while the head of the French Communist Party, Georges Marchais, asked: "Where does he think he is, this



Associated Press

84040461554

Stopping Mondale bid LaRouche's second goal

By STEVE SALATO
Staff Writer

Like other presidential candidates, Lyndon B. LaRouche, Jr. would like a job in the White House.



That's a long shot for the relatively obscure conservative Democrat, his representatives acknowledge, so LaRouche they believe the next best thing would be to keep Walter Mondale from getting the job.

To hear a spokesman for the candidate talk, getting LaRouche elected president is less important than destroying Mondale's campaign.

"That's our first purpose and the primary purpose of our campaign If his campaign is stopped, I think we'll get credit for it," said LaRouche's Midwestern campaign coordinator, Glenn Mesaros, during a stop in Waterloo Thursday.

A PRESS release from the LaRouche campaign contends Mondale is the "preferred candidate" of the Soviet Union's secret police, while "LaRouche is the only Democratic party presidential candidate Moscow respects and fears."

The release adds: "Currently, LaRouche and his (laser) beam defense policies are more hated by the Soviet leadership than the Ronald Reagan whom Moscow persists in calling the 'new Hitler.'" Such a

defense system would destroy missiles in midflight.

"Mondale, on the other hand, is the preferred candidate of the Soviet KGB which, with the approval of Mondale's close political associates (at the Hubert Humphrey Institute), used his Minneapolis home town as the gathering place to deliver marching orders against beam weapons ..." the release says.

On another matter, Mesaros said the LaRouche campaign is irked that LaRouche officially has been excluded by the Iowa Farm Unity Coalition from its scheduled Agricultural Policy Forum in Ames Saturday.

"We feel the coalition is working for the Democratic party leadership. The Democratic party leadership will not allow Mondale to get on the same stage as LaRouche, because an hour later Mondale's campaign is finished," Mesaros said.

LaROUCHE, WHO sought the presidential nomination as a Democrat in 1980 and as an independent in 1978, has been "systematically excluded" from the political process, Mesaros said.

"If the same policies were applied to Jesse Jackson, I'm sure we would have riots in this country," Mesaros said.

In an attempt to gain more exposure for LaRouche, his campaign has bought air time on CBS-TV. The candidate will appear on CBS Saturday night, Mesaros said. Plans are to buy additional national television time for LaRouche, Mesaros noted.

84040461555

CANDIDATE LAROCHE CALLS FOR \$200 BILLION ABM PROGRAM

The United States should undertake a \$200 billion crash program to develop a "first-generation antimissile shield by 1988" to defend against a potential first-strike that the Soviet Union is putting into place, maverick Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche said in a 30-minute paid political television broadcast Saturday.

LaRouche, who ran for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1980, is head of the Fusion Energy Foundation, which promotes development of thermonuclear fusion energy development and supports development of directed energy beam weapons for anti-missile defense. (See Defense Daily, April 14). Neither his self-proclaimed candidacy, whose platform seems aimed more at the conservative wing of the Republican Party rather than traditional Democrats, nor his fusion energy push has drawn any acknowledged consideration.

LaRouche warned that the Soviet Union has developed a first-strike capability so devastating that with 15 percent of its ICBMs and 40 percent of its SLBMs, the Soviet Union could destroy 90 percent of the U.S. ICBM force, 70 percent of the U.S. SLBM force and 80 percent of its strategic bomber force.

His figures are not far off from "worse-case" estimates that have been indicated by official sources, who acknowledge that the Minuteman ICBM force could be devastated by a first-strike, that B-52 bombers are vulnerable to SLBMs and that Poseidon/Trident SLBM submarines not at sea could be destroyed. However, they see protection of part of the force from the synergistic problems in attacking all the forces simultaneously.

LaRouche charged that the Soviets have walked away from the strategic arms control talks because they are not interested in and don't need arms control. He asserted that the one thing that the Soviets can do is to calculate the risks of a nuclear exchange, given the capabilities on each side, and declared that the Soviets "are prepared to risk thermonuclear war now."

He charged that by turning down the President's March 23 proposal to move away from offensive strategic weapons to a defensive posture, the Soviets showed that they thought they could win a war, and "they chose war."

LaRouche said that the President should declare a national defense emergency mobilization and initiate a crash \$200 billion ABM defense effort.

8404046156

NAS SAID TO RECOMMEND LOWER COST EXPLORERS.

A soon-to-be-released National Academy of Sciences report will recommend to NASA that it increase the number of its Explorer launches in the solar and space physics areas to at least one a year, while reducing the number of instruments carried on the missions and lowering the overall cost, according to the National Space Institute. The Academy says the Explorers can be built for as little as \$20 to \$50 million.

ARMY WANTS MILLIMETER WAVE STEERABLE ANTENNA/JAMMER.

Army Electronics R&D Command is contracting for a 28-month program to design, develop, build and test an exploratory development model prototype high power millimeter wave steerable antenna/jamming module.

APPLE NUCLEAR RADIATION STUDY.

Harry Diamond Labs is issuing an RFP to test and evaluate the susceptibility of the Apple IIE microcomputer to neutron and

75

INSIDE: THE FEC

Rebuffed by the Office of Management and Budget and President Reagan, the Federal Election Commission plans to take its case for a significant budget increase to Capitol Hill.

Anticipating increased election-year costs and pressure to improve its offices at 1325 K St. NW, the commission requested \$13.65 million for fiscal 1985, the period that covers most of its work for the November election, most of the auditing taking place after the vote. The request was \$2.91 million more than its 1984 budget.

OMB not only rejected the increase, but proposed a budget of \$10.23 million, 5 percent less than the 1984 allotment.

At the urging of FEC staff director John C. Surina, the commission, which is made up of three Republicans and three Democrats, voted unanimously to appeal to the president.

"These [additional] funds are crucial if the FEC is to fulfill its responsibilities in overseeing the 1984 election and conducting its operations in a sound, business-like manner," then-chairman Danny L. McDonald wrote Reagan Dec. 22.

"We are distressed that the merits of our case were either ignored or simply lost in the detail of the budget process. Nor was this agency even afforded an opportunity to present its argument on appeal [to OMB]. We therefore request that you intervene and direct OMB officials to hold a hearing on our request," McDonald wrote.

In an earlier letter to OMB Director David A. Stockman, McDonald listed the need for \$850,000 to either renovate the K Street offices or to move, and \$350,000 to improve computer listings of those who make campaign contributions of more than \$200 a year.

In addition, he said, even with the increased budget, "our staffing of auditors will be only two-thirds of that sustained in 1980."

Despite these pleas, the president plans to stick with the OMB cuts and turn the issue over to Congress.

In his letter to the president, McDonald warned that the OMB budget figure "would lead to a needless dispute during the appropriation process."

★ ★ ★

BATTLING LaROUCHE . . . There is a saying among politicians, poker players and farmers that, in slightly abbreviated form, goes: "When you are up to your neck, don't wiggle."

This advice, however, is falling on some deaf ears. The FEC and the Democratic presidential campaign of Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., up to their collective necks in a bitter dispute over federal matching funds, appear likely to wiggle into a nasty court battle.

At its last meeting, the commission voted 5 to 1 to deny for at least 30 days LaRouche's request to be ruled eligible to receive federal matching funds. To be eligible, a candidate must raise at least \$5,000 in each of 20 states in contributions of \$250 or less. The dispute involves conflicts between the LaRouche organization and the FEC dating back to LaRouche's 1980 Democratic presidential bid.

Regardless of the merits of the FEC's case, the LaRouche campaign is a notably aggressive, if bizarre, adversary. The LaRouche campaign is now in a battle with NBC News over a prospective show. A sample of some of its attacks on the network:

"This NBC action has nothing to do with journalism, and everything to do with illegal activities on the part of the Dope Lobby and the FBI . . . Rather than a news organization, [NBC] is acting as a political action committee working in conspiracy with known members of the Drug Lobby."

—Thomas E. Edsall

THE FEDERAL REPORT

Monday, January 30, 1984

8 1 0 4 0 1 6 1 5 5 7

the commission post

U.S. concealing underground nuclear testing explosions

The New York Times
NEW YORK — The Senate administration has been concealing an extensive program of nuclear explosions at the Nevada desert for almost a year, according to government officials and scientists at laboratory interviews that began yesterday.

The tests, cover government documents, signify a break with a United States government tradition of concealing all tests that had been its policy since 1952.

They represent a move to a greater government program of announcing very soon what, although the office of carrying on this practice may say to the public

tests will be kept secret because of technical or political reasons.

According to government officials, the new program of announcing a nuclear test is the very first announcement being made since 1952. For eight years before the change announced by the Senate administration, the practice of all underground nuclear tests, large or small, was kept secret.

Interviews with the Senate administration officials took place in Washington, D.C. and at the Nevada Laboratory National Laboratory.

It will not be long before the public will be told of the existence of hundreds of tests

made and many more of hundreds that are being conducted, and the Senate will probably discover much more by tomorrow.

"There's been a change in the atmosphere of the test," said a top official of a Nevada laboratory that began nuclear testing. "The old policy was to keep them from the public. In the past we've announced them all."

At the Federal Government of Energy, which controls the country's nuclear power and oversees the Nevada test site, a top official said the present policy of concealing only the larger tests does not fit the purpose of government.

"There was simply no reason to ex-

clude them all," said the official, who said he is the director. "The old policy of the test was to keep them from the public. In the past we've announced them all."

The official declined to say how many tests had been conducted without acknowledgment in the government's annual report.

Advocates of full disclosure of nuclear tests have long demanded that every un-

classified atomic power conducted by the government be announced in the government's annual report.

When nuclear testing first began, most of the tests were done in a secret place, and the government's annual report was a general listing of underground nuclear tests with no mention of their names.

The new policy provides that within the next few weeks the government will announce all tests that it has carried on since the summer of 1952.

Photo by BLAKE, Page 44

3 4 0 4 0 6 1 5 5 8

Lab plots defenses in space

More funding is expected to develop detection ways

By Keith Rogers
Times staff writer
LIVERMORE — In view of the possibility of placing defense weapons systems in space, the Navy has begun to plan for the possibility of detecting them. The Navy is now planning to develop a system to detect objects in space, according to a report by the Livermore Laboratory, which is now working on a contract to develop a system to detect objects in space.

The Navy is now working on a contract to develop a system to detect objects in space, according to a report by the Livermore Laboratory, which is now working on a contract to develop a system to detect objects in space.

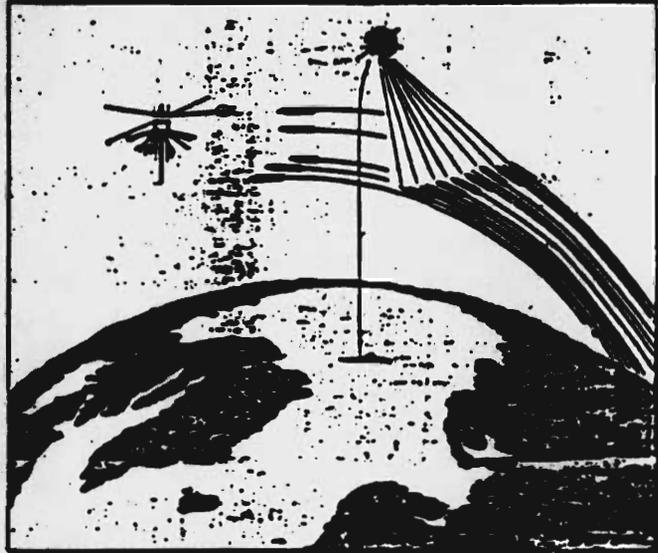
The Navy is now working on a contract to develop a system to detect objects in space, according to a report by the Livermore Laboratory, which is now working on a contract to develop a system to detect objects in space.

Ex-CIA official starts new central conference

By Keith Rogers
Times staff writer
LIVERMORE — In view of the possibility of placing defense weapons systems in space, the Navy has begun to plan for the possibility of detecting them. The Navy is now planning to develop a system to detect objects in space, according to a report by the Livermore Laboratory, which is now working on a contract to develop a system to detect objects in space.

The Navy is now working on a contract to develop a system to detect objects in space, according to a report by the Livermore Laboratory, which is now working on a contract to develop a system to detect objects in space.

SPACE WARS



The concept of detecting an orbiting satellite weapon should be more feasible because the "space" search is conducted in orbit above the earth.



Livermore Laboratory scientist Paul Chomard and Ray Woodford discuss strategic defense systems.

'Star Wars' candidate flies again

By Keith Rogers
Times staff writer
LIVERMORE — In view of the possibility of placing defense weapons systems in space, the Navy has begun to plan for the possibility of detecting them. The Navy is now planning to develop a system to detect objects in space, according to a report by the Livermore Laboratory, which is now working on a contract to develop a system to detect objects in space.

High hopes for peace camp

By Katherine Conrad
Times staff writer
LIVERMORE — They're active, energetic, dynamic boys and girls, and they're all here at the "Peace Camp" at the Livermore Laboratory. They're the boys and girls of the "Peace Camp" at the Livermore Laboratory. They're the boys and girls of the "Peace Camp" at the Livermore Laboratory.

Democratic powwow seeks Baker foe CC Demos get pointers on delegate selection

By Karen Nordstrom
Times staff writer
DAVILL — The San Ramon Valley Democratic Club will host a "powwow" here in hopes of finding a candidate to run against Republican Assemblyman Bill Baker in next November.

All registered Democrats living in the 12th Assembly District are invited to attend the Feb. 4 conference, which will be held at the Sheraton Hotel in San Ramon, Calif., from 7 to 9 p.m.

The conference is the first ever held by the various Democratic organizations in the Valley.

"We just wanted to see the Democratic club join together to

(We) just wanted to see the Democratic clubs join together to have more impact in the area — in this race, there needs to be more participation by the clubs'

—Doug Offenbartz

have more impact in the area," said SRV club member Doug Offenbartz, pointing to the current Republican influence in the Valley.

"In this race, there needs to be more participation by the clubs," Offenbartz said as candidates have not concerned themselves to face Baker next fall. He said the SRV Democratic Club would be doing to elect a club of 200 to

Office on later than Feb. 4 at 8 p.m. A candidate must be a U.S. citizen, a resident of the 12th district, have belonged to the Democratic Party for at least three months and not have been a member of any other party for at least one year prior to filing.

Valley Democratic clubs will report new members from 7 to 8 p.m. the evening of the conference, Wright said.

Besides the Valley, the 12th Assembly district includes Orinda, Moraga, Lafayette and Walnut Creek.

For information, call Offenbartz at 827-1222 or Chris Armstrong at 827-1222.

By Pat Smith
Leader News Service
CONCORD — About two dozen Contra Costa County Democrats gathered Saturday night are expected to be the first to vote in the Democratic National Convention, as some 20 counties a conference to elect a delegate to go to the 1964 election.

One Contra Costa resident has already been named as a delegate to the conference, Congressman George Miller, D-Moraga, was one of 27 members of the House of Representatives chosen in the nation's first of many county primaries.

Miller, who earlier was support-

ing favorite son Alvin Cronson, now says he will support Walter Mondale.

At least at the conference in Concord Saturday were the 20 "blue-ribbon" counties and 20 counties that will vote on 20 percent of the 48-county California delegates at the San Francisco convention in July.

Nearly 100 members of the County Democratic Central Committee requested that Miller's 7th Congressional District has won of 15 delegates and two counties.

Photo on DEMOS, Page 24

DEMOS CAMP

From Page 1A

notes in the district level selection process, which will culminate with the June primary election. Each presidential candidate will be able to name that many delegate candidates for the June ballot.

The 8th Congressional District, represented by Ron Dellums, D-Berkeley and with most of its population in Alameda County, will have 14 delegates and two alternates. Some of those delegates may be chosen from the Contra Costa portion of the district, which includes the Lafayette, Orinda, Moraga, Danville, San Ramon, El Cerrito and Kensington areas.

Miller and Dellums will have nothing to do with the selection process. What would be delegates have to do, said Howe Weintraub and general committee chairwoman Mary Mahoney, is copy up to the presidential candidates, whose California campaign leaders will make the final selections of who will be on the ballot.

Local representatives of only four presidential candidates were represented at the meeting, including those for Mondale, John Glenn, Jesse Jackson and Gary Hart. All said they are planning the required delegate selection caucuses, but it was unknown whether the other four candidates will make local selections.

"You must be closely aligned with the campaign" of the candidate of your choice, Howe Weintraub told would be delegates. Even if a delegate candidate is selected by the campaign's district caucus, he or she must still compete with others in the county who have worked on, and thus shows their loyalty to, the presidential candidate.

She explained that even after the election, delegates will not be bound to their avowed choice at the convention. Thus candidates will be looking for a show of loyalty before they make final selection.

"Get involved with your candidate's campaign," Mahoney said. "Then get involved in seeing yourself."

From Page 1A

more residents as faceless people. We want to share ideas with them. They see us as coming from the outside, if we're at the camp may be we can start to make friends," Heart said.

"I'm a very patriotic person, a lot of us are. We're working to save our country," said San Anselmo resident Terry Allen, who described herself as a middle-class woman and past PTA member. "The citizens of Livermore are just like us. We're not pulling anyone down. We're working for the people in Livermore."

"People probably say, 'Here comes another bunch of books,' but they can come out here and see what's happening. They can participate," said landscape gardener Pat Branch as she yanked sails out of two by fours.

Tiller admits residents haven't shown much support. Friday evening, someone threw beer bottles from a passing car and yelled, "Communist! Go Home!"

A California Highway Patrol officer pulled up Saturday afternoon to investigate complaints that protesters were marching in the streets and making a lot of noise. Tiller said the officer left when he saw no disturbances.

Vera Amaral, a local rancher who was driving by, said he had no complaints about the camp. "It's all right as long as it doesn't get out of hand. If they don't start raising hell or harassing people, it's good."

Amaral said he's more concerned with chemical contamination of his well water by lab pollutants than he is with bombs. The state Regional Water Quality Control Board is investigating the situation and expects to have a report completed this spring.

The city of Livermore issued a temporary use permit that will allow the camp to stay in operation until Feb. 7. But Tiller said he expects LAQ members to stay overnight and keep the camp open until Feb. 23.

After this camp closes, LAQ plans to open another one in Livermore.

"We'll be here until they convert the lab. It's the world's largest research facility, it could be used for any purpose. They could solve hunger," he said.

How much impact the camp will have on Valley residents is hard to tell, Tiller said, adding, "I have to admit most people wouldn't know as much about the lab if it hadn't been for our protests."

STAR

From Page 1A

counted," LaRouche said in a recent telephone interview.

In many respects, the 61-year-old New Yorker is probably best known as the "Star Wars" candidate for president. He is the founder of the Fusion Energy Foundation and a staunch advocate of developing a directed energy defense system.

He considers himself an economics consultant who is volunteering his time to tell the American people the facts about the potential of nuclear power.

He lauds Lawrence Livermore Laboratory and scientists Lowell Wood and Dr. Edward Teller for their impetus in directed energy defenses.

LaRouche, who recently launched his presidential campaign with a 11:00 a.m. half-hour broadcast on CBS television, says there are three areas on the frontier of science "which, unless we stop civilization, will determine the course of history during the next 50 years."

The first, he said, is controlled thermonuclear fusion, "such as the work of Livermore." Next, he said, is directed energy, particle beam propulsion research, followed by technological advances in biology.

"Both the Soviet Union and the United States have the capability of stopping this nightmare of nuclear war," LaRouche said. "It's quite conceivable that 10 or 15 years down the pike somebody will come up and say these defensive weap-

ons could have the ability to do that."

LaRouche's platform is a mixture of defense and economics.

"First, I would institute an economic crash revival program like (Franklin D.) Roosevelt did," he said. "I would have notes backed by gold that would be loaned by private banking institutions for earmarked categories of lending to provide cheap credit."

His second action would be to initiate a program for strategic anti-missile defense.

"I think people ... like Lowell Wood could have that job done with crash funding for research," he said, adding such a program would cost just two-thirds of today's \$200 billion defense budget.

SPACE

From Page 1A

Another \$20 million is being spent overall at the lab this fiscal year on weapons projects. That fig-

ures to distinguish real booster flesh from a decoy booster. Once distinguished, the X-ray laser device would travel to a point high above

Woodruff said, however, research of directed energy defense systems is "perfectly acceptable" with existing treaties.

Ex-official: Satellites can mistake nuclear missiles

Cox News Service

ATLANTA — Retired Admiral Bobby Inman to the nation's former No. 3 spy, and he knows things. Thursday afternoon he was, as he put it, "tipping through the mine field of classified data" at a seminar on nuclear arms control here when he mentioned as a casual aside something that made several in his small audience gasp.

The problem with unmanned American satellites, the CIA's former deputy director said, is that they can mistake the flames from a ruptured Soviet gas pipeline for those of a launched nuclear missile. And, Inman said, "There is a past instance of that."

Despite that evidence of a near-miss with nuclear holocaust, however, Inman said Thursday "I reject absolutely" the "Day After" scenario of nuclear war, depicting a world laid waste by a pre-emptive Soviet nuclear strike.

Instead, Inman said, the real danger facing the world today would be a conventional war in Europe that escalated into a nuclear confrontation, as well as the spread of nuclear weapons technology to unstable Third World countries, which Inman said has been largely ignored.

"The scenarios of a belt from the blue are invalid in every premise that I can track," said Inman, who headed the National Security Agency until he was tapped by President Reagan to be the No. 3 man at the CIA.

Inman spoke at a daylong conference on arms control sponsored jointly by the Southern Center for International Studies and the Washington-based Arms Control Association.

Held in an Atlanta Historical So-

cially drawing room, the seminar drew a panel of internationally known foreign policy experts to talk to some 30 writers and editors from nine Southeastern states.

The conference was punctuated at one point by an impromptu exchange between Inman and Ted Turner, owner of Atlanta-based Turner Broadcasting Co. and its Cable News Network.

Turner rose after Inman's talk to declare, "We had slavery 120 years ago, we had religious persecution all over the world, in our lifetime we've done away with segregation. Why don't we focus on that? This disarmament conference — all I've heard about is arms control, which is probably good, but there's a positive alternative."

Turner suggested that the United States step up cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union, exporting farmers, farm machinery and students to improve international understanding and perhaps even avert nuclear war.

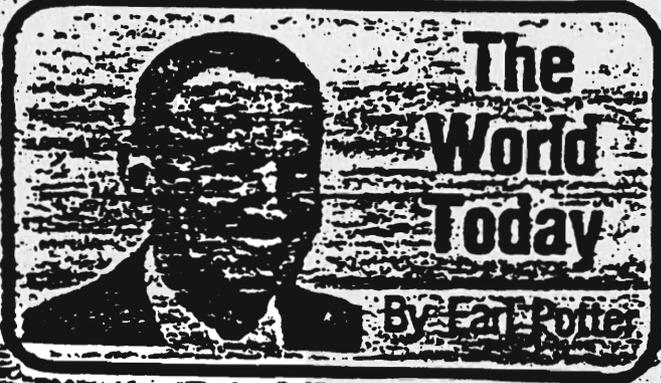
"Now's the time to plan," Inman replied mildly. But, he noted, today's Soviet leaders are old and inflexible. Turner's suggestion, he said, "isn't going to have much prospect (of success) until we get new (Soviet) leaders."

Though Inman discounted the "belt from the blue" scenario Thursday, he admitted that until relatively recent times it had been a real possibility. As late as 1957, he said, American intelligence knew that the Soviets were practicing a first-strike approach, though "the Soviets no longer regard a pre-emptive strike as a valid tactic."

The reason: improved technology that helps each side keep a watchful eye on the other.

of them up there on the other side cannot be certain of destroying them off." This, he said, would be "potentially expensive."

quickly." Chrushevski said "There are about as many ideas as there are brains (in the house) on it." He said "It's possible



The World Today

By Earl Potter

The speech was ostensibly a campaign speech for nomination, but its primary objective seemed to be to generate intense outpouring of letters and telephone calls to the White House, asking the President to declare an immediate "Defense Emergency Mobilization" to try to halt the Khrushchev march toward war. He wants the anti-ballistic missile defense system to be given top priority, a present-day "Manshema Project" like that great effort that gave us the atom bomb within 3 years. He also wants an all-out effort to educate the people of the free world to the true nature of the Politburo and its goals, so that they will realize that the tactics of pleading or reasoning with the fanatics in the Politburo will deflect them from their grim purpose. Only demonstrated will to resist to the bitter end, coupled with genuine determination to restore our military defenses to strength level that will convince the politburo hierarchy that they cannot win their goals by attacking us, can avoid the possibility that La Roche sees staring us in the face! He holds the liberal media, press and political establishment directly responsible for the terrifying position of weakness in which we now find ourselves, and he brands his opponents for this nomination as "Chameleons" - i.e., opportunists, the election of any one of which would mean an uncrushing defeat by the communists.

I believe that for once, Lyndon La Roche is right on who comes to the true nature of the great threat we face from the Russians. I heartily endorse his idea to flood the White House with demands for a "Defense emergency Mobilization" and my letter to the President will soon be on its way. If you value your future peace and security, you will do well to do likewise! Those of you who are regular readers of this column already know that I have been warning for years of what La Roche is now so upset about, and I am therefore most encouraged that he is making our peril and the need to take immediate action to overcome it, the central theme of his campaign for nomination. He is dead right in his warning that all efforts to reach any kind of arms agreement with the Communists that in any way reduces their military superiority, is doomed to failure. The installation of our Pershing II and Cruise missiles in Europe indeed does just that - reduces their superior ability to devastate Free Europe with nuclear strike - and we see how angrily the reds have reacted to that! In fact, they have taken a number of bellicose steps in response, and are talking tougher than ever, for their plans brook no actions that diminish their ability to blackmail us into submission!

Yes, this time old Lyndon is giving us the straight stuff, so if you simply MUST vote Democrat, then at least give him your vote, rather than any of the six "Chameleons" running against him!

...and I have been using that word "Chameleons" to denote the shift power grab that occurred in the past few years in the entire world communist movement in strict accordance with the trend of Lenin's "My Russia" campaign. The one that means has vanished from the Soviet Union, the Politburo, which is the true permanent governing body of the Communist Party of the USSR, is the body of the transformation goal is to wipe the world, so that it is the first failed and most now...

...and I have been using that word "Chameleons" to denote the shift power grab that occurred in the past few years in the entire world communist movement in strict accordance with the trend of Lenin's "My Russia" campaign. The one that means has vanished from the Soviet Union, the Politburo, which is the true permanent governing body of the Communist Party of the USSR, is the body of the transformation goal is to wipe the world, so that it is the first failed and most now...

...and I have been using that word "Chameleons" to denote the shift power grab that occurred in the past few years in the entire world communist movement in strict accordance with the trend of Lenin's "My Russia" campaign. The one that means has vanished from the Soviet Union, the Politburo, which is the true permanent governing body of the Communist Party of the USSR, is the body of the transformation goal is to wipe the world, so that it is the first failed and most now...

...and I have been using that word "Chameleons" to denote the shift power grab that occurred in the past few years in the entire world communist movement in strict accordance with the trend of Lenin's "My Russia" campaign. The one that means has vanished from the Soviet Union, the Politburo, which is the true permanent governing body of the Communist Party of the USSR, is the body of the transformation goal is to wipe the world, so that it is the first failed and most now...

84040461561

PAID CIRCULATION
15,867
Subject to B.M. Audit
LOUDOUN HOMES
10,720

Loudoun Times-Mirror

83 First Place Awards in Journalism

Loudoun's Family Newspaper Since 1798

VOL. 188, NO. 4

51 Pages
3 Months

Member Audit Bureau
of Circulations

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1984

Leesburg, Virginia

Phone (703) 777-1111

40 Cents

A-4 LAMOUNTAIN TIMES MIRROR
Thursday, January 26, 1984 Leesburg, Va.

Controversial Presidential Candidate Lives In Loudoun

By Christopher Shay

Times Mirror Staff Writer
It was not until 1968 that President Lyndon B. Johnson dared to make a bold move toward tearing down the U.S. economy. Johnson acted on orders from British intelligence, specifically the psychological warfare division of British SIS. The Loudoun Turnstock Institute, an old LaRouche adversary — from "LaRouche: Will this man become President?" (1983) by the editors of Executive Intelligence Review.

Lyndon Hermyle LaRouche, Jr., 61, perennial presidential candidate, head of the Reverend H.N. LaRouche Party until its dissolu-

tion in 1978, and chairman of the weekly newsletter Executive Intelligence Review, which publishes studies on "strategic policy and anti-terrorist counterintelligence," as well as a declared candidate for the current 1984 Democratic Presidential nomination, moved to Woodburn Farm in Loudoun last summer.

He has a telecommunications facility at Woodburn, where he keeps in contact with his magazine's offices in Washington, New York, and Europe.

According to spokesman Lonnie Wolfe, LaRouche, who addressed the country in the first of a series of nationwide television broadcasts on Saturday, Jan. 21 at 8:30 p.m. on CBS stations,

recorded portions of the broadcast at Woodburn.

Although he is not entered in the New Hampshire Presidential Primary this year, in early February of 1980, LaRouche, after campaigning in the New Hampshire Democratic primary, received 8,320 votes out of about 83,000 cast for a total of 4.4 percent of the Democratic vote.

According to Wolfe, LaRouche has qualified for matching federal funds for his 1984 campaign. The requirements for matching funds include raising \$5,000 in individual contributions of not more than \$250 in twenty states. Wolfe said that LaRouche will have raised the requisite \$5,000 in 25 states.



Lyndon H. LaRouche

Italy's Aldo Moro... Chile's Salvador Allende, Pakistan's President Bhutto, Spain's Carrero

Henry A. Kissinger: Accused of ordering the killing of

Blanco and many others. On the record, he has been after LaRouche since 1975. His record in the 1978 ABM (anti-ballistic missile) treaty negotiations smelled of potential treason; was he really the Soviet agent "Bar," he was accused of having been by top intelligence circles — photo caption excerpted from LaRouche: Will this man become President?

"Henry (Kissinger) began going after me in 1974 and 1975," said LaRouche.

chuckling. He added that in his opinion, Kissinger ended himself after Otto Von Bismarck and Count (Jens) von Mottorlich, two Germanic politicians who respectively oversaw the disastrous rise of the 19th-Century German Empire to power and the collapse, one day, of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Kissinger is joined in his work, in LaRouche's view, by Lord Peter Carrington, who, it is explained in campaign literature has a "complementarity of interests" that "moves him to plot with Moscow against President Ronald Reagan."

LaRouche, in a broad-ranging, affable 40 minute telephone conversation, discussed his personal and political philosophies starting from his difficult to pigeon-hole economic theories, (based he said on the work of philosopher Bernhard Riemann) to his "growing interest in the development of Loudoun County," to distortions by the media with regard to Presidential politics.

"People are not given the truth," he said.

He added that his presidential campaign would be an informational one, and that he had to "move the American people to give them the facts... it's so easy for them to understand this," (i.e. his version of what happens in the world), "so it is the simplified and wrong version..."

LaRouche would not speculate on his chances for

He said that front-runner Walter Mondale's support was forced, and would collapse "in mid-stream."

By their support for the nuclear freeze movement, he said Democratic National Chairman Charles D. Mooney and Mondale were running directly against the mood of Democratic party voters.

When Mondale's campaign fell apart, LaRouche said, he would attempt to gain an advantage.

If elected, "My immediate objective," he said in a press release, "is to nullify bipartisan support for a mobilization of the economy resembling that of 1930-33."

To that end, he suggested a program similar to that outlined in President Ronald Reagan's so-called "Star Wars" speech, spending tens of billions of dollars to develop some sort of national anti-ballistic missile capability, using large-scale laser or particle beam weapons.

For years, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. has not had a place he could call "home." He has moved continually from one hotel or other temporary quarters arranged for him at that moment. In part, this is a result of the fact

off and on, throughout this period; on a scale of "10," the level of assassination threat to him and his wife hovers between "seven" and "eight." The chief reason for his unusual life-style is the nature of his duties as chief intelligence officer for Executive Intelligence Review. — excerpted from LaRouche: Will this man become President?

LaRouche said he is a Loudoun party because he said the area was "a good security environment," in which a terrorist group or individual attempting to organize an assassination attempt would be conspicuous.

Woodburn Farm has a security system that includes barbed wire fences and a television security system. Two bodyguards hired by LaRouche have been authorized by the Loudoun Sheriff's Department to carry concealed weapons.

LaRouche explained that he didn't "want to frighten people," saying only that he had "some of the same problems as the President."

His aim in taking security precautions at Woodburn he said, was to prevent anyone from driving a truck

Very Special Nights in Leesburg

Tuesday, January 31st.
Fresh, Live Maine Lobster shipped in special, served with simple accompaniments of brown & butter **\$9.95**

Thursday, Jan. 26 & Feb. 2
Prime Rib of Beef with Yorkshire pudding or baked potato. Our recipe is ancient, but our prime ribs are choice. And a great Yorkshire pudding isn't all that easy to find these days. **\$9.95**

The Fun Shop Inc.
Since 1950
Middleburg, Virginia

Sale Continues!
1/2 Price On Most Everything!

Gifts • China • Kitchen Gadgets
• Decorator Fabrics • Needle Point • Stationery • Baskets • Silk Flowers • and much more!

DIARIO LAS AMERICAS

Miembro de la Sociedad
Internacional de Prensa

Por la Libertad, la Cultura y la Solidaridad Hemisférica.

NUMERO 169

Edición Nacional e Internacional

MIAMI, FLA., SABADO 21 DE ENERO DE 1981

EDICION DE 20 PAGINAS - 7 SECCIONES

75 CENTAVOS EN MIAMI

(51).

Hablará por la CBS Aspirante Presidencial Lyndon LaRouche Este Sábado, por la Noche

Por ARIEL REMOS

El aspirante a la candidatura presidencial por el Partido Demócrata, Lyndon H. LaRouche, única entre los aspirantes de ese partido que está abiertamente por el rearme de EE.UU. y de una posición norteamericana de fuerza para tratar con los soviéticos y lograr la paz, cubrirá un espacio de media hora de costa a costa, a través de la CBS, a las 8 y media de la noche, hora del Este, de este sábado.

LaRouche hablará sobre lo que "cualquier presidente de EE.UU. debía estar diciendo en estos momentos". Se trata de una posible confrontación que forzará la URSS, de más envergadura que la de los cohetes en octubre de 1962, y la posibilidad de un primer ataque nuclear por sorpresa por los soviéticos.

"Desde que el dictador Yuri Andropov ha dejado de aparecer en público desde hace 5 meses", declaró LaRouche, "una junta militar se ha hecho cargo del gobierno en Moscú". Dicha junta cuenta con la creciente superioridad soviética sobre

EE.UU., para iniciar nuevas agresiones en Europa Occidental y en el Medio Oriente. Y están apresurando una provocación nuclear al presidente Reagan, para probar si su posición antisoviética es firme. Los soviéticos confían en que Reagan, bajo las tremendas presiones pacifistas tipo Chamberlain, que encabezan Averell Harriman, Walter Mondale y el "New York Times", oche para atrás ante cualquier desafío que ellos hagan.

LaRouche, un personaje muy controversial que a veces ha sido acusado de izquierdista y otras de derechista, mantiene en estos momentos una posición muy similar a la del presidente Reagan en cuanto a la necesidad de que EE.UU. cubra la brecha que ha provocado el desarme unilateral que ha venido practicando este país desde hace dos o tres décadas. El punto focal del rearme que defiende LaRouche es a base de las armas de rayo, visiblemente tomada por los soviéticos.

LaRouche cubrirá todos los tópicos en su comparecencia televisada, que dará pie para encendidos comentarios de uno y otro lado.

OS

Rocky Mountain News, Denver Jan. 20, 1984

Candidate pushes beam weapon defense

By CHARLES ROOS
Rocky Mountain News Political Editor

Presidential candidate Lyndon B. LaRouche is seeking 100 Coloradoans to run for local offices and help him promote a new "beam weapon" defense against Soviet missiles.

LaRouche formerly led the branch of the U.S. Labor Party. As its president in name, he was on the Colorado ballot twice in 1974 and got 587 votes.

He now says he's a Democrat and calls his organization the National Democratic

Political Party. He says he will have a party in Colorado. He says he will have a party in Colorado. He says he will have a party in Colorado.

LaRouche says he will have a party in Colorado. He says he will have a party in Colorado. He says he will have a party in Colorado.

LaRouche says he will have a party in Colorado. He says he will have a party in Colorado. He says he will have a party in Colorado.

LaRouche says he will have a party in Colorado. He says he will have a party in Colorado. He says he will have a party in Colorado.

LaRouche says he will have a party in Colorado. He says he will have a party in Colorado. He says he will have a party in Colorado.

LaRouche says he will have a party in Colorado. He says he will have a party in Colorado. He says he will have a party in Colorado.

...down Soviet f...
...Reagan has endorsed...
...developing anti-missile techn...
...Kleinfelder says the presiden...
...LaRouche's commitment...
...Kleinfelder said the new tech...
...would cost \$300 billion over 10 y...

Graph, Friday, Jan. 20, 1984

COLORADO SPRINGS
GAZETTE TELEGRAPH

Colorado Springs, Colorado

Let peace begin with me

Friday, Jan. 20, 1984 Gazette Telegraph — 89

Candidate predicts Soviet military move soon

By Sue McMINN
GT Staff Writer

The Soviet Union is poised to take advantage of the "window of opportunity" created by its missile superiority, and the United States should be prepared for some military action as early as March, a self-proclaimed Democratic presidential candidate said during a telephone interview.

Lyndon H. LaRouche said he believes the Soviets are planning "something much worse than Berlin or Cuba," and they have been probing the United States effort to anticipate reactions.

"They might take over Scandinavia. They're poised to do that," he said in a telephone interview. "They might take over West Germany. They're poised to do that. They will continue to make trouble in Africa.

"In every area of the world the Soviets are moving."



Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr.

He said a pre-emptive strike against the United States that would result in a full scale confrontation is "less likely," but still possible.

A former member of the Labor Party, LaRouche is the founder the Executive Intelligence Review and is also associated with the Fusion Energy Foundation. He has been a Democrat since 1978, according to his national campaign director, Mel Kienetsky.

LaRouche is proposing a four-point crash program that would include development of a missile defense system to ward off the Soviet threat. He called the program the "only option to avoid war or backing down."

During the five months that Soviet leader Yuri Andropov has dropped from sight, there have been clear signs that a military junta has taken control, he said. People associated with the Brezhnev administration or the Communist Party bureaucracy are being purged, he said.

Meanwhile, the Soviets are probing U.S. reaction to such things as the destruction of a Korean airliner in September and the attack on the Marine

compound in Beirut, he said.

"They don't really fool around. They calculate everything," LaRouche said. "They don't make sudden, impulsive moves. But they're probing us."

"We are backstepping into a weaker and weaker position. The question is, when does retreat become a rout?"

The little-known candidate will go on national television Saturday evening to outline his view of the threat and his proposals to counter it. The paid-for program will be on CBS-TV.

His policy proposal includes an emergency mobilization of resources, a crash program to develop missile defenses, patching "gaping holes" in U.S. defenses, and changes in monetary policies.

"These are the basic measures I would take at this time," he said. "Of course, I can't change policy with one broadcast. But I think the administration will be watching (reaction) closely."

LaRouche admits that he is not a front-running presidential candidate, but said he is more interested in getting the country "back in shape" than winning. He said he was not invited to appear in Sunday's Democratic presidential candidate debate in Hanover, N.H.

During a press conference Wednesday in Colorado Springs, Kienetsky said LaRouche is being ignored by the Democratic "elite that revolves around Ayerell Harriman." The campaign director said he believes LaRouche's political action committee is the fastest growing in the Democratic Party, but admitted that it is not the most powerful.

LaRouche said he would love to see President Reagan embrace his policy and win reelection by being an "effective president," because this issue is much more important than gaining the presidency.

But presidential campaigns often have the effect of running

policy rather than creating open public debate on issues, he said. That has put tremendous political pressure on the president and is part of the reason he has backed off the so-called Star Wars plan, LaRouche said.

That plan, which would include the development of space- and ground-based missile defenses, was proposed in March 1983 but has lain dormant since. It is one of the primary components of LaRouche's four-step plan to prove U.S. resolve to the Soviets.

There are many advisers, including Henry Kissinger, who oppose space-based defenses and who have advised Reagan that such a program would agitate the Soviets, LaRouche said.

A move away from the present policy of mutual assured destruction would mean "revamping the entire military doctrine," and that is threatening to a lot of people in the Pentagon, he said.

(2)

CBS Sells Time to Fringe Candidate for Talk

By PETER BERR

Lyndon B. LaRouche Jr., a contender for the Democratic Presidential nomination, has found a market for broadcast last night on CBS television, which he bought half an hour of in the speech field campaign office. Mr. LaRouche warns that the Soviet Union is planning a nuclear confrontation with the United States in the coming months.

George Schwelb, CBS vice president for communications, said the network was prohibited by law from refusing to sell the time to Mr. LaRouche, from editing the program and from

judging whether the speech was responsible. Federal communications law prohibits broadcasters from refusing to provide air time to paid political messages of qualified candidates for Federal office.

In the past Mr. LaRouche, who has run for President twice before, in 1970 and in 1960, has argued that the United States and the Soviet Union were joined in a conspiracy against workers and warned of other conspiracies that he said involved the Carter Administration, the Rockefeller family, and labor unions in the United States, the Israeli intelligence service and the Queen of England.

In March 1970 Mr. LaRouche bought time on independent television stations to accuse President Carter of leading the nation to the brink of nuclear war, arguing that the United States was pursuing anti-Soviet policies designed by Britain. He urged economic cooperation with the Russians.

Warning of Confrontation

Melvin Klonsky, national campaign director for Mr. LaRouche, said the program taped for broadcast yesterday from 8:30 to 9:15 p.m. was designed to warn that the Soviet Union was plotting to provoke a "thermonuclear confrontation." Mr. Klonsky

said Mr. LaRouche was to call for a national mobilization to develop "beam weapons" and for new financial policies to create "low-interest credit rates." The LaRouche campaign, he added, had purchased the time from CBS for \$200.

"Lyndon LaRouche presented the time, and he has the right to express himself in any way he wishes," Mr. Schwelb of CBS said. "We have argued for years we should have editorialized about other such broadcasts."

Spoke by first organized a group of college students in the New Columbia University area, Mr. LaRouche, now 62 years old, has had organizations that in the last year have been the nucleus for the extensive field of American politics.

Former members of Mr. LaRouche's U.S. Labor Party, now defunct, have said there were party-initiated gang assaults at private meetings and have told of the training of some members in terrorism and guerrilla warfare techniques. Speeches for Mr. LaRouche said such training was necessary to protect Mr. LaRouche, who they said was the object of "assassination attempts."

Mr. LaRouche's publications in recent years have assembled a wide range of public figures, including Henry A. Kissinger; W. Averill Harriman; Juan Peron; and G. L. Price T. Bennett, chairman of the Democratic Party.

On Thursday, when the Federal Election Commission was meeting to consider Mr. LaRouche's application for matching Federal campaign funds,

pro-LaRouche demonstrators gathered outside the commission office, chanting slogans attacking commissioners, according to Sharon Snyder, a commission spokesman.

Christine Smith, a spokesman for the LaRouche campaign, said one of several organizations that Mr. LaRouche founded, the National Democratic Policy Committee, had branches in 30 states. Another organization he founded, the International Course of Labor, Committee has headquarters in West Berlin, West Germany, and more than a dozen other cities in Europe, Asia and Latin America, she said.

An NBC News magazine program, "First Camera," is preparing a report on Mr. LaRouche.

REMEMBER THE FOREWORD

Handwritten mark resembling a stylized 'W' or 'U' inside a circle.

DALLAS MORNING NEWS

1/20/84

H2

Mondale gets \$1.2 million in federal funds

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Federal Election Commission approved \$1.2 million more in matching funds for Walter Mondale on Thursday and \$357,000 for five of his rivals for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mondale has received \$4.3 million in matching funds to date. Sen. John Glenn of Ohio got \$166,175 on Thursday, boosting his total from the treasury to \$2.3 million.

Sen. Ernest Hollings of South Ca-

rolina got \$51,951 for a total of \$678,379, Reubin Askew \$31,712 for a total of \$863,574, Sen. Gary Hart of Colorado \$47,145 for a total of \$678,572, and Sen. Alan Cranston of California \$40,233 for a total of \$1.5 million.

The action boosts to \$10.3 million the amount the commission has approved to date for the six eligible candidates. The Republican and Democratic national committees each have received \$5.9 million in taxpayer funds to un-

derwrite their nominating conventions.

George McGovern and the Rev. Jesse Jackson have filed for matching funds, but the FEC has not ruled on whether they raised the requisite \$100,000 in individual contributions of \$250 or less.

Meanwhile, the commission postponed for a week a decision on whether to deny Lyndon LaRouche Jr. matching funds despite the fact that FEC auditors found he had raised the required \$5,000 in each

of at least 20 states. LaRouche is fighting FEC efforts to force him and his campaign to pay a \$15,000 fine and repay \$54,671 from the more than \$526,000 in matching funds he received in 1980 when he was seeking the Democratic presidential nomination.

The FEC initiated the action after finding that some donors had exceeded the \$1,000 limit on individual gifts and that other donations were made under wrong names.

844

85

LaRouche goes to TV with ideas

By CHARLES McDONALD
Item Staff Writer

LYNN — He wasn't born here, but Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., ultraconservative minor party presidential candidate, spent his formative years in Lynn.

In a telephone interview this week, the two-time White House candidate told The Item that Libyan strongman Muammar Qaddafi has put a contract out on him.

LaRouche, whose party has been officially declared a "cult" by the Citizens Freedom Foundation, an organization of families of cult members, brushed off the threat.

"I get them all the time, this is just another one," said the 1940 English High graduate.

And Saturday night, a national television audience will be able to view the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC) presidential candidate in a paid address (CBS, ch. 7, 8:30 p.m.).

In the interview earlier this week, the former ultra leftist candidate who has swung sharply to the right and is written off as a "nut" or "scary" by some observers, described his current philosophy.

He sums it up under four points:

- A massive federal monetary policy to further strengthen the dollar based on an infusion of \$500 billion in gold into the banking industry keyed to spur investments in "idle farms and factories.

- An "Apollo-style," \$200 billion crash program to deploy by 1988 a laser-based anti-missile defense.

- Moves to shore up "gaping holes in our national defense," in the submarine and missile area, designed to bring the Soviets to the bargaining table.

- A rescheduling and lowering of interest on the third-world debt owed U.S. banks to spur export-dependent jobs in the United States.

LaRouche, a native of Rochester, N.H., has orbited from his years under the pseudonym "Lyn Marcus" with the Socialist Labor Party from the late 1940's through early 1960's to a hard-line right wing stance with a major emphasis on "beam" technology in the recent past.

LaRouche's philosophy won notoriety during the Boston mayoral campaign last fall during which Michael Gelber ran a candidacy for city hall based on laser technology.

Now, Gelber has announced for U.S. Sen. Paul Tsongas's seat, and radio advertisements are trumpeting both Gelber and the Saturday televised event in which LaRouche will "inform the American population of the growing danger of a pre-emptive nuclear strike from the Soviet Union."

On Wednesday LaRouche told The Item that Libyan strongman Muammar Khadafi has issued a



Lyndon LaRouche

radio death threat against his candidacy during a visit LaRouche made to Rome.

In 1976, when Democrat Jimmy Carter polled more votes than Republican Gerald Ford to take the White House, LaRouche, running under the U.S. Labor Party banner, was not exactly a factor, polling 40,043 ballots nationwide.

In 1980, when Republican Ronald Reagan crushed Carter at the polls, LaRouche won two percent of the New Hampshire primary or 1,800 votes in his quest for the Democratic nomination. His name didn't appear on the Massachusetts Primary ballot that year.

This year, LaRouche said he is "organizing in 10 states," but he isn't on the March 13 Massachusetts Primary ballot, as it is limited to Democrats and Republicans.

A report by United Press International in November, 1983, chronicled a move by LaRouche's NDPC into local school board races where voters might be attracted by the "back to basics" theme his candidates espouse.

However writings by LaRouche have concerned groups such as the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith which senses danger in LaRouche's positions.

LaRouche has in the past recalled his Lynn years as "hellish and stifling." He mentioned this week having lived here from June, 1932 to October, 1934 when he moved to New York City.

He recalled attending the Aborn School and Eastern and Cobbett Junior Highs in a brief talk.

LaRouche Wednesday called the eight Democratic candidates an "eight pack" and criticized their collective views as a "Neville Chamberlain Memorial Society," in reference to the former British Prime Minister condemned for his "appeasement" policies toward Hitler.

34040161567

Chattanooga Daily Times
 CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
 O. 46,400 SUN. 44,700

JAN 19 1984

McGovern files for matching federal campaign funds

By Christopher Connell
 The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — George S. McGovern submitted documents to the Federal Election Commission on Wednesday to qualify for matching funds in his bid for the Democratic presidential nomination.

McGovern's daughter, Mary, his campaign treasurer, brought documents to the FEC indicating he had raised \$190,351.92.

Sharon Snyder, spokeswoman for the FEC, said it will take three weeks for FEC auditors to determine whether McGovern has met the requirement of raising \$5,000 in each of 20 states — a total of \$100,000 — in individual contributions of \$250 or less.

McGovern said he had raised the money in 19 states, the District of Columbia — which the FEC counts as a state — and two territories.

McGovern, the former South Dakota senator and 1972 Democratic presidential candidate, became the last of the eight major Democratic candidates to file for matching funds. The Rev. Jesse Jackson filed last Friday, listing \$111,425 in contributions. The other six candidates already have been certified eligible for matching funds and received nearly \$9 million.

The law allows individuals to contribute up to \$1,000 to a candidate, but only \$250 can be matched with federal funds.



Once a candidate has qualified, all contributions up to \$250 are matched dollar-for-dollar by federal funds raised by the \$1 checkoff on income tax returns.

Ma. Snyder, the FEC spokeswoman, said that if he qualifies, McGovern will at first receive \$100,000 from the Treasury. Then his campaign can resubmit the rest of its contributions to have them matched.

The six-member FEC is scheduled to vote Thursday on Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr.'s application for matching funds. A staff paper prepared by the FEC's general counsel, Charles N. Steele, recommends denial because LaRouche allegedly has refused to repay \$54,671 of matching funds he received in the 1980 campaign and a civil penalty of \$15,000.

LaRouche received more than \$526,000 in matching funds for his 1980 Democratic primary campaign. The FEC demanded the repayment of \$54,671 after finding that some people had donated more than \$1,000 to LaRouche's campaign and that other donations were made under wrong names.

An FEC audit said the documents that the LaRouche campaign submitted last Dec. 30 indicated that it had

collected "matchable contributions worth \$5,000... in at least 20 states."

But Steele said that on the dispute from the 1980 campaign, "there is substantial doubt that he intends to live up to the agreements and certifications contained" in his current application for matching funds.

LaRouche, who once headed a group known as the U.S. Labor Party, has run for president several times. He won 2 percent of the vote in his native New Ham, where he won the 1980 primary.

The FEC filed suit in federal court last February in an attempt to force LaRouche and his 1980 campaign committee to pay the \$15,000 penalty.

In a statement issued in New York, Edward Spannaus, treasurer of the LaRouche campaign, denounced Steele's recommendation as "politically corrupt."

"Steele has engaged in blatant misrepresentation by ignoring the fact that LaRouche's 1980 campaign is presently in court charging the FEC with irregular and corrupt practices in court proceedings, and that the substantive issues he cites have not yet been ruled upon by the federal courts," Spannaus said.

FEC delays ruling on Demo's funds

WASHINGTON — The Federal Election Commission voted today to put off for a week a decision whether to deny Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. matching funds for his 1984 presidential campaign because he has failed to repay disputed contributions received for his run for the House three-four years ago.

The commission voted 6-0 to postpone the ruling after LaRouche's lawyer, Odysseus P. Anderson of Boston, submitted a letter proposing talks to settle the dispute, which involves \$15,000 civil fine and \$4,671 the disputed LaRouche to return from more than \$526,000 in primary in matching funds he got in 1980.

816

87

84040461569

ATTACHMENT C



88

February 21, 1984

CHAIR
DOROTHY S. RIDINGS

VICE-CHAIRS

Nancy M. Neuman
Lewisburg, PA

Marilyn B. Reeves
Amity, OR

SECRETARY/TREASURER

Julia T. Richte
Birmingham, MI

TRUSTEES

Julia A. Holmes
Pittsford, NY

Roberta Jaffe
Gary, IN

Pat Jensen
Iowa City, IA

Rosalind J. McGee
Salt Lake City, UT

Janel Otwell
Danston, IL

Dorothy K. Powers
Princeton, NJ

Jean Rich
Nicasadero, CA

Edith S. Robbins
Sarasota, FL

Florence Rubin
Newton Centre, MA

Virginia A. Schwartz
Birmingham, MI

Pat Shuff
Kaneohe, HI

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Carol Parr

DIRECTOR
Martha T. Mills

Mr. Mel Klenetsky
The LaRouche Campaign
304 West 58th Street
5th Floor
New York, New York 10019

Dear Mr. Klenetsky:

The League of Women Voters Education Fund has determined that Lyndon LaRouche is not currently a significant national candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination for President. The League is therefore unable at this time to extend an invitation to Mr. LaRouche to participate in the League's Democratic Presidential Primary Debates.

The League considered the materials you submitted on the significance of Mr. LaRouche's candidacy along with other information available to it. Among the factors considered by the League in reaching its decision were the following: Mr. LaRouche is presently only on one or two states' primary ballots and indeed is not on the New Hampshire primary ballot; except for paid appearances by Mr. LaRouche, national media have not covered Mr. LaRouche extensively as a serious candidate; Mr. LaRouche is not currently eligible for matching payments under the Presidential Primary Matching Payments Act; and national voter poll results do not demonstrate substantial voter support for Mr. LaRouche or interest in his candidacy.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Ridings
Chair

DSR:SH

89

ATTACHMENT D

84040461571



90

MAR 22 1984

Mel Klenetsky
National Campaign Director
Edward Spannaus
Treasurer

March 20, 1984

Dorothy S. Ridings
League of Women Voters Education Fund
1730 M Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Ms. Ridings:

On behalf of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., I request that the League of Women Voters invite Mr. LaRouche to participate in the League's Democratic presidential candidates debate scheduled for April 5, 1984 in Pittsburgh Pennsylvania. To assist you and your colleagues in considering this request, I will address myself to your letter to me dated February 21, 1984.

This letter was the League's response to my request for the inclusion of Mr. LaRouche in the February 23 candidates debate in Manchester, New Hampshire. In your letter, you cite several reasons for your determination that Mr. LaRouche is not a "significant" candidate for the Democratic nomination. I contend these reasons are erroneous, inadequate, or not applicable to the Pittsburgh debate.

1. "Mr. LaRouche is presently only on one or two states' primary ballots and indeed is not on the New Hampshire primary ballot." Mr. LaRouche is presently on the ballot in nine states: Pennsylvania, California, Ohio, Maryland, Oregon, South Dakota, Louisiana, West Virginia, and Nebraska. The LaRouche Campaign (TLC) will petition to obtain ballot status in New Jersey, North Dakota, Idaho, and Montana. TLC is seeking ballot access by other means in the states of North Carolina, Tennessee, and New Mexico.

84040461572

91

Mr. LaRouche will also actively seek the election of LaRouche delegates in the Texas and Colorado caucuses, and perhaps other caucus states as well. The eighteen states identified above account for more than 40% of the delegates to the national convention, a decisively significant number in the 1984 Democratic contest. Since Mr. LaRouche is on the primary ballot in the forum state, this reason for exclusion is no longer valid.

2. "except for paid appearances by Mr. LaRouche, national media have not covered Mr. LaRouche extensively as a serious candidate." This statement is simply not true. I am enclosing a sample of press clippings which our campaign staff has accumulated. These clippings, both favorable and unfavorable, reflect a breadth of coverage from across the country. The entire pile of these clippings is too large to enclose here.

I am also enclosing a log of radio coverage of Mr. LaRouche and The LaRouche Campaign compiled by our national press coordinator, Christina Huth. This demonstrates an extensive amount of TV & radio coverage devoted to Mr. LaRouche's campaign.

On March 4, 1984, NBC First Camera broadcast a twenty minute segment on Mr. La Rouche and his bid for the presidency. This broadcast complemented a five minute spot aired on NBC Nightly News, January 30, 1984. While both broadcasts are the subject of a pending libel action in the Eastern District of Virginia (LaRouche v. NBC, et al., #84-0136A), the fact that Mr. LaRouche was attacked in this way by a major network, which spent several million dollars to produce and broadcast these programs, I believe attests to the significance of his candidacy.)

Your disregard for Mr. LaRouche's paid appearances is misguided. These paid appearances on network television were only arranged after Mr. LaRouche made a "substantial showing of bona fide candidacy" in at least ten states. This showing made LaRouche a legally qualified candidate in all states, territories, and the District of Columbia. see 47 CFR 73.1940. Mr. LaRouche has now appeared on three nationwide half-hour paid broadcasts (one per each major network) and has a fourth one scheduled for ABC-TV at midnight on March 26, 1984. This record of paid broadcasts, taken by itself, is evidence of significant candidacy.

Finally, I must add that, even though I believe Mr. LaRouche meets the League's media criterion, the use of the media to determine significant candidacy does not constitute a nonpartisan standard. The fact of the matter is that the media is highly biased in its coverage of major events and candidates for office. Since, under the First Amendment, the press is accountable to no one and is not compelled to abide by any

B 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 5 7 3

92

standards to objectivity, this institutional criterion is highly subjective. In fact, the criterion is doubly subjective because it requires the League of Women Voters to make a subjective appraisal of the media's subjective appraisal of significant candidacy.

3. "Mr. LaRouche is not currently eligible for matching payments under the Presidential Primary Matching Payments Act." As I pointed out in my previous correspondence, Mr. LaRouche did, in fact, qualify for matching funds as per the FEC Audit Division Eligibility Report. I am again enclosing the Audit Division report, which shows that almost 99% of TLC's threshold submission was valid, for your inspection.

As you know, the FEC has withheld certification on the basis of a dispute over Mr. LaRouche's 1980 campaign. While TLC believes this move by the Commission is illegal, the ongoing dispute between TLC and the FEC is irrelevant to this aspect of the League's criteria. Since the League's matching funds criterion is obviously designed to measure popular support for a candidate, I contend the matching funds submission by TLC and the FEC Audit Division report verifying these as good contributions is sufficient to meet the criterion.

Moreover, TLC's fundraising and popular support has substantially increased since the December 30, 1983 threshold submission. I am enclosing a copy of the latest TLC fundraising report which shows nearly \$1 million have been raised for the campaign from over 5,500 individual contributors representing every state in the Union, the District of Columbia, and American citizens residing in several foreign countries. In light of this record, it is ludicrous for the League to say that Mr. LaRouche is not a significant candidate.

4. "national voter poll results do not demonstrate substantial voter support for Mr. LaRouche or interest in his candidacy." First of all, I am not aware of Mr. LaRouche's name was included on any national voter poll which certainly prejudices the results. There have been no significant polls taken yet in Pennsylvania which is the first primary state of The LaRouche Campaign.

Further, I do not believe the League actually applied this criterion to the other candidates. Ernest Hollings, Reuben Askew, and George McGovern demonstrated no "substantial voter support" in the national voter polls, yet they were all invited to the New Hampshire debate. In the case of Hollings and Askew, the polls correctly forecast their lack of substantial voter support on election day.

84040461574

93

In conclusion, I note the obvious: Mr. LaRouche is a highly controversial political figure. However, it is one thing to strongly disagree with Mr. LaRouche's political policies and activities, and it is another to declare that he is not a "significant" candidate for the nomination. The LaRouche candidacy has generated nationwide press attention, inspired the development of a citizens candidates' movement of over two thousand candidates running for federal, state, and local office on the LaRouche program, and raised nearly \$1 million dollars in just over three months (substantial campaign activity did not really begin until the beginning of December).

A fair application of the League's criteria to the LaRouche candidacy, especially in light of the invitation of the eight candidates to the New Hampshire debate, would lead any nonpartisan observer to declare Mr. LaRouche is a significant candidate for the nomination. As such, I respectfully request that you invite Lyndon LaRouche to participate in the League's debate in Pittsburgh on April 5.

Regards,

Mel Klenetsky

Mel Klenetsky

MK:sr
Encl.

R 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 5 7 5

THE LAROCHE CAMPAIGN - TRANSACTION
 STATUS: ALL SOURCE: ALL BANK:

* TRNDTOT *

94

STATE	NUMBER	AMOUNT
ALASKA	83	15,320.00
ALABAMA	93	10,623.00
ARKANSAS	25	3,440.00
ARIZONA	79	16,265.00
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CA	1	50.00
COSTA RICA	1	200.00
COLOMBIA	1	250.00
CALIFORNIA	778	154,411.50
COLORADO	113	23,035.00
CONNECTICUT	92	17,496.13
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	17	1,865.00
DELAWARE	11	2,925.00
FLORIDA	136	37,703.00
GEORGIA	76	6,734.00
GUAM	1	100.00
HAWAII	6	2,300.00
IDAH	56	6,271.00
IDAHO	9	3,715.00
ILLINOIS	396	41,136.45
INDIANA	127	17,452.00
JAPAN	1	200.00
KANSAS	31	7,255.00
KENTUCKY	19	3,743.00
LOUISIANA	59	11,470.00
MASSACHUSETTS	228	41,758.00
MARYLAND	256	31,423.00
MAINE	16	1,317.00
MICHIGAN	130	22,949.00
MINNESOTA	129	19,977.00
MISSOURI	33	3,535.00
MISSISSIPPI	24	5,750.00
MONTANA	22	4,400.00
NORTH CAROLINA	41	5,795.00
NORTH DAKOTA	19	2,524.00
NEBRASKA	32	9,026.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	26	3,846.00
NEW JERSEY	235	48,371.00
NEW MEXICO	48	10,358.00
NEVADA	33	2,965.00
NEW YORK	367	32,733.00
OHIO	162	27,729.50
OKLAHOMA	140	19,476.00
OREGON	89	3,570.00
TENNESYLVANIA	257	38,299.00
PUERTO RICO	11	1,730.00
RHODE ISLAND	12	1,760.00
SAUDI ARABIA	1	100.00
SINGAPORE	1	250.00
SOUTH CAROLINA	23	5,775.00
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	1,335.00

84040461576

THE LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN - TRANSACTIONS
 STATUS: ALL SOURCE: ALL . SAN

***** TRNDCT *****

95

STATE	NUMBER	AMOUNT
THAILAND	1	500.00
TENNESSEE	67	8,005.00
TEXAS	359	71,316.00
UTAH	48	6,025.00
VIRGINIA	138	28,895.00
VERMONT	7	1,075.00
WASHINGTON	127	35,736.00
WISCONSIN	73	6,320.00
WEST VIRGINIA	9	2,580.00
WYOMING	34	5,620.00
REPORT TOTALS	5,513	956,473.58

84040461577

LaRouche seeks to be president

Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., contributing editor to the international newsweekly "Executive Intelligence Review," announced Thursday he is attempting to become the 1984 Democratic presidential nominee.

He said in a press release that he feels the patriotic Democrats of this country deserve a candidate of their own.

He says he plans to use his candidacy in spearheading the mobilization of a mass movement against the "Soviet-supported and Soviet-influenced Mondt-Harriman leadership of the Democratic Party."

LaRouche is also co-chairman of an international philosophical association modeled on the movement of Plat, Gottfried Leibniz and Benjamin Franklin and a member of the Fusion Energy Foundation Board of Directors.

*Alabama
Huntsville News*

96

47

97
Mark LaRouche

4 Democrats on State Presidential Ballot

By KEITH LOVE and RICHARD C. PADDOCK, Times Staff Writers

Four Democratic presidential contenders will appear on California's June 5 primary ballot, according to papers filed Wednesday with the secretary of state's office.

Colorado Sen. Gary Hart, civil rights activist Jesse Jackson, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Ohio Sen. John Glenn filed delegate slates in all 45 California congressional districts.

The names on these slates, which include California politicians and party activists, will appear on the ballot beside the names of the respective candidates. Voters can choose all of the potential delegates affiliated with one candidate or various delegates affiliated with several candidates.

Although Glenn met Wednesday's deadline for filing delegate slates, it is not clear whether he will still be an active candidate June 5. However, his name cannot be taken off the ballot, even if he withdraws from the race.

Michael McCurry, Glenn's campaign press secretary, said Wednesday that the senator is reassessing his candidacy after failing again Tuesday to win any Democratic contests.

Glenn's California chairman, Assemblyman Richard Katz of Sepulveda, said Wednesday in Sacramento that by allowing his name to go on the California ballot, Glenn was giving his supporters a chance to go to the convention—even if he is no longer in the race.

Under 1984 party rules, no delegates are legally bound to the people they say they are supporting. The California Democratic Party's delegate selection plan for the first time puts delegate names on the ballot next to the names of the candidates they are supporting.

Delegates supporting Glenn who get enough votes to go to the convention could switch to another candidate after the primary or could go to the convention and switch there.

Each of the 45 congressional districts will have a different set of potential delegates beside each candidate's name. The delegates who get the most votes in each district will go to the Democratic National Convention in July, regardless of whom they are supporting.

"You could go to the convention supporting Glenn, but if he is no longer a candidate, that would put you in the position to be a broker," said Michael Gordon, executive director of the California Democratic Party. "The other campaigns will seek you out."

Please see PRIMARY, Page 22

PRIMARY: 4 Democrats

Continued from Page 3

longer a candidate, that would put you in the position to be a broker," said Michael Gordon, executive director of the California Democratic Party. "The other campaigns will seek you out."

"It's a great chance to be wine and dined," said one California Democrat, who asked not to be identified.

The only potential Glenn delegates who have a strong chance of benefiting from the California primary, even if the senator drops out, are politicians like Katz, who have their own political supporters. Seven other Assembly members are on the Glenn slates, including Assemblyman Bruce Young of Cerritos. Three state senators are also on the slates, including Sen. Alan Robbins of Tarzana. There are also some local politicians on the Glenn slates.

LaRouche to Appear on June 5 Presidential Ballot as Democrat

From a Times Staff Writer

Former U.S. Labor Party leader Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. will appear as a Democratic presidential candidate on the California June 5 primary ballot.

LaRouche, who heads a group called the National Democratic Policy Committee, filed a slate of delegates in each of the state's congressional districts to compete with delegates representing four other Democratic presidential contenders: Rev. Jesse Jackson, Ohio Sen. John Glenn, Colorado Sen. Gary Hart and former Vice President Walter Mondale.

The National Democratic Policy Committee is not an official unit within the Democratic Party, although its members have registered

as Democrats. The group is composed of followers of LaRouche, the former U.S. Labor Party leader who ran for President in 1980.

LaRouche has urged his supporters to run in local elections. Advocacy of an outer-space-based laser beam weapon system has been a part of their platform in those races. They say the system is needed to provide the same economic and educational incentive the space race created in the late 1950s and 1960s.

His campaign filed a full slate of delegates in every part of the state except the 26th Congressional District, where it submitted the names of three delegates for five possible spots on the ballot.

84040461579

Three Democrats file for primary

SACRAMENTO (AP) — Delegate slates for California's June 5 presidential primary were filed yesterday by Sen. Gary Hart, former Vice President Walter Mondale, the Rev. Jesse Jackson and economist Lyndon LaRouche.

Sen. John Glenn's campaign had not filed before Secretary of State March Fong Eu's office closed at 5 p.m., but a spokeswoman for Eu said arrangements had been made for the Glenn campaign to file its slate before last night's midnight deadline.

Altogether, the five slates total 1,045 candidates for the 209 delegate slots to be elected in the June 5 primary.

MAR 6 1964

98 5

Who's In The Races? Filing Ends 5 Today

By CLYDE JARR

SALEM (UPI) — Oregonians will find out whose names, except for presidential candidates, will be on the ballot in the May 15 primary after the filing deadline ends at 5 p.m. today.

Secretary of State Norma Paulina announced Monday that Democrat Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., 62, of Leesport, Pa., economist, will be on the ballot because his supporters in Oregon obtained more than 6,000 registered voters' signatures. She said he qualified by petition, under a statute which required at least 1,000 signatures from each of the state's five congressional districts.

Also trying to get on the ballot by obtaining enough signatures was Democrat Stephen Kazan, whose supporters also have been conducting a petition drive.

Mrs. Paulina said only President Reagan was to be on the Republican presidential ballot. But she said she had not decided about the Democratic list.

She said she will determine by March 15 which of the eight Democratic candidates considered by the news media recently to be major contenders also should be on the ballot under a state law which gives her the sole authority to decide unless a candidate files by petition.

The list of U.S. Senate contenders is not so long and heading into the final day of filing included incumbent Sen. Mark Hatfield, three other Republicans and two Democrats in the GOP ranks are Sherry Reynolds — whose husband Jack is running as a Democrat for secretary of state — Ralph H. Peterson and John Schwan; the Democrats seeking Hatfield's post are State Sen. Warren Hedrickson, D-Eugene, and LaRouche supporter, Sam Kahl.

In the congressional races there could be a couple of rerun matches in November from the 1962 contests.

In the First District, Rep. Les AuCoin, D-Ore., has filed for reelection and the 1962 GOP nominee Bill Monahan is running again along with George E. Vernon, a LaRouche backer. In the Second District, GOP Rep. Bob Smith and Democrat Larry Willis were the only candidates listed through Monday.

Rep. Ron Widen, D-Ore., apparently will face either former State Rep. Drew Davis, a former Democrat, or Thomas H. Phelan in November in the Third Congressional District. Both Davis and Phelan seek the GOP nomination.

In the Fourth District, Rep. Jim Weaver, D-Ore., could face either Republican Gene Arvidson, Bruce Lang, John D. Newhart or James H. Peterson in November.

In the Fifth District, Rep. Danny Smith, R-Ore., filed his candidacy form Monday along with fellow Republican Josh Boone, but Smith's 1962 Democratic opponent, State Sen. Ruth McFarland, had not yet submitted her name to the secretary of state's office. Previously filing for the Democratic nomination were State Sen. Walt Brown, State Rep. Peter Courtney and a former aide to ex-U.S. Rep. Al Ullman, Jim Beall.

Also running to replace Mrs. Paulina, who is forbidden by the state constitution from seeking a third term, are three members of the Legislature, where she served as a Republican representative before election as secretary of state. They are House Majority Leader Barbara Roberts and Sen. Jim Gardner, both Portland Democrats, and Rep. Donna Zajonc, a Salem Republican. House Speaker Gratian

Kerans, D-Eugene, seeks to become state treasurer along with Republican Bill Zastrow. Dave Carga, a former New Mexico governor, and Dave Conn, the Beaverton city finance director, Rutherford, a state representative from McMinnville, was sponsored by Gov. Vic Atiyeh to fill the interim term when Clay Myers, who is prohibited by the constitution from seeking a third term, leaves April 1 to accept a private industry post.

Attorney General Dave Froemeyer is the only name thus far in the Republican ballot for his office, while former State Sen. Vera Cost, Gresham, seeks the Democratic nomination.

A former state labor commissioner, Bill Stevenson, is making a bid to return to politics. He is filing for the state Senate seat held by incumbent Democrat Bill McCoy. The 46-year-old Stevenson serves eight years in the Legislature before moving on to the executive office.

Also seeking another term in the Legislature is Re-

publican James Bodinfield, who filed for the seat to be vacated by State Sen. Jack Ripper. Running for Gardner's Senate seat is fellow Democrat Rep. Jane Cason, whose husband, Ron, wants to succeed her in the House.

Another House Democrat, Glenn Ott, also wants to move to the Senate, filing Sen. McFarland's post.

A couple of former congressional candidates, Dave McTeague and Mike Kesperian, are campaigning for House seats.

A former state representative, Pat Whiting, Tigard, had only a short campaign for the state Senate. She filed Thursday and announced Monday that she was withdrawing, citing family and previous commitment reasons.

There could be another Atiyeh in the Legislature if a nephew of the governor is successful. George Atiyeh of Lyons filed for the Republican nomination to replace Rep. Chuck Bennett, D-Gales.

84040461580

THE SACRAMENTO BEE
SACRAMENTO, CALIF.
D 219 N 4 508 217 726

FEB 2 1984

1 Surprise Makes Demo Presidential Primary Ballot

By Ed Salzman
Deo. Capitol Bureau Chief

Secretary of State March Fong Eu announced Wednesday that she has selected President Reagan and nine potential Democratic challengers for placement on the June 8 presidential primary ballot.

The only surprise on the list was Democrat Lyndon LaRouche, of Virginia, a conservative economist whose supporters have been picketing the secretary of state's office demanding his recognition as presidential candidate.

Eu said Republican businessman Ben Fernandez of California will be added to the list if he qualifies for federal campaign funds. She emphasized that other candidates, including Republican Harold Stinson of Minnesota, can qualify their dele-

gate states for the June ballot by collecting signatures on their nomination papers.

The Democratic list also includes Reubin Askew, former governor of Florida; Seas Alan Cranston of California; John Gilean of Ohio; Gary Hart of Colorado; Ernest Hollings of South Carolina; the Rev. Jesse Jackson of Illinois; former Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota; and former Vice President Walter Mondale of Minnesota.

Eu also announced nine candidates from other parties on the presidential primary ballot: Libertarian David Bergland of Costa Mesa; American Independents Gordon Mohr of Missouri; Gerald Willis of Alabama; Charles Hicam of Pennsylvania; A. J. Lowery of Arkansas; and Peace and Freedom candidates Tom Condit of Berkeley, Ted Ensign of

New York, Sonia Johnson of Virginia and Frank Serpente of New York.

At a Capitol press conference, Eu said the main guideline for selection was qualification for federal matching funds. But several other factors, such as active campaigning and public perception of individuals as "serious" candidates, were taken into consideration.

She said that "defining a serious candidate is like defining pornography. You know it when you see it."

Eu reported that telegrams were sent to all selected candidates informing them how they can withdraw from the ballot. In the case of Democratic candidates, they have until Friday — only two days. Others have until April 3. She said she also can add to the list before April 7.

The top day Democratic rule, she explained, "precludes a walk and see

posture that some candidates might prefer." Democratic candidates will be excluded from the ballot if they fail to file states of delegate candidates in California's 45 Congressional districts by March 11.

Eu defended her selection of LaRouche by pointing out that he has raised enough money in 10 states to qualify for federal funds (although the matter is now in the courts), has campaigned extensively and has bought 30 minutes of time on a national television network to tell his story.

She showed reporters blowups of the presidential primary ballots for all five parties. The Republican primary will be simple, she said, with the winner getting all 170 of the state's delegates.

In the Democratic primary, states of candidates for delegates will

appear on the ballot and 100 delegates will be chosen on a congressional district basis. Another 150 delegates will be elected in other ways.

Eu said it is "very possible" that Democratic voters will be confused. "It has been of great concern to us, but this is the law and this is the way the party wants to do it."

Mike Gordon, executive director of the state Democratic Party, said that Democrats will be bombarded with information so that they will understand the system before they go to the polls. He predicted that as more than six Democrats will be in the race on March 14 and that most voters will not sign tickets, producing state victories in each congressional district.

He said presidential candidates already are organizing in the state because the "winner take-most"

system being initiated this year does not allow candidates to campaign in California simply by conducting media blitzes just before the June election.

Wednesday was the first in a series of important steps leading to the June primary. Next Wednesday is the deadline for candidates to file their declarations of intent to run for 66 Assembly, 20 state Senate and numerous Municipal and Superior Court judgeships. Nomination papers for these races plus 45 Congressional district caucuses must be filed by March 9.

Those filing caucuses do not apply to one highly publicized California politician, state Sen. Roy Johnson of Riverside, a former Republican who is seeking re-election as an independent.

bb

26

11

FEB 2 1984

100
27

PRIMARY: 9 Democrats to Be Listed on Ballot

Continued from Page 3

hopeful each would-be delegate is pledged to support will appear below the delegate's name.

On the other hand, only President Reagan's name will appear on the winner-take-all Republican ballot.

Democrats who will be on the ballot are former Florida Gov. Reubin Askew, U.S. Sen. Alan Cranston of California, U.S. Sen. John Glenn of Ohio, U.S. Sen. Gary Hart of Colorado, U.S. Sen. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, Lyndon LaRouche, former U.S. Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota and former Vice President Walter F. Mondale.

Two Not 'Serious'

Eu said neither Los Angeles businessman Ben Fernandez nor perennial GOP candidate Harold Stassen qualifies as a "serious candidate," in terms either of fund-raising or of general recognition in the press and public opinion polls.

"Defining a serious candidate is like defining pornography," she said. "You know it when you see it."

Eu said that although LaRouche, the former U.S. Labor Party leader who ran for President in 1980, is not generally recognized as a major Democratic contender, he was certified because he has raised enough money nationwide to qualify for federal matching funds and is campaigning actively around the country.

Democratic voters will choose 209 of their 345 delegates to the national nominating convention in the primary. The other 136 slots will be filled by party and elected officials and at-large delegates to be chosen after the primary.

"I was appalled when I saw what was going to be facing the voters," Eu, a Democrat, said of her party's ballot. But each party has the right to set its own primary rules, she said, and "it's the way the (Democratic) Party wants to do it."

Earlier, Eu's office announced that 1980 independent presidential candidate John Anderson had failed by a large margin to get his National Unity Party qualified for the primary election in California. The party got only 1,567 of the 30,644 registered voters' signatures that it needed in order to qualify.

He can still win a spot on the November general election ballot but will need 115,591 signatures to do it, according to state law.

"Great oaks from little acorns grow," Anderson said from his headquarters in Washington. "You may think it's a tiny acorn, but I think we've planted something out there that, if we nurture it, may flourish."

In still another election-year development Wednesday, Gov. George Deukmejian said he has signed legislation putting four spending measures on the June ballot: a \$250-million bond issue for jail construction, a \$300-million bond issue for prison construction, a \$370-million parks and recreation bond issue and an \$85-million bond issue to buy and restore fish and wildlife habitats.

They will be in addition to four constitutional amendments that Eu certified for the ballot earlier this week, including one that calls for a person to be disqualified from office for making libelous or slanderous statements against an opposing candidate during an election campaign and the Gann initiative aimed at cutting the Legislature's budget and diluting the power of the majority party.

R 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 5 9 2

3

101

Rocky Mountain News 1/20/84

Candidate pushes 'beam weapon' defense

By CHARLES ROOS
Rocky Mountain News Political Editor

Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche is seeking 100 Coloradans to run for local offices and help him promote a new "beam weapon" defense against Soviet missiles.

LaRouche formerly led the ticket of the U.S. Labor Party. As its presidential nominee, he was on the Colorado ballot once, in 1976, and got 567 votes.

He now says he's a Democrat and calls his organization the National Democratic

Policy Committee. The national and Colorado Democratic parties don't recognize either.

LaRouche will explain his plans in a nationally televised half-hour program to be shown locally on KMGH, Channel 7, at 7:30 p.m. Saturday.

His campaign director, Mel Klenetsky, was in Colorado Thursday to promote media coverage. LaRouche's national goal, Klenetsky said, is to get 10,000 supporters to run for various public offices on the LaRouche platform.

So far the only local volunteer is Denverite David Legate, a computer program-

mer, who has said he will run against Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo.

In campaign documents, LaRouche warns of the threat of a pre-emptive nuclear strike by the Soviets. He proposes that the United States embark on a crash industrial program to rescue the "sick" economy and develop beam-firing weap-

ons to knock down Soviet missiles. President Reagan has endorsed the idea of developing anti-missile technology but Klenetsky says the president lacks LaRouche's commitment. Klenetsky said the new technology would cost \$200 billion over 10 years.

8 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 5 8 3

GAZETTE TELEGRAPH

Columbia Springs, Colorado

Let peace begin with me

(21)

Candidate predicts Soviet military move soon

By Sue Macmillan
21 Staff Writer

The Soviet Union is poised to take advantage of the "window of opportunity" created by the decade superpower, and the United States should be prepared for some military action as early as March, a well-known Democratic presidential candidate said during a telephone interview.

Lyndon H. LaRouche said he believes the Soviets are planning something much larger than the war in Cuba, and they have been pushing the United States in an effort to anticipate reaction.

"They might take over Iran. They're poised to do that," he said in a telephone interview. "They might take over West Germany. They're poised to do that. They will attempt to make trouble in Iran."

"In every area of the world the Soviets are moving."



Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr.

He said a pre-emptive strike against the United States that would result in a full-scale confrontation is "less likely," but still possible.

A former member of the Labor Party, LaRouche is the founder the Executive Intelligence Review and is also associated with the Fusion Energy Foundation. He has been a Democrat since 1976, according to his national campaign director, Mel Klenetsky.

LaRouche is proposing a four-point crash program that would include development of a missile defense system to ward off the Soviet threat. He called the program the "only option to avoid war or backing down."

During the five months that Soviet leader Yuri Andropov has dropped from sight, there have been clear signs that a military junta has taken control, he said. People associated with the Brezhnev administration or the Communist Party bureaucracy are being purged, he said.

Meanwhile, the Soviets are probing U.S. reaction to such things as the destruction of a Korean airliner in September and the attack on the Marine

compound in Beirut, he said. "They don't really look around. They calculate everything," LaRouche said. "They don't make sudden, impulsive moves. But they're probing us. We are backstepping into a weaker and weaker position. The question is, when does retreat become a rout?"

The little-known candidate will go on national television Saturday evening to outline his view of the threat and his proposals to counter it. The paid-for program will be on CBS-TV.

His policy proposal included an emergency mobilization of resources, a crash program to develop missile defenses, patching "gaping holes" in U.S. defenses, and changes in monetary policies.

"Those are the basic messages I would take at this time," he said. "Of course, I can't change policy with one broadcast. But I think the administration will be watching (reaction) closely."

LaRouche admits that he is not a front-running presidential candidate, but said he is more interested in getting the country "back in shape" than winning. He said he was not invited to appear in Sunday's Democratic presidential candidate debate in Danbury, N.H.

During a press conference Wednesday in Colorado Springs, Klenetsky said LaRouche is being ignored by the Democratic "machine that revolves around Averell Harriman." The campaign director said he believed LaRouche's political action committee is the fastest growing in the Democratic Party, but admitted that it is not the most powerful.

LaRouche said he would love to see President Reagan embrace his policy and win reelection by being an "effective president," because this issue is much more important than gaining the presidency.

But presidential campaigns often have the effect of running

policy rather than creating open public debate on issues, he said. That has put tremendous political pressure on the president and is part of the reason he has backed off the so-called Star Wars plan, LaRouche said.

That plan, which would include the development of space- and ground-based missile defenses, was proposed in March 1983 but has lain dormant since. It is one of the primary components of LaRouche's four-step plan to prove U.S. resolve to the Soviets.

There are many advisers, including Henry Kissinger, who oppose space-based defenses and who have advised Reagan that such a program would agitate the Soviets, LaRouche said.

A move away from the present policy of mutual assured destruction would mean "reexamining the entire military doctrine," and that is threatening to a lot of people in the Pentagon, he said.

7 8 5 1 9 4 0 7 0 7 8

The Houston Post
HOUSTON, TEXAS
D. 376.455 SUN. 436.660

FEB 11 1984

LaRouche panel seeks respectability

By JIM BIRIMON
Post Reporter

8213

Lyndon LaRouche's National Democratic Policy Committee — which tried to make a splash in last year's Houston city elections with talk of laser beams and an impending Third World economic collapse — is making an organized effort to gain some semblance of respectability in the Texas Democratic Party this spring.

The NDPC — which is not affiliated with the National Democratic Committee and is, in fact, detested by most Democratic Party officials — has petitioned to place candidates on the Democratic ballot in seven congressional races in Texas and also claims to be running candidates for 24 county chairmanships across the state.

In Harris County, NDPC organizer Bruce Director says the LaRouchites are fronting alightly more than 100 candidates for precinct chairmanships on the county executive committee — a claim party officials say appears to be correct.

In addition, Director has petitioned to run in the Democratic primary against 25th District Congressman Mike Andrews. Franklin D. Saulsberry, another NDPC council candidate last year, filed to be on the ballot to challenge 18th District Congressman Mickey Leland; while Nick Benton, the NDPC's 1983 Houston mayoral candidate, paid his filing fee to run for the party nomination in the 22nd Congressional District.

Another NDPC candidate, Harley Schlanger of Houston, is running for the Democratic nomination in the party's U.S. Senate primary.

And Director's wife, Susan, who has lived in Houston for two years, has petitioned to run for the county chairmanship to replace John Odam, who is stepping down.

While the NDPC candidates have little chance of winning contested races, party officials apparently evidenced some concern about the credibility the LaRouche cult might garner if one of its members were to capture a nomination in an uncontested primary.

So when it appeared Benton might be the only candidate to file in the 22nd Democratic primary — and even though the Democratic nominee probably will be on a futile mission in that solidly Republican district — party honchos prevailed upon Houston political consultant Doug Williams to run for the nomination.

As it turned out, Williams and Benton were joined in the 22nd primary by a third Democrat, Jim Mooney of Brazoria County.

But Bill Willibey, another of the LaRouchites' cadre of 1983 city candidates, was the only candidate to file in the Democratic primary in Republican Bill Archer's 7th District. If signatures on his petition are validated, it will take a write-in campaign to prevent Willibey from winning the nomination — although it will take nothing less than an act of God for any Democrat to beat Archer.

Nonetheless, Bruce Director claims the large number of candidates the NDPC has recruited to run in Harris County indicates a groundswell of support for their movement (they claim to be running 3,000 candidates nationwide). They call the 155,000 votes they got in last year's city election — almost half of which went to Bruce Director, the only challenger to Controller Lance LaRoe — a "mandate."

As they did in Houston's city elections, the NDPC candidates are campaigning on a call for the United States to revert to a mobilized wartime economy, based on the development of di-

rected energy-beam weapons.

While laser-beam weapons and the role of the International Monetary Fund are topics on which reasonable people can disagree, NDPC candidates are readily recognizable by their mixture of bombast, paranoia and general rhetorical excess that often borders on slander when they attack an opponent.

An opponent, as they see it, is anyone who isn't slavishly devoted to the conspiracy theories and espousals of LaRouche, the self-proclaimed "world's foremost economist," who is on the ballot as a Democratic presidential candidate in several states.

While there has been some talk among Democratic activists of scrutinizing NDPC candidates petitions with a close eye and ensuring the LaRouche hopefuls for the executive committee are identified, there appears to be little party traditionalists can do to stop the NDPC, other than voting them down in the tried-and-true democratic manner.



Encl. per. Mr. Young
 MEMPHIS, TENN.
 1/12/74

JAN 12 1974

Political right-wing leader says nuclear war imminent

By TERESA BUNNEY
 Staff Writer

A representative from a Democratic political action committee that positions itself to the political right of President Reagan was in Jacksonville last night, warning citizens of impending nuclear war and endorsing Lyndon B. LaRouche Jr. for president.

Stewart Rosenblatt, regional director of the

National Democratic Policy Committee, a three-year old political action committee formed by LaRouche, showed a video cassette to 15 people last night and explained the committee's stance. The committee has no affiliation with the Democratic Party.

"We want to expose the increasing danger of nuclear war," Rosenblatt said. He said that nuclear war is possible within six months.

To counter the nuclear threat, Rosenblatt

said that the committee's presidential candidate, LaRouche, wants to increase the nuclear power of the United States and commit to a "red-X" program for developing the technology to create a laser defense system that would allow the United States to shoot down incoming missiles.

"We're against it all the way and the military is rushing forward," Rosenblatt said. The committee is opposed to budget cuts and a "payoff" and said that his ad-

ministration is totally divided.

But they are even more opposed to Democratic presidential candidates, particularly former Vice President Walter Mondale. Rosenblatt called the Democratic candidates, with the exception of LaRouche, "wretches."

There is little chance right now that LaRouche will be nominated as the Democratic candidate, Rosenblatt said, but that is not the committee's primary interest.

"We want to send a jolt to the country. We want to wake them up to the dangers of this nuclear war," Rosenblatt said.

LaRouche had received enough in campaign contributions to qualify for federal matching funds, Rosenblatt said, and the money is being used to buy television spots this winter. The first of the television spots is scheduled to be aired at 2:30 p.m. Saturday on CBS.

Democratic

Stopping Mondale bid LaRouche's second goal

By STEVE SALATO
Staff Writer

Like other presidential candidates,

LaRouche Jr. would like a job in the White House.

That's a long shot for the relatively obscure conservative Democrat, his representatives

acknowledge, so they believe the next best thing would be to keep Walter Mondale from getting the job.

To hear a spokesman for the candidate talk, getting LaRouche elected president is less important than destroying Mondale's campaign.

"That's our first purpose and the primary purpose of our campaign.... If his campaign is stopped, I think we'll get credit for it," said LaRouche's Midwestern campaign coordinator, Glenn Mesaros, during a stop in Waterloo Thursday.

A PRESS release from the LaRouche campaign contends Mondale is the "preferred candidate" of the Soviet Union's secret police, while "LaRouche is the only Democratic party presidential candidate Moscow respects and fears."

The release adds: "Currently, LaRouche and his (Laser) beam defense policies are more hated by the Soviet leadership than the Ronald Reagan whom Moscow persists in calling the 'new Hitler.'" Such a



defense system would destroy missiles in midflight.

"Mondale, on the other hand, is the preferred candidate of the Soviet KGB which, with the approval of Mondale's close political associates (at the Hubert Humphrey Institute), used his Minneapolis home town as the gathering place to deliver marching orders against beam weapons," the release says.

On another matter, Mesaros said the LaRouche campaign is irked that LaRouche, officially, has been excluded by the Iowa Farm Unity Coalition from its scheduled Agricultural Policy Forum in Ames Saturday.

"We feel the coalition is working for the Democratic party leadership. The Democratic party leadership will not allow Mondale to get on the same stage as LaRouche, because an hour later Mondale's campaign is finished," Mesaros said.

LaROUCHE, WHO sought the presidential nomination as a Democrat in 1980 and as an independent in 1978, has been "systematically excluded" from the political process, Mesaros said.

"If the same policies were applied to Jesse Jackson, I'm sure we would have riots in this country," Mesaros said.

In an attempt to gain more exposure for LaRouche, his campaign has bought air time on CBS-TV. The candidate will appear on CBS Saturday night, Mesaros said. Plans are to buy additional national television time for LaRouche, Mesaros noted.

105-19

84040461587

JAN 26 1984
WEDNESDAY

Controversial Presidential Candidate Lives In Loudoun

By Christopher Gray
Special Staff Writer

It was not until 1980 that President Lyndon B. Johnson dared to make a bold move toward tearing down the U.S. economy. Johnson acted on orders from British intelligence, specifically the psychological-warfare division of British SIS, the London Institute, an old LaRouche advisory.

—from "LaRouche: Will this man become President?" ©1983 by the editors of Executive Intelligence Review.

Lyndon Bercy LaRouche, Jr., 61, perennial Presidential candidate, head of the controversial U.S. Labor Party until he disobe-

dis in 1979, and chairman of the weekly newsletter Executive Intelligence Review, which publishes studies on "strategic policy and anti-terrorist counterintelligence," as well as a declared candidate for the current 1984 Democratic Presidential nomination, moved to Woodburn Farm in Loudoun last summer.

He has a telecommunications facility at Woodburn, where he keeps in contact with his magazine's offices in Washington, New York, and Europe.

According to spokesman Lennie Wolfe, LaRouche, who addressed the country in the first of a series of nationwide television broadcasts on Saturday, Jan. 21 at 8:30 p.m. on CBS National,

recorded portions of the broadcast at Woodburn.

Although he is not entered in the New Hampshire Presidential Primary this year. In early February of 1980, LaRouche, after campaigning in the New Hampshire Democratic primary, received 2,328 votes out of about 61,000 cast for a total of 3.8 percent of the Democratic vote.

According to Wolfe, LaRouche has qualified for matching federal funds for his 1984 campaign. The requirements for matching funds include raising \$5,000 in individual contributions of not more than \$100 to twenty states. Wolfe said that LaRouche will have raised the requisite \$5,000 in 25 states.



Lyndon B. LaRouche, Jr., 61, perennial Presidential candidate, head of the controversial U.S. Labor Party until he disobe-

dis and many others. On the record, he has been after LaRouche since 1978. His record in the 1978 ANM (anti-ballistic missile) treaty negotiations smelted of potential treason; was he really the Soviet agent "Bar"? He was accused of having been by top intelligence circles—hold English exemplar from LaRouche; Will this man become President?

Henry Kissinger is being accused of ordering the killing of

chuckling. He added that in his opinion, Kissinger modeled himself after Otto von Bismarck and Count Clemens von Metternich, two German politicians who respectively overran the disastrous rise of the 19th-Century German Empire to power and the collapse, one day, of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Kissinger is joined in his work, in LaRouche's view, by Lord Peter Carrington, who, it is explained in campaign literature has a "complementarity of interests" that "moves him to plot with Moscow against President Ronald Reagan."

LaRouche, in a broad-ranging, affable 40-minute telephone conversation, discussed his personal and political philosophies starting from his difficult-to-pigronize economic theories, then he said on the work of philosopher Bernhard Riemann to his "growing interest in the development of Loudoun County," to distortions by the media with regard to Presidential politics.

"People are not given the truth," he said.

He added that his presidential campaign would be an informational one, and that he had to "move the American people to give them the facts. It's so easy for them to understand this." (i.e. his version of what happens in the world), "as it is the simplified and wrong version...."

LaRouche would not speculate on his chances for the 1984 Presidential nomination.

He said that front-runner Walter Mondale's support has faded, and would collapse "in mid-stream."

By their support for the nuclear freeze movement, he said Democratic National Chairman Charles D. Manly and Mondale were running directly against the mood of Democratic party voters.

When Mondale's campaign fell apart, LaRouche said, he would attempt to gain an advantage.

If elected, "My immediate objective," he said in a press release, "is to mobilize bipartisan support for a mobilization of the economy remaining that of 1979-82."

To that end, he suggested a program similar to that outlined in President Ronald Reagan's so-called "Star Wars" speech, spending tens of billions of dollars to develop some sort of national anti-ballistic missile capability, using large-scale laser or particle beam weapons.

For years, Lyndon B. LaRouche, Jr. has not had a place he could call "home." He has moved continually from one hotel or other temporary quarters arranged for him at that moment. In part, this is a result of the fact that he has been an assassination target.

off and on, throughout this period; on a scale of "10," the level of assassination-threat to him and his wife hovers between "seven" and "eight." The chief reason for his unusual life-style is the nature of his duties as chief intelligence officer for Executive Intelligence Review.—excerpted from LaRouche: Will this man become President!

LaRouche said he chose Loudoun partly because he said the area was "a good security environment," in which a terrorist group or individual attempting to organize an assassination attempt would be conspicuous.

Woodburn Farm has a security system that includes barbed wire fences and a alarmed security system. Two bodyguards hired by LaRouche have been authorized by the Loudoun Sheriff's Department to carry concealed weapons.

LaRouche explained that he didn't want to frighten people, saying only that he had "some of the same problems as the President."

His aim in taking security precautions at Woodburn he said, was "to prevent anyone from driving a truck up to his residence and doing "whatever you want."

23
107

JAN 26 1984

BURRELLS

Farmer's Corner

By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
Executive Vice-President
Agricultural Council
of California

OFF THE WALL

There are political candidates with views that lean to the left and those that lean to the right. But Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. has an atypical political philosophy. Many probably have not heard of this perennial presidential candidate, but he does have a national following, is well financed, and is currently attempting to make permanent inroads with the agricultural industry.

In a publication titled "The World Food Crisis of 1985," LaRouche presents his agricultural policy for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination. His views would be hard to fit into the framework of any major political party. He attacks Republican and Democratic administrations often alleging prominent government leaders of a great conspiracy aimed at undermining the welfare of our country.

The following excerpts are from his 30-page agricultural plank. "Only a sudden turnaround in the policies of the Agriculture Department, plus a complete turnaround of Federal Reserve policy can save American agriculture from a collapse far, far worse than the Dust Bowl years of the 1930s."

"The chief causes of the present crisis in food supplies are Volcker's 'controlled disintegration of the economy' policy continued since October 1979, and the 'supply management' policy which the U.S. Department of Agriculture has been introducing step-by-step, as rapidly as they have dared to do so politically for approximately 30 years. It started under President Truman, but did not take hold until the Eisenhower administration. It has been the persisting direction of Agriculture Department policy over this period, to drive down agricultural prices below the cost of producing food.

In short it has been the deliberate policy of the Department of Agriculture to create food shortages in the United States.

The faults of the Reagan administration boil down mainly to that he didn't clean enough reveals out of the Executive Branch during his first three to six months in office, and the fact that he backed off from changing some of the Carter policies — including Carter monetary and agriculture policies — which he had to change if he wished his administration to become a success.

"Over the decades, every President has simply accepted the agricultural policy he was told to support or tolerate, by specialists in the Department of Agriculture and the influential private think-tanks."

As one analyzes his platform statement, it's hard to place him in an ideological framework. He seems to be supporting a parity-price system similar to that proposed by the American Agricultural Movement of the late 70s. LaRouche appears to be wooing those farmers across this nation who are experiencing financial difficulties.

LaRouche is not just another eccentric out to make a name for himself. He has a larger agenda, but only he knows what it is.

84040161589

24
108

POST: NORTH N.H.

Focus

A different political viewpoint

By NEIL J. COTE
Staff Writer

NORTH HAMPTON — There's more to read at the **Patton's Pro-Kran** Custom Golf Club than just magazines with photos of Jan S. i. e. p. a. o. n.

To be sure, there are a few copies of Golf Digest lying around along with detectors on how to improve your putting. This is a golf shop, and well-managed Mr. Patton services pro and amateur alike by repairing and sealing irons and woods. Before the counter, however, is a collection of literature that indicates Patton thinks there are worse things in this world than a 23-handicap.

"Treasons Over Washington" reads the cover of one paperback with a drawing of three dragons flying over the U.S. Capitol. Newspapers published by someone other than Rupert Murdoch feature headlines like "Penitence Scandalous Launched By KGB," "Who Gave Menzies His Genocidal Ideas?" and "New York Mayor Passes Nazi Work Games On City." Newspapers warn of national emergencies and upcoming intercontinental wars.

"We're the only philosophical agency worldwide that's concerning Soviet advancements," says Patton with a determined look. A retired officer of the Strategic Air Command, Patton joined the other group two years ago after meeting activists in a Houston airport. The group is the National Democratic Policy Committee, an organization that must not be confused with the party endorsed by the Mondales, Glenns, Harris, Jacksons, Asstons, McGovern, Hollister and Cranstons.

UNCONVENTIONAL

There's a more unconventional Democrat who heads the NDPC, and he's one who doesn't endorse weapons, freezes and troop withdrawals from Lebanon. He speaks and writes of KGB activities behind everything from environmental rallies to worldwide terrorism. Claiming he was targeted by Puerto Rican and Cuban terrorists, he recently led his Manhattan consciousness and moved to Virginia where he addressed an NDPC convention three weeks ago under the tightest security precautions available. That Democrat may

be familiar to those who remember the 1968 New Hampshire primary. His name is Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., the leader of what many regard as the biggest fringe political organization since George Wallace's American Party of the 1960s.

A self-proclaimed expert in economics, world affairs, politics and advanced physics, the 40-year-old LaRouche ran for president in 1976 and 1980, and is "also-ran" over achieved such notoriety. Although a registered Democrat, LaRouche ran a righty-conservative campaign four years ago that called for, among other things, a return to a pre-1913 currency system, the abandonment of such federal agencies as the departments of Energy, Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, the construction of hundreds of nuclear power plants and the abandonment of silver and gold.

ASSASSINS AND SUITS

But the masses don't accept reality as much attention as did the assassinations LaRouche warned against. Those he claimed were plotting his assassination, LaRouche, who says he operates a world-wide counter-intelligence agency, claimed a "Who's Who of national and international leaders were after his life, and the list included such people as

LaRouche to P. 3A

more practical approach, according to LaRouche. "He's a realistic man," says LaRouche. "He knows he won't win, but he'll enter the primaries just to educate the public. The Soviets don't want Reagan re-elected because he has been warning in Lebanon he can get 10 percent of the voters to realize what's happening. He'll be successful."

In fact, on Jan. 20, LaRouche spoke for 20 minutes on CBS television, warning the Soviets are moving toward a nuclear showdown with Reagan. "Moreover, it is certain that President Reagan, under pressure from 'Neville Chamberlain' like Averell Harriman, Walter Mondale and the 'New York Times,' will be forced to back down in Beirut, demoralized," LaRouche said in a speech. "You and your grandchildren do not necessarily have to be slaves of a thousand empty, we can defend ourselves, prevent our allies from being pushed up and on the back of President Reagan's March 1983 anti-missile debate. France, if necessary, would like to see, and these kind and clear Democrats are pushing for."

"The KGB met last May in Moscow to plan to destroy the U.S. capacity to develop nuclear weapons," says Patton, adding that the vice-minister and management groups sponsoring the system are led by Soviet spies. "And if the Soviet get this system before we do, they'll blackmail us."

"NEW SOLIDARITY" Patton develops the Jan. 13 issue of the "New Solidarity" newspaper. "New Solidarity," which features a story he edited, "Penitence Scandalous Launched By KGB... Soviet Accused To Cripple Reagan's Program," like practically every other story level headline charges at prominent U.S. officials with little or no attribution.

Written by an organization called the New Solidarity International Press Service, the "Penitence Scandalous" story says a "Washington campaign" has been launched by the Soviet KGB to destroy U.S. defense capabilities. "Targeted by the U.S. branch of the KGB are U.S. government officials, corporate executives and academics upon whose working relationships the development of a better through system and the survival of

the nation depend," says the story. "President Reagan will be at the mercy of Henry Kissinger and his 'aggregating patients' in the Kremlin if the campaign succeeds." The story is full of many that accuse Kissinger of being a traitor. "New Solidarity" also accuses Kissinger of encouraging Reagan to withdraw U.S. troops from Lebanon and surrender to Soviet-backed Syria. An editorial in the Jan. 20 issue accuses Kissinger of being an "oligarchist" determined to do away with the sovereignty of nations in 1974 and 1980. LaRouche accused the former Secretary of State of leading a dozen efforts of intelligence assassination. Kissinger, LaRouche says, is well as good as dead with the U.S. Treasury's "oligarchist" in the shadow but not of the IMF's popularity. The IMF is the primary target.

Although LaRouche says he'll enter the New Hampshire primary with him, Patton says the party's goal will be to take on a candidate in more than 100 states. "We're going to have a primary in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Unlike the run campaign then he prohibited a victory that never materialized, LaRouche is taking a

And that "other war" involves educating the public about KGB activities which have permeated every aspect of American policy making, according to Patton. The NDPC has most recently accused the Soviet intelligence agency of working to sabotage President Reagan's proposed defensive beam weapons, which theoretically could destroy incoming nuclear missiles by reflecting high energy lasers of satellites of the speed of light.

LaRouche

From P. 1A

President Jimmy Carter, George Bush, Henry Kissinger, the late Gen. Hugh Galvin, the late William Lombardy and even a newcomer from New Hampshire's north county. What's more, LaRouche admitted his campaign workers impermanently reporters to maintain security, and threatened he would "chase up" anyone who plotted against him. The legacy of that campaign includes sundry suits and counterattacks that have yet to be resolved, but Patton has an explanation as to why the NDPC's lawyers have to work over time.

"The slander was propagated against the organization to tie up our hands and time," he says. "The general policy now is to ignore the slander. We have other work to do."

And that "other work" involves educating the public about KGB activities which have permeated every aspect of American policy making, according to Patton. The NDPC has most recently accused the Soviet intelligence agency of working to sabotage President Reagan's proposed defensive beam weapons, which theoretically could destroy incoming nuclear missiles by reflecting high energy lasers of satellites of the speed of light.

8 4 0 4 0 1 6 1 5 9 0

The Detroit Free Press
DETROIT, MICH.
A 631,986 SUN. 7/1/83

JAN 30 1984

Business

LaROUCHE, FEDS CLASH

Fringe candidate has lots of cash

By KEN FREEMAN

WASHINGTON — He was a construction contractor in World War II, a member of a Trotskyist sect in the '50s and '60s, and now is the leader of a small, highly disciplined and well-financed political organization never before compared to a regular cut.

And Lyndon LaRouche Jr. is running for president again. Unlike other fringe candidates, he has raised enough money nationwide to buy 30 minutes of network television time and cover a major tour over weather he cannot get federal matching funds for his campaign.

The 42-year-old former Marxist, making his third try for the presidency, is seeking the Democratic nomination on a strictly anti-Soviet platform. He used last week's television broadcast (which cost him \$200,000 in advance) to expose his main campaign theme: Former Vice President Walter Mondale and the other Democrats have sold out to the Soviets and that only a presidential order declaring a "national defense emergency" could "orient an imminent nuclear attack by the Soviets."

LAST THURSDAY, the Federal Election Commission ruled that he is ineligible for matching funds for his 1984 campaign because he has failed to fulfill agreements signed in 1980, when he received more than \$220,000 in matching funds in his unsuccessful bid for the Democratic nomination.

LaRouche never raised \$24,671 in excess federal funds he got in 1980 and did not pay a \$15,000 civil fine assessed against his 1980 campaign committee.

The FEC's decision to deny LaRouche matching funds is highly unusual because the candidate has met the basic requirement — raising at least \$100,000 from individual donors in 30 different states in amounts of \$250 or less.

The commission's ruling becomes final in 30 days unless LaRouche presents new information challenging it.

DURING HIS 1980 campaign, LaRouche reported raising and spending more than \$1.3 million, besides the matching federal funds he received.

For many years, observers and crit-



Lyndon LaRouche

ics of LaRouche have wondered how his relatively small organization, the U.S. Labor Party, which has about 2,000 members nationwide, could generate such large amounts of money. One researcher has estimated its annual budget at \$4 million.

One major source of funds has been the LaRouche-sponsored Fusion Energy Foundation, which supports nuclear-generated power. Its conservative oriented newsletter can be found in airports around the country, soliciting contributions and selling expensive literature. Ex-members say this operation generates a gross of several thousand dollars a week.

Others suggest more sinister sources. One former member of the U.S. Labor Party, Gregory Ross, citing "sources close to" the group, charged five years ago that extreme right-wing groups had secretly funneled large sums into LaRouche's 1976 presidential campaign on the Labor Party ticket, using the far-right Liberty Lobby as a conduit. LaRouche denied the charge.

84040461591

25
109

118
38

C-SPAN UPDATE

VOL. 1, NO. 15

THE NEWSPAPER OF AMERICA'S NETWORK

251

SEPTEMBER 25, 1987

84040461592



Lyndon LaRouche, Chairman, National Democratic Policy Committee

Los Angeles, CA: "If we look at the Russians as powerful and scared, as bunglers and paranoid, we also have to look at the United States' responsibility for getting them to behave like this. ... Was there some responsibility in the West for [KAL 007]? ... I take President Reagan's slowness to respond as an indication of some responsibility."

LaRouche: "The most crucial thing

"The president offered the Soviet Union a doctrine of mutually assured survival. ... They rejected it."

Lyndon LaRouche

goes back to March 23. The president offered the Soviet Union a new doctrine of mutual assured survival, a doctrine which they knew to be competent and which assured peace. They rejected it. They never even told their own people ... what the president had offered. ... It indicates that the Soviets don't want peace. In that context, the Soviet Union deployed Qhadaan in a murderous operation. ... they started a murderous operation in Lebanon. ... they shot down this Korean airliner. ... They had two hours and 38 minutes during which to call the president or do anything. ... They didn't do it. ..."

111

45

CANDIDATE LAROCHE CALLS FOR \$200 BILLION ABM PROGRAM

The United States should undertake a \$200 billion crash program to develop a "first-generation antimissile shield by 1988" to defend against a potential first-strike that the Soviet Union is putting into place. maverick Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche said in a 30-minute paid political television broadcast Saturday.

LaRouche, who ran for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1980, is head of the Fusion Energy Foundation, which promotes development of thermonuclear fusion energy development and supports development of directed energy beam weapons for anti-missile defense. (See Defense Daily, April 14). Neither his self-proclaimed candidacy, whose platform seems aimed more at the conservative wing of the Republican Party rather than traditional Democrats, nor his fusion energy push has drawn any acknowledged consideration.

LaRouche warned that the Soviet Union has developed a first-strike capability so devastating that with 15 percent of its ICBMs and 40 percent of its SLBMs, the Soviet Union could destroy 90 percent of the U.S. ICBM force, 70 percent of the U.S. SLBM force and 30 percent of its strategic bomber force.

His figures are not far off from "worse-case" estimates that have been indicated by official sources, who acknowledge that the Minuteman ICBM force could be devastated by a first-strike, that B-52 bombers are vulnerable to SLBMs and that Poseidon/Trident SLBM submarines not at sea could be destroyed. However, they see protection of part of the force from the synergistic problems in attacking all the forces simultaneously.

LaRouche charged that the Soviets have walked away from the strategic arms control talks because they are not interested in and don't need arms control. He asserted that the one thing that the Soviets can do is to calculate the risks of a nuclear exchange, given the capabilities on each side, and declared that the Soviets "are prepared to risk thermonuclear war now."

He charged that by turning down the President's March 23 proposal to move away from offensive strategic weapons to a defensive posture, the Soviets showed that they thought they could win a war, and "they chose war."

LaRouche said that the President should declare a national defense emergency, mobilization and initiate a crash \$200 billion ABM defense effort.

NAS SAID TO RECOMMEND LOWER COST EXPLORERS.

A soon-to-be-released National Academy of Sciences report will recommend to NASA that it increase the number of its Explorer launches in the solar and space physics areas to at least one a year, while reducing the number of instruments carried on the missions and lowering the overall cost, according to the National Space Institute. The Academy says the Explorers can be built for as little as \$20 to \$50 million.

ARMY WANTS MILLIMETER WAVE STEERABLE ANTENNA/JAMMER.

Army Electronics R&D Command is contracting for a 25-month program to design, develop, build and test an exploratory development model prototype high power millimeter wave steerable antenna/jamming module.

APPLE NUCLEAR RADIATION STUDY.

Harry Diamond Labs is issuing an RFP to test and evaluate the susceptibility of the Apple IIe microcomputer to neutron and gamma radiation.

84040461593

12

44

LaRouche goes to TV with ideas

By CHARLES McDONALD
Item Staff Writer

LYNN — He wasn't born here, but Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., ultraconservative minor party presidential candidate, spent his formative years in Lynn.

In a telephone interview this week, the two-time White House candidate told The Item that Libyan strongman Muammar Qaddafi has put a contract out on him.

LaRouche, whose party has been officially declared a "cult" by the Citizens Freedom Foundation, an organization of families of cult members, brushed off the threat.

"I get them all the time, this is just another one," said the 1940 English High graduate.

And Saturday night, a national television audience will be able to view the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC) presidential candidate in a paid address (CBS, ch. 7, 8:30 p.m.).

In the interview earlier this week, the former ultra leftist candidate who has swung sharply to the right and is written off as a "nut" or "scary" by some observers, described his current philosophy.

He sums it up under four points:

• A massive federal monetary policy to further strengthen the dollar based on an infusion of \$500 billion in gold into the banking industry keyed to spur investments in "idle farms and factories.

• An "Apollo-style," \$200 billion crash program to deploy by 1988 a laser-based anti-missile defense.

• Moves to shore up "gaping holes in our national defense," in the submarine and missile area, designed to bring the Soviets to the bargaining table.

• A rescheduling and lowering of interest on the third-world debt owed U.S. banks to spur export-dependent jobs in the United States.

LaRouche, a native of Rochester, N.H., has orbited from his years under the pseudonym "Lyn Marcus" with the Socialist Labor Party from the late 1940's through early 1960's to a hard-line right wing stance with a major emphasis on "beam" technology in the recent past.

LaRouche's philosophy won notoriety during the Boston mayoral campaign last fall during which Michael Geiber ran a candidacy for city hall based on laser technology.

Now, Geiber has announced for U.S. Sen. Paul Tsongas's seat, and radio advertisements are trumpeting both Geiber and the Saturday televised event in which LaRouche will "inform the American population of the growing danger of a pre-emptive nuclear strike from the Soviet Union."

On Wednesday LaRouche, 61, told The Item that Libyan strongman Muammar Khadafi has issued a



Lyndon LaRouche

radio death threat against his candidacy during a visit LaRouche made to Rome.

In 1976, when Democrat Jimmy Carter polled more votes than Republican Gerald Ford to take the White House, LaRouche, running under the U.S. Labor Party banner, was not exactly a factor, polling 40,043 ballots nationwide.

In 1980, when Republican Ronald Reagan crushed Carter at the polls, LaRouche won two percent of the New Hampshire primary or 1,300 votes in his quest for the Democratic nomination. His name didn't appear on the Massachusetts Primary ballot that year.

This year, LaRouche said he is "organizing in 10 states," but he isn't on the March 13 Massachusetts Primary ballot, as it is limited to Democrats and Republicans.

A report by United Press International in November, 1983, chronicled a move by LaRouche's NDPC into local school board races where voters might be attracted by the "back to basics" theme his candidates espouse.

However writings by LaRouche have concerned groups such as the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith which senses danger in LaRouche's positions.

LaRouche has in the past recalled his Lynn years as "hellish and stifling." He mentioned this week having lived here from June, 1922 to October, 1954 when he moved to New York City.

He recalled attending the Aborn School and Eastern and Coobett Junior Highs in a brief talk.

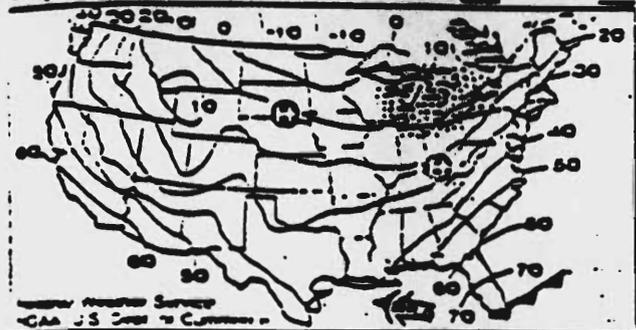
LaRouche Wednesday called the eight Democratic candidates an "eight pack" and criticized their collective views as a "Neville Chamberlain Memorial Society," in reference to the former British Prime Minister condemned for his "appeasement" policies toward Hitler.

8 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 5 9 4

Weather

Call The Sun's Weatherline for 24-hour forecasts and temperatures — 433-4422

The Forecast For 7 p.m. EST
Thurs., January 19
Snow ❄️
Rain ☔
Showers ☁️
Fog ❄️



AREA FORECAST —
Snow to clear to
light drizzle today, with
ice between 15 and
20 inches. Snow to
clear to light drizzle
tomorrow, with ice
between 15 and 20
inches. Snow to clear
to light drizzle
Wednesday, with ice
between 15 and 20
inches.

City	Temp	Wind	Clouds
Denver	28	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Colorado Springs	25	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Ft. Collins	22	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Windsor	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Canon City	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Salida	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Durango	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Monte Vista	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Trinidad	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Alamosa	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Del Rio	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
San Juan	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Silverton	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Aspen	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Steamboat	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Leadville	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Idaho Springs	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Greeley	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Windsor	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Canon City	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Salida	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Durango	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Monte Vista	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Trinidad	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Alamosa	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Del Rio	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
San Juan	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Silverton	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Aspen	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Steamboat	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Leadville	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Idaho Springs	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Greeley	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy

EXTENDED AREA
Saturday through
Monday, it should be
dry for the winter
without the period.
It should be clear to
dry weather to clear
to Sunday. Light
fog to clear to dry
weather to clear to
Monday.

ROAD CONDITIONS
— For up-to-the-minute
road condition reports,
call the Colorado State
Police at 433-7222.

City	Temp	Wind	Clouds
Denver	28	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Colorado Springs	25	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Ft. Collins	22	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Windsor	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Canon City	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Salida	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Durango	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Monte Vista	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Trinidad	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Alamosa	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Del Rio	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
San Juan	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Silverton	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Aspen	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Steamboat	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Leadville	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Idaho Springs	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy
Greeley	20	W 10	Partly Cloudy

FLORIDA —
Snow to clear to
light drizzle today, with
ice between 15 and
20 inches. Snow to
clear to light drizzle
tomorrow, with ice
between 15 and 20
inches. Snow to clear
to light drizzle
Wednesday, with ice
between 15 and 20
inches.



Clues died with victims

GILLETTE, Wyo.
AP — Chamberlain County coroner's report of a coroner's inquest into the deaths of the two men who were killed in the explosion at the Chamberlain gas plant, said the coroner's report that the men died of carbon monoxide poisoning.

Chamberlain's coroner, Dr. J. L. ...
The coroner's report ...
The coroner's report ...

Chamberlain ...
The coroner's report ...
The coroner's report ...

Chamberlain ...
The coroner's report ...
The coroner's report ...

Dallas escort ring shut down

DALLAS (AP) — A ring of 40 escort services operating as a front for prostitution was shut down for the 1954 Republican National Convention was the crown of its undercover operation that began 23 years ago, police said Wednesday.

The coroner's report ...
The coroner's report ...

The coroner's report ...
The coroner's report ...

LaRouche to cite Soviet threat

By Betty Linnove
Colorado Springs Sun
Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche's campaign director spoke in Colorado Springs Wednesday to advance a TV program in which LaRouche will warn of what he calls the "growing danger of a pro-Soviet takeover of the United States."
The program will air at 7:30 p.m. Saturday on Denver's KMGH Channel 7, through anchor Mel Kennedy said.

LaRouche's campaign director ...
The program will air at 7:30 p.m. Saturday on Denver's KMGH Channel 7, through anchor Mel Kennedy said.

LaRouche's campaign director ...
The program will air at 7:30 p.m. Saturday on Denver's KMGH Channel 7, through anchor Mel Kennedy said.

LaRouche's campaign director ...
The program will air at 7:30 p.m. Saturday on Denver's KMGH Channel 7, through anchor Mel Kennedy said.

No one hurt in plant fire

No one was injured when a fire broke out at a ...
The fire broke out at ...
The fire broke out at ...

The fire broke out at ...
The fire broke out at ...

The fire broke out at ...
The fire broke out at ...

The fire broke out at ...
The fire broke out at ...



The Salt Lake Tribune
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1964

FEB 11 1964

The Public Forum

Tribune Readers' Opinions

America Can't Back

How can President Reagan declare in his State of the Union address that "America is back, standing tall," when business failures in 1963 rose to 31,311? This is a 33 percent jump over the previous year and the highest since 1933.

He failed to mention that 18 percent of all Americans live below the poverty level, and that almost 600,000 Americans filed for personal bankruptcy in 1963.

RUSS V. WIELATZ

NBC Aims Obscenity

I usually enjoy watching the Channel 9 News On You. However, the report was not about as that NBC could broadcast a network-wide obscenity. Announced as a news report on a "political cult," this vicious piece of propaganda was nothing less than a character assassination on Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon B. Johnson, and a smear of his entire political organization.

Lafayette is an eccentric professor who has established a private political and economic intelligence organization based on his experience during the 1950s opposing and investigating subversive, radical groups. Although widely opposed and ignored as much as possible by "vested interests" in this country, he and his organization are well known and highly respected by most foreign governments and ministers. His weekly "Executive Intelligence Review" is regarded by

these people as a better source of political and economic intelligence than are CIA reports.

If you see a U.S. broadcast, you know that NBC portrayed Lafourche as a "corrupt spy agent" in order to discredit him with a public who has been led to believe that events happen randomly and are never planned. Many conspiracy theories are abound, but anybody who has studied history of all kinds that most significant events and movements were the result of secret schemes and plans — or plots. So why is it hard to believe that conspiracies move the world today? Because we do not want it that way! The long decades of research done by Lafourche and his associates proves beyond a doubt that the world does run on conspiracies — by people of great social, economic and political power. Is this so surprising? Lafourche is saying that these people (conspirators) have interests that are different than those of the United States and its people. This is why NBC (which is controlled by these people) is so anxious to discredit him — even by resorting to outrageous lies, innuendoes and quotations taken out of context.

DAVID BRYCE JONES

Academic Freedom

In the Forum of Jan 30, Carlos Harding raises the issue of academic freedom for left wing organizations to express their views and to use University of Utah facilities.

We conservatives probably would not ob-

ject to this free expression of ideas on campus except for one central point: It has been left wing students and professors who have been the primary violators of academic freedom during the past 20 years. Whenever the Jones Republicans, the Cooper Whites-

and has been honored by the publication of many distinguished books and papers. Mr. Harding ought to get his own house in order before he starts speaking so eloquently of academic freedom.

JUSTIN BAUDRIMANN
Provo

Forum Rules

Public Forum letters must be submitted exclusively to The Tribune and bear writer's full name, address and address. Names must be placed on political letters but may be withheld for good reasons on others. Letters are limited to one letter every 10 days. Preference will be given to short, up-to-date (within space) letters permitting one of the writer's true ideas. All letters are subject to condensation. Mail to Public Forum, The Salt Lake Tribune, Post Office Box 607, Salt Lake City, Utah 84116.

gers and others have been invited to speak on college campuses to relate a genuine conservative point of view, they have been shouted down and not allowed to even complete their presentations.

A conservative student newspaper at Princeton has been fighting for its life to exist on the campus because the liberals don't want its philosophy to "contaminate" the minds of the students and to possibly give them another point of view. The Hoover Institute at Stanford is being attacked by the liberals who want it removed from campus even though it has an outstanding library

Vermonters' View

If Brigham Young had known about Utah winter, he never would have left Vermont.

We have plenty of snow by skiing, but not so much so to block the roads to the ski resorts and our coldest temperatures, so far, has been only 31 below.

EARL H. FYLER

Welfare Animals

I have just heard that President Reagan has sent a personal check for \$100 to help buy food for our local deer and elk. This is a very generous gesture, however, I feel it is my duty to express my concerns about this.

I don't want to malign the character of our fine Utah deer, but has anyone checked to see if these deer are truly needy? We have all heard of the record setting snows and abnormally low temperatures as well as the expansion of our city into the traditional feeding areas of these animals. But I have seen an evidence that the deer have really worked at finding new feeding areas. We all know that it is much easier to walk up to a

rough hill of food than to work for it. As for the snow and extreme temperatures, well, adversity is a good builder of character.

Do we really want these deer and elk to lose the ability to work? To come to expect public handouts? We are laying the groundwork for a whole generation of a citizenry which

KATHERINE FLYNN

Legislature Inept

The people of the state should rejoice in knowing that the Legislature has finally adjourned. As a group, supposedly elected by the people to formulate long range plans and policy, the Legislature has done a disservice to the citizens of Utah. The failure of this "elected" body to adequately address today's issues with burden future generations. Tomorrow's citizens (today's children) will realize how ineptly the issues of educational quality, natural resource management, judicial services and taxes were handled.

The taxpayers should demand more productive use of the time spent by the legislature in session before any consideration is given to the lengthening of legislative sessions.

As a lifelong resident of this state, it is with great interest that I read this November's operations. I hope that the efficiency of this fine state will rate with their constituents and their creed.

ORLANDO C. PEREZ

FEB 8 1984

Surprise! La Rouche gets most time

By Ed Bark
Dallas Morning News Writer

Snow sculptures of Democratic candidates froze out the candidates themselves on CBS.

On NBC, ultra-right wing presidential candidate Lyndon La Rouche got roasted, but his TV exposure amounted to more than the total time given last week to eight legitimate Democratic presidential candidates.

ABC continued its praiseworthy series of Democratic candidate profiles, while letting White House correspondent Sam Donaldson get away with some highly questionable editorializing.

Using three video recorders, a tape recorder and a stopwatch, I'm continuing to monitor the presidential campaign as presented on the weekday editions of CBS's "Evening News," ABC's "World News Tonight" and NBC's "Nightly News." The watch will continue through Election Day. Here are some impressions from Week Four (Jan. 30 to Feb. 3):

CBS spent more time (one minute, 16 seconds) on reporter Bob Schieffer's ice escapade than it did on any Democratic candidate except Alan Cranston, who was the subject of a piece on how penny-poor his campaign is.

Schieffer's story showed a sculptor's visions of President Reagan, Walter Mondale, John Glenn, Jesse Jackson and Alan Cranston.

"You'd expect Alan Cranston to be smiling," Schieffer chided. "He's always loved the freeze movement. But John Glenn (shown grim-faced) must have seen that pool showing him running far behind Walter Mondale."

Anchor Dan Rather, who grinned ap-

preciaively after Schieffer termed the sculptures "a pretty good political snow job," has been reading some fuzzy introductions to political stories. Surprisingly often. Rather's writing is either too cute or makes little sense, introducing Schieffer's story last Tuesday, he said. "What presidential candidate would dare stand around all day giving everyone the cold shoulder? The answer is, any presidential candidate who's a chip off the old block."

Rather must have befuddled most viewers with this introduction of his own story Thursday on changing campaign strategies in New Hampshire: "This year, the scene is changing, in transition, from a hands-on test market of ideas to media market and supermarket, part of a nationwide mass market."

The report, which was easier to understand than its introduction, contrasted the supposedly old-fashioned, door-knocking campaign of Gary Hart with Glenn's "modern television campaign." After watching Hart's hand-shaking and Glenn's commercials, viewers heard New Hampshire political scientist David Moore's conclusion that TV is a god if not a gossend to the electorate.

"We get our information the same way everybody else does — through national television," Moore told Rather. "We watch CBS News and all the other networks, and that's how we know what's going on. And therefore our opinion formation is identical, essentially, to people throughout the country."

On NBC, candidate La Rouche got a hefty four minutes and 44 seconds of exposure during a highly critical "Special Segment" report by investigative reporter Brian Ross.

84040461597

115

29

116
21

MIDLOTHIAN, IL
CHICAGO RIDGE
CITIZEN
P. 2, 3, 4

PALOS PARK, IL
CITIZEN
P. 2, 3, 4

MIDLOTHIAN, IL
NORTH CITIZEN
P. 2, 3, 4

PALOS PARK, IL
CITIZEN
HIGLEY HILLS UNIT.
P. 2, 3, 4

JAN 26 1984

JAN 26 1984

JAN 26 1984

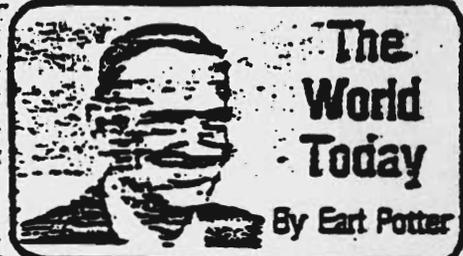
JAN 26 1984

URGENT

URGENT

URGENT

PAGE 16 - THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1984



Did you see Lyndon La Rouché's anti-hour speech on Channel 2 last Saturday night at 7:30? Although cover stories by the press or TV media cannot for such a long time as La Rouché, before or after the fact, it was probably the most important political speech on TV for many years.

As you may recall, I saw La Rouché speak a couple of years ago after making a last but not least in which he seemed to end the Soviet communist system, in light of his former performance, I am not disappointed him, or else he has come to know the Politburo's last letter in the "Internationalist" movement, I have been using the word "Internationalist" to denote the top power group that controls with an iron hand the entire world communist movement in order to achieve the goal of Lenin, My Russian comrade friend tells me that there has been a change from the Soviet Union that the Politburo, which is the most permanent executive committee of the Communist Party of the USSR, is the keeper of the internationalist in to rule the world, so that is the word I used in my speech.

When La Rouché had to say should be heard and understood by all Americans. He pointed out that world communism necessary under the control of a small group of military power-hungry men who will stay at nothing, not even a nuclear holocaust, to extend their sway over the entire planet. He said that only an all-out effort to repulse our former military strength can save their land, for we need in constant part of the beginning of their own survival to defend us and destroy our form of government, even if that requires a surprise first-strike nuclear attack! He said that these fascists are not interested in reducing armaments at all themselves, only in getting us to reduce ours so as to make it easier for them to win an out. They make great propaganda all over the world about how sustainable nuclear war would be, and how important it is for the people of Europe and America to demand that their governments stop spending money on armaments, yet they go on spending their own resources on ever greater nuclear war-making hardware with-out the slightest hint of effort to help to reduce all-out preparations for war!

La Rouché was a candidate on the Democrat primary ballot for president, strongly supports President Reagan's proposal of Marco Polo for a balanced budget reduction in nuclear and conventional armaments that will eliminate both side's ability to launch a surprise attack or to win an easy victory. He also supports Reagan's idea of the "High Frontier" anti-ballistic missile defense system, but says that it should be undertaken at once on a crash basis, for he feels that we have no time to lose: La Rouché does not agree with the President on much of his domestic policy, which is why Lyndon is running for committee on the Democratic ballot.

The speech was certainly a campaign speech for reelection but its primary objective seemed to be to generate an intense atmosphere of tension and terrorism that is the White House, among the President to ensure an immediate "Defense Emergency Mobilization" to try to end the Kremlin nuclear threat. He wants the anti-ballistic missile defense system to be given top priority, a present-day "Magnum Project" that has great effect that gave us the most secure since J. F. Kennedy. He also wants an all-out effort to convince the people of the free world to see the danger of the Politburo and its goals, so that they will realize that an attempt of planning or reacting with the fascists in the Kremlin will defeat them from their own persons. Only a determined will to resist to the bitter end, coupled with a complete determination to reduce our military defenses to a strength level that will encourage the political hierarchy that they cannot win their goals by attacking us, can avoid the conviction that La Rouché sees staring us in the face: He holds the liberal media, press and political establishment to be already responsible for the terrifying position of weakness in which we now find ourselves, and he brands his six Democratic opponents for the nomination as "Chamberlains"; i.e., opponents, the closest of any one of whom will do us to creating defeat by the communists!

I believe that for once, Lyndon La Rouché is right on when it comes to the true nature of the great threat we face from the Kremlin. I heartily endorse his idea to flood the White House with demands for a "Defense Emergency Mobilization", and my letter to the President will soon be on its way. If you value your future peace and security, you will do well to do likewise. Those of you who are regular readers of this column already know that I have been warning for years of what La Rouché is now so bluntly saying, and I am therefore most encouraged that he is making our point and the need to take immediate action to overcome it, the central theme of his campaign for nomination. He is doing right in his warning that all efforts to reach any kind of arms agreement with the Communists that in any way requires their military strength, or a withdrawal of nuclear, is an immediate to the President if our Cruise missiles in Europe indeed does just that - reduces their superior ability to devastate Free Europe with a nuclear strike - and we see how angry the Reds have reacted to that! In fact, they have taken a number of bellicose steps in response, and are talking together that ever, for their plans break no account that diminish their ability to react as we see ourselves!

Yes, this time old Lyndon is giving us the straight stuff, so if you simply MUST vote Democrat, then at least give him your vote, rather than any of the six "Chamberlains" running against him!

84040461598

117

NOV 2 1983

Summaries

Your Opinion

Dem front-runners get thumbs down

Erased in the Oct. 27 Our Opinion how proud Mr. Rodich of USW Local 1211 seems to be that the AFL-CIO endorsed the candidacy of Walter Mondale. I wonder if this was done with the knowledge that Mondale is with the Tripartite Commission. The endorsement comes little more than a week after National Democratic Chairman Charles Manatt and Averell Harriman formally committed the Democratic Party and its candidates to support policies to unilaterally disarm the United States. These policies I know are rejected by the majority of AFL-CIO members.

The union members want a policy to end the de-

pression — a depression started by Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker during Mondale's tenure as Jimmy Carter's vice president. The only thing Mondale recites are a litany of band-aid programs for low wage jobs while his advisers, including Manatt and Harriman, are plotting to block any measures that might lead to a recovery, especially implementation of a crash beam weapons defense program. They do this with full knowledge that such a collapse would imperil the United States against the Soviets.

Mondale and the six other announced candidates on the democratic party are pro-abortionists and against prayer in school. According to an aide of Mondale's, he also supports the nail out of the International Monetary Fund.

Just announced presidential contender Lyndon H. LaRouche has mobilized his backers to defeat the IMF bail out bill. LaRouche proposes that the Third World debt crises be resolved by converting the existing and unpayable short term debts into new long term low interest rate obligations. These would make it possible for Third World debtors to develop the industrial base of their economies while generating a boom in capital goods exports from the United States and other advanced sector nations, said LaRouche. He has repeatedly characterized as genocidal the IMF's policy which requires foreign governments to put through massive cuts in wages and public services expenditures as the precondition for loan rollovers.

LaRouche is a pro-life candidate with a definite program against drugs. He also has a program to bring us out of this depression. Among his programs he proposes is a crash program for laser beam technology like the crash defense program instituted by Franklin D. Roosevelt during World War II. He says we need this mobilization now; it shouldn't wait until after January, 1985.

William J. McCartney
Baden

84040161599

SANTA ANA, CA
REGISTER
C. 253,388 S. 230,370

MAR 4 1984

BURRELLE'S

[SCHEDULED GUESTS FOR TV INTERVIEWS

Here is the lineup for today's major network news shows:

ABC's "This Week With David Brinkley" — Sen. Gary Hart and Walter F. Mondale.

CBS' "Face The Nation" — Sen. Lowell Weicker; Pat Robertson of Christian Broadcasting; the Rev. Charles Bergstrom of the Lutheran Council; and Damon Wilson, former actor and born-again Christian. Topic is school prayer.

NBC's "Meet The Press" — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl:

CBS' '60 Minutes'

"And Justice for All" — Harry Reasoner reports on strip searches in California.

"Bye Bye Benefits" — Ed Bradley reports on the cutoff of medical benefits to unemployed workers in Midland, Pa., by their former employer.

"Mobutu" — Mike Wallace reports on allegations of corruption against Zaire leader Mobutu Sese Seko.

NBC's 'First Camera'

"Leader LaRouche" — Mark Nykanen profiles Lyndon LaRouche, who's running for president.

"The Smoke That Kills" — Steve Delaney reports on how most people killed in fires dies of toxic fumes:

"Sweet of Sounds of Success" — Lloyd Dobyns examines the art of violin making in America, now regarded as the best in the world.

84040461600

118
13

119
6

AKRON BEACON JOURNAL
AKRON, OHIO
D. 163.968 SUN. 228.016

MAR 3 1984

Biased LaRouche report

SHAME ON you for your biased and misleading report on Lyndon H. LaRouche in your coverage of the Democratic presidential aspirants on Feb. 19.

As one of the millions of Americans who watched Mr. LaRouche's televised address (in which you claim that he spent 30 minutes attacking the other candidates), I can only conclude that you either watched the program and deliberately lied about its content or didn't watch it and simply reprinted old slanders from your archives.

Anyone who has followed Mr. LaRouche's campaign knows that he is the only candidate of either party who is using his candidacy to educate the pub-

lic on the fundamental issues facing this nation — economics, foreign policy and national defense. I find it difficult to reconcile your distorted reporting with your presumed advocacy of the right of Americans to free expression.

Fortunately, the American people are not as stupid as you seem to think. As more people become acquainted with the substance of Mr. LaRouche's platform and contrast this with your slanderous and misleading coverage, they will realize that they can expect little but disinformation and lies from the pages of your newspaper.

MARGARET SCOTT
Mayfield Heights

84040461601

MANCHESTER, N.H.
UNION LEADER
O. 65.168

MAR 5 1984

MARCH

120 9

LaRouche Examined - In Television Report

FRONT PAGE

The complaints of two New Hampshire men against Democratic Presidential aspirant Lyndon LaRouche were part of a "First Camera" program broadcast nationwide by NBC television last night.

Rep. Chris Spirou, D-Manchester, House Minority Leader, spoke of the phone calls he received, even late at night, from supporters of the controversial political leader when he refused to support the LaRouche campaign in the New Hampshire primary in 1980.

Jonathan Prestage, former reporter for The Union Leader, described an interview with LaRouche in which he was told certain things ought not to appear in the story. Prestage said LAROUCHE

Page 18



LYNDON LAROUCHE

84040461602

8 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 6 0 3

121 10

LAROUCHE

(Continued from Page One)

LaRouche followers told him things would be "painful for me if I wrote certain things."

Prestage said that on successive days after the article appeared he found first one and then another and another of his three cats dead on his doorstep.

LaRouche is once again a candidate for President, but he did not enter the New Hampshire Presidential primary.

Before last night's broadcast, he already had sued NBC News for \$60 million for libel. In last night's program, NBC brought on camera defectors from the LaRouche organization who said LaRouche operates a cult-like operation that exercises complete control over members' lives and channels money from his profit-making organizations and other sources illegally into his campaign coffers.

The defectors were not named, and their appearances and voices were disguised.

The First Camera report also examined claims LaRouche or his followers spoke of assassinating key members of the Carter administration, tapped into the Teamsters Union, and forged contacts with high ranking members of the Reagan administration. An administration National Security Council spokesman confirmed contacts with the LaRouche organization and said he values them for the intelligence information LaRouche followers in foreign countries have been able to provide.

First Camera reporter Mark Nykanen also touched on reports that LaRouche paid thousands of dollars to a Chicago consultant reportedly "with ties to organized crime" for help in the New Hampshire 1960 primary. Nykanen said the consultant denied receiving any money but reported two persons working for him assisted LaRouche for a month but quit over a pay dispute. No documentation was offered concerning the alleged ties to organized crime.

TH

(691/291 C) 122210 U 0805 104 25 7; UOH 1981 2:38:10

THIS PAPER IS PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER. THE PAPER IS MADE FROM 100% RECYCLED PAPER. THE PAPER IS MADE FROM 100% RECYCLED PAPER.

122

The Washington Post

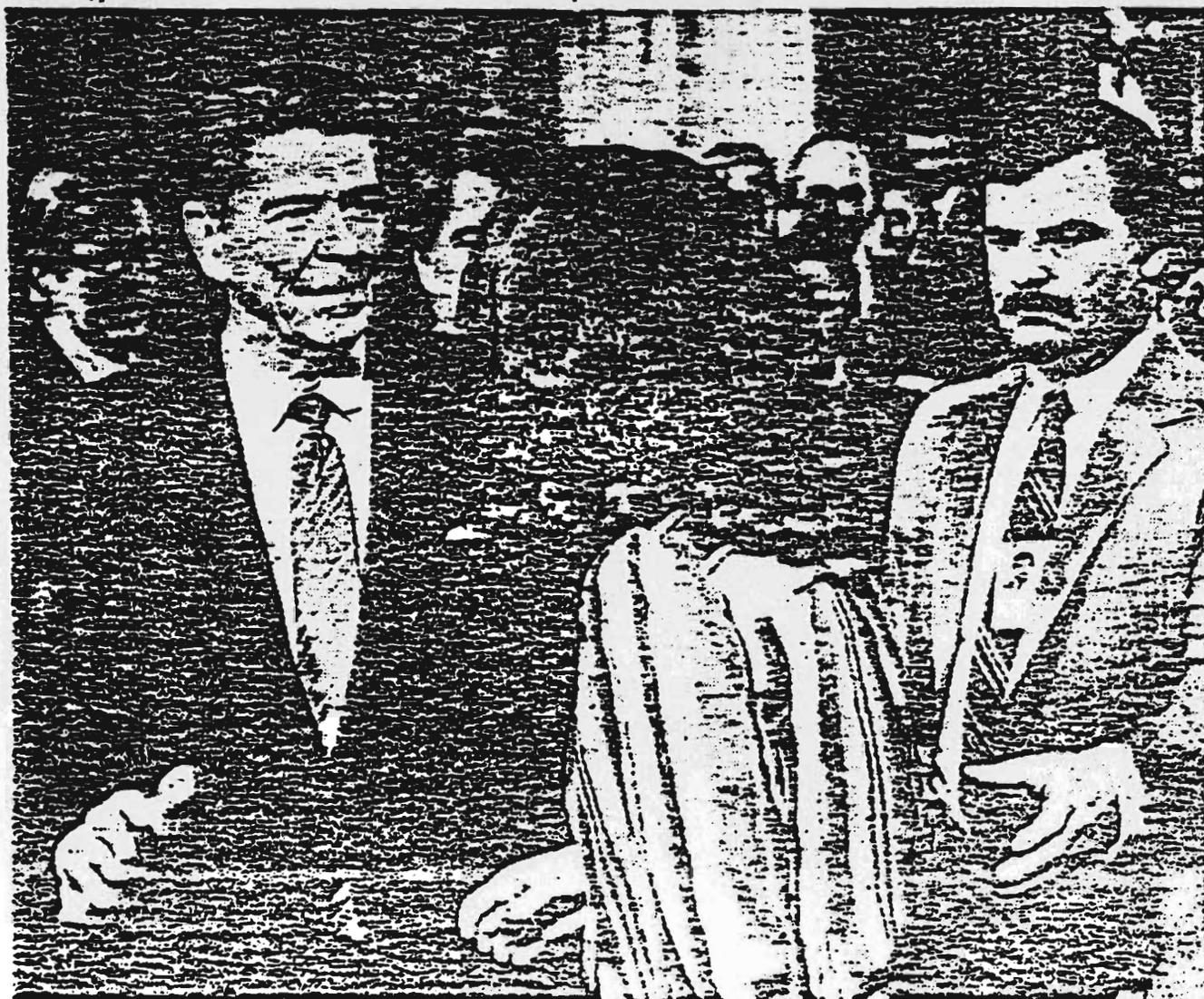
USA: The Washington Post Company

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1984

Printed in Great Britain by the Washington Post Printing Co. Ltd. at the Washington Post Press, London. Printed in Great Britain by the Washington Post Printing Co. Ltd. at the Washington Post Press, London.

401616074

grads
ending
said
society
they
deter-
more
ending
gap
grad-
recast
news
ocrats
have
sessions
to take
nts as
indiv-
l con-
terse
its in
erence
pro-
vable



L
L
B

Pre-
polic-
terms
know
In
gan d
in La
said
Beir-
we're
tion
In
sugge
rence
oluric
days
said
friend
La
the
would
they
their
Re
Reag
work
rial
Reag
said

As President Reagan was leaving the East Room following his news conference last night, reporter Laura Hansen seemed to startle him

when she approached to request Secret Service protection for Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche. Story on Page A3.

House
(Mass)
had

... know, from its
 most important business is pending, and
 I'll be commenting on much of this in the
 weeks ahead. But tonight I want to highlight
 three matters at the top of the domestic
 agenda for the next 10 days.

First is crime. The Senate is completing
 its work on the most sweeping anticrime bill
 in more than a decade. Our legislation pro-
 vides a long overdue protection to law-abid-
 ing Americans that would help put an end to
 the era of coddling criminals. The security of
 our people should take precedence over par-
 tisan politics, so I asked the House to stop
 dragging its feet and to act promptly.

Second, prayer in schools. The Senate will
 begin debate shortly on whether to permit
 voluntary prayer again in our nation's
 schools, our children's schools. And a huge
 majority of Americans favor restoring this
 cherished tradition of religious freedom.

I urge the Senate to reaffirm that volun-
 tary school prayer, indeed, a basic right of our
 people, and I hope the House will follow suit.

Third: our deficits. It's been almost a
 year since I called for negotiations to reach
 agreement on a down payment on the
 projected deficits. We've sought to schedule
 hearings almost every day. The Democratic
 representatives have begged away from all
 one meeting.

It's ironic that those who demanded ne-
 gotiations have been so reluctant to negoti-
 ate that as it may, it's time to get down
 to business. If we don't act soon, we'll lose
 another year of fruitless political posturing
 and legislative stalemate.

I'm pleased to announce they have
 agreed to attend their second meeting tomor-
 row. I'll be prepared to comment on their
 discussions on defense spending. I trust they
 are prepared to answer our specific pro-
 posal for \$100 billion in deficit reduction
 over the next three years, so that
 we can get something constructive

... Marines you sent to Lebanon 17
 months ago are now being withdrawn on
 their terms. Considering their inability to
 complete their peace keeping mission and the
 heavy casualties they suffered, has the United
 States lost credibility in the region? How
 do we get out of there? And where do we go from here?



By James A. Farrell - The Washington Post

Reporter Laura Chasen asked Reagan after news conference to provide presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche with Secret Service protection.

Reporter Stops the President for Request

President Reagan was leaving his news
 conference in the East Room of the White
 House last night when a reporter, Laura
 Chasen, suddenly stepped to his side,
 reached toward him and presented him
 with an urgent request.

Chasen asked the president to direct
 Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan to
 provide Secret Service protection for
 Lyndon H. LaRouche, who is running for
 president as a Democrat.

Reagan paused momentarily to listen to
 her appeal, but White House spokesman
 Larry Speakes told her the questioning

was over. Reagan apparently did not re-
 spond to the request before Secret Service
 agents and aides escorted him out of the
 room, while a man restrained Chasen by
 grasping her arm.

Chasen is an accredited correspondent
 for publications affiliated with LaRouche,
 who once headed the U.S. Labor
 Party.

Last night, a White House official
 asked reporters before the session to allow
 Reagan to leave the room "unhindered."

The Federal Election Commission de-
 cided Jan. 27 to deny LaRouche federal

matching funds for his campaign this year
 because he had paid neither a \$15,000 fine
 from his 1980 campaign nor another
 \$51,671 the FEC is seeking to recover
 from that campaign.

The FEC has alleged that LaRouche
 received donations exceeding the \$1,000
 limit on individual contributions and re-
 ported others with incorrect names.
 LaRouche offered the FEC a \$15,000 ca-
 shiers' check on the condition that it not
 be cashed and that it not prejudice
 his continuing fight against it.

it
 of
 co-
 for
 ins
 but
 Cal
 is in
 I
 soon
 you
 man
 which
 of th
 sit:
 The
 week.
 That
 made.
 of dire
 when i
 take a
 The
 basis of
 And if
 nation,
 we talk:
 Q. Wi
 gest that
 job of be
 A. My
 what the
 made the
 'ded ..
 out.
 But, the
 about. I in
 office once
 evening ful
 could tell y
 place at so-
 I spent at
 weekend day
 I have to
 don't take m
 of scenery...
 Q. Walter
 thanking you
 ... He
 and you're for
 ..

BOSTON, MA
THE BOSTON GLOBE
D. \$10.980 SUN. 750.310

723 16 1984

LaRouche files a \$60m suit against NBC

ALEXANDRIA, Va. - Lyndon LaRouche Jr., a Democratic presidential candidate, is suing NBC-TV for \$60 million for calling his race a "campaign of hate" and his followers "extremists in three-piece suits."

Edward Spannaus, treasurer of LaRouche's campaign, headquartered in New York, said Tuesday that NBC refused LaRouche time to respond to allegations against him in its broadcasts and never interviewed him.

The defamation suit, filed Friday in US District Court, said broadcasts last month on the "NBC Nightly News" and a longer program planned for future airing on "First Camera" tarnished LaRouche's reputation.

The suit also names the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Brian Ross and Pat Lynch of NBC, Abbott Ross of the Anti-Defamation League, Chip Berlet, a contributing editor of "High Times" magazine, and Dennis King, a freelance writer from New York.

"We do not agree that the Brian Ross report and associated promotional material aired on NBC Nightly News on Jan. 20, 1984, constituted a 'personal attack' upon Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. within the meaning of the rules of the Federal Communications Commission," said an NBC spokesman.

84040461606

124

37

The Charlotte Observer
 CHARLOTTE, N. C.
 W. 172,060 SUN 243 B'1

FEB 3 1984

FEC Blocks Money For U.S. Labor Party's Presidential Hopeful

Fringe Candidate Fights For Matching Funds

By KEN FIREMAN
 Knight-Ridder Newspapers

WASHINGTON — He was a conscientious objector in World War II, belonged to a Trotskyite sect in the '50s and '60s and now is the leader of a small, highly disciplined and well-financed political organization some have compared to a religious cult.

And Lyndon LaRouche is running for president again.

Unlike other fringe candidates, he has raised enough money nationwide to buy 30 minutes of network television time. He also has used a minor furor over whether he should be granted federal matching funds for his campaign.

The 62-year-old ex-Marxist, making his third try for the presidency, is seeking the Democratic nomination on a stridently anti-Soviet platform.

He used last month's television broadcast (which cost him \$200,000 in advance) to expound his main campaign



LaRouche

theme, which is that former Vice President Walter Mondale and the other Democrats have sold out to the Soviets. He maintains that only a presidential order declaring a "national defense emergency mobilization" can forestall an imminent nuclear attack by the Soviets.

On Thursday, the Federal Election Commission (FEC) ruled that he is not eligible to receive matching funds for his 1984 campaign. In its finding, the commission said he has failed to fulfill agreements signed in 1980, when he received more than \$526,000 in matching funds in his unsuccessful bid for the Democratic nomination.

The FEC's ruling was based on LaRouche's failure to repay \$54,671 in excess federal funds given to him in 1980 and to pay a \$15,000 civil fine assessed against his 1980 campaign committee for violating federal law.

The decision to deny LaRouche matching funds is highly unusual because the candidate has met the basic requirement for receiving such funds: raising at least \$100,000 from individual donors in 20 different states in amounts of \$250 or less.

Commission staffers say they cannot recall another case in the FEC's eight-

year history in which a candidate met those basic requirements and was not at least initially certified to receive matching funds.

The commission's ruling becomes final in 30 days unless LaRouche presents new information challenging it. A LaRouche spokesman said the candidate may file suit in federal court to overturn the ruling.

In his application for matching funds, LaRouche asserts he has raised more than \$137,000 in 22 states for his 1984 campaign. But that apparently represents only a fraction of his campaign war chest, considering the amount he spent for the television broadcast.

During his 1980 campaign, LaRouche reported raising and spending more than \$1.3 million, in addition to the matching federal funds he received.

For many years, observers and critics of LaRouche have wondered publicly how his relatively small organization, the U.S. Labor Party with about 2,000 members nationwide, could generate so much money. One researcher estimated its annual budget at \$4 million.

One major source of money has been the LaRouche-sponsored Fusion Energy

Foundation, which supports nuclear-generated power. Its conservatively attired sales people can be found in airports around the country, soliciting contributions and selling expensively priced literature. Ex-members say this operation generates gross receipts of several thousand dollars a week at airports in major cities.

Others suggest darker sources. One ex-member of the U.S. Labor Party, Gregory Rose, citing "sources close to" the group, charged five years ago that extreme right-wing groups had secretly funneled large sums into LaRouche's 1976 presidential campaign on the Labor Party ticket, using the far-right Liberty Lobby as a conduit. LaRouche denied the charge.

Over the years, other LaRouche critics have charged him and his supporters with anti-Semitism, physical intimidation of opponents, psychological indoctrination of members and a variety of "dirty tricks."

LaRouche has denied those charges and has often claimed that he was targeted for harassment and eventual assassination by enemies that include the FBI, the CIA, the Soviet KGB, British intelligence operatives and pro-Zionist financiers.

125

28

126 15

MAR 8 1984

CURRELTS

White House confirms talks with 'extremists'

8217

CIA, security staff say meetings with
right-wing group were for gathering data

Chicago Tribune

WASHINGTON — The White House confirmed Wednesday that the National Security Council staff and the CIA had several intelligence debriefings with members of the militantly right-wing organization of Lyndon LaRouche to gather economic data on foreign governments.

A half-dozen of those sessions were conducted by Norman Bailey, former senior director of International Economic Affairs on the National Security Council staff and special assistant to President Reagan. Bailey confirmed Wednesday. Bailey, who left the White House in October, is an international-economics adviser to the Reagan-Bush '84 re-election campaign.

He said LaRouche and his followers have "an excellent private intelligence system," which he said he made use of in gathering foreign economic information, though he disagrees with their politics.

A spokesman at the LaRouche campaign in Washington, D.C., said he is the founder of the National Democratic Policy Committee, a political action committee, as well as a "philosophical organization" called the International Caucus of Labor Committees.

Bailey's and the CIA's meetings with LaRouche's followers, first disclosed in a television report by NBC's "First Camera" program Sunday night, were confirmed Wednesday by White House spokesman Larry Speakes and a CIA spokesman.

The program about LaRouche, who is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination this year, provoked cries of outrage from Democratic National Chairman Charles Manatt, who condemned "the activities of this fanatical cult, which ... practices vari-

84040461608

127

16

LaRouche's publications have attacked (Democratic National Chairman Charles) Manatt and other public figures, including former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, actress Jane Fonda and former envoy W. Averill Harriman. He and his followers also have formulated numerous conspiracy theories involving organized labor, the Rockefellers, the Carter administration and the Queen of England, whom he accused of being a drug dealer.

ous forms of intimidation, including character attacks and harassment of the news media."

Monday, Manatt called on Reagan to end "this shocking White House involvement with the bizarre, extremist cult of Lyndon H. LaRouche." Manatt also condemned the implication that "members of this group have had some degree of influence on the administration."

LaRouche, who once headed the now-defunct U.S. Labor Party and has run for president in every election since 1976, has warned that the Soviet Union is planning to provoke a thermonuclear confrontation with the United States in the coming months.

LaRouche's publications during the years have attacked Manatt and other public figures, including former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, actress Jane Fonda and former envoy W. Averill Harriman. He and his followers also have formulated numerous conspiracy theories involving organized labor, the Rockefeller family, the Carter administration and the Queen of England, whom he has accused of being a drug dealer.

Wednesday, Speakes told a daily briefing for reporters that Bailey is now a private consultant in Washington, D.C., and that the administration's "viewpoint is that, from time to time, we talk to various people who may have information that might prove helpful to us or might not prove helpful to us. Any American citizen, we'd be glad to talk to."

A spokesman for the CIA said that "at LaRouche's request, we did meet with him a couple of times over the last several years. The CIA has a responsibility and an obligation to meet with any American citizen who is volunteering information or wants to pass on information on foreign activities. We can't get into particulars."

84040461609

THE PANEL OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA UPHOLD A DECISION BY FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGE JOYCE HEUS GREEN, WHO RULED THAT NO CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF THE COMMITTEE HAD BEEN VIOLATED.

④
128

John T. Dolan, chairman of the committee, filed suit in December 1981.

The suit said a conspiracy among television and radio stations and Democratic Congressional members, campaign committees and party officials prevented broadcast of the group's advertisements critical of the voting records of the congressmen.

LaRouche Suit Demands Secret Service Protection

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI) — Lyndon LaRouche, a Presidential candidate, filed a suit today against Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, charging he had been illegally denied Secret Service protection.

The suit, filed in Federal District Court in Alexandria, Va., asked that Mr. Regan be ordered to assign agents to Mr. LaRouche while he was a Presidential candidate.

The LaRouche petition argued that he was entitled to such protection as a "major Presidential candidate" and that his ability to campaign has been undermined without it.

Mr. LaRouche, an unsuccessful candidate in 1980, is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination again. His supporters are often encountered in airports and other public places promoting fusion energy and antimissile systems.

New White House Rules Based on Conflict Laws

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP) — In an effort to prevent misuse of Federal money on other improprieties, White House aides are under orders to abide by special election-year rules that forbid contributing to President Reagan's campaign and discourage even working at campaign headquarters.

"It's the best way to avoid any suggestion that we are using appropriated funds for political purposes," John F. W. Rogers, director of staff administration, said in an interview.

Under the list, White House staff members also may not use White House automobiles to go to the campaign committee offices; use White House messengers for deliveries to the campaign headquarters; accept political contributions that come through the mail; place political telephone calls through the White House switchboard, or hold regular political meetings in the West Wing of the White House, where the President and his aides have their offices.

DO NOT FORGET THE NEEDIEST!

8 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 6 1 0

W
A
S
H
I
N
G
T
O
N

129

LAROCHE RADIO-TV BROADCAST COVERAGE, PERPETUAL GRID. DO NOT REMOVE FROM DISK.

Instructions for Entry: Update Daily with short entry as broadcast is cleared. Include time of interview, name of show, coverage. For talk shows include name of host--try and get reading from LHL as to types of questions asked so that this information can be indicated back to states and regions.

- 12/12/83 WOC Davenport, Iowa, radio: Jim Fisher show interviewed LaRouche for two hours, 10 a.m. to 12 noon CST.
- WTRK Flint, Mi., radio: LaRouche representative Max Dean, interviewed on John Smith show, 9 p.m. - 10:30 p.m. CST.
- 12/15/83 KAUS Austin, Mn. radio: Dan Conrad Talk Show hosted presidential candidate LaRouche.
- 12/16/83 WEB Rochester, NY radio: LaRouche interviewed on John Dahl show, 9 - 9:30 a.m., CST.
- 12/19/83 WAGG Birmingham, AL radio: LaRouche interviewed.
- 12/20/83 WJON St. Cloud, MN radio: LaRouche interviewed on Paul Stacke show, 10 a.m. - 11 a.m.
- KNOR Norman, OK radio: LaRouche interviewed, 15 minutes.
- 12/26/83 WXYZ Detroit, MI radio: Mark Scott show interviewed LaRouche, 10 a.m.- 10:30 a.m. CST.
- 12/27/83 WAMJ South Bend, IN radio: LaRouche on talk show, 8 a.m. - 9 a.m., Mark Murray, host.
- Dec. 83 KWEB Rochester, Mn. radio: John Dahl Talk Show hosted candidate LaRouche
- 1/3/84 WAYS Charlotte, NC radio: Foreign Policy Advisor Criton Zoakos on Mort Downey talk show, 50 min.
- KBDF Eugene, OR radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed, 15 min.
- KBMC Eugene, OR radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed, 15 min.

84040461611

130

1/4/83 WEXI Jacksonville, FL radio: National Democratic Policy Committee chairman Warren Hamerman on Jim Brower talk show, 50 min.

KAZA San Jose, CA radio: LaRouche, 5 min. interview

KIQI San Francisco, CA radio: LaRouche, 5 min. interview

1/5/84 WSM Nashville, TN: LaRouche on Buddy Sadler newslines, 15 minutes (this is a boomer station).

KFUN Las Vegas, NV radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky, interviewed for 90 sec.

KSTP St. Paul, MN radio: 5 minute interview LaRouche (this is a boomer).

1/7/84 KTOK Oklahoma City, OK radio: LaRouche on Chris Cartwright talk show, midnight - 2 a.m.

1/10/84 WOI Ames, Iowa radio: News interview with presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche. 15 minute interview.

WLAC Nashville, TN radio: LaRouche on 6 - 7 p.m., Rick Garrett talk show, clear channel boomer station covering 26 states.

WGBS Miami, FL radio: LaRouche on 9 - 10:30 p.m. Bev Smith talk show.

1/11/84 KWOA Worthington, MN radio: LaRouche interviewed 15 minutes.

1/12/84 WEXI Jacksonville, FL radio: LaRouche on Jim Clemens call-in talk show, 10 - 11 a.m.

WTOP Washington, D.C. radio: LaRouche interviewed by Dave McConnell on this all-news boomer station.

WGRT Indianapolis, IN radio: LaRouche on Tom Brown talk show, 1 - 1:30 p.m.

1/13/84 WCUB Manitowoc, WI radio: LaRouche interviewed for 5 min.

84040461612

131

KWLM Wilmer, MI radio, fed to Linder Farm Network throughout Michigan: LaRouche interviewed on farm policy for 10 minutes.

WTKN Pittsburgh, PA radio: LaRouche on Mark Pentrack call-in talk show 6 - 7 p.m.

WERC Birmingham, AL radio: LaRouche on Sandy Smith call-in talk show, 9 - 11 p.m. EST.

1/14/84 **ND Radio** Praire Network News, feeds 7 radio stations in North Dakota: interviewed LaRouche for 30 minutes.

NY Statewide News Service, feeds 12 New York radio stations: LaRouche interviewed for 30 minutes.

WXEN Tuscon, AZ radio: LaRouche on Mario Castis talk show 2:15 - 2:35 p.m. EST.

WJLD Birmingham, AL radio: LaRouche interview, 15 min.

Wk. of 1/15 **KTIA** Ft. Worth, Tx. radio: Fausto Charris, President of the Colombian, So. America Anti-Drug Coalition was interviewed by Maria Herrera for 20 minutes on his visit with presidential candidate LaRouche for adopting an international anti-drug strategy

KLFB Lubbock, Tx. radio: Fausto Charris, President of the Colombian, So. America Anti-Drug Coalition was interviewed for 20 minutes on his visit with presidential candidate LaRouche for adopting an international anti-drug strategy

KPEM Houston, Tx. radio: Fausto Charris, President of the Colombian, So. America Anti-Drug Coalition was interviewed for 20 minutes on his visit with presidential candidate LaRouche for adopting an international anti-drug strategy

KPEM San Antonio, Tx. radio: News interview w/ T.L.C. spokesman on Jan. 21st nationwide CBS TV broadcast by LaRouche.

1/15/84 **KGU** Honolulu radio: LaRouche on Bob Maniacni talk show with call-ins for one hour early a.m. EST.

1/16/84 **KLEM** LaMars, IA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 15 min.

84040461613

132

WHA Michigan Public Radio feed: LaRouche discussed U.S.-Soviet relations in panel talk for 60 min.

KCJJ Iona City, IA radio: LaRouche on his farm policy, 15 minutes.

WJLD Birmingham, AL radio: LaRouche interviewed, 5 min.

WOBC Oberlin, OH radio: LaRouche on Lorenzo Parra talk show 11 - 11:30 p.m. EST.

1/17/84 WPUT Westchester County, NY radio: LaRouche interviewed on Mike Mione talk show, 30 min.

WILD Boston, MA radio: LaRouche interviewed by Pat Marrevich, 30 min.

Texas Metro News, Houston, TX radio network: LaRouche interviewed for 20 minutes.

WTOP Washington, D.C. radio: LaRouche interviewed by Dave McConnell on this boomer all-news station.

WBOW Terre Haute, IN radio: LaRouche on Kevin Young call-in talk show, 12 - 12:30 p.m. EST.

NM New Mexico State Farm Radio, feeds 28 stations: LaRouche interviewed for 15 min.

Copley LaRouche interviewed by Ian Christian on war danger for Copley national radio network.

1/18/84 WFNX Lynn, MA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 10 min.

KYOK Houston, TX radio: LHL interviewed, 15 min.

WROK Rockford, Il. radio: Keith Larson Talk Show hosted candidate LaRouche for 30 minutes.

WLRH Huntsville, AL radio: LaRouche on John Hicker call-in talk show, 12 - 1 p.m. EST.

KKAM Pueblo, Co. radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed 5 min.

KRDO Colo. Springs, Co. radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed 5 min.

KSSS Colo. Springs, Co. radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed 5 min.

84040461614

133

KSNO Aspen, Co. radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed 5 min.
TX Texas State Radio Network, feeds 140 stations LaRouche interviewed for 30 minutes.
KCEL Waterloo, Iowa radio: Dean Augustine Talk Show hosted LaRouche as the final Democratic presidential candidate to be interviewed on what kind of farm policy they would implement if elected. (Boomer station.)
WVNH Rochester, NH radio: LaRouche interviewed 15 min.
KADE Boulder, Co. radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed 5 min.
KCOL Ft. Collins, Co. radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed 5 min.
KDEN Englewood, Co radio: LHL interviewed 10 min.
WKOL Concord, NH radio: LHL interviewed 15 min.
WBBX Portsmouth, NH radio: LHL interviewed 15 min.
KFKB Sacramento, CA radio: LaRouche on Eric St. John talk show, which reaches all of northern California and southern Oregon (this is a boomer); 30 min.
KUNC Greeley, Co radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed.
RKO LaRouche interviewed by radio editor Gregg Stec for RKO national network.
KACE Los Angeles, CA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 5 min.
MI Michigan News Network feeds 40 stations; LaRouche interviewed 10 min.
WMRZ Moline, IL radio: LaRouche on Bill Barnes talk show, one hour.
KID Idaho Falls, Idaho radio: National Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed by Mark Bailey.

1/19/84

84040461615

134

1/20/84

WLNR Chicago, IL radio: LaRouche on Warren Fryburg call-in talk show; 30 minutes.

KXOK Sweetwater, TX radio: LaRouche on talk show, 30 min.

KNOE Monroe, LA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 5 min.

WHYN Springfield, MA radio: LaRouche interviewed 10 minutes.

KFOR Lincoln, NE radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed, 15 min.

KPBF San Diego, CA radio: LaRouche interviewed 10 min.

KYXI Portland, OR radio: LaRouche interviewed for 5 min. on Vaughn Summers show.

WAYY Eau Claire, WI radio: LaRouche on John Murphy talk show 1:30 - 2 p.m. EST.

KIRO Seattle, WA radio: boomer station; LaRouche interviewed, 15 minutes.

KJLH Los Angeles, CA radio: LaRouche interviewed 10 min.

WGY Schenectady, NY radio: boomer; LaRouche on Bob Cudmore call-in talk show, 60 minutes.

KLZR Lawrence, KA radio: LaRouche interviewed 20 minutes.

WAYS Charlotte, NC radio: LaRouche on Mort Downey call-in talk show, 10 p.m.- 11 p.m.

1/21/84

XOOX Salt Lake City UT radio: LaRouche on Bob Salter talk show noon - 1 p.m. EST.

1/22/84

WIUS Bloomington, IN radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky on Tom Steiner show, 9 p.m. - 11 p.m. EST.

1/23/84

WIBX Utica NY radio: LaRouche on Tim Coyne talk show 1 p.m. - 2 p.m.

KTRH Houston TX radio: LaRouche on Shelia Rusnlow talk show 2 - 3 p.m. EST.

KGO San Francisco CA radio: LaRouche on 30 min talk show hosted by Ron Owens (this is a boomer).

84040461616

135

1/25/84 WAYS Charlotte, NC radio: LaRouche on Mort Downey live talk show 9 a.m. - 10 a.m.

 KOWI Clarinda, IA radio: LaRouche on Don Eckle talk show, 12:05 - 12:35 p.m. EST

 WBNS Columbus, OH radio: LaRouche on John Pendolino talk show, 1:15 - 1:35 p.m. EST.

1/26/84 WSAJ Allentown PA radio: Campaign director Klenetsky 15 min.

 WDAS Philadelphia PA radio: LHL interview, 5 min.

 KOTO Telluride, CO radio: Campaign director Mel Klenetsky, 5 min. interview.

 WKBR Manchester, NH radio: LaRouche on Don Guy talk show, 60 min.

1/29/84 WMAQ Chicago TV: LaRouche on Warner Saunders Show Chicago NBC affiliate.

1/30/84 WGPA Bethlehem, PA radio: LHL interviewed by Bill Zinfer show, 30 min.

 WGOM Marion, IL radio: LaRouche on Glen Williams talk show, 45 minutes.

 WCKK Erie, PA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 15 min.

 WJET Erie, PA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 15 min.

 WKXR Asnboro, TN radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed 10 min.

 WWRL New York, NY radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed, 10 min.

 WHN New York, NY radio: LHL interviewed 5 min.

 NBC Nightly News. 5 minute feature on Lyndon H. LaRouche by Brian Ross and Tom Brokaw for NBC television national news. Note that NBC ran promos for the broadcast nationally on Jan. 29, 1984.

1/31/84 WEEX Easton, PA radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed 15 min.

84040461617

136

WSOY Decatur, IL radio: Foreign Policy Advisor Critten Zoakos on Bob Billman Show, 30 min.

WFGB Altoona, PA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 15 min.

WBVP Beaver Falls, PA radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed 15 minutes.

Nat'l Fairchild Broadcasting: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed for 60 second spot.

TX Spanish Information Service, feeds 26 stations in southwest: LaRouche spokesman Harley Schlanger interviewed for 90 seconds.

WBZ TV ABC affiliate in Boston, interviews Michael Gelber, Senatorial candidate and spokesman for LaRouche's policies concerning Gelber's response to NBC Nightly News Segment of January 30, 1984. 5 minute segment.

CNN TV Crossfire Show. Pat Buchanan & Tom Braden host candidate LaRouche for half hour show; this national television program for CNN.

Jan. 84 WOBA Miami, Fla. radio: News interview with T.L.C. spokesman Dennis Small concerning Latin, Central and South American policies of the campaign. 15 minute interview.

Jan. 84 WRHC Miami, Fla. radio: News interview with T.L.C. spokesman Salvador Lonzano concerning LaRouche's policies for Mexico. 10 minute interview.

Jan. 84 WDJC Birmingham, Al. radio: News interview with T.L.C. National Campaign Director Mel Klenetsky. 10 minute interview.

Jan. 84 KDTH Dubuque, Iowa radio: News interview with presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche. 5 minute interview.

Jan. 84 KFIZ Fondue Lock, Wis. radio: Ron Harvey Talk Show hosted La Rouche for one hour.

Jan. 84 KDJW Amarillo, Tx. radio: News interview with T.L.C. National Campaign Director Mel Klenetsky. 5 minute interview.

840404618

137

2/1/84 WHMI Howell, MI radio: LaRouche spokesman Max Dean on Frances Pittman talk show, 60 min.

Nat'l Radio Ambiente: Spanish national network, interviewed LaRouche for 5 - 6 minutes.

NC North Carolina Total Radio Network, feeds 25 stations in state: interviewed LaRouche for 10 minutes.

WLKK Erie, PA radio: interviewed Campaign Director Mel Klenetsky, 5 minutes.

WIDA Madison, WI radio: Foreign Policy Advisor Criton Zoakos on Alan John talk show, 60 minutes.

2/2/84 Fern Tobacco Radio Network (feeds news to 300 stations nationally) interviewed LHL for 10 minutes.

KID Idaho Falls, ID radio: interviewed LHL, 20 min.

WFEC Harrisburg, PA radio: interviewed LHL, 15 min.

RKO Campaign director Mel Klenetsky interviewed for news feature, 20 minutes

WCKK Erie, PA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 15 min.

2/3/84 KGU Honolulu, Ha. radio: Bill Maniachi Talk Show hosted LaRouche South East Asian advisors Sophie and Pakdee Tanapura while on a stopover in Hawaii on route to Thailand.

2/6/84 WSM LaRouche interviewed for 15 minutes by Buddy Saddler on Nashville, Tn. boomer.

2/7/84 TV-12 Elizabeth, New Jersey cable TV: Campaign Director Klenetsky debating Essex Cty. Exec Peter Shapiro on defensive weapons technology.

2/8/84 WWSG Atmore, AL radio: Foreign Policy Advisor Criton Zoakos on Dale Gehrman talk show 9 a.m. - 10 a.m. EST.

KAAY Little Rock, AR radio: LaRouche, 15 minute interview (this is a boomer).

KGA Spokane, WA radio: 15 minute LaRouche interview (this is a boomer).

84040461619

138

2/9/84 WAXT Muncie, IN radio: LaRouche interview, 20 min..

KGU Honolulu, HA radio: LaRouche interview on Joe Rose show, 20 minutes.

KFAB Omaha, NE radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed, 20 minutes.

NJ-TV Channel 9 cable TV in Elizabeth, N.J.: 30 debate between LaRouche Campaign Director Klenetsky and Essex County Executive Peter Shapiro on beam weapons technologies.

KIOA Des Moines, IA radio: taped statement by LaRouche on Lane Kirkland

KSO Des Moines, IA radio: taped statement by LaRouche on Lane Kirkland.

2/10/84 Nat'l Sheridan Broadcasting Network, serving over 100 black radio stations nationally: interview with LaRouche, 15 minutes.

WHO Des Moines, IA radio: 5 minute interview with LaRouche.

Nat'l National Black Network: 10 minute interview with LaRouche.

KEX Portland, OR radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed, 5 minutes. (boomer station)

WHGB Harrisburg, PA radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed, 5 minutes.

2/13/84 KGU Honolulu, HA radio: Foreign Policy Advisor Criton Zoakos on Bill Maniachi talk show.

KCBS Fairbanks, AK radio: LaRouche interviewed for 30 minutes.

KTVF Fairbanks, AK TV: LaRouche story prepared by Steve Albert.

KOMA Oklahoma City, OK radio: 5 minute interview with LaRouche (this is a boomer).

2/14/84 KFUN Las Vegas, NV radio: LaRouche interviewed, 5 min.

84040461620

WLAC Nashville, TN radio: LaRouche on Rick Garrett call in talk show, 6 - 7 p.m. EST. Boomer, reaches 25 states.

NYC Channel J Manhattan Cable TV: tape of LaRouche national television address aired to Manhattan audience.

2/15/84 WOHP Bellefontaine, OH radio: LaRouche live on Linda Wicker talk show for 45 min.

WJRO Glenburnie, MD radio: LaRouche interviewed, 15 minutes.

2/16/84 WMEX Clyde, OH radio: LaRouche interviewed, 5 min.

KDOC Wally George talk show, syndicated to 29 stations in California; LaRouche taped 30 minute show.

RGU Honolulu, HA radio: Mrs. Helga LaRouche on Bill Maniacni talk show for one hour.

2/20/84 WAYS Charlotte, NC radio: Mrs. Helga LaRouche on Mort Downey talk show for 60 minutes.

2/21/84 KFOR Lincoln, NE radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed for 20 minutes.

KBMC Eugene, OR radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed for 10 minutes.

2/22/84 KBDF Eugene, OR radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed, 5 min.

WGBB Harrisburg, PA radio: LaRouche on 30 minute talk show hosted by Bill Richardson.

WFLB Fayetteville, NC radio: LaRouche interviewed, 5 minutes.

KEX Portland, OR radio (boomer): Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed 10 minutes.

KWJJ Portland, OR radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed, 5 minutes.

KSLM Salem, OR. radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed for 10 minutes.

84040461621

140

2/23/84 WAYS Charlotte, NC radio: Campaign advisor Richard Conen on Mort Downey talk show, 60 minutes.

OR Associated Press, OR: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed for print and broadcast story.

KBMC Eugene, OR radio: LaRouche interviewed, 10 min.

KTMT Medford, OR radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed, 10 minutes.

WCBS New York City, N.Y. radio: Story aired on denial of Secret Service protection to LaRouche on all-news New York City boomer station.

WTOP Washington, D.C.: Five minute news feature on LaRouche suit against Donald Regan on all news boomer station.

2/25/84 TX Texas State Network: interview with LaRouche associate Warren Hamerman.

MA New England Radio Network: interview with LaRouche associate Warren Hamerman.

ND Prairie Public Radio Network: interview with LaRouche associate Warren Hamerman.

WSAN Allentown, PA radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed, 5 min.

WBOW Terre Haute, IN radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed, 5 min.

2/27/84 WCKY Cincinnati, OH radio: LaRouche on talk show for 60 minutes.

WOC Quad Cities, IL radio: LaRouche on talk show for 60 minutes.

KFAB Omaha, NE radio: LaRouche interviewed on this clear-channel station, 5 minutes.

2/29/84 WKEW Greensboro, NC radio: LaRouche on Ken Allen talk show, 55 minutes.

WHP Harrisburg, a radio: Campaign director Klenetsky

84040461622

141

interviewed 15 minutes.

WTPA Harrisburg, PA radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed 5 minutes.

WSBA Harrisburg, PA radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed. 10 minutes.

WGPA Bethlehem, PA radio: Campaign spokesman Marjorie Hecht interviewed 5 minutes.

WTKY Pittsburg, PA radio: Science advisor Marcia Merry interviewed.

3/2/84 WAYS Charlotte, NC radio: LaRouche on Mort Downey talk show, one hour.

TLB Utica, NY radio: LaRouche on talk show, 60 min.

3/5/84 WCOR Lebanon, TN radio: LaRouche interviewed for 15 minutes.

3/6/84 WAMJ South Bend, IN radio: Warren Hamerman, head of LaRouche founded PAC, NDPC, interviewed for 50 min.

TX Texas State Radio Network: TLC Treasurer Ed Spannaus interviewed.

WERC Birmingham, AL radio: Campaign science staffer Marsha Freeman on Sandy Smith show.

WMBO Peoria, IL radio: LaRouche on John Williams talk show, one hour.

3/7/84 KNUS Denver, CO radio: LaRouche on Peter Boyles talk show, one hour.

3/8/84 KNOE Monroe, LA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 15 min.

3/9/84 WQUE New Orleans, LA radio: Campaign director Mel Klenetsky interviewed 5 minutes.

WJBO Baton Rouge, LA radio: Klenetsky interviewed, 5 minutes; LaRouche on talk show 15 minutes.

KNOE New Orleans, LA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 15 minutes.

3/10/84 WABC New York, NY radio: Campaign advisors Klenetsky,

84040461623

144



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Attachment 4

Mel Klenetsky
The LaRouche Campaign
P.O. Box 2150, GPO
New York, New York 10116

Re: MUR 1659

Dear Mr. Klenetsky:

The Federal Election Commission has reviewed the allegations of your complaint dated March 31, 1984, and determined that on the basis of the information provided in your complaint and information provided by the Respondents, there is no reason to believe that a violation of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act") has been committed. Accordingly, the Commission has decided to close the file in this matter. The Federal Election Campaign Act allows a complainant to seek judicial review of the Commission's dismissal of this action. See 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(8).

Should additional information come to your attention which you believe establishes a violation of the Act, you may file a complaint pursuant to the requirements set forth in 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(1) and 11 C.F.R. § 111.4.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

By Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Enclosure
General Counsel's Report

84040461624

(142)

Zoakes, and LaRouche on Alan Combs talk show.

3/11/84	WWDS	Philadelphia, PA radio: LaRouche on talk show, 2 hours.
3/12/84	WAIO	New Orleans, LA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 5 minutes.
	WTRX	New Orleans, LA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 15 minutes.
	WHOP	Belfontaine, OH radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky on talk show, 45 minutes.
	WTRX	Flint, MI radio: LaRouche on talk show, one hour.
3/13/84	WSMB	New Orleans, LA radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed, 10 minutes.
3/14/84	WSMB	New Orleans, LA radio: LaRouche on talk show, two hours.
3/16/84	WCRO	Jonestown, PA radio: LaRouche on talk show, one hour.
	KID	Idaho Falls, ID radio: LaRouche interviewed, 5 minutes.

84040461625

143



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Attachment 3

Brooksley Born
Arnold & Porter
1200 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

RE: MUR 1659
League of Women Voters
Education Fund

Dear Ms. Born:

On April 3, 1984, the Commission notified your client of a complaint alleging violations of certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended.

The Commission, on May , 1984, determined that on the basis of the information in the complaint, and information provided by your client, there is no reason to believe that a violation of any statute within its jurisdiction has been committed. Accordingly, the Commission closed its file in this matter. This matter will become a part of the public record within 30 days.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

By Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

84040461626

Exec 2176

ARNOLD & PORTER

CABLE: "ARFOPO"
TELECOPIER: (202) 872-6720
TELEX: 88-2733

1200 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
(202) 872-8700

1680 LINCOLN STREET
DENVER, COLORADO 80264
(303) 838-2900

APR 18 P 4: 39

BROOKSLEY BORN
DIRECT LINE: (202) 872-6832

April 18, 1984

*MUR 1659
Curry*

BY HAND

Charles N. Steele, Esquire
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Re: MUR No. 1659

Dear Mr. Steele:

I hereby submit on behalf of the League of Women Voters Education Fund a response to a complaint filed with the Federal Election Commission by the LaRouche Campaign, including an Affidavit by Dorothy S. Ridings, Chair of the League of Women Voters Education Fund, and attachments thereto.

Sincerely yours,

Brooksley Born
Brooksley Born

Enclosure

cc (with enclosure): Mr. Gary Johansen
Ms. Deborah Curry

84040161627

RECEIVED
GENERAL COUNCIL

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 34 APR 18 P 4: 40
BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

IN RE)
COMPLAINT OF THE)
LaROUCHE CAMPAIGN)
AGAINST THE LEAGUE) MUR NO. 1659
OF WOMEN VOTERS)
EDUCATION FUND)

RESPONSE OF THE LEAGUE OF
WOMEN VOTERS EDUCATION FUND

I. INTRODUCTION

The LaRouche Campaign (hereinafter "LaRouche"), on behalf of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., a candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination for President, filed a complaint with the Federal Election Commission on March 31, 1984. The complaint alleges that the League of Women Voters Education Fund ("LWVEF") violated 11 C.F.R. § 110.13 and 2 U.S.C. § 441b in sponsoring a debate on April 5 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania among three candidates for the Democratic Party's nomination for President which did not include Lyndon LaRouche. LaRouche does not challenge the LWVEF's determination to invite only "significant" candidates for the nomination to participate in the debate, nor does he challenge the selection criteria the LWVEF considered in identifying significant candidates for participation. LaRouche's

84040461628

claim is that the LWVEF's failure to conclude that Mr. LaRouche was a significant candidate within the meaning of its selection criteria was a partisan decision, resulting in a candidate debate which violated federal election law.

The allegations have no merit. The LWVEF's decision not to invite Mr. LaRouche to participate in the debate was based solely on the LWVEF's reasonable decision that he was not a significant candidate. This decision and the LWVEF's other decisions whether to invite candidates to participate have been, and will continue to be, the LWVEF's independent, nonpartisan action taken solely in light of its overriding purpose of educating the electorate about the issues in the campaign and the candidates' positions on these issues. Accordingly, the FEC should take no action against the LWVEF in connection with the complaint.

II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. Federal Election Commission Regulation of Presidential Candidate Debates

LaRouche asserts that the LWVEF has violated 11 C.F.R. § 110.13. That regulation limits the sponsorship of candidate debates to three categories

84040461629

of organizations: (1) nonprofit organizations which are exempt from federal taxation under 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(3); (2) nonprofit organizations which are exempt from federal taxation under 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(4) and which do not endorse, support or oppose political candidates or political parties; and (3) broadcasters, bona fide newspapers, magazines, and other periodical publications. The structure of debates is, by the terms of the regulation, "left to the discretion of the staging organization" except that the regulation requires that the debate must include at least two candidates and must be nonpartisan in that it does not "promote or advance one candidate over another."

B. The League of Women Voters Education Fund

The LWVEF is a nonprofit, nonpartisan charitable trust established in 1957. The LWVEF is exclusively devoted to educational purposes, particularly informing citizens about public affairs and the democratic process. The LWVEF is exempt from federal taxation under § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. In order to maintain its § 501(c)(3) status, the LWVEF may not participate or intervene in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate and may not engage in partisan political activity. Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings, Chair of the LWVEF, ¶ 3.

34040461630

As part of its ongoing effort to educate citizens about the democratic process, the LWVEF has historically conducted debates between presidential candidates at both the primary and general election level. In 1976, the LWVEF sponsored four Democratic Party Presidential primary debates, one Vice-Presidential general election debate and three Presidential general election debates between Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter. In 1980, the LWVEF sponsored three Republican Party Presidential primary debates and two Presidential general election debates, one between Ronald Reagan and Jimmy Carter and one between Ronald Reagan and John Anderson.¹ The LWVEF's purpose in sponsoring debates is to foster the goal of increasing citizen interest in issues and citizen participation in the electoral process. Id. These educational goals have been promoted through extensive national media coverage of the LWVEF's debates.

C. LWVEF Sponsorship of 1984 Democratic Party Presidential Primary Debates

During the 1984 election season the LWVEF will sponsor two series of presidential candidate debates. The LWVEF will sponsor a series of Democratic Party

¹ In addition, state and local Leagues of Women Voters have sponsored numerous debates at the congressional, state and local candidate levels.

84040461631

Presidential primary debates. The LWVEF will also sponsor a Presidential general election debate series. Debates at the primary level have already taken place in Manchester, New Hampshire on February 23, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia on March 11, 1984, and in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on April 5, 1984. At least one additional primary debate is scheduled to take place in Texas.

Because the LWVEF's goal in the sponsorship of the Presidential primary debates is to educate the nation's electorate about the issues in the 1984 campaign and to stimulate increased voter interest and participation in the electoral process, the LWVEF has only invited significant candidates whose participation would further these ends. The LWVEF's determination to limit debate participation to these candidates is based on the conclusion that including candidates in whom there is little national voter interest would detract from the LWVEF's stated nonpartisan goals by resulting in debates which are too long or which would not provide sufficient time for the meaningful expression of views. Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings, ¶ 7. Accordingly, the LWVEF chose to limit participation in its 1984 Democratic primary debates to candidates who present a significant national candidacy for the Democratic

84040461632

nomination for President. Id. at ¶ 6. The LWVEF's determination to limit participation to significant candidates was a purely nonpartisan decision reached without political motivation or consultation with any political party or candidate. Id. at ¶ 7.

Under the LWVEF's participant selection criteria, each participant must have made a public announcement of his or her intention to run for the Democratic Party's nomination for President and must be legally qualified to hold the office of President. Further, the LWVEF must determine that the candidate is significant. In doing so, the LWVEF considers a number of factors, including whether the candidate is eligible to receive matching payments under the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act; whether the candidate is actively campaigning in a number of states for the Democratic Party's nomination; whether the candidate has been recognized by the national media as a candidate meriting media attention; and any other factors providing substantive evidence of nationwide voter interest in a candidate, such as national voter poll results.

Attachment A to Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings. To identify significant candidates to participate in its debates, the LWVEF considers all the facts available

R 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 6 3 3

to it. Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings, ¶ 10. Candidates are free to provide the LWVEF with any evidence demonstrating that they are significant candidates for the Democratic Party's nomination. Id.

In adopting its selection criteria the LWVEF acted without political motivation and did not consult any political party or candidate. A detailed description of the procedure employed by the LWVEF in adopting the candidate selection criteria is provided in the attached Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings.

D. The LaRouche Request

LaRouche's request for inclusion in the Pittsburgh debate was the second request LaRouche had made for an invitation to a LWVEF-sponsored debate. In January, LaRouche had requested an invitation to the LWVEF's New Hampshire debate. Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings, ¶ 13. In response to that request, the LWVEF asked LaRouche to supply supporting material showing the significance of LaRouche as a national candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination for President. Id. LaRouche tendered to the LWVEF written information on his candidacy and assorted documentary material. The documentary material consisted of Federal Election

84040461634

Commission records pertinent to LaRouche's efforts to be certified by the FEC as eligible for Federal Primary Matching Funds and copies of newspaper articles about the candidate. A copy of LaRouche's submission is Attachment B to the Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings.

The LaRouche request received careful consideration by the LWVEF's Executive Committee. The Committee concluded that LaRouche was not a significant national candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination for President. Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings, ¶ 13. The LWVEF's February 21 letter to LaRouche denying his request advised that the Committee had considered the materials provided by LaRouche, as well as other information available to the LWVEF. Among the factors cited by the LWVEF in its letter as contributing to its decision were that the national media had not covered LaRouche extensively as a serious candidate; LaRouche was not eligible for matching payments under the Presidential Primary Matching Payments Act; and national voter poll results did not demonstrate substantial voter support for or interest in the LaRouche candidacy. See Attachment C to the Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings.

On March 20, 1984, LaRouche sent the LWVEF a letter requesting an invitation to participate in the

84040461635

April 5 Pittsburgh debate. LaRouche's request for inclusion in the Pittsburgh debate received the same thorough consideration by the Executive Committee that had been accorded his earlier request. LaRouche submitted for the LWVEF's consideration copies of additional newspaper clippings, additional information on broadcast media appearances by LaRouche, and a computerized fundraising report. A copy of LaRouche's March 20 letter and accompanying material are Attachment D to the Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings. The LWVEF carefully considered these materials and other information available to it and concluded that LaRouche was still not a significant candidate. Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings.

LaRouche's response was to file a complaint in Equity on April 2 in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, along with a motion for preliminary injunction; a complaint in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania along with a motion for a temporary restraining order on April 5; and the complaint which forms the basis of this proceeding.

After an evidentiary hearing, the motion for preliminary injunction filed in the Pennsylvania State Court was denied on April 3 on the grounds that LaRouche

R 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 6 3 6

had not demonstrated any violation of state or federal law. The Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania refused LaRouche's request to review that denial on April 5. The federal court similarly denied the motion for a preliminary injunction after an evidentiary hearing on April 5 and has dismissed LaRouche's complaint.

III. ARGUMENT

There is no basis whatsoever to believe that the LWVEF has violated the statute or the regulation. The LWVEF reasonably found that Mr. LaRouche was not a significant candidate for the Democratic Party's Presidential nomination and for that reason refused to invite him to participate in the debate. In doing so, the LWVEF was motivated solely by a desire to further its educational goals, a proper nonpartisan purpose, and the resulting debate was a permissible nonpartisan debate.

A. The Federal Election Commission Has Determined that Nonpartisan Debates May Be Limited to Significant Candidates

LaRouche has not challenged the LWVEF's decision to restrict debate participation to significant candidates, and there is no issue here as to the

3 1 0 4 0 4 6 1 6 3 7

lawfulness of this standard. As established above, adoption of this criterion was a purely nonpartisan decision designed to promote the LWVEF's educational purposes. It was reached without political motivation and without consultation with any political party or candidate.

The Commission has clearly stated that its regulation on debates envisions debates limited to significant candidates. In its Explanation and Justification for a proposed earlier version of the current debate regulation, the Commission stated: "A properly held nonpartisan public candidate debate sponsored by a qualified nonpartisan organization provides a forum for significant candidates to communicate their views to the public." 44 Fed. Reg. 39348 (July 5, 1979). (Emphasis added.) Furthermore, in the only complaint proceeding decided by the Commission involving the debate regulation, the Commission dismissed as without basis a complaint brought by Barry Commoner and the Citizen's Party in 1980 against the LWVEF challenging debate selection criteria limiting participation to significant candidates only. See FEC MUR No. 1287.

84040461638

B. The LWVEF Has Broad Discretion in Identifying Significant Candidates

84040461639

The history of the debate regulation clearly demonstrates that sponsoring organizations have wide discretion in determining the significance of particular candidates for the purposes of debate participation. The rule is not intended to accord the Commission power to second-guess reasonable participant selection determinations made by staging organizations. Moreover, in view of the long history of LWVEF nonpartisanship, the LWVEF's extensive experience with the staging of high-quality presidential candidate debates, the LWVEF's longstanding goal of voter education, and the limitations imposed on the LWVEF by virtue of its tax-exempt status, the LWVEF is particularly well qualified to make considered, nonpartisan decisions on debate participation. Given the broad scope of the LWVEF's discretion, LaRouche bears a heavy burden, which has not been met, in attempting to demonstrate that the LWVEF debate was unlawful because he was not selected to be a debate participant.

The debate regulation speaks broadly in terms of nonpartisan debates. The Commission's failure to enunciate specific candidate selection criteria in the regulation is the product of conscious design.

In July 1979, the FEC adopted a proposed version of Section 110.13 in which specific candidate selection criteria were enunciated and transmitted the proposed regulation to Congress for approval pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 438(c). The proposed regulation was disapproved by the Senate on September 18, 1979 in large part because the mandatory selection criteria were considered impermissibly restrictive of sponsor discretion. In a statement to the Senate, Senator Claiborne Pell, who submitted the resolution of disapproval, stated in part:

"I feel that any regulation which could be interpreted as being burdensome to organizations which are likely to sponsor candidate debates, or which could in any way impede the heretofore successful debate procedure that has evolved through direct arrangements made between sponsors and candidates should not be allowed to take effect. . . . I feel that this resolution [of disapproval] is necessary to keep the candidate debate process which has evolved workable, open, and accessible to candidates." Cong. Rec. S12821 (September 18, 1979).

Senator Mark Hatfield stated during the same debate:

"I question whether Congress ever intended to involve the Federal Election Commission in determining the format for candidate debates" Id.

84040461640

In December 1979, the FEC proposed the regulation which is currently in effect. In response to the Senate's disapproval of the earlier proposed regulation, the FEC deleted the specific criteria governing candidate selection. In its Explanation and Justification for the proposed regulation, the FEC stated:

"[T]he precise structure of candidate debates is left to the discretion of the staging organization. Such debates must, however, be nonpartisan in nature and they must provide fair and impartial treatment of candidates. The primary question in determining nonpartisanship is the selection of candidates to participate in such debates." 44 Fed. Reg. 76735 (December 27, 1979).

The Commission also noted that "federal tax law restrictions on the activities of nonpartisan corporations provide sufficient safeguards to insure nonpartisanship." Id. at 76736.

When this revised regulation was sent to Congress, the Congressional debate clearly indicated an intent that the FEC's authority to second-guess the discretionary selection decisions of sponsoring organizations is severely circumscribed. During the debate Senator Van Deerlin quoted portions of a letter sent to the Chairman of the FEC by Senator Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on House Administration. The letter, dated March 10, 1980, admonished:

84040461641

"The Commission should be reluctant in enforcing these regulations to substitute its judgment of the propriety of a particular debate for the on-the-spot judgment of the sponsor. Before the Commission should choose to take any action, it should be clear on the face of a complaint that the sponsoring of a debate involves something other than the good faith editorial judgment of the sponsor. The mere fact that a debate does not include the full field of eligible candidates should not in itself be reason to believe that the debate falls outside these regulations." Cong. Rec. H1822, March 12, 1980.

The FEC has recognized the limited nature of its inquiry under the debate regulation. In the Commoner complaint proceeding discussed above, the Commission refused to substitute its judgment as to the proper criteria for candidate selection for carefully considered criteria developed by the LWVEF. In so doing, the General Counsel's Office reiterated that the debate regulation leaves "the selection of candidates to the sponsor, provided that it be done in a nonpartisan fashion." See First General Counsel's Report, MUR No. 1287 (September 16, 1980).

84040461642

C. The LWVEF Determination That Lyndon LaRouche Is Not a Significant Candidate Was an Independent Nonpartisan Decision

As noted above, LaRouche has not challenged the reasonableness of the debate selection criteria adopted by the LWVEF or its nonpartisan purposes in adopting these criteria. Rather he challenges the application of the criteria to him.

LaRouche claims that the LWVEF's failure to find him to be a significant candidate was an impermissibly partisan decision. This claim is apparently based on assertions that "LaRouche is comparable to the three candidates who have been invited to the Pittsburgh debate" in fundraising; that LaRouche has appeared in the national media; and that LaRouche is on primary ballots or scheduled to participate in state caucuses and is actively campaigning in five large states. LaRouche concludes that "exclusion of Mr. LaRouche from the Pittsburgh debate makes it a partisan enterprise."

The LWVEF decision that Mr. LaRouche was not a significant candidate was reasonable and nonpartisan. The LWVEF firmly believes that LaRouche was not "comparable" to the three Democratic candidates who were invited to participate in the Pittsburgh debate.

84040161643

He clearly did not satisfy the selection criteria enunciated by the LWVEF.

In unanimously determining that Lyndon LaRouche was not a significant national candidate, the LWVEF Executive Committee considered all of the materials provided to it by LaRouche as well as other information and based its determination on all the information available to it. Some of the factors considered by the Committee included the following:

1. LaRouche Had Not Qualified for Federal Primary Matching Funds

The LWVEF reasonably determined that LaRouche had not qualified for federal primary matching funds. Mr. LaRouche advised the Commission in his complaint, filed March 31, that he "has qualified for matching funds pursuant to the Federal Election Campaign Act." At the time this assertion was made, as well as at the time of the Pennsylvania debate, this was not, in fact, the case.

On January 26, 1984, the FEC reached an initial determination that Lyndon LaRouche was not eligible to receive matching fund payments for his 1984 campaign. The FEC recognized that the FEC's Audit Division had

84040461644

found that LaRouche had satisfied the threshold eligibility campaign contribution standard, but held that LaRouche had nevertheless failed to establish final eligibility under the standards of the statute.²

On March 29, 1984, the FEC reconsidered the question of LaRouche's eligibility and concluded that LaRouche was not, at that time, eligible for matching fund payments. The FEC determined that Mr. LaRouche would only be eligible

"contingent upon the Commission's receipt of the outstanding balance on Mr. LaRouche's repayment and the receipt of an affidavit signed by Mr. LaRouche that he is bound by the terms of his 1979 agreements If the outstanding balance is paid and Mr. LaRouche finally and without qualification accepts his personal responsibilities, the Commission would consider the audit recommendation on his threshold eligibility for the 1984 matching payment program."

² This conclusion was based on findings that LaRouche had failed to make a repayment to the U.S. Treasury of \$54,671.84 determined by the Commission to be repayable from funds received for LaRouche's 1980 campaign; LaRouche had failed to pay a \$15,000 civil penalty agreed to by his campaign committee in 1982 for the submission of false information to the FEC, the knowing acceptance of contributions in the names of others, and related violations; LaRouche had failed to abide by the terms of candidate agreements and certifications signed in 1979 binding him to the payment of any civil penalties required to be paid in the future and any repayment of funds subsequently required; and LaRouche had failed to file reports during 1983 required by the Act.

84040161645

On April 5, the FEC revisited the matter and confirmed that LaRouche had not been determined eligible for matching funds and that his eligibility would be considered only after he had satisfied the enunciated conditions. Thus, at no time pertinent to this proceeding was LaRouche eligible for federal primary matching funds.³

2. LaRouche Is Not Actively Campaigning
in a Number of States

LaRouche asserted in his March 20 request to the LWVEF that he was at that time on the ballot in only nine states. He submitted documentary evidence to the LWVEF tending to confirm that he was on the ballot in two of these states. There was no indication in his submission of the size and extent of his national campaign organization. LaRouche's request focused on television and radio appearances the candidate had made (discussed below).⁴ The LWVEF Executive Committee

³ It is the LWVEF's understanding that the FEC subsequently decided on April 12, 1984, that LaRouche is eligible to receive matching funds because he had met the conditions imposed by the FEC.

⁴ The request also focused on "LaRouche candidates" for public office other than the Presidency. However numerous the candidates for local public office running on the LaRouche ticket, this showing does not speak to the extent of active campaigning LaRouche himself has undertaken to further his own Presidential candidacy.

R 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 6 4 6

determined that this information, along with all other information available to it, did not establish that LaRouche was a significant candidate for the Democratic Party nomination.

3. LaRouche Has Not Been Recognized by the National Media as a Significant Candidate Meriting Media Attention

The information provided by LaRouche on coverage of his campaign by the national media did not evidence a recognition by the national media of substantial voter interest in LaRouche, nor was the vast bulk of the coverage of a nature which would serve independently to foster such interest.

The national broadcast coverage of the LaRouche campaign cited in LaRouche's request consisted either of paid appearances by LaRouche or of appearances provided by networks pursuant to the FCC's "equal time" requirements (47 C.F.R. § 73.1940) as his complaint seems to admit.

Moreover, many of the newspaper clippings⁵ submitted for the LWVEF's consideration are not in fact serious reports on LaRouche as a significant candidate

⁵ Most of the articles submitted to the LWVEF are from local newspapers, many in relatively small towns, rather than from publications with a national readership.

84040461647

enjoying substantial voter interest, but rather are limited to addressing the fringe nature of the LaRouche candidacy. Phrases like "relatively obscure," "systematically excluded from the political process," "perennial candidate," "fringe candidate," and "little-known" dot many of the newspaper clippings submitted to the LWVEF as evidence of the significance of the LaRouche candidacy. Other stories deal with subjects only peripherally related to LaRouche's campaign, such as the history of LaRouche's troubles with the FEC; LaRouche's pending lawsuit charging NBC with libeling him in one of the telecasts which LaRouche now claims verifies his significance; or LaRouche's challenge to a Treasury Department determination that he does not qualify for Secret Service protection.

The LWVEF reasonably determined that the LaRouche campaign has not attracted serious national media attention.

4. LaRouche Has Not Figured
in National Voter Polls

LaRouche's campaign director admits that "Mr. LaRouche's name was [not] included on any national voter poll." See Attachment D to the Affidavit of Dorothy S. Ridings. The LWVEF's Executive Committee considered

84040461648

a sample of major national opinion polls from January through March and found that none of the polls inquired specifically about Mr. LaRouche or reflected any voter interest in him.

The FEC determined in the Commoner proceeding, discussed above, that reliance on voter poll results is a legitimate method of identifying significant candidates.⁶ The LWVEF properly determined here that LaRouche's inability to impress major national polltakers sufficiently to inquire about him demonstrates the low level of voter interest in his candidacy.

5. LaRouche Is Clearly a Fringe Candidate Who Has No Chance of Winning the Nomination and Who Has Not Contributed in Any Significant Way to the Development or Discussion of Issues in the Democratic Presidential Candidate Race

Additional indicia of the marginal nature of LaRouche's candidacy abound. LaRouche has participated in only one primary election (Pennsylvania). While official results from that primary are not available, unofficial UPI statistics indicate that LaRouche could not have received more than one percent of the total votes cast.

⁶ That proceeding considered the propriety of a flat 15 percent voter poll threshold showing for non-major party candidates.

84040461649

LaRouche has not qualified for Secret Service protection under Public Law 90-311, which authorizes the Secretary of Treasury to furnish protection to presidential candidates whom the Secretary, after consulting with an advisory committee, determines to be "major" candidates.⁷

⁷ The advisory committee (composed of the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives and one additional member to be selected by the members of such committee) determined that LaRouche did not satisfy the following guidelines necessary to show a major candidacy:

- 1) the candidate has publicly announced his or her candidacy;
- 2) the candidate is seriously interested in, and actively campaigning on a national basis for the office for which his or her candidacy has been announced; and
- 3) a. the candidate has (i) qualified for and remains qualified for matching payments under Sections 9031 through 9042 of Title 26, U.S. Code in an amount of at least \$100,000 for the Presidential campaign for which nomination is sought (whether or not the candidate declines matching funds) and (ii) has received additional contributions totaling \$1,500,000 or more in compliance with the Federal Election Campaign laws; or
b. the candidate, in two consecutive primary elections, has received at least ten percent of the total number of votes cast for all candidates of the same party for the same office in such primary election.

[Footnote continued on following page]

84040461650

LaRouche was a Presidential candidate in 1976 and was a candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination for President in 1980. In 1976 he won only .05 percent of the popular vote. In 1980 he won only one percent of the total votes cast in Democratic primaries. See Congressional Quarterly, Inc., Presidential Elections since 1789, (3rd ed. 1983).

The LWVEF clearly operated within the permissible bounds of its discretion in reaching its decision that Lyndon LaRouche was not a significant candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination for President.* That

[Footnote 7 continued from preceding page]

- 4) the candidate is seeking the nomination of a party whose nominee is eligible for protection.

* Indeed, LaRouche has conceded that he is not a candidate for whom there is significant voter support or interest. In the materials submitted to the LWVEF, for example, LaRouche or his campaign workers are quoted as saying: "He knows he won't win" (Portsmouth, New Hampshire local newspaper, March 1984); "LaRouche admits that he is not a front-running presidential candidate, but said he is more interested in getting the country 'back in shape' than winning" (Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph, January 20, 1984); "There is little chance right now that LaRouche will be nominated as the Democratic candidate, [the regional director of LaRouche's political action committee] said, but that is not the committee's primary interest" (Jacksonville, Massachusetts Journal, January 13, 1984); "[G]etting LaRouche elected is less important than destroying Mondale's campaign. That's our first purpose" (Waterloo, Iowa Courier, January 20, 1984).

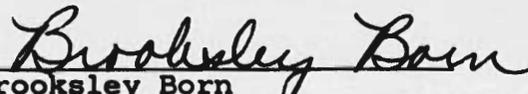
R 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 6 5 1

decision was made independently by the LWVEF and was intended solely to further the LWVEF's educational purposes in holding the debate. No partisan purpose whatsoever was involved.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed above, the LWVEF's Pittsburgh debate was nonpartisan, and the LWVEF has not violated the applicable statutory provision or the regulation. Therefore, the FEC should take no action against the LWVEF in connection with LaRouche's complaint.

Respectfully submitted,


Brooksley Born
Arnold & Porter
1200 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Attorney for the
League of Women Voters
Education Fund

Date: April 18, 1984.

84040461652

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

IN RE)
COMPLAINT OF THE)
LaROUCHE CAMPAIGN) MUR NO. 1659
AGAINST THE LEAGUE)
OF WOMEN VOTERS)
EDUCATION FUND)

AFFIDAVIT OF DOROTHY S. RIDINGS

Dorothy S. Ridings, being duly sworn, deposes
and says:

1. I am President of the League of Women Voters of the United States (the "League") and serve as Chair of the League of Women Voters Education Fund ("LWVEF"). I have held these positions since 1982. As Chair of the LWVEF, I have participated extensively in the organizing and structuring of the 1984 Democratic Party Presidential primary debates sponsored by the LWVEF. In 1980, as First Vice-Chair and Communications Chair of the LWVEF, I was actively involved in planning the 1980 Presidential general election debates sponsored by the LWVEF. I understand that the LaRouche Campaign has filed a complaint against the LWVEF with the Federal Election Commission claiming that the LWVEF has violated federal law in connection with its sponsorship of the Democratic Presidential primary debate in Pittsburgh

84040461653

on April 5, 1984. I have read the complaint of the LaRouche Campaign and am submitting this affidavit in support of the LWVEF's Response thereto.

2. The League is a nationwide, nonprofit organization, with 1300 state and local leagues operating throughout the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The League is exempt from federal income taxation under Section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. The League has approximately 110,000 members. The vast majority of its members volunteer their services to the League. The League is dedicated to promoting active and informed participation of citizens in government. For over 60 years, the League and its state and local affiliates have sponsored nonpartisan debates, candidate forums and citizen education programs. In addition, the League publishes information about candidates for elective office, conducts get-out-the-vote drives, and provides demonstrations of voting machines. The League is prohibited by its by-laws from participating or intervening in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate or from engaging in any other partisan political activity, and it does not do so. The League was not a sponsor of the Democratic Presidential primary debate

84040461654

in Pittsburgh on April 5, 1984, at issue in this case and is not a sponsor of the 1984 series of Presidential primary debates, which are sponsored by the LWVEF.

3. The LWVEF is a separate, nonprofit trust established by the League in 1957 and devoted exclusively to educational purposes. The LWVEF is exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. As a 501(c)(3) organization, the LWVEF is prohibited from participating or intervening in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate and from engaging in any partisan political activity, and it does not do so. Like the League, the LWVEF is dedicated to promoting an informed electorate and encouraging active participation in the democratic process. Since its founding in 1957, the LWVEF has sponsored a variety of nonpartisan candidate debates and forums. For example, in 1976 the LWVEF sponsored four Democratic Party Presidential primary debates, one Vice-Presidential general election debate, and three Presidential general election debates. In 1980, the LWVEF sponsored three Republican Party Presidential primary debates and two Presidential general election debates. During the 1984 election season the LWVEF will sponsor two series of Presidential candidate debates. The LWVEF will sponsor

34040461655

a series of Democratic Party Presidential primary debates. The LWVEF will also sponsor a Presidential general election debate series. Debates at the primary level have already taken place in Manchester, New Hampshire on February 23, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia on March 11, 1984, and in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on April 5, 1984. At least one additional primary debate is scheduled to take place in Texas. The purpose of these debates is to stimulate voter interest in the election and to help the American voters make an informed decision by giving the significant national candidates an opportunity to present their positions on the issues to the voters.

4. In June 1983, the Board of Trustees of the LWVEF discussed its sponsorship of the 1984 Democratic Party Presidential primary debate series. The Board intended the debates to help the voters make an informed choice in the primary elections by bringing together the significant national candidates for the Democratic Party's Presidential nomination and to increase public awareness and knowledge of the significant Democratic Party candidates. The debates were scheduled to coincide with what the LWVEF considered to be important dates in the Democratic Party's nominating process. The Board considered a variety of proposals for structuring these

R 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 6 5 6

debates. The Board also discussed possible criteria for the selection of significant candidates to participate in these debates. Thereafter, certain members of the Board and the staff of the LWVEF drafted the selection criteria agreed upon.

5. At the September 1983 meeting of the LWVEF Board of Trustees, the Board formally adopted and ratified the "1984 League of Women Voters Education Fund Democratic Presidential Primary Debates Participant Selection Criteria," a copy of which is attached to this affidavit as Attachment A. The sole objective of the Board in adopting these selection criteria was to structure the debates so as to further the nonpartisan educational purposes of the debates while at the same time complying fully with the regulations promulgated by the Federal Election Commission concerning such debates.

6. The three basic criteria for selection adopted by the LWVEF were:

a. The candidate must have made a public announcement of his or her intention to run for the Democratic Party's nomination for President.

b. The candidate must be legally qualified to hold the office of President.

84040461657

c. The candidate must be a significant candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination for President.

The first two criteria were designed to insure that each participant in the debate is, in fact, a bona fide candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination. The third criterion seeks to determine whether there is sufficient voter interest in a candidate to justify his or her participation in the debate.

7. The LWVEF considers this third criterion to be particularly important. Experience has demonstrated that the larger the number of participants in a debate, the less time available to each participant to express his or her positions on the issues and the less time available for meaningful interchange between candidates in whom the voters have a substantial interest. Thus, the LWVEF determined that, in order most effectively to further the educational purposes of the debates, it was necessary to limit the participants in its debates to significant candidates for the Democratic Party nomination.

8. In adopting this criterion, the LWVEF explained its reasons in this way:

84040161658

"The League's goal of fostering voter education and participation in the electoral process is furthered by inviting to debate only candidates in whom a substantial number of voters has an interest. Inclusion of candidates in whom there is little voter interest would result in debates that are too long or that do not provide sufficient time for the meaningful expression of views by significant candidates. Accordingly, the League has chosen to limit participation in its 1984 Democratic primary Debates to candidates who present a significant national candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President."

1984 League of Women Voters Education Fund Democratic
Presidential Primary Debates Participant Selection
Criteria at 1.

9. In assessing whether a candidate is a significant candidate, the LWVEF resolved to consider a number of factors including the following:

- Eligibility for matching payments under the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act (26 U.S.C. Chapter 96);
- Active campaigning in a number of states;
- Recognition by the national media as a candidate meriting media attention; and

84040161659

-- Other factors, including national voter poll results.

1984 League of Women Voters Education Fund Democratic
Presidential Primary Debates Participant Selection
Criteria at 1-2.

84040461660

10. The LWVEF believes that these factors are accurate indicators of voter interest in, and support of, a particular candidate. For example, recognition by the national media as a serious candidate is usually a good measure of the level of public interest in a candidate's campaign. Similarly, voter polls offer a good measure of the public support for a particular candidate. The LWVEF in its selection criteria also recognizes that there are other factors that may be relevant to a candidate's significance. The LWVEF considers all evidence available to it that may be relevant to a candidate's significance, including evidence submitted by a candidate in support of a request for participation in a LWVEF sponsored debate.

11. In accordance with the foregoing selection criteria, the LWVEF extended invitations to Walter Mondale, Gary Hart, Reubin Askew, Alan Cranston, Ernest Hollings, John Glenn, George McGovern and Jesse Jackson

to participate in the series of Democratic Presidential primary debates to be sponsored by the LWVEF -- the first debate to take place in Manchester, New Hampshire on February 23, 1984. The decision by the LWVEF to extend invitations to Messrs. Mondale, Hart, Askew, Cranston, Hollings, Glenn, McGovern, and Jackson was not intended by the LWVEF to promote or advance one candidate over another, but was made solely for the purpose of furthering the nonpartisan, educational goals of the LWVEF.

12. Messrs. Askew, Cranston, Hollings, McGovern and Glenn subsequently withdrew from the race for the Democratic nomination leaving Messrs. Mondale, Hart and Jackson as the only candidates invited to participate in the debate in Pittsburgh on April 5, 1984.

13. In January 1984, the LWVEF received a request from the LaRouche Campaign that Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. be permitted to participate in the LWVEF-sponsored debate in New Hampshire. In response to that request, the LWVEF asked the LaRouche Campaign to supply documentation in support of its contention that Mr. LaRouche was a significant candidate for the Democratic nomination. On February 6, 1984, the LaRouche Campaign tendered to the League written information

R 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 6 6 1

on the LaRouche candidacy and assorted documentary material. The documentary material consisted of Federal Election Commission records pertinent to Mr. LaRouche's efforts to be certified by the FEC as eligible for Federal Primary Matching Funds and copies of newspaper articles about the candidate. A copy of the LaRouche Campaign's February 6, 1984 letter to the LWVEF and accompanying material is attached hereto as Attachment B. After considering these materials and other information available to the LWVEF concerning the LaRouche candidacy, the LWVEF Executive Committee which had been authorized by the Board of Trustees to consider such requests unanimously determined that Mr. LaRouche was not a significant candidate for the Democratic nomination and thus not eligible to participate in the New Hampshire debate. A letter was sent to the LaRouche Campaign informing it of the LWVEF's determination and enumerating several of the factors that it had considered in reaching this decision. A copy of that letter is attached hereto as Attachment C.

14. On March 20, 1984, the LWVEF received a letter from the LaRouche Campaign requesting that Mr. LaRouche be permitted to participate in the LWVEF debate in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on April 5, 1984.

84040461662

This letter was accompanied by additional newspaper clippings, information on broadcast media appearances by Mr. LaRouche and a computerized fund raising report. A copy of the March 20, 1984 letter to the LWVEF and accompanying material are attached hereto as Attachment D.

15. On March 27, 1984, the LWVEF Executive Committee considered the LaRouche request. The Committee reviewed the materials submitted by the LaRouche Campaign in support of its request and other information available to it and again considered whether Mr. LaRouche's candidacy satisfied the LWVEF selection criteria. The Committee again unanimously concluded that Mr. LaRouche was not a significant candidate for the Democratic Party nomination and was thus not eligible to participate in the Pittsburgh debate.

16. In assessing the significance of Mr. LaRouche's candidacy, the Committee examined the factors enumerated in the LWVEF selection criteria as they related to Mr. LaRouche.

17. Eligibility for Matching Payments

The Committee noted that the Federal Election Commission had not found Mr. LaRouche eligible for Presidential primary matching funds.

84040461663

18. Active Campaigning

The Committee noted that by Mr. LaRouche's own admission he was on the primary ballots in only nine states. The LWVEF's Executive Committee determined that the information submitted by the LaRouche Campaign relating to active campaigning, together with all other information available to the Committee, did not establish that Mr. LaRouche was a significant candidate for the Democratic Party nomination.

19. Recognition by the National Media

The limited coverage of Mr. LaRouche by the national media generally did not treat him as a serious candidate but tended to emphasize that Mr. LaRouche was a fringe candidate. Indeed, much of the media's coverage of Mr. LaRouche related, not to his campaign for President, but to his litigation and disputes with the National Broadcasting Company, the Federal Election Commission, Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan and others. The Committee concluded that, overall, the national media's coverage of the LaRouche Campaign was insubstantial, particularly when compared to its coverage of the campaigns of Messrs. Mondale, Hart and Jackson.

34040161664

20. Other Factors

The Committee found that Mr. LaRouche's failure to generate substantial voter support as measured by national voter polls also indicated that Mr. LaRouche was not a significant candidate. The LWVEF consulted several national public opinion polls published during the three months immediately preceding the Pittsburgh debate. Among the polls consulted were a year-end poll conducted by ABC News; a CBS/New York Times Poll of January, 1984; a Gallup Poll of February 16, 1984; a Lou Harris Survey of February 20, 1984; a National Public Radio/Harris Poll of February 28, 1984; a Harris Survey of March 5, 1984; a Gallup Poll of March 7, 1984 and a New York Times Poll of March 27, 1984. None of the polls consulted by the LWVEF even mentioned Mr. LaRouche as a candidate. Thus, each of these knowledgeable, experienced poll-takers apparently determined that Mr. LaRouche was not a sufficiently significant candidate to merit inclusion in their polls.

21. In the New York Times/CBS Poll of March 27, 1984, published just nine days before the Pittsburgh debate, the poll-takers interviewed 429 Democratic primary voters. Ninety-two percent of these voters expressed a preference for Mr. Mondale, Mr. Hart or Mr. Jackson.

84040461665

According to Adam Clymer, head of the New York Times polling unit, only one percent of the persons interviewed said they would vote for a candidate other than Mondale, Hart or Jackson. Mr. Clymer also reported to the LWVEF that he was unaware of anyone polled who expressed a preference for Mr. LaRouche. This information was further evidence that Mr. LaRouche's campaign lacked significant voter support.

22. In assessing the significance of the LaRouche candidacy, the Committee also noted that the Secretary of the Treasury had determined that Mr. LaRouche was not a "major" candidate who qualified for Secret Service protection and that Mr. LaRouche had not had significant voter support in prior Presidential elections.

23. On March 30, 1984, the LWVEF informed the LaRouche Campaign of its determination that Mr. LaRouche was not a significant candidate and would therefore not be invited to participate in the April 5, 1984 debate in Pittsburgh.

24. The LWVEF's decision not to invite Mr. LaRouche was based solely on the LWVEF's determination -- in accordance with its selection criteria -- that Mr. LaRouche was not a significant

3 1 0 4 0 4 6 1 6 6 6

candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination and therefore that his participation would not further the educational purposes of the debate. The LWVEF's decision not to invite Mr. LaRouche was made by the LWVEF alone. It was not affected or influenced in any way by the positions or views of any candidate or any political party. The LWVEF continues to believe that the public will not be best served by including non-significant candidates, such as Mr. LaRouche, in the LWVEF-sponsored debates. It is the opinion of the LWVEF that inclusion would simply frustrate the educational and nonpartisan purposes of the debates.

25. Mr. LaRouche has participated in only one primary election: the Pennsylvania primary. While official results from the Pennsylvania primary are not yet available, unofficial UPI statistics indicate that approximately 99% of the primary voters in Pennsylvania voted for Mr. Mondale, Mr. Hart, or Mr. Jackson. Thus, Mr. LaRouche could not have received more than one percent of the total votes cast in Pennsylvania. Mr. LaRouche's showing in Pennsylvania was similar to his showing as a Presidential candidate in 1976 and 1980. In 1976, Mr. LaRouche was a candidate for the Presidency in the general election but garnered only .05 percent of the

84040461667

popular vote. See Congressional Quarterly, Inc.,
Presidential Elections since 1789 (3rd Ed. 1983). In
1980, Mr. LaRouche was a candidate for the Democratic
nomination for President and captured only one percent
of the total votes cast in the primaries. Id.

Dorothy J. Ridings
Dorothy J. Ridings

District of Columbia, ss:

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day
of April, 1984.

Wanda L. Moore
Notary Public

My Commission Expires July 1, 1986.

34040461668

84040461669

ATTACHMENT A

**1984 LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS EDUCATION FUND
DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY DEBATES
PARTICIPANT SELECTION CRITERIA**

The League of Women Voters Education Fund will sponsor during the 1984 election season a series of primary debates among significant candidates for the Democratic Party's nomination for President. The purpose of these debates is to educate the nation's electorate in a nonpartisan manner about the issues in the 1984 Presidential campaign and about the positions of candidates on these issues and to stimulate increased voter interest and participation in the electoral process.

The League's goal of fostering voter education and participation in the electoral process is furthered by inviting to debate only candidates in whom a substantial number of voters has an interest. Inclusion of candidates in whom there is little voter interest would result in debates that are too long or that do not provide sufficient time for the meaningful expression of views by significant candidates. Accordingly, the League has chosen to limit participation in its 1984 Democratic primary Debates to candidates who present a significant national candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President.

Candidates who meet the following criteria will be invited to participate in the League's 1984 Democratic primary debates:

1. The candidate must have made a public announcement of his or her intention to run for the Democratic Party's nomination for President.
2. The candidate must be legally qualified to hold the office of President.
3. The candidate must be a significant candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination for President.

In assessing the significance of a candidacy, the League will consider a number of factors including the following:

- Eligibility for matching payments under the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act (26 U.S.C. Chapter 96). This criterion furthers the identification of significant candidates by focusing on those candidates who are significant enough to solicit, and have sufficient voter support to receive, contributions from a number of persons in a

84040461670

number of states.

- Active campaigning in a number of states for the Democratic Party's nomination. Candidates who have established an active campaign presence in several different states may pose a significant national candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination. A candidate's efforts to be named on primary ballots, his or her fundraising activities, the extent of the candidate's campaign organization, the amount of his or her campaign appearances, as well as any other factors evidencing substantial campaign activity, may be considered.
- Recognition by the national media as a candidate meriting media attention. Since media coverage of particular candidates by major newspapers and television networks tends to evidence a recognition by the national media of substantial voter interest in a candidate and serves independently to foster such interest, this criterion is an appropriate consideration in determining the significance of particular candidates in the national campaign.
- Other factors. The League may consider such other factors that in the League's good faith judgment may provide substantive evidence of nationwide voter interest in a candidate, such as the extent of campaign contributions and national voter poll results.

84040461671

84040461672

ATTACHMENT B



Mel Klenetsky
National Campaign Director
Edward Spannaus
Treasurer

February 6, 1984

Karen Voight
Project Manager
1984 Presidential Debates
League of Women Voters
1730 M Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Ms. Voight:

On January 13, I dispatched a telegram to the League of Women Voters soliciting an invitation for Mr. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. to participate in the Democratic presidential candidates' debate in Manchester, New Hampshire on February 23. In response to your letter of January 26, please consider this letter and enclosures as the supporting material referred to in my January 13 telegram.

This documentation of the campaign activity of and popular support for The LaRouche Campaign (T.L.C.) should be sufficient to satisfy the "significant candidate" criteria elaborated in the 1984 League of Women Voters Education Fund Democratic Presidential Primary Debates Participant Selection Criteria. In the League's Participant Selection Criteria, there are several factors which are considered in the determination of a significant candidate. These factors are addressed below.

84040461673

1. Eligibility for Presidential Primary Matching Funds.

On December 30, 1983, T.L.C. made its threshold matching funds submission amounting to more than \$128,000 to the Federal Election Commission. The F.E.C.'s own Audit Division upheld the validity of nearly 99% of the individual contributions contained in the threshold submission, which I believe from a strict accounting standpoint makes the 1984 T.L.C. submission one of the best ever received by the F.E.C. I have enclosed a copy of the Audit Division's Eligibility Report.

Despite the Audit Division report, the F.E.C. General Counsel's office recommended against certification because of certain problems stemming from Mr. LaRouche's 1980 presidential campaign. On January 26, the F.E.C. made an initial determination against certification on the basis of the General Counsel's recommendations. The matter is still pending before the F.E.C. as well as pending in the D.C. Circuit court where The LaRouche Campaign brought a petition to review the Commission's ultra vires actions.

The one critical point which is not disputed by the F.E.C. is the per se validity of the 1984 T.L.C. threshold submission as indicated by the Audit Division Eligibility Report. The Audit Division report demonstrates the LaRouche candidacy is "significant enough to solicit, and have sufficient voter support to receive, contributions from a number of persons in a number of states." By the LWV's own standards, Mr. LaRouche qualifies as a significant candidate on this point.

Furthermore, I note that on February 1, 1984, March Fong Eu, the Secretary of State in the State of California, selected

84040461674

Mr. LaRouche for the presidential primary ballot in the nation's most populous state. In California, the Secretary of State selects for the primary ballot those candidates who are generally advocated for or recognized in the United States or within the state. This statutory criteria is similar to the League's criteria for significant candidacy.

On the question of matching funds, she said Mr. LaRouche has met the qualification requirements for matching funds even though the F.E.C. has not approved the money. Clearly, the Secretary of State regarded the Audit Division report as determinative of the issue. I am enclosing two articles from Los Angeles newspapers which encapsulate the Secretary's decision.

2. Active Campaigning in a Number of States for the Democratic Party's nomination. As the enclosed Los Angeles Times states, Secretary Eu also decided favorably with respect to the LaRouche candidacy because Mr. LaRouche is "campaigning actively around the country." As National Campaign Director, I have personally traveled to several states to talk to supporters, news media, and the general public about LaRouche's presidential campaign. Several other LaRouche campaign advisors have traveled to various states and appeared on national media broadcasts as well. This past week, Criton Zoakos, a principal LaRouche foreign policy advisor, debated Major Robert Bowman and General Daniel Graham on critical

84040461675

issues of U.S. defense and strategic policy. The debate was carried on the Cable Satellite Public Affairs Network (C-SPAN).

The "active campaigning" standard is also used by the major radio and television networks to determine national presidential candidacies for purposes of the Federal Communications Act. See 47 C.F.R. 73.1940(a)(4)-(5). All three major television networks presently consider Lyndon LaRouche to qualify as a national candidate under this regulation.

One of the critical indicia of active campaigning is the fundraising of activities of the campaign. T.L.C. has raised over \$500,000 from contributors residing in every state as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Most of this money was raised in the last two months of the campaign, a record which compares favorably with the rest of the Democratic candidates in the field. In fact, based upon the amount of money raised recently, the level of volunteers carrying out campaign activity, and the number of candidates recruited to run for federal, state, and local office as LaRouche Democrats (see below), I believe the LaRouche candidacy is the fastest growing presidential campaign in the nation.

Mr. LaRouche recognizes that the U.S. President is not just answerable to the American voters, but must be a world statesman as well. Following his September 26 announcement of candidacy, he journeyed to the Far East and Europe for consultation with political, military, and business leaders in that part of the world. Upon his return to the United States,

84040461676

Mr. LaRouche addressed a meeting of the American Agricultural Movement on November 12, 1983. This meeting was attended by over 100 farmers representing 13 states. He delivered the keynote address at the year-end meeting of a major political action committee. Since returning to the United States, LaRouche has appeared on radio programs in twenty-five states as part of his campaign. He presently does an average of three or four radio programs per day.

The LaRouche Campaign distributes press releases to every state in the Union (several press releases and flyers are enclosed). T.L.C. volunteers have done mass leafletting of campaign flyers and conducted well-attended campaign meetings in most of the major urban areas in the country. T.L.C. is seeking to place Mr. LaRouche's name on the ballot in several primary states around the nation. Besides California, LaRouche has filed petitions in Pennsylvania and Ohio. We also expect to be on the ballot in West Virginia, New Jersey, South Dakota, North Dakota, Oregon, Nebraska, Maryland, Indiana, New Mexico, and North Carolina. Further, the campaign will participate in several caucus states, although the exact number is yet to be determined.

The targetted T.L.C. states amount to over forty per cent of the total delegates to the Democratic National Convention. A substantial LaRouche vote in each of the targetted states will give Mr. LaRouche a significant percentage of delegates going into the July convention.

84040461677

3. Recognition by the national media. As I discussed in the previous section, Mr. LaRouche has appeared on the radio in twenty-five states. Within the last month, these radio appearances have increased to three or four appearances per day. Campaign advisors such as myself and Criton Zoakos have also appeared on several radio programs to promote the LaRouche candidacy.

Further, Mr. LaRouche has been featured on several television programs. On January 30, 1984, the NBC Nightly News did a five minute segment on LaRouche. He appeared on the February 1, 1984 broadcast of the Cable News Network's popular program "Crossfire." He was also the guest of Warren Saunders on the Chicago NBC affiliate on January 29. NBC's First Camera is currently preparing a major story on LaRouche.

Mr. LaRouche has delivered two major nationwide addresses on network television. On January 21, his half-hour address concerning strategic and defense issues was broadcast by CBS at 8:30 P.M. This was followed by another half-hour LaRouche broadcast on the American economy aired on ABC at 3 P.M. (EST), February 4.

The major print media have also covered Mr. LaRouche's campaign, including articles and wire releases in the New York Times, the Washington Post, the San Francisco Examiner, the Los Angeles Times, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and the Kansas City Star. There have been numerous articles in smaller newspapers in various parts of the country (a few samples of press clippings, both laudatory and antagonistic, are

84040461678

enclosed). The February 6, 1984 edition of New Republic featured an article by Peter Spiro on the LaRouche presidential bid, which describes the fundraising and electoral capabilities of LaRouche's political organization as follows:

"During his last two Presidential candidacies, LaRouche bought several half-hours of prime-time network television; he started off this campaign with a \$210,000 Saturday night slot on CBS on January 21. As his political arm, the National Democratic Policy Committee ran over five hundred candidates for municipal and state offices in 1983. It has captured seats on several local Democratic committees, and has polled as much as 30 percent in Democratic Congressional primaries. On more than seventy-five occasions, representatives from LaRouche's various affiliate organizations have testified before Congressional committees on subjects as varied as the Panama Canal treaties, the Global 2000 report, the defense budget, and the confirmation of such officials as Cyrus Vance and Andrew Young (against), and James Watt and Anne Gorsuch (in favor)."

While Spiro's article is certainly not favorable, he concedes the point: LaRouche is a significant candidate for the nomination.

International and foreign-language publications have also covered Mr. LaRouche's presidential campaign. On January 21, 1984, Diario Las Americas featured an article on LaRouche's address to the nation on CBS television. Other Spanish-language newspapers have featured articles on LaRouche, such as El Mundo and El Universal in Caracas, Venezuela. In November, Isvestia, the official journal of the Soviet government, denounced LaRouche's presidential candidacy. Also, in November, Minute, a major French-language publication, praised the military and defense policies articulated by LaRouche in his campaign. Last Friday, the largest press

84040461679

agency in the world, Agence France Presse, dispatched a major release on LaRouche's presidential bid.

4. Other factors. The one additional factor which you should consider is tremendous growth of Mr. LaRouche's Democratic Party constituency. As you are probably aware, Mr. LaRouche was a 1980 presidential candidate who received matching funds and appeared on network television several times four years ago. Since the 1980 campaign, Mr. LaRouche has multiplied his support and influence within the Democratic Party and the nation exponentially.

Following the 1980 campaign, LaRouche supporters founded a political action committee called the National Democratic Policy Committee (F.E.C. Registration #C00136531). The N.D.P.C. is principally composed of ordinary American citizens from every State in the Union and now totals 26,000 members. Mr. LaRouche is the chairman emeritus of the N.D.P.C.'s Advisory Board.

As an integral part of his presidential campaign, Mr. LaRouche has called upon N.D.P.C. members and other citizens who support the LaRouche presidential platform to run for local, state, or federal office (see letter on the back of the enclosed "LaRouche Places His Name in Nomination"). The aforementioned Spiro article accurately claims there were over 500 LaRouche Democratic candidates for public office in 1983.

The number of U.S. citizens who are avowedly running for office as LaRouche Democrats is in the first month of 1984 many times larger than the entirety of the 1983 slate. This year

34040461680

the LaRouche candidates movement has already recruited over 2,500 candidates and expects to file 10,000 candidates nationwide for various offices around the country. This is a showing of support from officeseekers which can be matched by very few other Democratic presidential prospects.

I specifically request you promptly consider this matter as the Manchester debate is less than three weeks away. If you have any questions, please contact me at (212) 247-8820.

Regards,

Mel Klenetsky

Mel Klenetsky

MK:sr
Encl.

84040461681



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20463

ELIGIBILITY REPORT
OF THE
AUDIT DIVISION
FOR
MR. LYNDON H. LAROUCHE, JR.
THE LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN

2
9
6
1
6
9
2
8
4
0
4
0
1
6
9
2

For a Candidate seeking to become eligible to receive Presidential primary matching fund payments, 26 U.S.C. 9033(a) and (b) and 11 C.F.R. 9033.1 and 9033.2 set forth a series of agreements and certifications which must be executed by a Candidate and to which the Candidate and any of the Candidate's authorized committees will comply as a condition to receiving payments from the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account under 26 U.S.C. 9037 and 11 C.F.R. 9037.1. In addition, 11 C.F.R. 9036.1(b) requires the Candidate and Committee to submit a Threshold Submission, prepared in accordance with the Commission's Guideline for Presentation in Good Order, which documents that matchable contributions exceeding \$5,000 have been received from residents of at least 20 States, which with respect to any one contributor, do not exceed \$250.

On December 30, 1983, Mr. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. submitted a Letter of Candidate Agreements and Certifications specified by 11 C.F.R. 9033.1 and 9033.2 which was accompanied by an additional letter from Mr. LaRouche. Although the Letter of Candidate Agreements and Certifications submitted by Mr. LaRouche was prepared in the suggested format as contained in the Commission's Guideline for Presentation in Good Order, and, contains all requirements as specified at 11 C.F.R. 9033.1 and 9033.2, the Audit Division referred the matter regarding Mr. LaRouche's accompanying letter to the Office of General Counsel on January 3, 1984. (See Audit memorandum at Attachment 1 in which copies of Mr. LaRouche's letters are included). The Audit Division's memorandum requested an opinion as to whether or not Mr. LaRouche's accompanying letter would have any impact on the acceptance of the Candidate Agreements and Certifications. The memorandum also noted the outstanding repayment from Mr. LaRouche's 1980 candidacy and an unpaid civil penalty. These issues are being addressed by the Office of General Counsel in a separate memorandum (Agenda Document #84-12, dated January 13, 1984). Therefore, this Eligibility Report omits any statement by the Audit Division regarding whether or not the requirements of 11 C.F.R. 9033.1 and 9033.2 have been met by Mr. LaRouche and The LaRouche Campaign.

On December 30, 1983, a Threshold Submission was also presented by The LaRouche Campaign. The Audit Division reviewed the Threshold Submission and, based upon the information and documentation contained in the submission, has verified that matchable contributions exceeding \$5,000 have been received in at least 20 States. (See listing of qualifying States at Attachment II).

Recommendation

Because of the open question regarding compliance of Mr. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. with 11 C.F.R. 9033.1 and 9033.2, the Audit Division is making no recommendation to the Commission regarding an eligibility determination for Mr. LaRouche and The LaRouche Campaign.

In the event the Commission finds Mr. LaRouche and The LaRouche Campaign to be eligible to receive presidential primary matching fund payments, we would recommend the proposed Notice to the Candidate at Attachment III be sent, together with a Notice of Eligibility and, pursuant to 11 C.F.R. 9036.1(c)(2), a Certification for an initial payment of \$100,000.00 to the Secretary of the Treasury. (See Attachments IV and V).

0 0151



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

January 3, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: CHARLES N. STEELE
GENERAL COUNSEL

THROUGH: JOHN C. SURINA
STAFF DIRECTOR

FROM: BOB COSTA

SUBJECT: LETTER OF CANDIDATE AND COMMITTEE AGREEMENTS
AND CERTIFICATIONS SUBMITTED BY LYNDON H.
LAROCHE, JR./THE LAROCHE CAMPAIGN

Attached is a copy of the letter submitted pursuant to 11 C.F.R. 9033.1 and 9033.2 by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr./The LaRouche Campaign on December 30, 1983 (see Attachment 1). (A Threshold Submission was also presented on that date).

The Audit Division has reviewed the Letter of Candidate Agreements and Certifications for compliance with the requirements noted above. As it was prepared in the Commission suggested format, we consider the letter to be complete, and therefore, to require no additional information. We do, however, request an opinion from your office regarding an accompanying letter from Mr. LaRouche (at Attachment 2) as to whether or not it should have any impact on the acceptance of the 9033 Letter as complete.

Finally, we note that a repayment of \$54,671.84 remains outstanding from Mr. LaRouche's 1980 candidacy, together with a \$15,000 unpaid civil penalty (refer to Civil Action No. 83-0373).

If there are questions regarding this matter, please contact Patricia Schering or Russ Bruner at 523-4135.

Attachments as stated

0 0152

December 30, 1983

Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As a candidate seeking to become eligible to receive presidential primary matching funds, I certify and agree to the following provisions:

I. I am seeking the nomination of the Democratic Party for election to the Office of President in more than one state. I and/or my authorized committee(s) have received matchable contributions which in the aggregate exceed \$5,000 from residents of each of at least twenty States which with respect to any one person do not exceed \$250.00.

II. I and/or my authorized committee(s) have not incurred and will not incur qualified campaign expenses in excess of the expenditure limitations prescribed by 26 U.S.C. Sec. 9035 and 11 C.F.R. Part 9035.

III. I acknowledge that I have the burden of proving that disbursements made by me and any of my authorized committee(s) or agents are qualified campaign expenses as defined at 11 C.F.R. 9032.9.

IV. I and my authorized committee(s) will comply with the documentation requirements set forth in 11 C.F.R. Sec. 9033.11.

V. Upon the request of the Commission, I will supply an explanation of the connection between any disbursement made by me or my authorized committee(s) and the campaign as prescribed by 11 C.F.R. Sec. 9033.1(b)(3).

VI. In accordance with 11 C.F.R. Sec. 9033.1(b)(4), I and my authorized committee(s) agree to keep and furnish to the Commission all documentation for matching fund submissions, any books, records (including bank records for all accounts) and supporting documentation and other information that the Commission may request.

VII. As provided at 11 C.F.R. Sec. 9033.1(b)(5), I and my authorized committee(s) agree to keep and furnish to the Commission all documentation relating to disbursements and receipts including any books, records (including bank records

0 0153

for all accounts), all documentation required by this section including those required to be maintained under 11 C.F.R. 9033.11, and other information that the Commission may request.

VIII. In accordance with 26 U.S.C. Sec. 9038 and 11 C.F.R. Sec. 9033.1(b)(6), I and my authorized committee(s) shall permit an audit and examination pursuant to 11 C.F.R. Part 9038 of all receipts and disbursements, including those made by me, all authorized committee(s) and any agent or person authorized to make expenditures on my behalf or on behalf of my authorized committee(s). I and my authorized committee(s) shall facilitate the audit by making available in one central location, office space, records and such personnel as are necessary to conduct the audit and examination, and shall pay any amounts required to be repaid under 11 C.F.R. Parts 9038 and 9039.

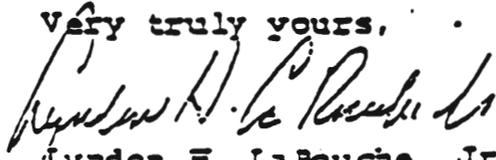
IX. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. Sec. 9033.1(b)(8), (9), and (10), I and my authorized committee(s) will: (A) prepare matching fund submissions in accordance with the Federal Election Commission's Guideline for Presentation in Good Order; (B) comply with the applicable requirements of 2 U.S.C. Sec. 431 et seq.; 26 U.S.C. Sec. 9031 et seq. and the Commission's regulations at 11 C.F.R. Parts 100-115, and 9031-9039; (C) pay any civil penalties included in a conciliation agreement imposed under 2 U.S.C. Sec. 437g against myself, any of my authorized committee(s) or any agent thereof.

X. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. Sec. 9033.1(b)(7), the person listed below is entitled to receive matching fund payments on my behalf which will be deposited into the listed depository which I have designated as the campaign depository.

Authorized Person: Edward Spannaus
P.O. Box 2150, GPO
New York, NY 10116

Designated Depository: Chemical Bank
970 Eighth Avenue
New York, NY 10019

Very truly yours,


Lyndon E. LaRouche, Jr.

December 30, 1983

Federal Election Commission
25 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

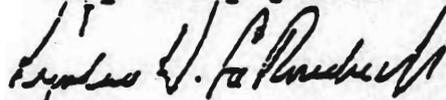
Dear Mr. Chairman:

Enclosed please find the matching fund threshold submission of The LaRouche Campaign, and the Letter of Candidate and Committee Certifications and Agreements.

The Letter of Candidate and Committee Certifications and Agreements is as stipulated in 11 C.F.R. Sec. 9033.1 and 9033.2 (48 FR 5235, Feb. 4, 1983, 48 FR 14347, Apr. 4, 1983; 49 FR 16237, Apr. 15, 1983). It is my understanding in executing the Letter that nothing contained therein shall be construed as a derogation or waiver of any rights, privileges, or remedies pertaining to me or my authorized committee(s) under the Federal Election Campaign Act, the Presidential Primary Matching Fund Payment Account Act, the United States Constitution, or other laws, including the right to legally challenge regulations, interpretations of regulations and regulatory practices by the FEC which are inconsistent with or contrary to the underlying statutes, other laws or the United States Constitution. It is also my understanding that the terms and conditions of the certifications and agreements will be applied and enforced equally by the FEC against all Presidential candidates and committees participating in the matching funds program.

If there are any questions concerning this submission, please contact Edward Spannaus, the Treasurer of The LaRouche Campaign or Odin P. Anderson, counsel to The LaRouche Campaign.

Very truly yours,


Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

0 0155



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON D.C. 20463

Attachment II

The LaRouche Campaign
Qualifying Threshold States

<u>State</u>	<u>Verified Matchable Amount</u>
1. Alaska	\$ 5,020.00
2. Alabama	5,815.00
3. Arizona	6,150.00
4. California	6,325.00
5. Colorado	5,350.00
6. Connecticut	5,078.13
7. Florida	5,715.00
8. Illinois	6,340.00
9. Indiana	5,660.00
10. Maryland	6,085.00
11. Massachusetts	5,780.00
12. Michigan	5,750.00
13. Minnesota	5,255.00
14. New Jersey	6,125.00
15. New York	5,310.00
16. Ohio	5,740.00
17. Oklahoma	5,400.00
18. Oregon	5,755.00
19. Pennsylvania	5,795.00
20. Texas	6,570.00
21. Virginia	5,980.00
22. Washington	5,701.00
	<u>\$126,699.13</u>

0 0156



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Attachment III

Mr. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
The LaRouche Campaign
P.O. Box 2150, GPO
New York, New York 10116

Dear Mr. LaRouche:

This letter is to advise you that, pursuant to 11 C.F.R. 9033.4 and 9036.1(c), on January 19, 1984, the Commission determined that you, as a Presidential candidate, have satisfied the eligibility requirements of 26 U.S.C. Section 9033.(a) and (b) and 11 C.F.R. Sections 9033.1, 9033.2, and 9036.1(b). Your eligibility has now been established to receive payments from the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account under the provisions of 26 U.S.C. 9037 and 11 C.F.R. 9037.1.

In accordance with 11 C.F.R. 9036.6, additional matching fund submissions may now be presented to the Commission once a month beginning in February 1984 through the last Monday of January 1985. As provided by 11 C.F.R. Section 9036.2(a) and the Commission's Guideline for Presentation in Good Order, the designated submission date for your committee shall be the first Monday of each month. During this election year, in addition to the first Monday, either a Letter Request or a Matching Fund submission may be presented on the third Monday of a month during the period of eligibility. The Letter Request provisions are contained in 11 C.F.R. 9036.2(b) and the Guideline for Presentation in Good Order.

A Notice regarding your Eligibility to receive payments from the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account and a Certification for an initial payment of \$100,000.00 was transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury on January 19, 1984.

Should you have any questions regarding these matters, please contact either Patricia Schering or Russ Bruner of the Audit Division at (202) 523-4155 or toll free at (800) 424-9530.

Sincerely,

Lee Ann Elliott
Chairman

cc: Mr. Edward Spannaus, Treasurer
The LaRouche Campaign

0 0157



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON D.C. 20463

Attachment IV

Honorable Donald Regan
Secretary
Department of the U.S. Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20220

Dear Mr. Secretary:

On January 19, 1984, the Federal Election Commission determined that the following candidate (and his authorized committee) seeking nomination for election to the Office of President of the United States has satisfied the eligibility requirements of 26 U.S.C. 9033 and 11 C.F.R. 9033.1, 9033.2 and 9036.1 to receive presidential primary matching funds under 26 U.S.C. 9034 and 11 C.F.R. 9034.1:

Mr. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
The LaRouche Campaign

Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. 9033.1(b)(7), the following individual and depository were designated by the candidate to receive the funds from the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account under 26 U.S.C. 9037 and 11 C.F.R. 9037.1:

- Designated Recipient: Mr. Edward Spannaus
- Address of Recipient: P.O. Box 2150, GPO
New York, New York 10116
- Designated Depository: Chemical Bank
970 Eighth Avenue
New York, New York 10019

Certifications for payments will be transmitted as provided in 26 U.S.C. 9036. and 11 C.F.R. 9036.1(c).

Sincerely,

Lee Ann Elliott
Chairman

cc:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

0 0158



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON D.C. 20463

Attachment V

Honorable Donald Regan
Secretary
Department of the U.S. Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20220

Dear Mr. Secretary:

On January 19, 1984, the Federal Election Commission certified, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 9036 and 11 C.F.R. 9036.2(c), that the following candidate seeking the nomination for election of the Office of President of the United States is entitled to a presidential primary matching fund payment under 26 U.S.C. 9034 and 11 C.F.R. 9034.1. Accordingly, the amount certified by the Commission shall be transferred to the candidate from the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 9037 and 11 C.F.R. 9037.1.

Mr. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
The LaRouche Campaign

Amount to Be Transferred: \$100,000.00

Depository: Chemical Bank
New York, New York

Sincerely,

Lee Ann Elliott
Chairman

Attest:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

0 0159

3404016169

California report

Presidential hopefuls set for ballot

Secretary of State March Fong Eu said Wednesday she will place the names of 19 presidential candidates on the June 5 California primary ballot.

The list includes nine Democrats, and President Reagan is the only Republican.

"Defining (a candidate) is like defining pornography — you'll know it when you see it," Eu told a news conference in Sacramento.

Guidelines include campaigning in several states, appearing on other states' primary ballots, appearing in national public opinion polls or qualifying for federal matching funds by raising \$5,000 in

small contributions in each of 20 states.

Democrats placed on the California ballot are the eight nationally recognized candidates — former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, California Sen. Alan Cranston, South Carolina Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, Ohio Sen. John H. Glenn Jr., Colorado Sen. Gary W. Hart, 1972 nominee George S. McGovern, former Florida Gov. Reubin O. Askew and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson.

Eu also listed Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., leader of the right-wing National Democratic Policy Committee, as a Democratic candidate.

The secretary of state said LaRouche apparently has qualified for federal matching funds, although the Federal Election Commission has not approved the money because of a dispute from his 1980 presidential campaign over reporting procedures.

Eu concluded Reagan's nominal challengers in the Republican Party, Calabasas businessman Benjamin Fernandez and former Minnesota governor and perennial presidential candidate Harold Stassen, were not active enough nationally to qualify for the California ballot.

34040461692

9 Democrats, Reagan on Ballot for Calif. Presidential Primary

SACRAMENTO (AP)—Nine Democratic candidates for President were placed on California's June 5 primary ballot today by Secretary of State March Fong Eu, while only President Reagan was placed on the Republican ballot.

The Democrats who qualify under California's law of placing all "generally recognized" candidates on the presidential ballot are:

- Former Florida Gov. Reubin Askew.
- Sen. Alan Cranston of California.
- Sen. John Glenn of Ohio.
- Sen. Gary Hart of Colorado.

—Sen. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina.

—Rev. Jesse Jackson of Chicago.

—Lyndon LaRouche of Virginia.

—Former Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota.

—Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale.

Eu said only Reagan meets her criteria so far for the Republican ballot. But she said Los Angeles businessman Ben Fernandez is close to meeting guidelines for federal campaign matching funds.

"If he does that, he will be meeting the criteria, and I will place Mr. Fernandez's name on the bal-

lot," she told a Capitol news conference.

But she said 76-year-old former Minnesota Gov. Harold Stassen, who has sought the Republican nomination for President in every election since 1948, does not meet her criteria, either in fund-raising or general recognition in the news media and polls.

She said LaRouche, a conservative economist who once was a Marxist, has not yet met the guidelines for federal campaign matching funds, but "he's raised several hundred thousand dollars ... he's campaigning around the country," and qualifies on that basis.

Each party sets its own primary rules, although all races are run by the state and held June 5. Republicans have a simple winner-take-all statewide race for 176 delegates. Democrats have a complicated four-part selection process to pick 345 presidential convention delegates, with 209 of them elected by voters June 5.

Although Democrats will vote directly for individual delegates for the first time, while Republicans vote directly for presidential candidates, the names of the presidential hopeful each delegate candidate is pledged to support will appear on the ballot below the delegate's name.

Candidates whose names are not placed on the ballot by Eu may qualify by petition—39,487 names for Republicans, 500 per congressional district for Democrats, and smaller numbers for minor party ballots.

Democrats can withdraw from the ballot by affidavit in the next two days, or by failing to file slates of delegates by March 14. Republicans have until April 2 to withdraw by affidavit.

French Premier Scolds U.S. Envoy for Remarks

From Times Wire Services

PARIS (UPI)—Socialist Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy summoned U.S. Ambassador Evan Galbraith to his office today to chastise him for linking the French Communist Party to the Soviet Union and stirring a Communist minister.

Galbraith was unexpectedly called to Mauroy's office to explain remarks he made Sunday on national radio accusing the French Communists of "a special association" with Moscow. Galbraith also called Communist Transport Minister Charles Fiterman a "poor Frenchman gone awry" during the interview.

Fiterman responded by calling Galbraith "crude and stupid," while the head of the French Communist Party, Georges Marchais, asked: "Where does he think he is, this ... ambassador in Canada ..."



Associated Press

3 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 6 9 3

Domestic

Stopping Mondale bid LaRouche's second goal

By STEVE SALATO
Staff Writer

Like other presidential candidates,

LaRouche, Jr. would like his job in the White House.

That's a long shot for the relatively obscure conservative Democrat. His representatives

acknowledge, as LaRouche they believe the next best thing would be to keep Walter Mondale from getting the job.

To hear a spokesman for the candidate talk, getting LaRouche elected president is less important than destroying Mondale's campaign.

"That's our first purpose and the primary purpose of our campaign.... If his campaign is stopped, I think we'll get credit for it," said LaRouche's Midwestern campaign coordinator, Glenn Mesaros, during a stop in Waterloo Thursday.

A PRESS release from the LaRouche campaign contends Mondale is the "preferred candidate" of the Soviet Union's secret police, while "LaRouche is the only Democratic party presidential candidate Moscow respects and fears."

The release adds: "Currently, LaRouche and his (laser) beam defense policies are more hated by the Soviet leadership than the Ronald Reagan whom Moscow persists in calling the 'new Hitler.'" Such a



defense system would destroy missiles in midflight.

"Mondale, on the other hand, is the preferred candidate of the Soviet KGB which, with the approval of Mondale's close political associates (at the Hubert Humphrey Institute), used his Minneapolis home town as the gathering place to deliver marching orders against beam weapons..." the release says.

On another matter, Mesaros said the LaRouche campaign is irked that LaRouche officially has been excluded by the Iowa Farm Unity Coalition from its scheduled Agricultural Policy Forum in Ames Saturday.

"We feel the coalition is working for the Democratic party leadership. The Democratic party leadership will not allow Mondale to get on the same stage as LaRouche, because an hour later Mondale's campaign is finished," Mesaros said.

LaROUCHE, WHO sought the presidential nomination as a Democrat in 1980 and as an independent in 1976, has been "systematically excluded" from the political process, Mesaros said.

"If the same policies were applied to Jesse Jackson, I'm sure we would have riots in this country," Mesaros said.

In an attempt to gain more exposure for LaRouche, his campaign has bought air time on CBS-TV. The candidate will appear on CBS Saturday night, Mesaros said. Plans are to buy additional national television time for LaRouche, Mesaros noted.

34040461694

CANDIDATE LAROUCHE CALLS FOR \$200 BILLION ABM PROGRAM

The United States should undertake a \$200 billion crash program to develop a "first-generation antimissile shield by 1988" to defend against a potential first-strike that the Soviet Union is putting into place, maverick Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche said in a 30-minute paid political television broadcast Saturday.

LaRouche, who ran for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1980, is head of the Fusion Energy Foundation, which promotes development of thermonuclear fusion energy development and supports development of directed energy beam weapons for anti-missile defense. (See Defense Daily, April 14). Neither his self-proclaimed candidacy, whose platform seems aimed more at the conservative wing of the Republican Party rather than traditional Democrats, nor his fusion energy push has drawn any acknowledged consideration.

LaRouche warned that the Soviet Union has developed a first-strike capability so devastating that with 15 percent of its ICBMs and 40 percent of its SLBMs, the Soviet Union could destroy 90 percent of the U.S. ICBM force, 70 percent of the U.S. SLBM force and 80 percent of its strategic bomber force.

His figures are not far off from "worse-case" estimates that have been indicated by official sources, who acknowledge that the Minuteman ICBM force could be devastated by a first-strike, that B-52 bombers are vulnerable to SLBMs and that Poseidon/Trident SLBM submarines not at sea could be destroyed. However, they see protection of part of the force from the synergistic problems in attacking all the forces simultaneously.

LaRouche charged that the Soviets have walked away from the strategic arms control talks because they are not interested in and don't need arms control. He asserted that the one thing that the Soviets can do is to calculate the risks of a nuclear exchange, given the capabilities on each side, and declared that the Soviets "are prepared to risk thermonuclear war now."

He charged that by turning down the President's March 23 proposal to move away from offensive strategic weapons to a defensive posture, the Soviets showed that they thought they could win a war, and "they chose war."

LaRouche said that the President should declare a national defense emergency mobilization and initiate a crash \$200 billion ABM defense effort.

NAS SAID TO RECOMMEND LOWER COST EXPLORERS.

A soon-to-be-released National Academy of Sciences report will recommend to NASA that it increase the number of its Explorer launches in the solar and space physics areas to at least one a year, while reducing the number of instruments carried on the missions and lowering the overall cost, according to the National Space Institute. The Academy says the Explorers can be built for as little as \$20 to \$50 million.

ARMY WANTS MILLIMETER WAVE STEERABLE ANTENNA/JAMMER.

Army Electronics R&D Command is contracting for a 28-month program to design, develop, build and test an exploratory development model prototype high power millimeter wave steerable antenna/jamming module.

APPLE NUCLEAR RADIATION STUDY.

Harry Diamond Labs is issuing an RFP to test and evaluate the susceptibility of the Apple IIE microcomputer to neutron and

34040161695

INSIDE: THE FEC

Rebuffed by the Office of Management and Budget and President Reagan, the Federal Election Commission plans to take its case for a significant budget increase to Capitol Hill.

Anticipating increased election-year costs and pressure to improve its offices at 1325 K St. NW, the commission requested \$13.65 million for fiscal 1985, the period that covers most of its work for the November election, most of the auditing taking place after the vote. The request was \$2.91 million more than its 1984 budget.

OMB not only rejected the increase, but proposed a budget of \$10.23 million, 5 percent less than the 1984 allotment.

At the urging of FEC staff director John C. Sarina, the commission, which is made up of three Republicans and three Democrats, voted unanimously to appeal to the president.

"These [additional] funds are crucial if the FEC is to fulfill its responsibilities in overseeing the 1984 election and conducting its operations in a sound, business-like manner," then-chairman Danny L. McDonald wrote Reagan Dec. 22.

"We are distressed that the merits of our case were either ignored or simply lost in the detail of the budget process. Nor was this agency even afforded an opportunity to present its argument on appeal [to OMB]. We therefore request that you intervene and direct OMB officials to hold a hearing on our request," McDonald wrote.

In an earlier letter to OMB Director David A. Stockman, McDonald listed the need for \$850,000 to either renovate the K Street offices or to move, and \$350,000 to improve computer listings of those who make campaign contributions of more than \$200 a year.

In addition, he said, even with the increased budget, "our staffing of auditors will be only two-thirds of that sustained in 1980."

Despite these pleas, the president plans to stick with the OMB cuts and turn the issue over to Congress.

In his letter to the president, McDonald warned that the OMB budget figure "would lead to a needless dispute during the appropriation process."

★ ★ ★

BATTLING LaROUCHE . . . There is a saying among politicians, poker players and farmers that, in slightly abbreviated form, goes: "When you are up to your neck, don't wiggle."

This advice, however, is falling on some deaf ears. The FEC and the Democratic presidential campaign of Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., up to their collective necks in a bitter dispute over federal matching funds, appear likely to wiggle into a nasty court battle.

At its last meeting, the commission voted 5 to 1 to deny for at least 30 days LaRouche's request to be ruled eligible to receive federal matching funds. To be eligible, a candidate must raise at least \$5,000 in each of 20 states in contributions of \$250 or less. The dispute involves conflicts between the LaRouche organization and the FEC dating back to LaRouche's 1980 Democratic presidential bid.

Regardless of the merits of the FEC's case, the LaRouche campaign is a notably aggressive, if bizarre, adversary. The LaRouche campaign is now in a battle with NBC News over a prospective show. A sample of some of its attacks on the network:

"This NBC action has nothing to do with journalism, and everything to do with illegal activities on the part of the Dope Lobby and the FBI Rather than a news organization, [NBC] is acting as a political action committee working in conspiracy with known members of the Drug Lobby."

—Thomas B. Edsall

THE FEDERAL REPORT

Monday, January 30, 1984

3 4 0 4 0 1 6 1 6 9 6

1984 JAN 30 10 16 AM

DEMOS CAMP

From Page 1A

notes in the district level selection process, which will culminate with the June primary election. Each presidential candidate will be able to name that many delegate candidates for the June ballot.

The 8th Congressional District, represented by Ron Dellums, D-Berkeley and with most of its population in Alameda County, will have six delegates and two alternates. Some of those delegates may be chosen from the Contra Costa portion of the district, which includes the Lafayette, Orinda, Moraga, Danville, San Ramon, El Cerrito and Kensington areas.

Miller and Dellums will have nothing to do with the selection process. What would be delegates have to do, said Ilowe-Weintraub and central committee chairwoman Mary Mahoney, is cozy up to the presidential candidates, whose California campaign leaders will make the final selections of who will be on the ballot.

Local representatives of only four presidential candidates were represented at the meeting, including those for Mondale, John Glenn, Jesse Jackson and Gary Hart. All said they are planning the required delegate selection caucuses, but it was unknown whether the other four candidates will make local selections.

"You must be closely aligned with the campaign" of the candidate of your choice, Ilowe-Weintraub told would be delegates. Even if a delegate candidate is selected by the campaign's district caucus, he or she must still compete with others in the county who have worked on, and thus shows their loyalty to, the presidential candidate.

She explained that even after the election, delegates will not be bound to their avowed choice at the convention. Thus candidates will be looking for a show of loyalty before they make final selection.

"Get involved with your candidate's campaign," Mahoney said. "Then get involved in setting your self."

From Page 1A

more residents as faceless people. We want to share ideas with them. They see us as coming from the outside, if we're at the camp maybe we can start to make friends," Heart said.

"I'm a very patriotic person, a lot of us are. We're working to save our country," said San Anselmo resident Terry Allen, who described herself as a middle-class woman and past PTA member. "The citizens of Livermore are just like us. We're not putting anyone down. We're working for the people in Livermore."

"People probably say, 'Here comes another bunch of hicks,' but they can come out here and see what's happening. They can participate," said landscape gardener Pat Branch as she yanked ashles out of two by fours.

Tiller admits residents haven't shown much support. Friday evening, someone threw beer bottles from a passing car and yelled, "Communist Go Home!"

A California Highway Patrol officer pulled up Saturday afternoon to investigate complaints that protesters were marching in the streets and making a lot of noise. Tiller said the officer left when he saw no disturbances.

Vera Amaral, a local teacher who was driving by, said he had no complaints about the camp. "It's all right as long as it doesn't get out of hand. If they don't start raising hell or harassing people, it's good."

Amaral said he's more concerned with chemical contamination of his well water by lab pollutants than he is with bombs. The state Regional Water Quality Control Board is investigating the situation and expects to have a report completed this spring.

The city of Livermore issued a temporary use permit that will allow the camp to stay in operation until Feb. 7. But Tiller said he expects LAG members to stay overnight and keep the camp open until Feb. 23.

After this camp closes, LAG plans to open another one in Livermore.

"We'll be here until they convert the lab. It's the world's largest research facility, it could be used for any purpose. They could solve hunger," he said.

How much impact the camp will have on Valley residents is hard to tell, Tiller said, adding, "I have to admit most people wouldn't know as much about the lab if it hadn't been for our protests."

STAR

From Page 1A

counted." LaRouche said in a recent telephone interview.

In many respects, the 61-year-old New Yorker is probably best known as the "Star Wars" candidate for president. He is the founder of the Fusion Energy Foundation and a staunch advocate of developing a directed energy defense system.

He considers himself an economics consultant who is volunteering his time to tell the American people the facts about the potential of nuclear power.

He lauds Lawrence Livermore Laboratory and scientist Lowell Wood and Dr. Edward Teller for their impetus in directed energy defenses.

LaRouche, who recently launched his presidential campaign with a \$100,000, half-hour broadcast on CBS television, says there are three areas on the frontier of science "which, unless we stop civilization, will determine the course of history during the next 50 years."

The first, he said, is controlled thermonuclear fusion, "such as the work at Livermore." Next, he said, is directed energy, particle-beam propagation research, followed by technological advances in biology.

"Both the Soviet Union and the United States have the capability of stopping this nightmare of nuclear war," LaRouche said. "It's quite conceivable that 10 or 15 years down the pike somebody will come up and say these defensive weap-

ons could have the ability to do that."

LaRouche's platform is a mixture of defense and economics.

"First, I would institute an economic crash revival program like (Franklin D.) Roosevelt did," he said. "I would issue notes backed by gold that would be loaned by private banking institutions for earmarked categories of lending to provide cheap credit."

His second action would be to initiate a program for strategic anti-missile defense.

"I think people ... like Lowell Wood could have that job done with crash funding for research," he said, adding such a program would cost just two-thirds of today's \$200 billion defense budget.

SPACE

From Page 1A

Another \$250 million is being spent overall at the lab this fiscal year on weapons projects. That fits

ties to distinguish real booster flesh from a decoy booster. Once distinguished, the X-ray laser device would travel to a point high above

Woodruff said, however, research of directed energy defense systems is "perfectly acceptable" with existing treaties.

Ex-official: Satellites can mistake nuclear missiles

Can News Service

ATLANTA — Retired Admiral Bobby Inman is the nation's former No. 1 spy, and he knows things. Thursday afternoon he was, as he put it, "sifting through the mine field of classified data" at a seminar on nuclear arms control here when he mentioned as a casual aside something that made several in the small audience gasp.

The problem with unmanned American satellites, the CIA's former deputy director said, is that they can mistake the flames from a ruptured Soviet gas pipeline for those of a launched nuclear missile. And, Inman said, "There is a past instance of that."

Despite that evidence of a near-miss with nuclear holocaust, however, Inman said Thursday "I reject absolutely" the "Day After" scenario of nuclear war, depicting a world laid waste by a pre-emptive Soviet nuclear strike.

Instead, Inman said, the real danger facing the world today would be a conventional war in Europe that escalated into a nuclear confrontation, as well as the spread of nuclear weapons technology to unstable Third World countries, which Inman said has been largely ignored.

"The scenarios of a halt from the blue are invalid in every premise that I can track," said Inman, who headed the National Security Agency until he was tapped by President Reagan to be the No. 1 man at the CIA.

Inman spoke at a daylong conference on arms control sponsored jointly by the Southern Center for International Studies and the Washington-based Arms Control Association.

Held in an Atlanta Historical So-

ciety drawing room, the seminar drew a panel of internationally known foreign policy experts to talk to some 30 writers and editors from nine Southeastern states.

The conference was punctuated at one point by an impromptu exchange between Inman and Ted Turner, owner of Atlanta-based Turner Broadcasting Co. and its Cable News Network.

Turner rose after Inman's talk to declare, "We had slavery 120 years ago, we had religious persecution all over the world. In our lifetime we've done away with segregation. Why don't we focus on that? This disarmament conference — all I've heard about is arms control, which is probably good, but there's a positive alternative."

Turner suggested that the United States step up cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union, exporting farmers, farm machinery and students to improve international understanding and perhaps even avert nuclear war.

"Now's the time to plan," Inman replied mildly. But, he noted, today's Soviet leaders are old and inflexible. Turner's suggestion, he said, "isn't going to have much prospect (of success) until we get new (Soviet) leaders."

Though Inman discounted the "halt from the blue" scenario Thursday, he admitted that until relatively recent times it had been a real possibility. As late as 1957, he said, American intelligence knew that the Soviets were practicing a first-strike approach, though "the Soviets no longer regard a pre-emptive strike as a valid tactic."

The reason: improved technology that helps each side keep a watchful eye on the other.

of them up there as the other side cannot be certain of destroying them all." This, he said, would be "potentially expensive."

quickly," Chrushevski said. "There are almost as many ways as there are inventive people. The issue is not whether it's possible."



The World Today

By Earl Potter

...the speech was ostensibly a campaign speech for nomination, but its primary objective seemed to be to generate a massive outpouring of letters and telephone calls to the White House, asking the President to declare an immediate "Defense Emergency Mobilization" to try to halt the Kruze march toward war. He wants the anti-ballistic missile defense system to be given top priority; a present-day "Mobilization Project" like that great effort that gave us the atom bomb within 3 years. He also wants an all-out effort to enlighten the people of the free world to the true nature of the Communists and its goals, so that they will realize the necessity of pleading or reasoning with the fanatics in the Kremlin will deflect them from their grim purpose. Only demonstrated will to resist to the bitter end, coupled with resolute determination, restore our military defenses to a strength level that will convince the politburo hierarchy that we cannot win their goals by attacking us, can avoid the possibility that La Rouché sees staring us in the face! He holds the liberal media, press and political establishment to be directly responsible for the terrifying position of weakness in which we now find ourselves, and he brands his stigmatized opponents, for the nomination as "Chambers" and "opponents, the election of any one of which will mean an uncrushing defeat by the communists."

...I believe that for once, Lyndon La Rouché is right on when he comes to the true nature of the great threat we face from the Kremlin. I heartily endorse his idea to flood the White House with demands for a "Defense emergency Mobilization" and my letter to the President will soon be on its way. If you value your future peace and security, you will do well to do likewise! Those of you who are regular readers of this column already know that I have been warning for years of what La Rouché is now so upset about, and I am therefore most encouraged that he is making our peril and the need to take immediate action to overcome it, the central theme of his campaign for nomination. He is dead right in his warning that all efforts to reach any kind of arms agreement with the fanatics that in any way reduces their military superiority, is doomed to failure. The installation of our Pershing, U.S. and Cruise missiles in Europe indeed does just that - reduces their superior ability to devastate Free Europe with nuclear strikes - and we see how angrily the reds have reacted to that! In fact, they have taken a number of bellicose steps in response, and are talking tougher than ever, for their plans brook no actions that diminish their ability to blackmail us into submission!

Yes, this time old Lyndon is giving us the straight stuff so if you simply MUST vote Democrat, then at least give him your vote, rather than any of the six "Chameralms" running against him!

...the speech was ostensibly a campaign speech for nomination, but its primary objective seemed to be to generate a massive outpouring of letters and telephone calls to the White House, asking the President to declare an immediate "Defense Emergency Mobilization" to try to halt the Kruze march toward war. He wants the anti-ballistic missile defense system to be given top priority; a present-day "Mobilization Project" like that great effort that gave us the atom bomb within 3 years. He also wants an all-out effort to enlighten the people of the free world to the true nature of the Communists and its goals, so that they will realize the necessity of pleading or reasoning with the fanatics in the Kremlin will deflect them from their grim purpose. Only demonstrated will to resist to the bitter end, coupled with resolute determination, restore our military defenses to a strength level that will convince the politburo hierarchy that we cannot win their goals by attacking us, can avoid the possibility that La Rouché sees staring us in the face! He holds the liberal media, press and political establishment to be directly responsible for the terrifying position of weakness in which we now find ourselves, and he brands his stigmatized opponents, for the nomination as "Chambers" and "opponents, the election of any one of which will mean an uncrushing defeat by the communists."

...I believe that for once, Lyndon La Rouché is right on when he comes to the true nature of the great threat we face from the Kremlin. I heartily endorse his idea to flood the White House with demands for a "Defense emergency Mobilization" and my letter to the President will soon be on its way. If you value your future peace and security, you will do well to do likewise! Those of you who are regular readers of this column already know that I have been warning for years of what La Rouché is now so upset about, and I am therefore most encouraged that he is making our peril and the need to take immediate action to overcome it, the central theme of his campaign for nomination. He is dead right in his warning that all efforts to reach any kind of arms agreement with the fanatics that in any way reduces their military superiority, is doomed to failure. The installation of our Pershing, U.S. and Cruise missiles in Europe indeed does just that - reduces their superior ability to devastate Free Europe with nuclear strikes - and we see how angrily the reds have reacted to that! In fact, they have taken a number of bellicose steps in response, and are talking tougher than ever, for their plans brook no actions that diminish their ability to blackmail us into submission!

Yes, this time old Lyndon is giving us the straight stuff so if you simply MUST vote Democrat, then at least give him your vote, rather than any of the six "Chameralms" running against him!

84040161700

PAID CIRCULATION
15,867
Loudoun Homes
18,720

Loudoun Times-Mirror

83 First Place Awards in Journalism

Loudoun's Family Newspaper Since 1798

VOL. 188, NO. 4

4 Pages

Member Audit Bureau
of Circulation

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1984

Leesburg, Virginia

Phone (703) 777-1111

40 Cents

Loudoun Times Mirror
Thursday, January 26, 1984
Leesburg, Va.

Controversial Presidential Candidate Lives In Loudoun

By Christopher Shay
Times Mirror Staff Writer
It was not until 1966 that President Lyndon B. Johnson dared to make a bold move toward tearing down the U.S. economy. Johnson acted on orders from British intelligence, specifically the psychological warfare division of the SIS, the London Turntable Institute, an old LaRouche adversary — from "LaRouche: Will this man become President?" (1963) by the editor of Executive Intelligence Review.

Lyndon Hermyale LaRouche, Jr., 61, perennial Presidential candidate, head of the controversial U.S. Labor Party until its dissolu-

tion in 1978, and chairman of the weekly newsletter Executive Intelligence Review, which publishes studies on "strategic policy and anti-terrorist counterintelligence," as well as a declared candidate for the current 1984 Democratic Presidential nomination, moved to Woodburn Farm in Loudoun last summer.

He has a telecommunication facility at Woodburn, where he keeps in contact with his magazine's offices in Washington, New York, and Europe.

According to spokesman Lonnie Wolfe, LaRouche, who addressed the country in the first of a series of nationwide television broadcasts on Saturday, Jan. 21 at 8:30 p.m. on CBS stations,

recorded portions of the broadcast at Woodburn.

Although he is not entered in the New Hampshire Presidential Primary this year, in early February of 1980, LaRouche, after campaigning in the New Hampshire Democratic primary, received 8,326 votes out of about 13,000 cast for a total of 4.4 percent of the Democratic vote.

According to Wolfe, LaRouche has qualified for matching federal funds for his 1984 campaign. The requirements for matching funds include raising \$5,000 in individual contributions of not more than \$250 in twenty states. Wolfe said that LaRouche will have raised the requisite \$5,000 in 25 states.



Lyndon H. LaRouche

Italy's Aldo Moro... Chile's Salvador Allende, Pakistan's President Bhutto, Spain's Carrero

Henry A. Kissinger: Accused of ordering the killing of

Blanco and many others. On the record, he has been after LaRouche since 1975. His record in the 1978 ABM (anti-ballistic missile) treaty negotiations smelled of potential treason; was he really the Soviet agent "Bar," he was accused of having been by top intelligence circles? — photo caption excerpted from LaRouche: Will this man become President?

"Henry (Kissinger) began going after me in 1974 and 1975," said LaRouche.

chucking. He added that in his opinion, Kissinger misled himself after Otto Von Bismarck and Count Clemen von Metternich, two German politicians who respectively overran the disastrous rise of the 19th-Century German Empire to power and the collapse, one day, of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Kissinger is joined in his work, in LaRouche's view, by Lord Peter Carrington, who, it is explained in campaign literature has a "complementarity of interests" that "moves him to plot with Moscow against President Ronald Reagan."

LaRouche, in a broad-ranging, affable 40 minute telephone conversation, discussed his personal and political philosophies starting from his difficult-to-pigeonhole economic theories, (based he said on the work of philosopher Bernhard Riemann) to his "growing interest in the development of Loudoun County," to distortions by the media with regard to Presidential politics.

"People are not given the truth," he said.

He added that his presidential campaign would be an informational one, and that he had to "move the American people to give them the facts... it's an easy for them to understand this," (i.e. his version of what happens in the world, "as it is in the simplified and wrong version...")

LaRouche would not speculate on his chances for

He said that front-runner Walter Mondale's support was forced, and would collapse "in mid-stream."

By their support for the nuclear freeze movement, he said Democratic National Chairman Charles S. Manatt and Mondale were running directly against the mood of Democratic party voters.

When Mondale's campaign fell apart, LaRouche said, he would attempt to gain an advantage.

If elected, "My immediate objective," he said in a press release, "is to mobilize bipartisan support for a mobilization of the economy resembling that of 1930-32."

To that end, he suggested a program similar to that outlined in President Ronald Reagan's so-called "Star Wars" speech, spending tens of billions of dollars to develop some sort of national anti-ballistic missile capability, using large-scale laser or particle beam weapons.

For years, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. has not had a place he could call "home." He has moved continually from one hotel or other temporary quarters arranged for him at that moment. In part, this is a result of the fact

off and on, throughout this period; on a scale of "10," the level of assassination-threat to him and his wife hovers between "seven" and "eight." The chief reason for his unusual life-style is the nature of his duties as chief intelligence officer for Executive Intelligence Review. — excerpted from LaRouche: Will this man become President?

LaRouche said he Loudoun partly because he said the area was "a good security environment," in which a terrorist group or individual attempting to organize an assassination attempt would be conspicuous.

Woodburn Farm has a security system that includes barbed wire fences and a televised security system. Two bodyguards hired by LaRouche have been authorized by the Loudoun Sheriff's Department to carry concealed weapons.

LaRouche explained that he didn't "want to frighten people," saying only that he had "some of the same problems as the President."

His aim in taking security precautions at Woodburn he said, was to prevent anyone from driving a truck

Very Special Nights in Leesburg
Tuesday, January 31st.
Fresh, Live Maine Lobster shipped in special, served with ample amounts of lemon & butter \$9.95
Thursday, Jan. 26 & Feb. 2
Prime Rib of Beef with Yukon chie potatoes or baked potatoes. Our recipe is ancient, but our prime ribs are choice. And a great Yukon chie potatoes isn't all that easy to find these days \$9.95

The Fun Shop Inc.
Middleburg, Virginia
Since 1955

Sale Continues!
1/2 Price On Most Everything!

Gifts • China • Kitchen Gadgets
• Decorator Fabrics • Needle Point • Stationery • Baskets • Silk Flowers • and much more!

8 4 0 4 0 1 6 1 7 0 1

DIARIO LAS AMERICAS



Miembro de la Sociedad Internacional de Periodistas

Por la Libertad, la Cultura y la Solidaridad Hemisférica.

NUMERO 169 Edición Nacional e Internacional MIAMI, FLA., SABADO 21 DE ENERO DE 1984 SECCION DE 30 PAGINAS - 3 SECCIONES 25 CENTAVOS EN DINERO

(311)

Hablará por la CBS Aspirante Presidencial Lyndon LaRouche Este Sábado, por la Noche

Por ARIEL REMOS

El aspirante a la candidatura presidencial por el Partido Demócrata, Lyndon H. LaRouche, sale entre los aspirantes de ese partido que está abiertamente por el rearme de EE.UU. y de una posición norteamericana de fuerza para tratar con los soviéticos y lograr la paz, cubrirá un espacio de media hora de costa a costa, a través de la CBS, a las 8 y media de la noche, hora del Este, de este sábado.

LaRouche hablará sobre lo que "cualquier presidente de EE.UU. debía estar diciendo en estos momentos". Se trata de una posible confrontación que forzará la URSS, de más convergencia que la de los cohetes en octubre de 1962, y la posibilidad de un primer ataque nuclear por sorpresa por los soviéticos.

"Desde que el dictador Yuri Andropov ha dejado de aparecer en público desde hace 5 meses", declaró LaRouche, "una junta militar se ha hecho cargo del gobierno en Moscú". Dicha junta cuenta con la creciente superioridad soviética sobre

EE.UU., para iniciar nuevas agresiones en Europa Occidental y en el Medio Oriente. Y están apresurando una provocación nuclear al presidente Reagan, para probar si su posición antisoviética es firme. Los soviéticos confían en que Reagan, bajo las tremendas presiones pacifistas tipo Chamberlain, que encabezan Averell Harriman, Walter Mondale y el "New York Times", eche para atrás ante cualquier desafío que ellos hagan.

LaRouche, un personaje muy controversial que a veces ha sido acusado de izquierdista y otras de derechista, mantiene en estos momentos una posición muy similar a la del presidente Reagan en cuanto a la necesidad de que EE.UU. cubra la brecha que ha provocado el desarme unilateral que ha venido practicando este país desde hace dos o tres décadas. El punto focal del rearme que defiende LaRouche es a base de las armas de rayo, visiblemente temida por los soviéticos.

LaRouche cubrirá todos los tópicos en su comparecencia televisada, que dará pie para encendidos comentarios de uno y otro lado.

Rocky Mountain News, Denver Jan. 20, 1984

Candidate pushes beam weapon defense

By CHARLES ROOS
Rocky Mountain News Political Editor

Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche is seeking 100 Colorado voters for local offices and help him promote a new "beam weapon" defense against Soviet missiles.

LaRouche formerly led the U.S. Labor Party. As its presidential nominee, he was on the Colorado ballot in 1979, and got 687 votes.

He now says he's a Democrat and his organization, the National Democratic

Party, is a national organization that will be the first to use beam weapons.

LaRouche was in Colorado in 1979 when he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

He was in Colorado in 1979 when he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

He was in Colorado in 1979 when he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

...the new technology...
...the new technology...
...the new technology...

...down Soviet F...
...Reagan has endorsed...
...anti-missile techn...
...Kleofsky says the presiden...
...LaRouche's commitment...
...Kleofsky said the new tech...
...would cost \$300 billion over 10 y...

lograph, Friday, Jan. 20, 1984

COLORADO SPRINGS
GAZETTE TELEGRAPH

Colorado Springs, Colorado

Let peace begin with me

Friday, Jan. 20, 1984 Gazette Telegraph — 89

Candidate predicts Soviet military move soon

By Sue McMinn
 GT Staff Writer

The Soviet Union is poised to take advantage of the "window of opportunity" created by its missile superiority, and the United States should be prepared for some military action as early as March, a self-proclaimed Democratic presidential candidate said during a telephone interview.

Lyndon H. LaRouche said he believes the Soviets are planning "something much worse than Berlin or Cuba," and they have been probing the United States in an effort to anticipate reaction.

"They might take over Scandinavia. They're poised to do that," he said in a telephone interview. "They might take over West Germany. They're poised to do that. They will continue to make trouble in Africa.

"In every area of the world the Soviets are moving"



Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr.

He said a pre-emptive strike against the United States that would result in a full-scale confrontation is "less likely," but still possible.

A former member of the Labor Party, LaRouche is the founder the Executive Intelligence Review and is also associated with the Fusion Energy Foundation. He has been a Democrat since 1978, according to his national campaign director, Mel Klenetsky.

LaRouche is proposing a four-point crash program that would include development of a missile defense system to ward off the Soviet threat. He called the program the "only option to avoid war or backing down."

During the five months that Soviet leader Yuri Andropov has dropped from sight, there have been clear signs that a military junta has taken control, he said. People associated with the Brezhnev administration or the Communist Party bureaucracy are being purged, he said.

Meanwhile, the Soviets are probing U.S. reaction to such things as the destruction of a Korean airliner in September and the attack on the Marine

compound in Beirut, he said. "They don't really fool around. They calculate everything," LaRouche said. "They don't make sudden, impulsive moves. But they're probing us."

"We are backstepping into a weaker and weaker position. The question is, when does retreat become a rout?"

The little-known candidate will go on national television Saturday evening to outline his view of the threat and his proposals to counter it. The paid-for program will be on CBS-TV.

His policy proposal includes an emergency mobilization of resources, a crash program to develop missile defenses, patching "gaping holes" in U.S. defenses, and changes in monetary policies.

"These are the basic measures I would take at this time," he said. "Of course, I can't change policy with one broadcast. But I think the administration will be watching (reaction) closely."

LaRouche admits that he is not a front-running presidential candidate, but said he is more interested in getting the country "back in shape" than winning. He said he was not invited to appear in Sunday's Democratic presidential candidate debate in Hanover, N.H.

During a press conference Wednesday in Colorado Springs, Klenetsky said LaRouche is being ignored by the Democratic "machine that revolves around Averell Harriman." The campaign director said he believes LaRouche's political action committee is the fastest growing in the Democratic Party, but admitted that it is not the most powerful.

LaRouche said he would love to see President Reagan embrace his policy and win reelection by being an "effective president," because this issue is much more important than gaining the presidency.

But presidential campaigns often have the effect of running

policy rather than creating open public debate on issues, he said. That has put tremendous political pressure on the president and is part of the reason he has backed off the so-called Star Wars plan, LaRouche said.

That plan, which would include the development of space- and ground-based missile defenses, was proposed in March 1983 but has lain dormant since. It is one of the primary components of LaRouche's four-step plan to prove U.S. resolve to the Soviets.

There are many advisers, including Henry Kissinger, who oppose space-based defenses and who have advised Reagan that such a program would agitate the Soviets, LaRouche said.

A move away from the present policy of mutual assured destruction would mean "revamping the entire military doctrine," and that is threatening to a lot of people in the Pentagon, he said.

CBS Sells Time to Fringe Candidate for Talk

By PETER KERN

Lyndon M. LaRouche Jr., a contender for the Democratic Presidential nomination, has taped a speech for broadcast last night on CBS television, from which he bought half an hour of time in the speech field campaign officials, Mr. LaRouche warns that the Soviet Union is planning a serious confrontation with the United States in the coming months.

George Schwartz, CBS vice president for communication, said the network was prohibited by law from refusing to sell the time to Mr. LaRouche, from editing the program and from

judging whether the speech was responsible. Federal communication law prohibits broadcasters from refusing to provide air time to paid political messages of qualified candidates for Federal office.

In the past Mr. LaRouche, who has run for President twice before, in 1970 and in 1968, has argued that the United States and the Soviet Union were joined in a conspiracy against workers and warned of other conspiracies that he said involved the Carter Administration, the Rockefeller family, major labor unions in the United States, the Israeli intelligence service and the Queen of England.

In March 1970 Mr. LaRouche bought time on independent television stations to accuse President Carter of leading the nation to the brink of nuclear war, arguing that the United States was pursuing anti-Soviet policies designed by Britain. He urged economic cooperation with the Russians.

Warning of Confrontation

Malvin Klenetsky, national campaign director for Mr. LaRouche, told the program taped for broadcast yesterday from 8:30 to 9:30 p. m. was designed to warn that the Soviet Union was planning to provoke a "serious military confrontation." Mr. Klenetsky

said Mr. LaRouche was in call for a national mobilization to develop "boom villages" and for new financial policies to create "low-terrorist credit rates." The LaRouche campaign, he added, had purchased the time from CBS for \$200,000.

"Lyndon LaRouche, throughout the time, said he has the right to express himself in any way he wishes," Mr. Schwartz of CBS said. "We have argued for years we should have editorial discretion over such broadcasts."

Rightist Sen. J. Edgar Hoover, who has long opposed Mr. LaRouche, said he had information that in the 1970's he had been in contact with the Soviet intelligence service and that he had been in contact with the Soviet intelligence service and that he had been in contact with the Soviet intelligence service.

Former co-workers of Mr. LaRouche's U.S. labor party, now defunct, have said they were party-initiated gang members at rival meetings and have told of the training of some members in terrorism and guerrilla warfare techniques. Supporters for Mr. LaRouche said such training was necessary to protect Mr. LaRouche, who they said was the object of "assassination attempts."

Mr. LaRouche's publications in recent years have attracted a wide range of public figures, including Henry A. Kissinger, W. Averell Harriman, Jean-Paul Sartre and E. L. Rieu, chairman of the Democratic Party.

On Thursday, when the Federal Election Commission was meeting to consider Mr. LaRouche's application for financing Federal campaign funds,

pro-LaRouche demonstrators gathered outside the commission office, shouting slogans attacking commission members, according to Steven Snyder, a commission spokesman.

Christian Smith, a spokesman for the LaRouche campaign, said one of several organizations that Mr. LaRouche founded, the National Democratic Policy Committee, had branches in 20 states. Another organization he headed, the International Caucus of Labor Committees, has headquarters in West Berlin, West Germany, and more than a dozen other cities in Europe, Asia and Latin America, she said.

An NBC News magazine program, "First Camera," is preparing a report on Mr. LaRouche.

REMEMBER THE NEEDLES - 594

DALLAS MORNING NEWS

1/20/84

H2

Mondale gets \$1.2 million in federal funds

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Federal Election Commission approved \$1.2 million more in matching funds for Walter Mondale on Thursday and \$357,000 for five of his rivals for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mondale has received \$4.3 million in matching funds to date. Sen. John Glenn of Ohio got \$166,175 on Thursday, boosting his total from the treasury to \$2.3 million.

Sen. Ernest Hollings of South Ca-

rolina got \$51,951 for a total of \$678,379, Reubin Askew \$51,712 for a total of \$863,574, Sen. Gary Hart of Colorado \$47,145 for a total of \$678,572, and Sen. Alan Cranston of California \$40,233 for a total of \$1.5 million.

The action boosts to \$10.3 million the amount the commission has approved to date for the six eligible candidates. The Republican and Democratic national committees each have received \$5.9 million in taxpayer funds to un-

derwrite their nominating conventions.

George McGovern and the Rev. Jesse Jackson have filed for matching funds, but the FEC has not ruled on whether they raised the requisite \$100,000 in individual contributions of \$250 or less.

Meanwhile, the commission postponed for a week a decision on whether to deny Lyndon LaRouche Jr. matching funds despite the fact that FEC auditors found he had raised the required \$5,000 in each

of at least 20 states. LaRouche is fighting FEC efforts to force him and his campaign to pay a \$15,000 fine and repay \$54,671 from the more than \$526,000 in matching funds he received in 1980 when he was seeking the Democratic presidential nomination.

The FEC initiated the action after finding that some donors had exceeded the \$1,000 limit on individual gifts and that other donations were made under wrong names.

LaRouche goes to TV with ideas

By CHARLES MCDONALD
Item Staff Writer

LYNN — He wasn't born here, but Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., ultraconservative minor party presidential candidate, spent his formative years in Lynn.

In a telephone interview this week, the two-time White House candidate told The Item that Libyan strongman Muammar Qaddafi has put a contract out on him.

LaRouche, whose party has been officially declared a "cult" by the Citizens Freedom Foundation, an organization of families of cult members, brushed off the threat.

"I get them all the time, this is just another one," said the 1940 English High graduate.

And Saturday night, a national television audience will be able to view the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC) presidential candidate in a paid address (CBS, ch. 7, 8:30 p.m.).

In the interview earlier this week, the former ultra leftist candidate who has swung sharply to the right and is written off as a "nut" or "scary" by some observers, described his current philosophy.

He sums it up under four points:

•A massive federal monetary policy to further strengthen the dollar based on an infusion of \$500 billion in gold into the banking industry keyed to spur investments in "idle farms and factories."

•An "Apollo-style," \$200 billion crash program to deploy by 1988 a laser-based anti-missile defense.

•Moves to shore up "gaping holes in our national defense," in the submarine and missile area, designed to bring the Soviets to the bargaining table.

•A rescheduling and lowering of interest on the third-world debt owed U.S. banks to spur export-dependent jobs in the United States.

LaRouche, a native of Rochester, N.H., has orbited from his years under the pseudonym "Lyn Marcus" with the Socialist Labor Party from the late 1940's through early 1960's to a hard-line right wing stance with a major emphasis on "beam" technology in the recent past.

LaRouche's philosophy won notoriety during the Boston mayoral campaign last fall during which Michael Gelber ran a candidacy for city hall based on laser technology.

Now, Gelber has announced for U.S. Sen. Paul Tsongas's seat, and radio advertisements are trumpeting both Gelber and the Saturday televised event in which LaRouche will "inform the American population of the growing danger of a pre-emptive nuclear strike from the Soviet Union."

On Wednesday LaRouche, 61, told The Item that Libyan strongman Muammar Khadafi has issued a



Lyndon LaRouche

radio death threat against his candidacy during a visit LaRouche made to Rome.

In 1976, when Democrat Jimmy Carter polled more votes than Republican Gerald Ford to take the White House, LaRouche, running under the U.S. Labor Party banner, was not exactly a factor, polling 40,043 ballots nationwide.

In 1980, when Republican Ronald Reagan crushed Carter at the polls, LaRouche won two percent of the New Hampshire primary or 1,800 votes in his quest for the Democratic nomination. His name didn't appear on the Massachusetts Primary ballot that year.

This year, LaRouche said he is "organizing in 10 states," but he isn't on the March 13 Massachusetts Primary ballot, as it is limited to Democrats and Republicans.

A report by United Press International in November, 1983, chronicled a move by LaRouche's NDPC into local school board races where voters might be attracted by the "back to basics" theme his candidates espouse.

However writings by LaRouche have concerned groups such as the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith which senses danger in LaRouche's positions.

LaRouche has in the past recalled his Lynn years as "hellish and stifling." He mentioned this week having lived here from June, 1932 to October, 1954 when he moved to New York City.

He recalled attending the Aborn School and Eastern and Cobbett Junior Highs in a brief talk.

LaRouche Wednesday called the eight Democratic candidates an "eight pack" and criticized their collective views as a "Neville Chamberlain Memorial Society," in reference to the former British Prime Minister condemned for his "appeasement" policies toward Hitler.

34040161706

Chattanooga Daily Times
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
 D. 46,400 SUN. 44,780

JAN 19 1984

McGovern files for matching federal campaign funds

By Christopher Connell
 The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — George S. McGovern submitted documents to the Federal Election Commission on Wednesday to qualify for matching funds in his bid for the Democratic presidential nomination.

McGovern's daughter, Mary, his campaign treasurer, brought documents to the FEC indicating he had raised \$190,351.92.

Sharon Snyder, spokeswoman for the FEC, said it will take three weeks for FEC auditors to determine whether McGovern has met the requirement of raising \$5,000 in each of 20 states — a total of \$100,000 — in individual contributions of \$250 or less.

McGovern said he had raised the money in 19 states, the District of Columbia — which the FEC counts as a state — and two territories.

McGovern, the former South Dakota senator and 1972 Democratic presidential candidate, became the last of the eight major Democratic candidates to file for matching funds. The Rev. Jesse Jackson filed last Friday, listing \$111,425 in contributions. The other six candidates already have been certified eligible for matching funds and received nearly \$9 million.

The law allows individuals to contribute up to \$1,000 to a candidate, but only \$250 can be matched with federal funds.



Once a candidate has qualified, all contributions up to \$250 are matched dollar-for-dollar by federal funds raised by the \$1 checkoff on income tax returns.

Ma Snyder, the FEC spokeswoman, said that if he qualifies, McGovern will at first receive \$100,000 from the Treasury. Then his campaign can resubmit the rest of its contributions to have them matched.

The six-member FEC is scheduled to vote Thursday on Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr.'s application for matching funds. A staff paper prepared by the FEC's general counsel, Charles N. Steele, recommends denial because LaRouche allegedly has refused to repay \$54,671 of matching funds he received in the 1980 campaign and a civil penalty of \$15,000.

LaRouche received more than \$526,000 in matching funds for his 1980 Democratic primary campaign. The FEC demanded the repayment of \$54,671 after finding that some people had donated more than \$1,000 to LaRouche's campaign and that other donations were made under wrong names.

An FEC audit said the documents that the LaRouche campaign submitted last Dec. 30 indicated that it had

collected "matchable contributions" totaling \$5,000 in at least 20 states."

But Steele said that on the dispute from the 1980 campaign, "there is substantial doubt that he intends to live up to the agreements and certifications contained" in his current application for matching funds.

LaRouche, who once headed a group known as the U.S. Labor Party, has run for president several times. He won 3 percent of the vote in his native New Hamshire in the 1980 primary.

The FEC filed suit in federal court last February in an attempt to force LaRouche and his 1980 campaign committee to pay the \$15,000 penalty.

In a statement issued in New York, Edward Spannaus, treasurer of the LaRouche campaign, denounced Steele's recommendation as "politically corrupt."

"Steele has engaged in blatant misrepresentation by ignoring the fact that LaRouche's 1980 campaign is presently in court charging the FEC with fraud and corrupt practices in court proceedings, and that the substantive issues he cites have not yet been ruled upon by the federal courts," Spannaus said.

FEC delays ruling on Demo's funds

WASHINGTON — The Federal Election Commission voted today to put off for a week a decision whether to deny Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. matching funds for his 1980 presidential campaign because he has failed to repay disputed contributions for his run for the White House three years ago.

The commission voted 6-0 for postponement after LaRouche's lawyer, John P. Anderson of Boston, notified a letter proposing talks to settle the dispute, which involves \$15,000 civil fine and \$54,671 the disputed LaRouche to return from more than \$226,000 in primary matching funds he got in 1980.

84040461708

ATTACHMENT C



February 21, 1984

CHAIR
DOROTHY S. RIDINGS

VICE-CHAIRS

Nancy M. Neuman
Lewistown, PA

Marlyn B. Reeves
Amity, OR

SECRETARY/TREASURER

Julia T. Richie
Birmingham, MI

TRUSTEES

Julia A. Holmes
Pittsford, NY

Roberta Jaffe
Gary, IN

Pat Jensen
Iowa City, IA

Rosalind J. McGee
Salt Lake City, UT

Janet Howell
Evanston, IL

Dorothy K. Powers
Princeton, NJ

Jean Rich
Atascadero, CA

Ruth S. Robbins
Sarasota, FL

Florence Rubin
Newton Centre, MA

Virginia A. Schwartz
Birmingham, MI

Pat Shuff
Kanscha, HI

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Carol Parr

DIRECTOR

Martha T. Mills

Mr. Mel Klenetsky
The LaRouche Campaign
304 West 58th Street
5th Floor
New York, New York 10019

Dear Mr. Klenetsky:

The League of Women Voters Education Fund has determined that Lyndon LaRouche is not currently a significant national candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination for President. The League is therefore unable at this time to extend an invitation to Mr. LaRouche to participate in the League's Democratic Presidential Primary Debates.

The League considered the materials you submitted on the significance of Mr. LaRouche's candidacy along with other information available to it. Among the factors considered by the League in reaching its decision were the following: Mr. LaRouche is presently only on one or two states' primary ballots and indeed is not on the New Hampshire primary ballot; except for paid appearances by Mr. LaRouche, national media have not covered Mr. LaRouche extensively as a serious candidate; Mr. LaRouche is not currently eligible for matching payments under the Presidential Primary Matching Payments Act; and national voter poll results do not demonstrate substantial voter support for Mr. LaRouche or interest in his candidacy.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Ridings
Chair

DSR:SH

84040461710

ATTACHMENT D



MAR 22 1984

Mel Klenetsky
National Campaign Director
Edward Spannaus
Treasurer

March 20, 1984

Dorothy S. Ridings
League of Women Voters Education Fund
1730 M Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Ms. Ridings:

On behalf of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., I request that the League of Women Voters invite Mr. LaRouche to participate in the League's Democratic presidential candidates debate scheduled for April 5, 1984 in Pittsburgh Pennsylvania. To assist you and your colleagues in considering this request, I will address myself to your letter to me dated February 21, 1984.

This letter was the League's response to my request for the inclusion of Mr. LaRouche in the February 23 candidates debate in Manchester, New Hampshire. In your letter, you cite several reasons for your determination that Mr. LaRouche is not a "significant" candidate for the Democratic nomination. I contend these reasons are erroneous, inadequate, or not applicable to the Pittsburgh debate.

1. "Mr. LaRouche is presently only on one or two states' primary ballots and indeed is not on the New Hampshire primary ballot." Mr. LaRouche is presently on the ballot in nine states: Pennsylvania, California, Ohio, Maryland, Oregon, South Dakota, Louisiana, West Virginia, and Nebraska. The LaRouche Campaign (TLC) will petition to obtain ballot status in New Jersey, North Dakota, Idaho, and Montana. TLC is seeking ballot access by other means in the states of North Carolina, Tennessee, and New Mexico.

84040461711

Mr. LaRouche will also actively seek the election of LaRouche delegates in the Texas and Colorado caucuses, and perhaps other caucus states as well. The eighteen states identified above account for more than 40% of the delegates to the national convention, a decisively significant number in the 1984 Democratic contest. Since Mr. LaRouche is on the primary ballot in the forum state, this reason for exclusion is no longer valid.

2. "except for paid appearances by Mr. LaRouche, national media have not covered Mr. LaRouche extensively as a serious candidate." This statement is simply not true. I am enclosing a sample of press clippings which our campaign staff has accumulated. These clippings, both favorable and unfavorable, reflect a breadth of coverage from across the country. The entire pile of these clippings is too large to enclose here.

I am also enclosing a log of radio coverage of Mr. LaRouche and The LaRouche Campaign compiled by our national press coordinator, Christina Huth. This demonstrates an extensive amount of TV & radio coverage devoted to Mr. LaRouche's campaign.

On March 4, 1984, NBC First Camera broadcast a twenty minute segment on Mr. La Rouche and his bid for the presidency. This broadcast complemented a five minute spot aired on NBC Nightly News, January 30, 1984. While both broadcasts are the subject of a pending libel action in the Eastern District of Virginia (LaRouche v. NBC, et al., #84-0136A), the fact that Mr. LaRouche was attacked in this way by a major network, which spent several million dollars to produce and broadcast these programs, I believe attests to the significance of his candidacy.)

Your disregard for Mr. LaRouche's paid appearances is misguided. These paid appearances on network television were only arranged after Mr. LaRouche made a "substantial showing of bona fide candidacy" in at least ten states. This showing made LaRouche a legally qualified candidate in all states, territories, and the District of Columbia. see 47 CFR 73.1940. Mr. LaRouche has now appeared on three nationwide half-hour paid broadcasts (one per each major network) and has a fourth one scheduled for ABC-TV at midnight on March 26, 1984. This record of paid broadcasts, taken by itself, is evidence of significant candidacy.

Finally, I must add that, even though I believe Mr. LaRouche meets the League's media criterion, the use of the media to determine significant candidacy does not constitute a nonpartisan standard. The fact of the matter is that the media is highly biased in its coverage of major events and candidates for office. Since, under the First Amendment, the press is accountable to no one and is not compelled to abide by any

R 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 7 1 2

standards to objectivity, this institutional criterion is highly subjective. In fact, the criterion is doubly subjective because it requires the League of Women Voters to make a subjective appraisal of the media's subjective appraisal of significant candidacy.

3. "Mr. LaRouche is not currently eligible for matching payments under the Presidential Primary Matching Payments Act." As I pointed out in my previous correspondence, Mr. LaRouche did, in fact, qualify for matching funds as per the FEC Audit Division Eligibility Report. I am again enclosing the Audit Division report, which shows that almost 99% of TLC's threshold submission was valid, for your inspection.

As you know, the FEC has withheld certification on the basis of a dispute over Mr. LaRouche's 1980 campaign. While TLC believes this move by the Commission is illegal, the ongoing dispute between TLC and the FEC is irrelevant to this aspect of the League's criteria. Since the League's matching funds criterion is obviously designed to measure popular support for a candidate, I contend the matching funds submission by TLC and the FEC Audit Division report verifying these as good contributions is sufficient to meet the criterion.

Moreover, TLC's fundraising and popular support has substantially increased since the December 30, 1983 threshold submission. I am enclosing a copy of the latest TLC fundraising report which shows nearly \$1 million have been raised for the campaign from over 5,500 individual contributors representing every state in the Union, the District of Columbia, and American citizens residing in several foreign countries. In light of this record, it is ludicrous for the League to say that Mr. LaRouche is not a significant candidate.

4. "national voter poll results do not demonstrate substantial voter support for Mr. LaRouche or interest in his candidacy." First of all, I am not aware of Mr. LaRouche's name was included on any national voter poll which certainly prejudices the results. There have been no significant polls taken yet in Pennsylvania which is the first primary state of The LaRouche Campaign.

Further, I do not believe the League actually applied this criterion to the other candidates. Ernest Hollings, Reuben Askew, and George McGovern demonstrated no "substantial voter support" in the national voter polls, yet they were all invited to the New Hampshire debate. In the case of Hollings and Askew, the polls correctly forecast their lack of substantial voter support on election day.

84040461713

In conclusion, I note the obvious: Mr. LaRouche is a highly controversial political figure. However, it is one thing to strongly disagree with Mr. LaRouche's political policies and activities, and it is another to declare that he is not a "significant" candidate for the nomination. The LaRouche candidacy has generated nationwide press attention, inspired the development of a citizens candidates' movement of over two thousand candidates running for federal, state, and local office on the LaRouche program, and raised nearly \$1 million dollars in just over three months (substantial campaign activity did not really begin until the beginning of December).

A fair application of the League's criteria to the LaRouche candidacy, especially in light of the invitation of the eight candidates to the New Hampshire debate, would lead any nonpartisan observer to declare Mr. LaRouche is a significant candidate for the nomination. As such, I respectfully request that you invite Lyndon LaRouche to participate in the League's debate in Pittsburgh on April 5.

Regards,

Mel Klenetsky

Mel Klenetsky

MK:sr
Encl.

84040461714

THE LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN - TRANSACTION
 STATUS: ALL SOURCE: ALL BANK:

***** TRNDTOT *****

STATE	NUMBER	AMOUNT
ALASKA	63	16,320.00
ALABAMA	93	10,623.00
ARIZONA	25	3,440.00
ARIZONA	79	16,265.00
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CA	1	50.00
COSTA RICA	1	200.00
COLOMBIA	1	250.00
CALIFORNIA	778	154,411.50
COLORADO	113	23,035.00
CONNECTICUT	92	17,496.13
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	17	1,865.00
DELAWARE	11	2,925.00
FLORIDA	134	37,703.00
GEORGIA	74	6,734.00
HAWAII	1	100.00
HAWAII	4	2,300.00
IDAHO	56	6,271.00
IDAHO	9	3,715.00
ILLINOIS	396	41,136.45
INDIANA	127	17,452.00
JAPAN	1	200.00
KANSAS	31	7,255.00
KENTUCKY	19	3,743.00
LOUISIANA	59	11,470.00
MASSACHUSETTS	229	41,753.00
MARYLAND	256	31,423.00
MAINE	16	1,317.00
MICHIGAN	150	22,949.00
MINNESOTA	129	18,977.00
MISSOURI	33	3,535.00
MISSISSIPPI	24	5,750.00
MONTANA	22	4,400.00
NORTH CAROLINA	41	5,795.00
NORTH DAKOTA	19	2,524.00
NEBRASKA	32	9,026.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	26	3,846.00
NEW JERSEY	235	48,371.00
NEW MEXICO	48	10,338.00
NEVADA	30	2,965.00
NEW YORK	367	32,733.00
OHIO	162	27,729.50
OKLAHOMA	140	19,476.00
OREGON	89	3,570.00
PENNSYLVANIA	257	38,299.00
PUERTO RICO	11	1,730.00
RHODE ISLAND	12	1,760.00
SAUDI ARABIA	1	100.00
SINGAPORE	1	250.00
SOUTH CAROLINA	23	5,775.00
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	1,385.00

84040461715

***** TRNOET *****

STATE	NUMBER	AMOUNT
THAILAND	1	500.00
TENNESSEE	67	8,009.00
TEXAS	359	71,316.00
UTAH	48	4,085.00
VIRGINIA	139	28,895.00
VERMONT	7	1,075.00
WASHINGTON	127	35,736.00
WISCONSIN	73	6,820.00
WEST VIRGINIA	9	2,580.00
WYOMING	34	5,620.00
REPORT TOTALS	5,513	936,473.58

84040161716

LaRouche seeks to be president

Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., contributing editor to the international newsweekly "Executive Intelligence Review," announced Thursday he is attempting to become the 1994 Democratic presidential nominee.

He said in a press release that he feels the patriotic Democrats of this country deserve a candidate of their own.

He says he plans to use his candidacy in spearheading the mobilization of a mass movement against the "Soviet-supported and Soviet-influenced Manetti-Harriman leadership of the Democratic Party."

LaRouche is also co-chairman of an international philosophical association modeled on the movement of Plat, Gottfried Leibniz and Benjamin Franklin and a member of the Fusion Energy Foundation Board of Directors.

Albany
Huntsville News

4 Democrats on State Presidential Ballot

By KEITH LOVE and RICHARD C. PADDOCK, Times Staff Writers

Four Democratic presidential contenders will appear on California's June 5 primary ballot, according to papers filed Wednesday with the secretary of state's office.

Colorado Sen. Gary Hart, civil rights activist Jesse Jackson, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Ohio Sen. John Glenn filed delegate slates in all 45 California congressional districts.

The names on these slates, which include California politicians and party activists, will appear on the ballot beside the names of the respective candidates. Voters can choose all of the potential delegates affiliated with one candidate or various delegates affiliated with several candidates.

Although Glenn met Wednesday's deadline for filing delegate slates, it is not clear whether he will still be an active candidate June 5. However, his name cannot be taken off the ballot, even if he withdraws from the race.

Michael McCurry, Glenn's campaign press secretary, said Wednesday that the senator is reassessing his candidacy after failing again Tuesday to win any Democratic contests.

Glenn's California chairman, Assemblyman Richard Katz of Sacramento, said Wednesday in Sacramento that by allowing his name to go on the California ballot, Glenn was giving his supporters a chance to go to the convention—even if he is no longer in the race.

Under 1984 party rules, no delegates are legally bound to the people they say they are supporting. The California Democratic Party's delegate selection plan for the first time puts delegate names on the ballot next to the names of the candidates they are supporting.

Delegates supporting Glenn who get enough votes to go to the convention could switch to another candidate after the primary or could go to the convention and switch there.

Each of the 45 congressional districts will have a different set of potential delegates beside each candidate's name. The delegates who get the most votes in each district will go to the Democratic National Convention in July, regardless of whom they are supporting.

"You could go to the convention supporting Glenn, but if he is no longer a candidate, that would put you in the position to be a broker," said Michael Gordon, executive director of the California Democratic Party. "The other campaigns will seek you out."

Please see PRIMARY, Page 22

PRIMARY: 4 Democrats

Continued from Page 3

"It's a great chance to be wine and dined," said one California Democrat, who asked not to be identified.

The only potential Glenn delegates who have a strong chance of benefiting from the California primary, even if the senator drops out, are politicians like Katz, who have their own political supporters. Seven other Assembly members are on the Glenn slates, including Assemblyman Bruce Young of Carrizo.

Three state senators are also on the slates, including Sen. Alan Robbins of Tarzana. There are also some local politicians on the Glenn slates.

LaRouche to Appear on June 5 Presidential Ballot as Democrat

From a Times Staff Writer

Former U.S. Labor Party leader Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. will appear as a Democratic presidential candidate on the California June 5 primary ballot.

LaRouche, who heads a group called the National Democratic Policy Committee, filed a slate of delegates in each of the state's congressional districts to compete with delegates representing four other Democratic presidential contenders: Rev. Jesse Jackson, Ohio Sen. John Glenn, Colorado Sen. Gary Hart and former Vice President Walter Mondale.

The National Democratic Policy Committee is not an official unit within the Democratic Party, although its members have registered

as Democrats. The group is composed of followers of LaRouche, the former U.S. Labor Party leader who ran for President in 1980.

LaRouche has urged his supporters to run in local elections. Advocacy of a outer-space-based laser beam upon system has been a part of their platform in those races. They say the system is needed to provide the same economic and educational incentive the space race created in the late 1950s and 1960s.

His campaign filed a full slate of delegates in every part of the state except the 28th Congressional District, where it submitted the names of three delegates for five possible spots on the ballot.

Three Democrats file for primary

SACRAMENTO (AP) — Delegate slates for California's June 5 presidential primary were filed yesterday by Sen. Gary Hart, former Vice President Walter Mondale, the Rev. Jesse Jackson and economist Lyndon LaRouche.

Sen. John Glenn's campaign had not filed before Secretary of State March Eong Eu's office closed at 5 p.m., but a spokeswoman for Eu said arrangements had been made for the Glenn campaign to file its slate before last night's midnight deadline.

Altogether, the five slates total 1,045 candidates for the 209 delegate slots to be elected in the June 5 primary.

84040161718

Handwritten note: More LaRouche

MAR 6 1934

3

Who's In The Races? Filing Ends 5 Today

By CLYDE JARIN

SALEM (UPI) — Oregonians will find out whose names, except for presidential candidates, will be on the ballot in the May 15 primary after the filing deadline ends at 3 p.m. today.

Secretary of State Norma Paden announced Monday that Democrat Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., 62, of Leesburg, Va., candidate will be on the ballot because his supporters in Oregon obtained more than 6,000 registered voters' signatures. She said he qualified by petition, under a statute which required at least 1,000 signatures from each of the state's five congressional districts.

Also trying to get on the ballot by obtaining enough signatures was Democrat Stephen Kozak, whose supporters also have been conducting a petition drive.

Mrs. Paden said only President Reagan was to be on the Republican presidential ballot. But she said she had not decided about the Democratic list.

She said she will determine by March 15 which of the eight Democratic candidates considered by the news media recently to be major contenders also should be on the ballot under a state law which gives her the sole authority to decide unless a candidate files by petition.

The list of U.S. Senate contenders is not so long and heading into the final day of filing included incumbent Sen. Mark Hatfield, three other Republicans and two Democrats in the GOP column are Sherry Reynolds — whose husband Jock is running as a Democrat for secretary of state — Ralph H. Powers and John Schness; while the Democrats seeking Hatfield's post are State Sen. Margie Hendrickson, D-Eugene, and LaRouche supporter Sam Kahl.

In the congressional races there could be a couple of rematches in November from the 1932 contests.

In the First District, Rep. Leo AnCon, D-Ore., has filed for re-election and the 1932 GOP nominee Bill Menchinsky is running again along with George R. Vornes, a LaRouche backer. In the Second District, GOP Rep. Bob Smith and Democrat Larryson Willis were the only candidates listed through Monday.

Rep. Ron Wyden, D-Ore., apparently will face either former State Rep. Drew Davis, a former Democrat, or Thomas H. Phelan in November in the Third Congressional District. Both Davis and Phelan seek the GOP nomination.

In the Fourth District, Rep. Jim Weaver, D-Ore., could face either Republican Gene Arrington, Bruce Long, John D. Newmark or James H. Peterson in November.

In the Fifth District, Rep. Denny Smith, R-Ore., filed his candidacy form Monday along with fellow Republican Josh Ross, but Smith's 1932 Democratic opponent, State Sen. Ruth McFarland, had not yet submitted her name to the secretary of state's office. Previously filing for the Democratic nomination were State Sen. Walt Brown, State Rep. Peter Courtney and a former aide to ex-U.S. Rep. Al Ullman, Jim Beall.

Also running to replace Mrs. Paulin, who is forbidden by the state constitution from seeking a third term, are three members of the Legislature, where she served as a Republican representative before election as secretary of state. They are House Majority Leader Barbara Roberts and Sen. Jim Gardner, both Portland Democrats, and Rep. Dennis Zajonc, a Salem Republican. House Speaker Gratian

Karon, D-Eugene, seeks to become state treasurer along with Republicans Bill Rutherford, Dave Carga, a former New Mexico governor, and Dave Chen, the Beaverton city finance director. Rutherford, a state representative from McMinnville, was appointed by Gov. Vic Atiyeh to fill the interim term when Clay Myers, who is prohibited by the constitution from seeking a third term, leaves April 1 to accept a private industry post.

Attorney General Dave Frohnmayer is the only name thus far in the Republican ballot for his office, while former State Sen. Vera Cook, Gresham, seeks the Democratic nomination.

A former state labor commissioner, Bill Stevenson, is making a bid to return to politics by filing for the state Senate seat held by fellow Democrat Bill McCoy. The 44-year-old Stevenson served eight years in the Legislature before moving on to the state-wide office.

Also wanting another term in the Legislature is Re-

publican James Bestmfield, who filed for the seat to be vacated by State Sen. Jack Ripper. Running for Gardner's Senate seat is fellow Democrat Rep. Jane Cassa, whose husband, Ben, wants to succeed her in the House.

Another House Democrat, Glenn Otto, also wants to move to the Senate, filling Sen. McFarland's post.

A couple of former congressional candidates, Dave McFeague and Mike Kopetski, are campaigning for House seats.

A former state representative, Pat Whiting, Tigard, had only a short campaign for the state Senate. She filed Thursday and announced Monday that she was withdrawing, citing family and previous commitment reasons.

There could be another Atiyeh in the Legislature if a nephew of the governor is successful. George Atiyeh of Lyons filed for the Republican nomination to replace Rep. Chuck Bennett, D-Gates.

84040461719

THE SACRAMENTO BEE
SACRAMENTO, CALIF.
D 719 R 4 SUN 7/7/84

FEB 2 1984

1 Surprise Makes Demo Presidential Primary Ballot

By Ed Saleman
Des Capitol Bureau Chief

Secretary of State March Fong Eu announced Wednesday that she has selected President Reagan and nine potential Democratic challengers for placement on the June 5 presidential primary ballot.

The only surprise on the list was Democrat Lyndon LaRouche, of Virginia, a conservative economist whose supporters have been picketing the secretary of state's office demanding his recognition as presidential candidate.

Eu said Republican businessman Ben Fernandez of California will be added to the list if he qualifies for federal campaign funds. She emphasized that other candidates, including Republican Harold Stassen of Minnesota, can qualify their dele-

gate states for the June ballot by collecting signatures on their nomination papers.

The Democratic list also includes Reubin Ashew, former governor of Florida; Sen. Alan Cranston of California; John Gilean of Ohio; Gary Hart of Colorado; Ernest Hollings of South Carolina; the Rev. Jesse Jackson of Illinois; former Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota; and former Vice President Walter Mondale of Minnesota.

Eu also announced nine candidates from other parties on the presidential primary ballot: Libertarian David Bergland of Costa Mesa; American Independents Gordon Mohr of Missouri; Gerald White of Alabama; Charles Glenn of Pennsylvania; A. J. Lowery of Arkansas; and Peace and Freedom candidates Tom Condit of Berkeley, Ted Ensign of

New York, Sonia Johnson of Virginia and Francis Ferrite of New York.

At a Capitol press conference, Eu said the main guideline for selection was qualification for federal matching funds. But several other factors, such as active campaigning and public perception of individuals as "serious" candidates, were taken into consideration.

She said that "defining a serious candidate is like defining pornography. You know it when you see it."

Eu reported that telegrams were sent to all selected candidates informing them how they can withdraw from the ballot. In the case of Democratic candidates, they have until Friday — only two days left — to add to the list before April 7.

The two-day Democratic rule, she explained, "precludes a well and sea-

sonable posture that some candidates might prefer." Democratic candidates will be excluded from the ballot if they fail to file states of delegate candidates in California's 45 Congressional districts by March 14.

Eu defended her selection of LaRouche by pointing out that he has raised enough money in 30 states to qualify for federal funds (although the matter is now in the courts), has campaigned extensively and has bought 30 minutes of time on a national television network to tell his story.

She showed reporters blowups of the presidential primary ballots for all five parties. The Republican primary will be simple, she said, with the winner getting all 170 of the state's delegates.

In the Democratic primary, states of candidates for delegates will

appear on the ballot and 200 delegates will be chosen on a congressional-district basis. Another 120 delegates will be elected in other ways.

Eu said it is "very possible" that Democratic voters will be confused. "It has been of great concern to us, but this is the law and this is the way the party wants to do it."

Mike Gordon, executive director of the state Democratic Party, said that Democrats will be bombarded with information so that they will understand the system before they go to the polls. He predicted that no more than six Democrats will be in the race on March 14 and that most voters will not split tickets, producing state victories in each congressional district.

He said presidential candidates already are organizing in the state because the "winner take more"

system being initiated this year does not allow candidates to campaign in California simply by conducting media blitzes just before the June election.

Wednesday was the first in a series of important steps leading to the June primary. Next Wednesday is the deadline for candidates to file their declarations of intent to run for 20 Assembly, 20 state Senate and numerous Municipal and Superior Court judgeships. Nomination papers for these races plus 45 Congressional district contests must be filed by March 8.

Those filing deadlines do not apply to one highly publicized California politician, Sen. Roy Johnson of Roseville, a former Republican who is seeking to enter the race as an independent.

26

27

Los Angeles Times
LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WEST
LOS ANGELES CAL.
O. 1.082.637 SUN. 1.308.012

FEB 2 1984

3:00 PM '84

PRIMARY: 9 Democrats to Be Listed on Ballot

Continued from Page 3

hopeful each would-be delegate is pledged to support will appear below the delegate's name.

On the other hand, only President Reagan's name will appear on the winner-take-all Republican ballot.

Democrats who will be on the ballot are former Florida Gov. Reubin Askew, U.S. Sen. Alan Cranston of California, U.S. Sen. John Glenn of Ohio, U.S. Sen. Gary Hart of Colorado, U.S. Sen. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, Lyndon LaRouche, former U.S. Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota and former Vice President Walter F. Mondale.

Two Not 'Serious'

Eu said neither Los Angeles businessman Ben Fernandez nor perennial GOP candidate Harold Stassen qualifies as a "serious candidate," in terms either of fund-raising or of general recognition in the press and public opinion polls.

"Defining a serious candidate is like defining pornography," she said. "You know it when you see it."

Eu said that although LaRouche, the former U.S. Labor Party leader who ran for President in 1980, is not generally recognized as a major Democratic contender, he was certified because he has raised enough money nationwide to qualify for federal matching funds and is campaigning actively around the country.

Democratic voters will choose 209 of their 345 delegates to the national nominating convention in the primary. The other 136 slots will be filled by party and elected officials and at-large delegates to be chosen after the primary.

"I was appalled when I saw what was going to be facing the voters," Eu, a Democrat, said of her party's ballot. But each party has the right to set its own primary rules, she said, and "it's the way the (Democratic) Party wants to do it."

Earlier, Eu's office announced that 1980 independent presidential candidate John Anderson had failed by a large margin to get his National Unity Party qualified for the primary election in California. The party got only 1,567 of the 30,844 registered voters' signatures that it needed in order to qualify.

He can still win a spot on the November general election ballot but will need 115,591 signatures to do it, according to state law.

"Great oaks from little acorns grow," Anderson said from his headquarters in Washington. "You may think it's a tiny acorn, but I think we've planted something out there that, if we nurture it, may flourish."

In still another election-year development Wednesday, Gov. George Deukmejian said he has signed legislation putting four spending measures on the June ballot: a \$250-million bond issue for jail construction, a \$300-million bond issue for prison construction, a \$370-million parks and recreation bond issue and an \$85-million bond issue to buy and restore fish and wildlife habitats.

They will be in addition to four constitutional amendments that Eu certified for the ballot earlier this week, including one that calls for a person to be disqualified from office for making libelous or slanderous statements against an opposing candidate during an election campaign and the Gann initiative aimed at cutting the Legislature's budget and diluting the power of the majority party.

34040161721

(3)

8 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 7 2 2

Rocky Mountain News 1/21/84

Candidate pushes 'beam weapon' defense

By CHARLES ROOS
Rocky Mountain News Political Editor

Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche is seeking 100 Coloradans to run for local offices and help him promote a new "beam weapon" defense against Soviet missiles.

LaRouche formerly led the ticket of the U.S. Labor Party. As its presidential nominee, he was on the Colorado ballot once, in 1976, and got 567 votes.

He now says he's a Democrat and calls his organization the National Democratic

Policy Committee. The national and Colorado Democratic parties don't recognize either.

LaRouche will explain his plans in a nationally televised half-hour program to be shown locally on KMGH, Channel 7, at 7:30 p.m. Saturday.

His campaign director, Mel Klenetsky, was in Colorado Thursday to promote media coverage. LaRouche's national goal, Klenetsky said, is to get 10,000 supporters to run for various public offices on the LaRouche platform.

So far the only local volunteer is Denverite David Legate, a computer program-

mer, who has said he will run against Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo.

In campaign documents, LaRouche warns of the threat of a pre-emptive nuclear strike by the Soviets. He proposes that the United States embark on a crash industrial program to rescue the "sick" economy and develop beam-firing weap-

ons to knock down Soviet missiles. President Reagan has endorsed the idea of developing anti-missile technology but Klenetsky says the president lacks LaRouche's commitment.

Klenetsky said the new technology would cost \$200 billion over 10 years.



COLORADO SPRINGS
GAZETTE TELEGRAPH

Colorado Springs, Colorado

Let peace begin with me

Friday, Jan. 20, 1964 Gazette Telegraph — 59

● Candidate predicts Soviet military move soon

By Gus McMillin
Of Staff Writers

The Soviet Union is poised to take advantage of the "window of opportunity" created by its missile superiority, and the United States should be prepared for some military action as early as March, a self-proclaimed Democratic presidential candidate said during a telephone interview.

Lyndon H. LaRouche said he believes the Soviets are planning something much worse than Cuba, and they have been pushing the United States to an effort to anticipate reaction.

They might take over Singapore. They're poised to do so," he said in a telephone interview. "They might take West Germany. They're poised to do that. They will continue to make trouble in Asia."

"In every area of the world in Soviet hands are moving."



Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr.

He said a pre-emptive strike against the United States that would result in a full-scale confrontation is "less likely," but still possible.

A former member of the Labor Party, LaRouche is the founder of the Executive Intelligence Review and is also associated with the Fusion Energy Foundation. He has been a Democrat since 1970, according to his national campaign director, Mel Klenetsky.

LaRouche is proposing a four-point crash program that would include development of a missile defense system to ward off the Soviet threat. He called the program the "only option to avoid war or backing down."

During the five months that Soviet leader Yuri Andropov has dropped from sight, there have been clear signs that a military junta has taken control, he said. People associated with the Brezhnev administration or the Communist Party bureaucracy are being purged, he said.

Meanwhile, the Soviets are probing U.S. reaction to such things as the destruction of a Korean airliner in September and the attack on the Marine

compound in Beirut, he said.

"They don't really feel around. They calculate everything," LaRouche said. "They don't make sudden, impulsive moves. But they're probing us."

"We are backstepping into a weaker and weaker position. The question is, when does retreat become a rout?"

The little-known candidate will go on national television Saturday evening to outline his view of the threat and his proposals to counter it. The paid-for program will be on CBS-TV.

His policy proposal included an emergency mobilization of resources, a crash program to develop missile defenses, patching "gaping holes" in U.S. defenses, and changes in monetary policies.

"Those are the basic measures I would take at this time," he said. "Of course, I can't change policy with one broadcast. But I think the administration will be watching (reaction) closely."

LaRouche admits that he is not a front-running presidential candidate, but said he is more interested in getting the country "back in shape" than winning. He said he was not invited to appear in Sunday's Democratic presidential candidate debate in Dover, N.H.

During a press conference Wednesday in Colorado Springs, Klenetsky said LaRouche is being ignored by the Democratic "mafia that revolves around Averell Harriman." The campaign director said he believed LaRouche's political action committee is the fastest growing in the Democratic Party, but admitted that it is not the most powerful.

LaRouche said he would love to see President Reagan embrace his policy and win reelection by being an "effective president," because this issue is much more important than gaining the presidency.

But presidential campaigns often have the effect of running

policy rather than creating open public debate on issues, he said. That has put tremendous political pressure on the president and is part of the reason he has backed off the so-called Star Wars plan, LaRouche said.

That plan, which would include the development of space and ground based missile defenses, was proposed in March 1963 but has lain dormant since. It is one of the primary components of LaRouche's four-step plan to prove U.S. resolve to the Soviets.

There are many advisers, including Henry Kissinger, who oppose space-based defenses and who have advised Reagan that such a program would agitate the Soviets, LaRouche said.

A move away from the present policy of mutual assured destruction would mean "reopening the entire military doctrine," and that is threatening to a lot of people in the Pentagon, he said.

The Houston Post
HOUSTON, TEXAS
D. 376.455 SUN. 436.660

FEB 11 1984

LaRouche panel seeks respectability

By JIM SIMMON
Post Reporter

8215

Lyndon LaRouche's National Democratic Policy Committee — which tried to make a splash in last year's Houston city elections with talk of laser beams and an impending Third World economic collapse — is making an organized effort to gain some semblance of respectability in the Texas Democratic Party this spring.

The NDPC — which is not affiliated with the National Democratic Committee and is, in fact, detested by most Democratic Party officials — has petitioned to place candidates on the Democratic ballot in seven congressional races in Texas and also claims to be running candidates for 24 county chairmanships across the state.

In Harris County, NDPC organizer Bruce Director says the LaRouchites are fronting slightly more than 100 candidates for precinct chairmanships on the county executive committee — a claim party officials say appears to be correct.

In addition, Director has petitioned to run in the Democratic primary against 25th District Congressman Mike Andrews. Franklin D. Saulsberry, another NDPC council candidate last year, filed to be on the ballot to challenge 18th District Congressman Mickey Leland; while Nick Benton, the NDPC's 1983 Houston mayoral candidate, paid his filing fee to run for the party nomination in the 22nd Congressional District.

Another NDPC candidate, Harley Schlanger of Houston, is running for the Democratic nomination in the party's U.S. Senate primary.

And Director's wife, Susan, who has lived in Houston for two years, has petitioned to run for the county chairmanship to replace John Odam, who is stepping down.

While the NDPC candidates have little chance of winning contested races, party officials apparently evidenced some concern about the credibility the LaRouche cult might garner if one of its members were to capture a nomination in an uncontested primary.

So when it appeared Benton might be the only candidate to file in the 22nd Democratic primary — and even though the Democratic nominee probably will be on a futile mission in that solidly Republican district — party honchos prevailed upon Houston political consultant Doug Williams to run for the nomination.

As it turned out, Williams and Benton were joined in the 22nd primary by a third Democrat, Jim Mooney of Brazoria County.

But Bill Willibey, another of the LaRouchites' cadre of 1983 city candidates, was the only candidate to file in the Democratic primary in Republican Bill Archer's 7th District. If signatures on his petition are validated, it will take a write-in campaign to prevent Willibey from winning the nomination — although it will take nothing less than an act of God for any Democrat to beat Archer.

Nonetheless, Bruce Director claims the large number of candidates the NDPC has recruited to run in Harris County indicates a groundswell of support for their movement (they claim to be running 3,000 candidates nationwide). They call the 155,000 votes they got in last year's city election — almost half of which went to Bruce Director, the only challenger to Controller Lance Lalor — a "mandate."

As they did in Houston's city elections, the NDPC candidates are campaigning on a call for the United States to revert to a mobilized wartime economy, based on the development of di-

rected energy-beam weapons.

While laser-beam weapons and the role of the International Monetary Fund are topics on which reasonable people can disagree, NDPC candidates are readily recognizable by their mixture of bombast, paranoia and general rhetorical excess that often borders on slander when they attack an opponent.

An opponent, as they see it, is anyone who isn't slavishly devoted to the conspiracy theories and espousals of LaRouche, the self-proclaimed "world's foremost economist," who is on the ballot as a Democratic presidential candidate in several states.

While there has been some talk among Democratic activists of scrutinizing NDPC candidates' petitions with a close eye and ensuring the LaRouche hopefuls for the executive committee are identified, there appears to be little party traditionalists can do to stop the NDPC, other than voting them down in the tried-and-true democratic manner.



11



Jacksonville Journal
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
1980

JAN 13 1984

Political right-wing leader says nuclear war imminent

By TERESA BURNETT
Staff writer

A representative from a Democratic political action committee that positions itself to the political right of President Reagan was in Jacksonville last night, warning citizens of impending nuclear war and endorsing Lyndon B. LaRouche Jr. for president.

Stewart Rosenblatt, regional director of the

National Democratic Policy Committee, a three-year old political action committee formed by LaRouche, showed a video cassette to 15 people last night and explained the committee's stance. The committee has no affiliation with the Democratic Party.

"We want to expose the increased danger of nuclear war," Rosenblatt said. He said that nuclear war is possible within six months.

To counter the nuclear threat, Rosenblatt

said that the committee's presidential candidate, LaRouche, wants to increase the nuclear power of the United States and commit to a "crs-h" program for developing the technology to create a laser defense system that would allow the United States to shoot down incoming missiles.

"Fort America is all this and the military is running America," Rosenblatt said.

The committee is opposed to Reagan, termed him a "puppet" and said that his ad-

ministration is totally divided.

But they are even more opposed to Democratic presidential candidates, particularly former Vice President Walter Mondale. Rosenblatt called the Democratic candidates, with the exception of LaRouche, "weirds."

There is little chance right now that LaRouche will be nominated as the Democratic candidate, Rosenblatt said, but that is not the committee's primary interest.

"We want to send a jolt to this country. We want to wake them up to the dangers of this nuclear war," Rosenblatt said.

LaRouche had received enough in campaign contributions to qualify for federal matching funds, Rosenblatt said, and the money is being used to buy television spots this week. The first of the television spots is scheduled to be aired at 8:30 p.m. Sunday on CBS.

Democratic

Stopping Mondale bid LaRouche's second goal

By STEVE SALATO
Staff Writer

Like other presidential candidates,

LaRouche Jr. would like a job in the White House.

That's a long shot for the relatively obscure conservative Democrat, his representatives acknowledge.

But they believe the next best thing would be to keep Walter Mondale from getting the job.

To hear a spokesman for the candidate talk, getting LaRouche elected president is less important than destroying Mondale's campaign.

"That's our first purpose and the primary purpose of our campaign.... If his campaign is stopped, I think we'll get credit for it," said LaRouche's Midwestern campaign coordinator, Glenn Mesaros, during a stop in Waterloo Thursday.

A PRESS release from the LaRouche campaign contends Mondale is the "preferred candidate" of the Soviet Union's secret police, while "LaRouche is the only Democratic party presidential candidate Moscow respects and fears."

The release adds: "Currently, LaRouche and his (laser) beam defense policies are more hated by the Soviet leadership than the Ronald Reagan whom Moscow persists in calling the 'new Hitler.'" Such a

defense system would destroy missiles in midflight.

"Mondale, on the other hand, is the preferred candidate of the Soviet KGB which, with the approval of Mondale's close political associates (at the Hubert Humphrey Institute), used his Minneapolis home town as the gathering place to deliver marching orders against beam weapons," the release says.

On another matter, Mesaros said the LaRouche campaign is irked that LaRouche, officially, has been excluded by the Iowa Farm Unity Coalition from its scheduled Agricultural Policy Forum in Ames Saturday.

"We feel the coalition is working for the Democratic party leadership. The Democratic party leadership will not allow Mondale to get on the same stage as LaRouche, because an hour later Mondale's campaign is finished," Mesaros said.

LaROUCHE, WHO sought the presidential nomination as a Democrat in 1980 and as an independent in 1976, has been "systematically excluded" from the political process, Mesaros said.

"If the same policies were applied to Jesse Jackson, I'm sure we would have riots in this country," Mesaros said.

In an attempt to gain more exposure for LaRouche, his campaign has bought air time on CBS-TV. The candidate will appear on CBS Saturday night, Mesaros said. Plans are to buy additional national television time for LaRouche, Mesaros noted.



34040461726

LEESBURG, VA
LOUDOUN TIMES MIRROR
p. 18, 358

JAN 26 1984
BURSELL'S

Controversial Presidential Candidate Lives In Loudoun

By Christopher Shay
Times Mirror Staff Writer
It was not until 1966 that President Lyndon B. Johnson dared to make a bold move toward tearing down the U.S. economy. Johnson acted on orders from British intelligence, specifically the psychological warfare division of British SIS, the London Eastlock Institute, an old LaRouche advocacy group. —from "LaRouche: Will this man become President?" ©1983 by the editors of Executive Intelligence Review.

Lyndon Harmyle LaRouche, Jr., 61, perennial Presidential candidate, head of the controversial U.S. Labor Party until its disolu-

tion in 1978, and chairman of the weekly newsletter Executive Intelligence Review, which publishes studies on "strategic policy and anti-terrorist counterintelligence," as well as a declared 1984 Democratic Presidential nomination, moved to Woodburn Farm in Loudoun last summer.

He has a telecommunication facility at Woodburn, where he keeps in contact with his magazine's offices in Washington, New York, and Europe.

According to spokesman Lonnie Wolfe, LaRouche, who addressed the country in the first of a series of nationwide television broadcasts on Saturday, Jan. 21 at 8:30 p.m. on CBS stations,

recorded portions of the broadcast at Woodburn.

Although he is not entered in the New Hampshire Presidential Primary this year, in early February of 1980, LaRouche, after campaigning in the New Hampshire Democratic primary, received 2,328 votes out of about 63,000 cast for a total of 3.4 percent of the Democratic vote.

According to Wolfe, LaRouche has qualified for matching federal funds for his 1984 campaign. The requirements for matching funds include raising \$5,000 in individual contributions of not more than \$250 in twenty states. Wolfe said that LaRouche will have raised the required \$5,000 in 28 states.

Henry A. Kissinger: Accused of ordering the killing of



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Italy's Aldo Moro... Chile's Salvador Allende, Pakistan's President Bhutto, Spain's Carrero

Blanco and many others. On the record, he has been after LaRouche since 1978. His record in the 1978 ABM (anti-ballistic missile) treaty negotiations (smelled of potential treason; was he really the Soviet agent "Bob"? He was accused of having been by top intelligence circles)—shouldn't he be expelled from LaRouche? Will this man become President?

Henry Kissinger: He was going after me in 1974 and 1975," said LaRouche.

checking. He added that in his opinion, Kissinger mediated Munich after Otto Von Mueller and Count Clemens Von Metternich, two German politicians who respectively oversaw the disastrous rise of the 19th-Century German Empire to power and the collapse, one day, of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Kissinger is joined in his work, in LaRouche's view, by Lord Peter Carrington, who, it is explained in campaign literature has a "complementarity of interests" that "moves him to plot with Reagan against President Ronald Reagan."

LaRouche, in a broad-ranging, affable 40-minute telephone conversation, discussed his personal and political philosophies starting from his difficult-to-pigeon-hole economic theories. Based on his work on the work of philosopher Bernhard Riemann to his "growing interest in the development of Loudoun County," he distributed by the media with regard to Presidential politics.

"People are not given the truth," he said.

He added that his presidential campaign would be an informational one, and that he had to "move the American people to give them the facts...it's no easy for them to understand this," (i.e. his version of what happens in the world "as it is the accepted and wrong version...")

LaRouche would not speculate on his chances for the 1984 Presidential nomination.

He said that front-runner Walter Mondale's support was broad, and would collapse "in mid-campaign."

By their support for the anticorruption movement, he said Democratic National Chairman Charles D. Mansueti and Mondale were running directly against the mood of Democratic party voters.

When Mondale's campaign fell apart, LaRouche said, he would attempt to take an advantage.

He stated, "My immediate objective," he said in a press release, "is to mobilize bipartisan support for a mobilization of the economy resulting that of 1983-84."

To that end, he suggested a program similar to that outlined in President Ronald Reagan's so-called "Star Wars" speech, spending tens of billions of dollars to develop mass out of national anti-ballistic missile capability, using large-scale laser of particle beam weapons.

For years, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. has not had a place he could call "home." He has moved continually from one hotel or other temporary quarters arranged for him at that moment. In part, this is a result of the fact that he has been an assassination target.

off and on, throughout this period; on a scale of "10," the level of assassination threat to him and his wife hovers between "seven" and "eight." The chief reason for his unusual life-style is the nature of his duties as chief intelligence officer for Executive Intelligence Review.—excerpted from LaRouche: Will this man become President?

LaRouche said he chose Loudoun partly because he said the area was "a good security environment," in which a terrorist group or individual attempting to organize an assassination attempt would be conspicuous.

Woodburn Farm has a security system that includes barbed wire fences and a television security system. Two bodyguards hired by LaRouche have been authorized by the Loudoun Sheriff's Department to carry concealed weapons.

LaRouche explained that he didn't "want to frighten people," saying only that he had "some of the same problems as the President."

His aim in taking security precautions at Woodburn he said, was "to prevent anyone from driving a truck up to his residence and doing 'whatever you want.'"

JAN 26 1984

BURRELLS

Farmer's Corner

By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
Executive Vice-President
Agricultural Council
of California
OFF THE WALL

There are political candidates with views that lean to the left and those that lean to the right. But Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. has an atypical political philosophy. Many probably have not heard of this perennial presidential candidate, but he does have a national following, is well financed, and is currently attempting to make permanent inroads with the agricultural industry.

In a publication titled "The World Food Crisis of 1986," LaRouche presents his agricultural policy for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination. His views would be hard to fit into the framework of any major political party. He attacks Republican and Democratic administrations often alleging prominent government leaders of a great conspiracy aimed at undermining the welfare of our country.

The following excerpts are from his 30-page agricultural plank: "Only a sudden turnaround in the policies of the Agriculture Department, plus a complete turnaround of Federal Reserve policy can save American agriculture from a collapse far, far worse than the Dust Bowl years of the 1930s. . . ."

"The chief cause of the present crisis in food supplies are Volcker's 'controlled disintegration of the economy' policy continued since October 1979, and the 'supply management' policy which the U.S. Department of Agriculture has been introducing step-by-step, as rapidly as they have dared to do so politically for approximately 30 years. It started under President Truman, but did not take hold until the Eisenhower administration. It has been the persisting direction of Agriculture Department policy over this period, to drive down agricultural prices below the cost of producing food.

"In short it has been the deliberate policy of the Department of Agriculture to create food shortages in the United States. . . ."

"The faults of the Reagan administration boil down mainly to that he didn't clean enough rascals out of the Executive Branch during his first three to six months in office, and the fact that he backed off from changing some of the Carter policies — including Carter monetary and agriculture policies — which he had to change if he wished his administration to become a success.

"Over the decades, every President has simply accepted the agricultural policy he was told to support or tolerate, by specialists in the Department of Agriculture and the influential private think-tanks."

As one analyzes his platform statement, it's hard to place him in an ideological framework. He seems to be supporting a parity-price system similar to that proposed by the American Agricultural Movement of the late 70s. LaRouche appears to be wooing those farmers across this nation who are experiencing financial difficulties.

LaRouche is not just another eccentric out to make a name for himself. He has a larger agenda, but only he knows what it is.

3 1 0 4 0 1 6 1 7 2 8

POST: NORTH, N.M.

Focus

A different political viewpoint

By NEIL J. COYE Staff Writer

NORTH HAMPTON — There's more to read at the Patton's Pro-Kraft Custom Golf Club than just magazines with photos of Jan 5 1 0 p a s e s

To be sure, there are a few copies of Golf Digest lying around along with business on how to improve your putting. This is a golf shop, and mid-membered Mr. Patton services pro and duffer alike by repairing and setting irons and woods. Before the counter, however, is a collection of literature that indicates Patton thinks there are worse things in this world than a 28-handicap.

"Trilateral Over Washington" reads the cover of one paperback with a drawing of three dragons flying over the U.S. Capitol. Newspapers published by someone other than Rupert Murdoch feature headlines like "Pentagon Scandal Launched By KGB," "Who Gave Manning His Geospatial Ideas?" and "New York Mayor Ponders Nazi War Gangs On City." Newspapers warn of national emergencies and upcoming thermonuclear wars.

"We're the only philosophical agency worldwide that's countering Soviet advancements," says Patton with a determined look. A retired officer of the Strategic Air Command, Patton joined the other group two years ago after meeting activists in a Houston airport. The group is the National Democratic Policy Committee, an organization that must not be confused with the party named to be by the Mondales, Glenns, Harts, Jacksons, Ashtons, McGovern, Hollings and Cranstons.

UNCONVENTIONAL

There's a more unconventional Democrat who heads the NDPC, and he's one who doesn't endorse weapons, tanks and troop withdrawals from Lebanon. He speaks and writes of KGB activities behind everything from environmental rallies to worldwide terrorism. Claiming he was targeted by Puerto Rican and Cuban terrorists, he recently sold his Manhattan condominium and moved to Virginia where he addressed an NDPC convention three weeks ago under the tightest security precautions available. That Democrat may

be familiar to those who remember the 1988 New Hampshire primary. His name is Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., the leader of what many regard as the biggest fringe political organization since George Wallace's American Party of the 1960s.

A self-proclaimed expert in economics, world affairs, politics and advanced physics, the Boston-born LaRouche ran for president in 1976 and 1984, and his "idea-man" over delivered last year. Although a registered Democrat, LaRouche ran a rigidly conservative campaign four years ago that called for, among other things, a return to a gold-based currency system; the abandonment of such federal agencies as the departments of Energy, Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, the construction of hundreds of nuclear power plants and the enforcement of stricter drug laws.

ASSASSINS AND SUITS

But the issues don't attract nearly as much attention as did the accusations LaRouche leveled against those he claimed were plotting his assassination. LaRouche, who says he operates a world-wide counter-intelligence agency, claimed a "Who's Who of national and international leaders were after his life, and the list included such people as

LaRouche to P. 3A

more practical approach, according to Patton. "He's a real-life man," says Patton. "He knows he won't win, and he'll enter the primaries just to educate the public. The Soviets don't want Reagan re-elected because he backs brain weapons. If LaRouche can get 10 percent of the voters to realize what's happening, he'll be successful."

In fact, Jan 31 LaRouche spoke for 20 minutes on CBS television, warning the Soviets are moving toward a nuclear showdown with Reagan. "I know he couldn't that President Reagan, under pressure from Averell Harriman, Walter Mondale and the New York Times," will be forced to back down to Soviet demands," LaRouche said in a speech. "You and your grand-children do not necessarily have to share of a Russian empire. We can defend ourselves, prevent our allies from being pushed up and probably force them to negotiate on the basis of President Reagan's March 1983 anti-nuclear defense treaty. If that treaty is not honored, we and those who stand with it will be forced to take action."

LaRouche is confident that President Reagan, under pressure from Averell Harriman, Walter Mondale and the New York Times, will be forced to back down to Soviet demands. "You and your grand-children do not necessarily have to share of a Russian empire. We can defend ourselves, prevent our allies from being pushed up and probably force them to negotiate on the basis of President Reagan's March 1983 anti-nuclear defense treaty. If that treaty is not honored, we and those who stand with it will be forced to take action."

"The KGB met last May in Moscow to plan to destroy the U.S. capacity to develop nuclear weapons," says Patton, adding that environmentalists and disarmament groups opposing the system are led by Soviet spies. "And if the Soviets get this system before we do, they'll blackmail us."

NEW SOLIDARITY

Patton displays the Jan 13 issue of the NDPC newspaper "New Solidarity," which features a story headlined "Pentagon Scandal Launched By KGB - Soviet Accuses the To Cripple Beam Program." Like practically everything in the eight-page newspaper, the story levels broadside charges at prominent U.S. officials with little or no attribution.

Written by an organization called the New Solidarity International Press Service, the Pentagon story says a "Watergate campaign" has been launched by the Soviet intelligence allies of the Soviet KGB to destroy U.S. defense capabilities. "Targeted by the U.S. friends of the KGB are U.S. government officials, corporate executives and criminals, upon whose working relationships the development of a brain device system and the survival of

LaRouche From P. 1A

President Jimmy Carter, George Bush, Henry Kissinger, the late Duke Hugh Downs, the late William French and even a storeowner from New Hampshire's north country. What's more, LaRouche admitted his campaign workers impersonated reporters to maintain security, and threatened he would check up on anyone who photographed him. The agency of that campaign includes heavy suits and counterattacks that have yet to be revealed, but Patton has an explanation as to why the NDPC's lawyers have to work overtime.

The founder was persecuted against the organization to tie up our funds and limit," he says. "The general policy now is to ignore the slander. We have other work to do. And that "other work" involves educating the public about KGB activities which have permeated every aspect of American public making, according to Patton. The NDPC has now recently accused the Soviet intelligence agency of working to sabotage President Reagan's proposed "deterrence beam weapons, which theoretically could destroy incoming nuclear missiles by reflecting high energy lasers off satellites in the speed of light."

34040461729

25

JAN 30 1984

Business

LaROUCHE, FEDS CLASH

Fringe candidate has lots of cash

By KEN FRIEMAN

Free Press Washington Staff

WASHINGTON — He was a conspicuous object in World War II, a member of a Trotskyite sect in the '30s and '40s, and now is the leader of a small, highly disciplined and well-financed political organization that have compared to a regular cast.

And Lyndon LaRouche Jr. is running for president again. Unlike other fringe candidates, he has raised enough money nationwide to buy 30 minutes of network television time and cause a major furor over whether to accept get several matching funds for his campaign.

The 42-year-old former Marxist, making his third try for the presidency, is seeking the Democratic nomination on a strictly anti-Soviet platform.

He used last week's television broadcast (which cost him \$200,000 in advance) to expound his main campaign theme: Former Vice-President Walter Mondale and the other Democrats have sold out to the Soviets and that only a presidential order declaring a "national defense emergency" nomination in "forestall an imminent nuclear attack by the Soviets."

LAST THURSDAY, the Federal Election Commission ruled that he is ineligible for matching funds for his 1984 campaign because he has failed to fulfill agreements signed in 1980, when he received more than \$328,000 in matching funds in his unsuccessful bid for the Democratic nomination.

LaRouche never raised \$54,671 in excess federal funds he got in 1980 and did not pay a \$15,000 civil fine assessed against his 1980 campaign committee.

The FEC's decision to deny LaRouche matching funds is highly unusual because the candidate has met the basic requirement — raising at least \$100,000 from individual donors in 30 different states in amounts of \$250 or less.

The commission's ruling becomes final in 30 days unless LaRouche presents new information challenging it.

DURING HIS 1980 campaign, LaRouche reported raising and spending more than \$1.3 million, besides the matching federal funds he received.

For many years, observers and crit-



campaign '84
third parties



Lyndon LaRouche

ics of LaRouche have wondered how his relatively small organization, the U.S. Labor Party, which has about 2,000 members nationwide, could generate such large amounts of money. One researcher has estimated its annual budget at \$4 million.

One major source of funds has been the LaRouche-sponsored Fusion Energy Foundation, which supports nuclear-generated power. Its conservative oriented mission can be found in airports around the country, seeking contributions and selling expensive literature. Ex-members say this operation generates a gross of several thousand dollars a week.

Others suggest more sinister sources. One former member of the U.S. Labor Party, Gregory Ross, citing "sources close to" the group, charged five years ago that extreme right-wing groups had secretly funneled large sums into LaRouche's 1976 presidential campaign on the Labor Party ticket, using the far-right Liberty Lobby as a conduit. LaRouche denied the charge.

84040461730

38

C-SPAN UPDATE

VOL. 1, NO. 15

THE NEWSPAPER OF AMERICA'S NETWORK

25¢

SEPTEMBER 25, 1982

84040461731



Lyndon LaRouche, Chairman, National Democratic Policy Committee

Los Angeles, CA: "If we look at the Russians as powerful and scared, as bunglers and paranoid, we also have to look at the United States' responsibility for getting them to behave like this. ... Was there some responsibility in the West for [KAL 007]? ... I take President Reagan's slowness to respond as an indication of some responsibility."

LaRouche: "The most crucial thing

"The president offered the Soviet Union a doctrine of mutually assured survival. ... They rejected it."

Lyndon LaRouche

goes back to March 23. The president offered the Soviet Union a new doctrine of mutual assured survival, a doctrine which they knew to be competent and which assured peace. They rejected it. They never even told their own people ... what the president had offered. ... It indicates that the Soviets don't want peace. In that context, the Soviet Union deployed Qaddafi in a murderous operation. ... they started a murderous operation in Lebanon. ... they shot down this Korean airliner. ... They had two hours and 38 minutes during which to call the president or do anything. ... They didn't do it. ..."

45

CANDIDATE LAROUCHE CALLS FOR \$200 BILLION ABM PROGRAM

The United States should undertake a \$200 billion crash program to develop a "first-generation antimissile shield by 1988" to defend against a potential first-strike that the Soviet Union is putting into place. maverick Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche said in a 30-minute paid political television broadcast Saturday.

LaRouche, who ran for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1980, is head of the Fusion Energy Foundation, which promotes development of thermonuclear fusion energy development and supports development of directed energy beam weapons for anti-missile defense. (See Defense Daily, April 14). Neither his self-proclaimed candidacy, whose platform seems aimed more at the conservative wing of the Republican Party rather than traditional Democrats, nor his fusion energy push has drawn any acknowledged consideration.

LaRouche warned that the Soviet Union has developed a first-strike capability so devastating that with 15 percent of its ICBMs and 40 percent of its SLBMs, the Soviet Union could destroy 90 percent of the U.S. ICBM force, 70 percent of the U.S. SLBM force and 30 percent of its strategic bomber force.

His figures are not far off from "worse-case" estimates that have been indicated by official sources, who acknowledge that the Minuteman ICBM force could be devastated by a first-strike, that B-52 bombers are vulnerable to SLBMs and that Poseidon/Trident SLBM submarines not at sea could be destroyed. However, they see protection of part of the force from the synergistic problems in attacking all the forces simultaneously.

LaRouche charged that the Soviets have walked away from the strategic arms control talks because they are not interested in and don't need arms control. He asserted that the one thing that the Soviets can do is to calculate the risks of a nuclear exchange, given the capabilities on each side, and declared that the Soviets "are prepared to risk thermonuclear war now."

He charged that by turning down the President's March 23 proposal to move away from offensive strategic weapons to a defensive posture, the Soviets showed that they thought they could win a war, and "they chose war."

LaRouche said that the President should declare a national defense emergency mobilization and initiate a crash \$200 billion ABM defense effort.

NAS SAID TO RECOMMEND LOWER COST EXPLORERS.

A soon-to-be-released National Academy of Sciences report will recommend to NASA that it increase the number of its Explorer launches in the solar and space physics areas to at least one a year, while reducing the number of instruments carried on the missions and lowering the overall cost, according to the National Space Institute. The Academy says the Explorers can be built for as little as \$20 to \$50 million.

ARMY WANTS MILLIMETER WAVE STEERABLE ANTENNA/JAMMER.

Army Electronics R&D Command is contracting for a 28-month program to design, develop, build and test an exploratory development model prototype high power millimeter wave steerable antenna/jamming module.

APPLE NUCLEAR RADIATION STUDY.

Harry Diamond Labs is issuing an RFP to test and evaluate the susceptibility of the Apple IIE microcomputer to neutron and gamma radiation.

84040461732

44

LaRouche goes to TV with ideas

By CHARLES MCDONALD
Item Staff Writer

LYNN — He wasn't born here, but Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., ultraconservative minor party presidential candidate, spent his formative years in Lynn.

In a telephone interview this week, the two-time White House candidate told The Item that Libyan strongman Muammar Qaddafi has put a contract out on him.

LaRouche, whose party has been officially declared a "cult" by the Citizens Freedom Foundation, an organization of families of cult members, brushed off the threat.

"I get them all the time, this is just another one," said the 1940 English High graduate.

And Saturday night, a national television audience will be able to view the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC) presidential candidate in a paid address (CBS, ch. 7, 8:30 p.m.).

In the interview earlier this week, the former ultra leftist candidate who has swung sharply to the right and is written off as a "nut" or "scary" by some observers, described his current philosophy.

He sums it up under four points:

• A massive federal monetary policy to further strengthen the dollar based on an infusion of \$500 billion in gold into the banking industry keyed to spur investments in "idle farms and factories."

• An "Apollo-style," \$200 billion crash program to deploy by 1988 a laser-based anti-missile defense.

• Moves to shore up "gaping holes in our national defense," in the submarine and missile area, designed to bring the Soviets to the bargaining table.

• A rescheduling and lowering of interest on the third-world debt owed U.S. banks to spur export-dependent jobs in the United States.

LaRouche, a native of Rochester, N.H., has orbited from his years under the pseudonym "Lyn Marcus" with the Socialist Labor Party from the late 1940's through early 1960's to a hard-line right wing stance with a major emphasis on "beam" technology in the recent past.

LaRouche's philosophy won notoriety during the Boston mayoral campaign last fall during which Michael Geiber ran a candidacy for city hall based on laser technology.

Now, Geiber has announced for U.S. Sen. Paul Tsongas's seat, and radio advertisements are trumpeting both Geiber and the Saturday televised event in which LaRouche will "inform the American population of the growing danger of a pre-emptive nuclear strike from the Soviet Union."

On Wednesday LaRouche, 61, told The Item that Libyan strongman Muammar Khadafi has issued a



Lyndon LaRouche

radio death threat against his candidacy during a visit LaRouche made to Rome.

In 1976, when Democrat Jimmy Carter polled more votes than Republican Gerald Ford to take the White House, LaRouche, running under the U.S. Labor Party banner, was not exactly a factor, polling 40,043 ballots nationwide.

In 1980, when Republican Ronald Reagan crushed Carter at the polls, LaRouche won two percent of the New Hampshire primary or 1,300 votes in his quest for the Democratic nomination. His name didn't appear on the Massachusetts Primary ballot that year.

This year, LaRouche said he is "organizing in 10 states," but he isn't on the March 13 Massachusetts Primary ballot, as it is limited to Democrats and Republicans.

A report by United Press International in November, 1983, chronicled a move by LaRouche's NDPC into local school board races where voters might be attracted by the "back to basics" theme his candidates espouse.

However writings by LaRouche have concerned groups such as the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith which senses danger in LaRouche's positions.

LaRouche has in the past recalled his Lynn years as "hellish and stifling." He mentioned this week having lived here from June, 1932 to October, 1934 when he moved to New York City.

He recalled attending the Aborn School and Eastern and Coobett Junior Highs in a brief talk.

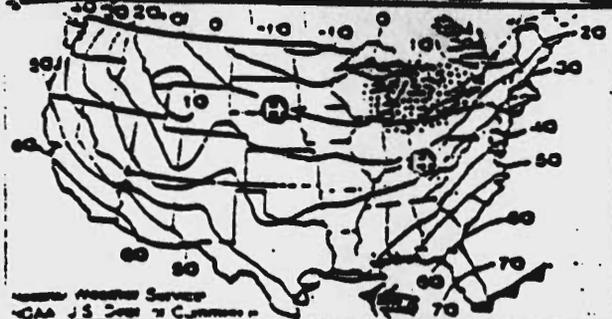
LaRouche Wednesday called the eight Democratic candidates an "eight pack" and criticized their collective views as a "Neville Chamberlain Memorial Society," in reference to the former British Prime Minister condemned for his "appeasement" policies toward Hitler.

84040461733

Weather

Call The Sun's Weathering for 24-hour forecasts and temperatures - 432-4622

The Forecast For 7 p.m. EST
 Thurs., January 19
 Rain Showers Flurries
 Snow



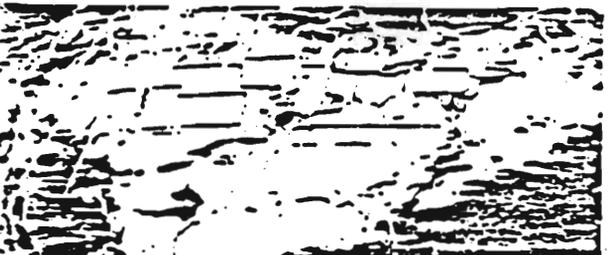
Area Forecast - ...
 Road Conditions - For up-to-the-minute road conditions report, call the Colorado State Patrol at 432-7222.

City	High	Low
Alamosa	30	15
Aspen	20	5
Boulder	35	20
Colorado Springs	35	20
Denver	35	20
Durango	30	15
Fort Collins	35	20
Greeley	35	20
Grand Junction	30	15
Leadville	20	5
Monte Vista	25	10
Palmer Park	25	10
Salida	30	15
Steamboat	25	10
Telluride	20	5
Windsor	30	15

ROAD CONDITIONS
 For up-to-the-minute road conditions report, call the Colorado State Patrol at 432-7222.

EXTENDED AREA
 Saturday through ...

COLORADO - ...



Clues died with victims

GILLETTE, Feb. 19 (AP) - Colorado County authorities here a search for a man who was at the center of the shooting and bombing rampage at Joe Chamberlain last month. The searchers remain that might never be answered.

A woman said to death at a mass house outside Gillette might have encouraged the killing of the gunman, but that doesn't explain the deaths of her two sons and James, Sheriff D.E. "Shirley" Shady said Wednesday.

"We're not sure we'll ever find out why he would have encouraged his brother," he said. "We don't know if he is dead. If I'm going out, I don't want these people to live in a cold world."

"All the people who were here are dead," Shady said. He didn't know if Chamberlain, 33, an employee at Pacific Power & Light Co.'s nearby power plant, could be traced or if they are revealed to come forward with information. "I wouldn't blame them if they were a sane position. It was a traumatic experience."

Dallas escort ring shut down

DALLAS (AP) - A ring of 16 escort services operated as a front for prostitution that was getting up for the 194 Republican National Convention was shut down in an undercover operation that lasted 13 weeks, police said Wednesday.

"We wanted to try and let them know where the convention is we wouldn't have to worry to spend about that time," said Capt. George Parker of the vice control division.

The court was ordered in August and was stopped up in October after the new number of the local telephone directory showed a large increase in the number of ads for escort services, police said.

The 13 women arrested include 11 managers or owners of agencies who were charged with aggravated promotion of prostitution, a felony, James said. The other 2 were charged with prostitution, a misdemeanor.

LaRouche to cite Soviet threat

By **Scott Linn**
Colorado Springs Sen. LaRouche's campaign director spoke in Colorado Springs Wednesday to advance a TV program in which LaRouche will warn of what he calls the "growing cancer of a pro-Soviet regime at work in the Soviet Union."

The program will air at 7:30 p.m. Saturday on Denver's KMGH Channel 7, campaign director Max Kanerby said.

LaRouche's campaign issued a Democratic but it was endorsed from the New Hampshire caucus since his request to be included, Kanerby said.

The candidate has said the country is a "tremendous part of the cancer," Kanerby said. He said when President Reagan made his "Star Wars" speech in March calling for the development of space weapons as a defense against nuclear weapons, Reagan offered to discuss such systems jointly with the Soviet Union. The Soviets refused.

No one hurt in plant fire

No one was injured when a fire broke out at a chemical plant Wednesday, because it was lunch time and the crew of about 20 men was eating.

A crew member spotted smoke and called Colorado Springs firefighters at about 1 p.m., said Tom Went, cover and inventory controller for Chem-Tech Metals at 200 N. Weber St.

The fire broke out near an oven that is used to bake paint onto metal.

Went does not carry even emissions to the roof were surrounded by wood in the building. Heat from the vent does had dried the wood over a period of time - perhaps years, Lanch said.

Not Dan Lanch and firefighters closed the area for about 20 minutes and then called hot spots in the roof.

The fire "wasn't as bad as it looked" when firefighters arrived, but had caused about \$20,000 damage to the work area by the time they brought a ladder down.

Chem-Tech's insurance operation manager Dan Henderson said. "Incident it had been smoldering for awhile."

Went predicted that the painting sector of the business will be shut down for a while until the ovens are repaired, but manufacturing and package is still going.



The Salt Lake Tribune
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
© 1984

FEB 11 1984

The Public Forum

Tribune Readers' Opinions

America Can't Back

How can President Reagan declare in his State of the Union address that "America is back, standing tall," when business failures in 1983 rose to 31,331? This is a 28 percent jump over the previous year and the highest since 1933.

He failed to mention that 10 percent of all Americans live below the poverty level, and that almost 600,000 Americans filed for personal bankruptcy in 1983.

ROSS V. WIELATZ

NBC Aims Obscenity

I usually enjoy watching the Channel 8 News. On Jan. 11, however, the report was not about the NBC could broadcast a nationwide obscenity. Announced as a news report on a "political cult," this vicious piece of propaganda was nothing less than a character assassination on Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, and a smear of his entire political organization.

LaRouche is an economic professor who has established a private political and economic intelligence organization based on his experience during the 1960s opposing and investigating subversive, radical groups. Although widely approved and ignored as much as possible by "vested interests" in this country, he and his organization are well known and highly respected by most foreign governments and ministers. His weekly "Executive Intelligence Review" is regarded by

these people as a better source of political and economic intelligence than are CIA reports.

If you saw U.S. broadcast, you know that NBC portrayed LaRouche as a "conspiracy break" in order to discredit him with a public who has been led to believe that events happen randomly and are never planned. Some conspiracy theories are absurd, but anybody who has studied history of all knows that most significant events and movements were the result of secret schemes and plans — conspiracies. So why is it hard to believe that conspiracies prove the world today? Because we do not want it that way! The two decades of research done by LaRouche and his associates proves beyond doubt that the world does run on conspiracies — by people of great social, economic and political power. Is this so surprising? LaRouche is saying that these people (conspirators) have interests that are different than those of the United States and its people. This is why NBC (which is controlled by these people) is so anxious to discredit him — even by resorting to outrageous lies, innuendoes and quotations taken out of context.

DAVID BRYCE JONES

Academic Freedom

In the Forum of Jan. 30, Carlos Harding takes the issue of academic freedom for left-wing organizations to express their views and to use University of Utah facilities.

We conservatives probably would not ob-

ject to the free expression of ideas on campus except for one critical point: It has been left-wing students and professors who have been the primary violators of academic freedom during the past 20 years. Whenever the James K. Polk High School, the Cooper Webster-

and has been honored by the publication of many distinguished books and papers. Mr. Harding ought to get his own house in order before he starts speaking so eloquently of academic freedom.

JUSTIN BAUGHMAN
Provo

Forum Rules

Public Forum letters must be submitted exclusively to The Tribune and bear writer's full name, signature and address. Names must be printed on political letters but may be withheld for good reasons on others. Writers are limited to one letter every 30 days. Preference will be given to short, typewritten (double spaced) letters permitting one of the writer's two sides. All letters are subject to condensation. Mail to Public Forum, The Salt Lake Tribune, Post Office Box 647, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110.

jects and others have been invited to speak in college campuses to relate a possible conservative point of view, they have been shouted down and not allowed to even complete their presentations.

A conservative student newspaper at Princeton has been fighting for its life to exist on the campus because the liberals don't want its philosophy to "contaminates" the minds of the students and to possibly give them another point of view. The flower institute of Stanford is being attacked by the liberals who want it removed from campus even though it has an outstanding library

Vermonters' View

If Brigham Young had taught about Utah winter, he never would have left Vermont.

We have plenty of snow for skiing, but not so much as to block the roads to the ski resorts and our coldest temperatures, so far, has been only 24 below.

EARL H. FYLER

Welfare Animals

I have just heard that President Reagan has sent a personal check for \$100 to help buy food for our local deer and elk. This is a very generous gesture, however, I feel it is my duty to express my concerns about this.

I don't want to malign the character of our fine Utah deer, but has anyone checked to see if those deer are truly needy? We have all heard of the record setting snow and abnormally low temperatures as well as the expansion of our city into the traditional feeding areas of these animals. But I have seen no evidence that the deer have really worked of finding new feeding areas. We all know that it is much easier to walk up to a

trough full of food than to work for it. As for the snow and extreme temperatures, well, adversity is a good builder of character.

Do we really want them deer and elk to lose the ability to work? To come to expect public handouts? We are laying the ground-work for a whole generation of welfare animals.

KATHERINE FLYNN

Legislature Inept

The people of the state should rejoice in knowing that the Legislature has finally adjourned. As a group, supposedly elected by the people to formulate long-range plans and policy, the Legislature has done a disservice to the citizens of Utah. The failure of this "eager" body to adequately address today's issues will burden future generations. Tomorrow's citizens (today's children) will realize how ineptly the issues of educational quality, natural resource management, judicial reform and taxes were handled.

The taxpayers should demand more productive use of the time spent by the legislature in coming before any consideration is given to the lengthening of legislative sessions.

As a lifelong resident of this state, it is with great interest that I read this November's election. I hope that the citizens of this fine state will vote with their consciences and their creed.

ROBERT E. PETERS

29

Syracuse
Herald Journal
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
A. 138.996

FEB 8 1984

Surprise! La Rouché gets most time

By Ed Bark
Dallas Morning News Writer

Snow sculptures of Democratic candidates froze out the candidates themselves on CBS.

On NBC, ultra-right wing presidential candidate Lyndon La Rouché got roasted, but his free exposure amounted to more than the total time given last week to eight legitimate Democratic presidential candidates.

ABC continued its praiseworthy series of Democratic candidate profiles, while letting White House correspondent Sam Donaldson get away with some highly questionable editorializing.

Using three video recorders, a tape recorder and a stopwatch, I'm continuing to monitor the presidential campaign as presented on the weekday editions of CBS's "Evening News," ABC's "World News Tonight" and NBC's "Nightly News." The watch will continue through Election Day. Here are some impressions from Week Four (Jan. 30 to Feb. 3):

CBS spent more time (one minute, 16 seconds) on reporter Bob Schieffer's ice escapade than it did on any Democratic candidate except Alan Cranston, who was the subject of a piece on how penny-poor his campaign is.

Schieffer's story showed a sculptor's visions of President Reagan, Walter Mondale, John Glenn, Jesse Jackson and Alan Cranston.

"You'd expect Alan Cranston to be smiling," Schieffer ceadpanned. "He's always loved the freeze movement. But John Glenn (shown grim-faced) must have seen that pool showing him running far behind Walter Mondale."

Anchor Dan Rather, who grinned ap-

preciatively after Schieffer termed the sculptures "a pretty good political snow job," has been reading some fuzzy introductions to political stories. Surprisingly often, Rather's writing is either too cute or makes little sense. Introducing Schieffer's story last Tuesday, he said, "What presidential candidate would dare stand around all day giving everyone the cold shoulder? The answer is, any presidential candidate who's a chip off the old block."

Rather must have befuddled most viewers with this introduction of his own story Thursday on changing campaign strategies in New Hampshire: "This year, the scene is changing, in transition, from a hands-on test market of ideas to media market and supermarket, part of a nationwide mass market."

The report, which was easier to understand than its introduction, contrasted the supposedly old-fashioned, door-knocking campaign of Gary Hart with Glenn's "modern television campaign." After watching Hart's hand-shaking and Glenn's commercials, viewers heard New Hampshire political scientist David Moore's conclusion that TV is a god if not a godsend to the electorate.

"We get our information the same way everybody else does — through national television," Moore told Rather. "We watch CBS News and all the other networks, and that's how we know what's going on. And therefore our opinion formation is identical, essentially, to people throughout the country."

On NBC, candidate La Rouché got a hefty four minutes and 44 seconds of exposure during a highly crucial "Special Segment" report by investigative reporter Brian Ross.

34040461736

21

MIDLOTHIAN, IL
CHICAGO RIDGE
CITIZEN
R. 3, 1984

PALOS PARK, IL
CITIZEN
R. 1, 1984

MIDLOTHIAN, IL
WORTH CITIZEN
R. 1, 1984

PALOS PARK, IL
CITIZEN
HIGHT HILLS BR. 1,
R. 3, 1984

JAN 28 1984

JAN 28 1984

REPUBLIC

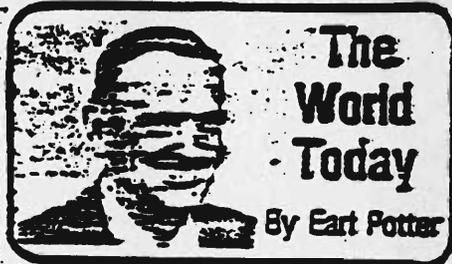
JAN 28 1984

REPUBLIC

JAN 28 1984

REPUBLIC

PAGE 10—THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1984



34040161737

Did you see Lyndon La Rouché's last-hour speech on Channel 2 last Saturday night at 7:30? Although covered mentioned by the press or TV media except for such references as La Rouché, before or after the fact, it was probably the most important political message TV for many years.

As you may recall, I was La Rouché's main critic of your own administration's last for his position in which he seemed to want the Soviet communist system. In light of his Saturday performance, I either underestimated him, or else he has come to know the Politburo too better in the unexplained incident. I have been using the word "belated" to denote the day power group that stands with an last hour the entire world communist movement in their adherence to the creed of Lenin. My Russian critics stand with me in that they have been misled from the Soviet leaders that the Politburo, which is the main permanent executive committee of the Communist Party of the USSR, is the keeper of the revolution and that it is to rule the world, so that is the term I shall use from now on.

When La Rouché had to say should be heard and understood by all Americans. He pointed out that world communism is completely under the control of a small group of mainly power-hungry men who will stop at nothing, not even a nuclear holocaust, to extend their sway over the world. He said that only an all-out effort to regain our former military strength can stay their hand, for we stand in constant peril of the beginning of their overt moves to defeat us and destroy our form of government, even if that requires a surprise first-strike nuclear attack! He said that these fanatics are not interested in reducing armaments at all themselves, only in getting us to reduce ours so as to make it easier for them to wipe us out. They make great professions all over the world about how undesirable nuclear war would be, and how important it is for the people of Europe and America to demand that their governments stop spending money on armaments, yet they go on spending their own resources on ever greater nuclear war-making hardware with not the slightest hint of effort to help us make all-out preparations to defend.

La Rouché who is a candidate on the Democratic primary ballot for president, strongly supports President Reagan's proposal of March 28th for a balanced mutual reduction in nuclear and conventional armaments that will eliminate both sides' ability to launch a surprise attack or to win an easy victory. He also supports Reagan's idea of the "High Frontier" anti-ballistic missile defense system, but says that it should be undertaken as once on a crash basis, for he feels that we have no time to lose: La Rouché does not agree with the President on much of his domestic policy, which is why Lyndon is running for nomination on the Democratic ballot.

The speech was certainly a campaign speech for nomination, but its primary objective seemed to be to generate an instant outpouring of letters and telephone calls to the White House, among the President to endorse an immediate "Defense Emergency Mobilization" to try to out the Kremlin since toward war. He wants the anti-ballistic missile defense system to be given top priority, a present-day "Magna Carta" that will give great effect that gave us the same treaty under 3 years. He also wants an all-out effort to educate the people of the free world on the true nature of the Politburo and its goals, so that they will realize that an attempt of standing or winking with the fanatics in the Kremlin will defeat them from their great purpose. Only a determined effort to stand to the bitter end, coupled with a renewed determination to renew our military defenses to a strength level that will convince the Politburo hierarchy that they cannot win their goals by attacking us, can avoid the catastrophe that La Rouché sees staring us in the face: He holds the liberal media, press and political establishment to be directly responsible for the terrifying passage of weapons in which we now find ourselves, and he brands his six Democrat opponents for the nomination as "Chamberlains": i.e., opponents, the status of any one of whom will doom us to crushing defeat by the communists.

I believe that for once, Lyndon La Rouché's right on when it comes to the true nature of the great threat we face from the Kremlin. I heartily endorse his idea to flood the White House with demands for a "Defense Emergency Mobilization", and my letter to the President will soon be on its way. If you value your future peace and security, you will do well to do likewise. Those of you who are regular readers of this column already know that I have been warning for years of what La Rouché is now so upset about, and I am therefore most encouraged that he is making our point and the need to take immediate action to overcome it, the central theme of his campaign for nomination. He is dead right in his warning that all efforts to reach any kind of arms agreement with the Russians that in any way requires their military superiority, is destined to failure. I am confident that the President II and Cruise similar in Europe indeed does just that - reduces their superior ability to devastate Free Europe with a nuclear strike - and we see how angry the Russians have reacted to that! In fact, they have taken a number of bellicose steps in response, and are talking tougher than ever, for their plans brook no actions that diminish their ability to threaten us into submission.

Yes, this time old Lyndon is giving us the straight stuff, so if you simply MUST vote Democrat, then at least give him your vote, rather than any of the six "Chamberlains" running against him!

17

NOV. 2 1983

Bulletins

Your Opinion

Dem front-runners get thumbs down

Read in the Oct. 27 Our Opinion how proud Mr. Rodich of USW Local 1211 seems to be that the AFL-CIO endorsed the candidacy of Walter Mondale. I wonder if this was done with the knowledge that Mondale is with the Trilateral Commission. The endorsement comes little more than a week after National Democratic Chairman Charles Manatt and Averell Harriman formally committed the Democratic Party and its candidates to support policies to unilaterally disarm the United States. These policies I know are rejected by the majority of AFL-CIO members.

The union members want a policy to end the de-

pression — a depression started by Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker during Mondale's tenure as Jimmy Carter's vice president. The only thing Mondale recites are a litany of band-aid programs for low wage jobs while his advisers, including Manatt and Harriman, are plotting to block any measures that might lead to a recovery, especially implementation of a crash beam weapons defense program. They do this with full knowledge that such a collapse would imperil the United States against the Soviets.

Mondale and the six other announced candidates on the democratic party are pro-abortionists and against prayer in school. According to an aide of Mondale's, he also supports the bail out of the International Monetary Fund.

Just announced presidential contender Lyndon B. LaRouche has mobilized his backers to defeat the IMF bail out bill. LaRouche proposes that the Third World debt crisis be resolved by converting the existing and unpayable short term debts into new long term low interest rate obligations. These would make it possible for Third World debtors to develop the industrial base of their economies while generating a boom in capital goods exports from the United States and other advanced sector nations, said LaRouche. He has repeatedly characterized as genocidal the I.M.F.'s policy which requires foreign governments to put through massive cuts in wages and public services expenditures as the precondition for loan rollovers.

LaRouche is a pro-life candidate with a definite program against drugs. He also has a program to bring us out of this depression. Among his programs he proposes is a crash program for laser beam technology like the crash defense program instituted by Franklin D. Roosevelt during World War II. He says we need this mobilization now; it shouldn't wait until after January, 1985.

William J. McCartney
Baden

84040161738

SANTA ANA, CA
REGISTER
C. 283,388 & 220,370

MAR 4 1984

BURRELLE'S

[SCHEDULED GUESTS FOR TV INTERVIEWS

Here is the lineup for today's major network news shows:

ABC's "This Week With David Brinkley" — Sen. Gary Hart and Walter F. Mondale.

CBS' "Face The Nation" — Sen. Lowell Weicker; Pat Robertson of Christian Broadcasting; the Rev. Charles Bergstrom of the Lutheran Council; and Damon Wilson, former actor and born-again Christian. Topic is school prayer.

NBC's "Meet The Press" — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl;

CBS' '60 Minutes'

"And Justice for All" — Harry Reasoner reports on strip searches in California.

"Bye Bye Benefits" — Ed Bradley reports on the cutoff of medical benefits to unemployed workers in Midland, Pa., by their former employer.

"Mobutu" — Mike Wallace reports on allegations of corruption against Zaire leader Mobutu Sese Seko.

NBC's 'First Camera'

"Leader LaRouche" — Mark Nykanen profiles Lyndon LaRouche, who's running for president.

"The Smoke That Kills" — Steve Delaney reports on how most people killed in fires dies of toxic fumes:

"Sweet of Sounds of Success" — Lloyd Dobyns examines the art of violin making in America, now regarded as the best in the world.

84040161739

(13)

6

AKRON BEACON JOURNAL
AKRON, OHIO
D. 163.968 SUN. 228.016

MAR 3 1984

Biased LaRouche report

SHAME ON you for your biased and misleading report on Lyndon H. LaRouche in your coverage of the Democratic presidential aspirants on Feb. 19.

As one of the millions of Americans who watched Mr. LaRouche's televised address (in which you claim that he spent 30 minutes attacking the other candidates), I can only conclude that you either watched the program and deliberately lied about its content or didn't watch it and simply reprinted old slanders from your archives.

Anyone who has followed Mr. LaRouche's campaign knows that he is the only candidate of either party who is using his candidacy to educate the pub-

lic on the fundamental issues facing this nation — economics, foreign policy and national defense. I find it difficult to reconcile your distorted reporting with your presumed advocacy of the right of Americans to free expression.

Fortunately, the American people are not as stupid as you seem to think. As more people become acquainted with the substance of Mr. LaRouche's platform and contrast this with your slanderous and misleading coverage, they will realize that they can expect little but disinformation and lies from the pages of your newspaper.

MARGARET SCOTT
Mayfield Heights

84040461740

9

MANCHESTER, N.H.
UNION LEADER
D. 65.168

MAR 5 1984

March

LaRouche Examined In Television Report

FRONT PAGE

The complaints of two New Hampshire men against Democratic Presidential aspirant Lyndon LaRouche were part of a "First Camera" program broadcast nationwide by NBC television last night.

Rep. Chris Spirou, D-Manchester, House Minority Leader, spoke of the phone calls he received, even late at night, from supporters of the controversial political leader when he refused to support the LaRouche campaign in the New Hampshire primary in 1980.

Jonathan Prestage, former reporter for The Union Leader, described an interview with LaRouche in which he was told certain things ought not to appear in the story. Prestage said



LYNDON LAROUCHE

LAROUCHE

Page 18

84040461741

84040461742

10

LAROUCHE

(Continued from Page One)

LaRouche followers told him things would be "painful for me if I wrote certain things."

Prestage said that on successive days after the article appeared he found first one and then another and another of his three cats dead on his doorstep.

LaRouche is once again a candidate for President, but he did not enter the New Hampshire Presidential primary.

Before last night's broadcast, he already had sued NBC News for \$60 million for libel. In last night's program, NBC brought on camera defectors from the LaRouche organization who said LaRouche operates a cult-like operation that exercises complete control over members' lives and channels money from his profit-making organizations and other sources illegally into his campaign coffers.

The defectors were not named, and their appearances and voices were disguised.

The First Camera report also examined claims LaRouche or his followers spoke of assassinating key members of the Carter administration, tapped into the Teamsters Union, and forged contacts with high ranking members of the Reagan administration. An administration National Security Council spokesman confirmed contacts with the LaRouche organization and said he values them for the intelligence information LaRouche followers in foreign countries have been able to provide.

First Camera reporter Mark Nykanen also touched on reports that LaRouche paid thousands of dollars to a Chicago consultant reportedly "with ties to organized crime" for help in the New Hampshire 1960 primary. Nykanen said the consultant denied receiving any money but reported two persons working for him assisted LaRouche for a month but quit over a pay dispute. No documentation was offered concerning the alleged ties to organized crime.

TH

OF 1983 LESS THAN 17 CENTS MORE IN PRICE (D. 162/169)

THE WASHINGTON POST COMPANY

The Washington Post

The Washington Post Company

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1984

Printed in Arlington, Virginia

0161743

Scraps
ending
said
officials
they
deres-
more
ending
& gap
grad-
recast
news
ocrats
have
sessions
o take
nts as
ini-
l con-
atense
uts in
atense
pro-
sible
House
-Mass.
had



L
Ls
B

Pre
polic
terms
know
know
In
gan c
in Le
said
Beiru
we're
tion.
In
sugge
rence
olitic
days
said
friend
La
the
wou
they
their
Re
Reag
work
rial
Reag
said

As President Reagan was leaving the East Room following his news conference last night, reporter Laura Chasen seemed to startle him when she approached to request Secret Service protection for Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche. Story on Page A3.

THE WASHINGTON POST

... away, from its
 cess. Important business is pending, and
 I'll be commenting on much of this in the
 weeks ahead. But tonight I want to highlight
 three matters at the top of the domestic
 agenda for the next 10 days.

First is crime. The Senate is completing
 its work on the most sweeping anticrime bill
 in more than a decade. Our legislation pro-
 vides a long overdue protection to law-abid-
 ing Americans that would help put an end to
 the era of coddling criminals. The security of
 our people should take precedence over par-
 tisan politics, so I asked the House to stop
 dragging its feet and to act promptly.

Second, prayer in schools. The Senate will
 begin debate shortly on whether to permit
 voluntary prayer again in our nation's
 schools, our children's schools. And a huge
 majority of Americans favor restoring this
 long cherished tradition of religious freedom.

I urge the Senate to reaffirm that volun-
 tary school is, indeed, a basic right of our
 people, and I hope the House will follow suit.

Third: our deficits. It's been almost a
 year since I called for negotiations to reach
 agreement on a down payment on the
 projected deficits. We've sought to schedule
 negotiations almost every day. The Democratic
 representatives have begged away from all
 one meeting.

It's ironic that those who demanded ne-
 gotiations have been so reluctant to negoti-
 ate. He that as it may, it's time to get down
 to business. If we don't act soon, we'll lose
 another year to fruitless political posturing
 and legislative stalemate.

I'm pleased to announce they have
 agreed to attend their second meeting tomor-
 row. We'll be prepared to comment on their
 positions on defense spending. I trust they
 are prepared to answer our specific pro-
 posals for \$100 billion in deficit reduction
 over the next three years, so that
 we can get something constructive

... the Marines you sent to Lebanon 17
 ago are now being withdrawn on
 orders. Considering their inability to
 their peace keeping mission and the
 casualties they suffered, how the United
 States' credibility in the region? How
 about it? And where do we go from here?



By James A. Farrell—The Washington Post

Reporter Laura Chasen asked Reagan after news conference to provide presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche with Secret Service protection.

Reporter Stops the President for Request

President Reagan was leaving his news
 conference in the East Room of the White
 House last night when a reporter, Laura
 Chasen, suddenly stepped to his side,
 reached toward him and presented him
 with an urgent request.

Chasen asked the president to direct
 Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan to
 provide Secret Service protection for
 Lyndon H. LaRouche, who is running for
 president as a Democrat.

Reagan paused momentarily to listen to
 her appeal, but White House spokesman
 Larry Speakes told her the questioning

was over. Reagan apparently did not re-
 spond to the request before Secret Service
 agents and aides escorted him out of the
 room, while a man restrained Chasen by
 grabbing her arm.

Chasen is an accredited correspondent
 for publications affiliated with LaRouche,
 who once headed the U.S. Labor
 Party.

Last night, a White House official
 asked reporters before the session to allow
 Reagan to leave the room "unhindered."

The Federal Election Commission de-
 cided Jan. 27 to deny LaRouche federal

matching funds for his campaign this year
 because he had paid neither a \$15,000 fine
 from his 1980 campaign nor another
 \$54,671 the FEC is seeking to recover
 from that campaign.

The FEC has alleged that LaRouche
 received donations exceeding the \$1,000
 limit on individual contributions and re-
 ported others with incorrect names.
 LaRouche offered the FEC a \$15,000 ca-
 shiers' check on the condition that it not
 be cashed and that it not prejudice
 his continuing fight against it.

it
 of
 co-
 ton
 ins
 but
 Cal
 is in
 I
 som-
 you
 man
 which
 of th
 side
 The
 week.
 But
 made.
 of dire
 when I
 take a
 The
 basis of
 And if
 mation,
 we talk:
 Q. Wi
 gest that
 job of be.
 A. My
 what the
 made th
 ded
 did.
 But, the
 about. I
 office once
 evening but
 could tell
 place at 90-
 I spent at
 weekend day
 I have to
 don't take
 of scenery...
 Q. Walter
 mentioning you
 ... He
 and you're fun

BOSTON, MA
THE BOSTON GLOBE
O. 910.900 SUN. 750.310

FEB 16 1984

LaRouche files a \$60m suit against NBC

ALEXANDRIA, Va. - Lyndon LaRouche Jr., a Democratic presidential candidate, is suing NBC-TV for \$60 million for calling his race a "campaign of hate" and his followers "extremists in three-piece suits."

Edward Spannaus, treasurer of LaRouche's campaign, headquartered in New York, said Tuesday that NBC refused LaRouche time to respond to allegations against him in its broadcasts and never interviewed him.

The defamation suit, filed Friday in US District Court, said broadcasts last month on the "NBC Nightly News" and a longer program planned for future airing on "First Camera" tarnished LaRouche's reputation.

The suit also names the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Brian Ross and Pat Lynch of NBC, Abbott Rosen of the Anti-Defamation League; Chip Berlet, a contributing editor of "High Times" magazine; and Dennis King, a freelance writer from New York.

"We do not agree that the Brian Ross report and associated promotional material aired on NBC Nightly News on Jan. 30, 1984, constituted a 'personal attack' upon Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. within the meaning of the rules of the Federal Communications Commission," said an NBC spokesman.

84040461745

The Charlotte Observer
 CHARLOTTE, N. C.
 U. 172.066 SUN. 243 873

FEB 3 1984

FEC Blocks Money For U.S. Labor Party's Presidential Hopeful

Fringe Candidate Fights For Matching Funds

By KEN FIREMAN
 Knight-Ridder Newspapers

WASHINGTON — He was a conscientious objector in World War II, belonged to a Trotskyite sect in the '50s and '60s and now is the leader of a small, highly disciplined and well-financed political organization some have compared to a religious cult.

And Lyndon LaRouche is running for president again.

Unlike other fringe candidates, he has raised enough money nationwide to buy 30 minutes of network television time. He also has caused a minor furor over whether he should be granted federal matching funds for his campaign.

The 62-year-old ex-Marxist, making his third try for the presidency, is seeking the Democratic nomination on a stridently anti-Soviet platform.

He used last month's television broadcast (which cost him \$200,000 in advance) to expound his main campaign



LaRouche

theme, which is that former Vice President Walter Mondale and the other Democrats have sold out to the Soviets. He maintains that only a presidential order declaring a "national defense emergency mobilization" can forestall an imminent nuclear attack by the Soviets.

On Thursday, the Federal Election Commission (FEC) ruled that he is not eligible to receive matching funds for his 1984 campaign. In its finding, the commission said he has failed to fulfill agreements signed in 1980, when he received more than \$528,000 in matching funds in his unsuccessful bid for the Democratic nomination.

The FEC's ruling was based on LaRouche's failure to repay \$54,671 in excess federal funds given to him in 1980 and to pay a \$15,000 civil fine assessed against his 1980 campaign committee for violating federal law.

The decision to deny LaRouche matching funds is highly unusual because the candidate has met the basic requirement for receiving such funds: raising at least \$100,000 from individual donors in 20 different states in amounts of \$250 or less.

Commission staffers say they cannot recall another case in the FEC's eight-

year history in which a candidate met those basic requirements and was not at least initially certified to receive matching funds.

The commission's ruling becomes final in 30 days unless LaRouche presents new information challenging it. A LaRouche spokesman said the candidate may file suit in federal court to overturn the ruling.

In his application for matching funds, LaRouche asserts he has raised more than \$137,000 in 22 states for his 1984 campaign. But that apparently represents only a fraction of his campaign war chest, considering the amount he spent for the television broadcast.

During his 1980 campaign, LaRouche reported raising and spending more than \$1.3 million, in addition to the matching federal funds he received.

For many years, observers and critics of LaRouche have wondered publicly how his relatively small organization, the U.S. Labor Party with about 2,000 members nationwide, could generate so much money. One researcher estimated its annual budget at \$4 million.

One major source of money has been the LaRouche-sponsored Fusion Energy

Foundation, which supports nuclear-generated power. Its conservatively attired sales people can be found in airports around the country, soliciting contributions and selling expensively priced literature. Ex-members say this operation generates gross receipts of several thousand dollars a week at airports in major cities.

Others suggest darker sources. One ex-member of the U.S. Labor Party, Gregory Rose, citing "sources close to" the group, charged five years ago that extreme right-wing groups had secretly funneled large sums into LaRouche's 1976 presidential campaign on the Labor Party ticket, using the far-right Liberty Lobby as a conduit. LaRouche denied the charge.

Over the years, other LaRouche critics have charged him and his supporters with anti-Semitism, physical intimidation of opponents, psychological indoctrination of members and a variety of "dirty tricks."

LaRouche has denied those charges and has often claimed that he was targeted for harassment and eventual assassination by enemies that include the FBI, the CIA, the Soviet KGB, British intelligence operatives and pro-Zionist financiers.

(S)

15

MAR 8 1984

BURRELTS

White House confirms talks with 'extremists'

8213
CIA, security staff say meetings with
right-wing group were for gathering data

Chicago Tribune

WASHINGTON — The White House confirmed Wednesday that the National Security Council staff and the CIA had several intelligence debriefings with members of the militantly right-wing organization of Lyndon LaRouche to gather economic data on foreign governments.

A half-dozen of those sessions were conducted by Norman Bailey, former senior director of International Economic Affairs on the National Security Council staff and special assistant to President Reagan, Bailey confirmed Wednesday. Bailey, who left the White House in October, is an international-economics adviser to the Reagan-Bush '84 re-election campaign.

He said LaRouche and his followers have "an excellent private intelligence system," which he said he made use of in gathering foreign economic information, though he disagrees with their politics.

A spokesman at the LaRouche campaign in Washington, D.C., said he is the founder of the National Democratic Policy Committee, a political action committee, as well as a "philosophical organization" called the International Caucus of Labor Committees.

Bailey's and the CIA's meetings with LaRouche's followers, first disclosed in a television report by NBC's "First Camera" program Sunday night, were confirmed Wednesday by White House spokesman Larry Speakes and a CIA spokesman.

The program about LaRouche, who is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination this year, provoked cries of outrage from Democratic National Chairman Charles Manatt, who condemned "the activities of this fanatical cult, which ... practices vari-

84040461747

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

84040461748

16

LaRouche's publications have attacked (Democratic National Chairman Charles) Manatt and other public figures, including former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, actress Jane Fonda and former envoy W. Averill Harriman. He and his followers also have formulated numerous conspiracy theories involving organized labor, the Rockefellers, the Carter administration and the Queen of England, whom he accused of being a drug dealer.

ous forms of intimidation, including character attacks and harassment of the news media."

Monday, Manatt called on Reagan to end "this shocking White House involvement with the bizarre, extremist cult of Lyndon H. LaRouche." Manatt also condemned the implication that "members of this group have had some degree of influence on the administration."

LaRouche, who once headed the now-defunct U.S. Labor Party and has run for president in every election since 1976, has warned that the Soviet Union is planning to provoke a thermonuclear confrontation with the United States in the coming months.

LaRouche's publications during the years have attacked Manatt and other public figures, including former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, actress Jane Fonda and former envoy W. Averill Harriman. He and his followers also have formulated numerous conspiracy theories involving organized labor, the Rockefeller family, the Carter administration and the Queen of England, whom he has accused of being a drug dealer.

Wednesday, Speakes told a daily briefing for reporters that Bailey is now a private consultant in Washington, D.C., and that the administration's "viewpoint is that, from time to time, we talk to various people who may have information that might prove helpful to us or might not prove helpful to us. Any American citizen, we'd be glad to talk to."

A spokesman for the CIA said that "at LaRouche's request, we did meet with him a couple of times over the last several years. The CIA has a responsibility and an obligation to meet with any American citizen who is volunteering information or wants to pass on information on foreign activities. We can't get into particulars."

84040161749

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

(7)

The panel of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upheld a decision by Federal District Judge Joyce Hens Green, who ruled that no constitutional right of the committee had been violated.

John T. Dolan, chairman of the committee, filed suit in December 1981.

The suit said a conspiracy among television and radio stations and Democratic Congressional members, campaign committees and party officials conspired to block the group's advertisements critical of the voting records of the congressmen.

LaRouche Suit Demands Secret Service Protection

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI) — Lyndon LaRouche, a Presidential candidate, filed a suit today against Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, charging he had been illegally denied Secret Service protection.

The suit, filed in Federal District Court in Alexandria, Va., asked that Mr. Regan be ordered to assign agents to Mr. LaRouche while he was a Presidential candidate.

The LaRouche petition argued that he was entitled to such protection as a "major Presidential candidate" and that his ability to campaign has been undermined without it.

Mr. LaRouche, an unsuccessful candidate in 1980, is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination again. His supporters are often encountered in airports and other public places promoting fusion energy and antimissile systems.

New White House Rules Based on Conflict Laws

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP) — In an effort to prevent misuse of Federal money as other improprieties, White House aides are under orders to abide by special election-year rules that forbid contributing to President Reagan's campaign and discourage even working at campaign headquarters.

"It's the best way to avoid any suggestion that we are using appropriated funds for political purposes," John F. W. Rogers, director of staff administration, said in an interview.

Under the list, White House staff members also may not use White House automobiles to go to the campaign committee offices; use White House messengers for deliveries to the campaign headquarters; accept political contributions that come through the mail; place political telephone calls through the White House switchboard, or hold regular political meetings in the West Wing of the White House, where the President and his aides have their offices.

DO NOT FORGET THE NEEDIEST

LAROCHE RADIO-TV BROADCAST COVERAGE, PERPETUAL GRID. DO NOT REMOVE FROM DISK.

Instructions for Entry: Update Daily with short entry as broadcast is cleared. Include time of interview, name of show, coverage. For talk shows include name of host--try and get reading from LHL as to types of questions asked so that this information can be indicated back to states and regions.

12/12/83 WOC Davenport, Iowa, radio: Jim Fisher show interviewed LaRouche for two hours, 10 a.m. to 12 noon CST.

WTRX Flint, Mi., radio: LaRouche representative Max Dean, interviewed on John Smith show, 9 p.m. - 10:30 p.m. CST.

12/15/83 KAUS Austin, Mn. radio: Dan Conrad Talk Show hosted presidential candidate LaRouche.

12/16/83 WEB Rochester, NY radio: LaRouche interviewed on John Dahl show, 9 - 9:30 a.m., CST.

12/19/83 WAGG Birmingham, AL radio: LaRouche interviewed.

12/20/83 WJON St. Cloud, MN radio: LaRouche interviewed on Paul Stacke show, 10 a.m. - 11 a.m.

KNOR Norman, OK radio: LaRouche interviewed, 15 minutes.

12/26/83 WXYZ Detroit, MI radio: Mark Scott show interviewed LaRouche, 10 a.m.- 10:30 a.m. CST.

12/27/83 WAMJ South Bend, IN radio: LaRouche on talk show, 8 a.m. - 9 a.m., Mark Murray, host.

Dec. 83 KWEB Rochester, Mn. radio: John Dahl Talk Show hosted candidate LaRouche

1/3/84 WAYS Charlotte, NC radio: Foreign Policy-Advisor Criton Zoakos on Mort Downey talk show, 30 min.

KBDF Eugene, OR radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed, 15 min.

KBMC Eugene, OR radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed, 15 min.

84040161750

84040461751

1/4/83 WEXI Jacksonville, FL radio: National Democratic Policy Committee chairman Warren Hamernan on Jim Brower talk show, 60 min.

KAZA San Jose, CA radio: LaRouche, 5 min. interview

KIQI San Francisco, CA radio: LaRouche, 5 min. interview

1/6/84 WSM Nashville, TN: LaRouche on Buddy Sadler newslines, 15 minutes (this is a boomer station).

KFUN Las Vegas, NV radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky, interviewed for 90 sec.

KSTP St. Paul, MN radio: 5 minute interview LaRouche (this is a boomer).

1/7/84 KTOK Oklahoma City, OK radio: LaRouche on Chris Cartwright talk show, midnight - 2 a.m.

1/10/84 WOI Ames, Iowa radio: News interview with presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche. 15 minute interview.

WLAC Nashville, TN radio: LaRouche on 6 - 7 p.m., Rick Garrett talk show, clear channel boomer station covering 26 states.

WGBS Miami, FL radio: LaRouche on 9 - 10:30 p.m. Bev Smith talk show.

1/11/84 KWOA Worthington, MN radio: LaRouche interviewed 15 minutes.

1/12/84 WEXI Jacksonville, FL radio: LaRouche on Jim Clemens call-in talk show, 10 - 11 a.m.

WTOP Washington, D.C. radio: LaRouche interviewed by Dave McConnell on this all-news boomer station.

WGRT Indianapolis, IN radio: LaRouche on Tom Brown talk show, 1 - 1:30 p.m.

1/13/84 WCUB Manitowoc, WI radio: LaRouche interviewed for 5 min.

34040461752

KWLM Wilmer, MI radio, fed to Linder Farm Network throughout Michigan; LaRouche interviewed on farm policy for 10 minutes.
 WTKN Pittsburgh, PA radio: LaRouche on Mark Pentrack call-in talk show 6 - 7 p.m.
 WERC Birmingham, AL radio: LaRouche on Sandy Smith call-in talk show, 9 - 11 p.m. EST.
 1/14/84 ND Radio Praire Network News, feeds 7 radio stations in North Dakota: interviewed LaRouche for 30 minutes.
 NY Statewide News Service, feeds 12 New York radio stations: LaRouche interviewed for 30 minutes.
 WXEN Tuscon, AZ radio: LaRouche on Mario Cestis talk show 2:15 - 2:35 p.m. EST.
 WJLD Birmingham, AL radio: LaRouche interview, 15 min.
 Wk. of 1/15 KTIA Ft. Worth, Tx. radio: Fausto Charris, President of the Colombian, So. America Anti-Drug Coalition was interviewed by Maria Herrera for 20 minutes on his visit with presidential candidate LaRouche for adopting an international anti-drug strategy
 KLFB Lubbock, Tx. radio: Fausto Charris, President of the Colombian, So. America Anti-Drug Coalition was interviewed for 20 minutes on his visit with presidential candidate LaRouche for adopting an international anti-drug strategy
 KFHM Houston, Tx. radio: Fausto Charris, President of the Colombian, So. America Anti-Drug Coalition was interviewed for 20 minutes on his visit with presidential candidate LaRouche for adopting an international anti-drug strategy
 KFHM San Antonio, Tx. radio: News interview w/ T.L.C. spokesman on Jan. 21st nationwide CBS TV broadcast by LaRouche.
 1/15/84 KGU Honolulu radio: LaRouche on Bob Maniacni talk show with call-ins for one hour early a.m. EST.
 1/16/84 KLEM LaMars, IA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 15 min.

34040461753

WHA Michigan Public Radio feed: LaRouche discussed U.S.-Soviet relations in panel talk for 60 min.

KCJJ Iona City, IA radio: LaRouche on his farm policy, 15 minutes.

WJLD Birmingham, AL radio: LaRouche interviewed, 5 min.

WOBC Oberlin, OH radio: LaRouche on Lorenzo Parra talk show 11 - 11:30 p.m. EST.

1/17/84 WPUT Westchester County, NY radio: LaRouche interviewed on Mike Mione talk show, 30 min.

WILD Boston, MA radio: LaRouche interviewed by Pat Marrevich, 30 min.

Texas Metro News, Houston, TX radio network: LaRouche interviewed for 20 minutes.

WTOP Washington, D.C. radio: LaRouche interviewed by Dave McConnell on this boomer all-news station.

WBOW Terre Haute, IN radio: LaRouche on Kevin Young call-in talk show, 12 - 12:30 p.m. EST.

NM New Mexico State Farm Radio, feeds 28 stations: LaRouche interviewed for 15 min.

Copley LaRouche interviewed by Ian Christian on war danger for Copley national radio network.

1/18/84 WFNX Lynn, MA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 10 min.

KYOK Houston, TX radio: LHL interviewed, 15 min.

WROK Rockford, Il. radio: Keith Larson Talk Show hosted candidate LaRouche for 30 minutes.

WLRH Huntsville, AL radio: LaRouche on John Hicker call-in talk show, 12 - 1 p.m. EST.

KKAM Pueblo, Co. radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed 5 min.

KRDO Colo. Springs, Co. radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed 5 min.

KSSS Colo. Springs, Co. radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed 5 min.

R 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 7 5 4

1/19/84

KSNQ Aspen, Co. radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed 5 min.

TX Texas State Radio Network, feeds 140 stations LaRouche interviewed for 30 minutes.

KIEM Waterloo, Iowa radio: Dean Augustine Talk Show hosted LaRouche as the final Democratic presidential candidate to be interviewed on what kind of farm policy they would implement if elected. (Boomer station.)

WWNH Rochester, NH radio: LaRouche interviewed 15 min.

KADE Boulder, Co. radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed 5 min.

KCOL Ft. Collins, Co. radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed 5 min.

KDEN Englewood, Co radio: LHL interviewed 10 min.

WKOL Concord, NH radio: LHL interviewed 15 min.

WBBX Portsmouth, NH radio: LHL interviewed 15 min.

KFKB Sacramento, CA radio: LaRouche on Eric St. John talk show, which reaches all of northern California and southern Oregon (this is a boomer); 30 min.

KUNC Greeley, Co radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed.

RKO LaRouche interviewed by radio editor Gregg Stec for RKO national network.

KACE Los Angeles, CA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 5 min.

MI Michigan News Network feeds 40 stations; LaRouche interviewed 10 min.

WMRZ Moline, IL radio: LaRouche on Bill Barnes talk show, one hour.

KID Idaho Falls, Idaho radio: National Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed by Mark Bailey.

84040461755

1/20/84 WLNR Chicago, IL radio: LaRouche on Warren Fryburg call-in talk show; 30 minutes.

KXOX Sweetwater, TX radio: LaRouche on talk show, 30 min.

KJOE Monroe, LA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 5 min.

WEYN Springfield, MA radio: LaRouche interviewed 10 minutes.

KFOR Lincoln, NE radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed, 15 min.

KPSF San Diego, CA radio: LaRouche interviewed 10 min.

KYXI Portland, OR radio: LaRouche interviewed for 5 min. on Vaughn Summers show.

WAPP Eau Claire, WI radio: LaRouche on John Murphy talk show 1:30 - 2 p.m. EST.

KIRO Seattle, WA radio: boomer station; LaRouche interviewed, 15 minutes.

KJLH Los Angeles, CA radio: LaRouche interviewed 10 min.

WGY Schenectady, NY radio: boomer; LaRouche on Bob Cudmore call-in talk show, 60 minutes.

KLZR Lawrence, KA radio: LaRouche interviewed 20 minutes.

WAYS Charlotte, NC radio: LaRouche on Mort Downey call-in talk show, 10 p.m. - 11 p.m.

1/21/84 KXXX Salt Lake City UT radio: LaRouche on Bob Salter talk show noon - 1 p.m. EST.

1/22/84 WIUS Bloomington, IN radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky on Tom Steiner show, 9 p.m. - 11 p.m. EST.

1/23/84 WIBX Utica NY radio: LaRouche on Tim Coyne talk show 1 p.m. - 2 p.m.

KTRH Houston TX radio: LaRouche on Shelia Ruslow talk show 2 - 3 p.m. EST.

KGO San Francisco CA radio: LaRouche on 30 min talk show hosted by Ron Owens (this is a boomer).

1/25/84 WAYS Charlotte, NC radio: LaRouche on Mort Downey live talk show 9 a.m. - 10 a.m.

KQWI Clarinda, IA radio: LaRouche on Don Eckle talk show, 12:05 - 12:35 p.m. EST

WBNS Columbus, OH radio: LaRouche on John Pendolino talk show, 1:15 - 1:35 p.m. EST.

1/26/84 WSAN Allentown PA radio: Campaign director Klenetsky 15 min.

WDAS Philadelphia PA radio: LHL interview, 5 min.

KOTO Telluride, CO radio: Campaign director Mel Klenetsky, 5 min. interview.

WKBR Manchester, NH radio: LaRouche on Don Guy talk show, 60 min.

1/29/84 WMAQ Chicago TV: LaRouche on Warner Saunders Show Chicago NBC affiliate.

1/30/84 WGPA Bethlehem, PA radio: LHL interviewed by Bill Zinfer show, 30 min.

WGOM Marion, IL radio: LaRouche on Glen Williams talk show, 45 minutes.

WCKK Erie, PA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 15 min.

WJET Erie, PA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 15 min.

WKXR Asnboro, TN radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed 10 min.

WWRL New York, NY radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed, 10 min.

WHN New York, NY radio: LHL interviewed 5 min.

NBC Nightly News. 5 minute feature on Lyndon H. LaRouche by Brian Ross and Tom Brokaw for NBC television national news. Note that NBC ran promos for the broadcast nationally on Jan. 29, 1984.

1/31/84 WEEX Easton, PA radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed 15 min.

84040461756

84040461757

WSOY Decatur, IL radio: Foreign Policy Advisor Criton Zoakos on Bob Billman Show, 30 min.

WFGB Altoona, PA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 15 min.

WBVP Beaver Falls, PA radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed 15 minutes.

Nat'l Fairchild Broadcasting: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed for 60 second spot.

TX Spanish Information Service, feeds 26 stations in southwest: LaRouche spokesman Harley Schlanger interviewed for 90 seconds.

WBZ TV ABC affiliate in Boston, interviews Michael Gelber, Senatorial candidate and spokesman for LaRouche's policies concerning Gelber's response to NBC Nightly News Segment of January 30, 1984. 5 minute segment.

CNN TV Crossfire Show. Pat Buchanan & Tom Braden host candidate LaRouche for half hour show; this national television program for CNN.

Jan. 84 WQBA Miami, Fla. radio: News interview with T.L.C. spokesman Dennis Small concerning Latin, Central and South American policies of the campaign. 15 minute interview.

Jan. 84 WRHC Miami, Fla. radio: News interview with T.L.C. spokesman Salvador Lonzano concerning LaRouche's policies for Mexico. 10 minute interview.

Jan. 84 WDJC Birmingham, Al. radio: News interview with T.L.C. National Campaign Director Mel Klenetsky. 10 minute interview.

Jan. 84 KDTH Dubuque, Iowa radio: News interview with presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche. 5 minute interview.

Jan. 84 KFIZ Fondue Lock, Wis. radio: Ron Harvey Talk Show hosted La Rouche for one hour.

Jan. 84 KDJW Amarillo, Tx. radio: News interview with T.L.C. National Campaign Director Mel Klenetsky. 5 minute interview.

84040161758

2/1/84 WHMI Howell, MI radio: LaRouche spokesman Max Dean on Frances Pittman talk show, 60 min.

Nat'l Radio Ambiente: Spanish national network, interviewed LaRouche for 5 - 6 minutes.

NC North Carolina Total Radio Network, feeds 25 stations in state: interviewed LaRouche for 10 minutes.

WLKK Erie, PA radio: interviewed Campaign Director Mel Klenetsky, 5 minutes.

WIDA Madison, WI radio: Foreign Policy Advisor Criton Zoakos on Alan John talk show, 60 minutes.

2/2/84 Fern Tobacco Radio Network (feeds news to 300 stations nationally) interviewed LHL for 10 minutes.

KID Idaho Falls, ID radio: interviewed LHL, 20 min.

WFEC Harrisburg, PA radio: interviewed LHL, 15 min.

RKO Campaign director Mel Klenetsky interviewed for news feature, 20 minutes

WCKE Erie, PA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 15 min.

2/3/84 KGU Honolulu, Ha. radio: Bill Maniachi Talk Show hosted LaRouche South East Asian advisors Sophie and Pakdee Tanapura while on a stopover in Hawaii on route to Thailand.

2/6/84 WSM LaRouche interviewed for 15 minutes by Buddy Saddler on Nashville, Tn. boomer.

2/7/84 TV-12 Elizabethn, New Jersey cable TV: Campaign Director Klenetsky debating Essex Cty. Exec Peter Shapiro on defensive weapons technology.

2/8/84 WASG Atmore, AL radio: Foreign Policy Advisor Criton Zoakos on Dale Genrman talk snow 9 a.m. - 10 a.m. EST.

KAAY Little Rock, AR radio: LaRouche, 15 minute interview (this is a boomer).

KGA Spokane, WA radio: 15 minute LaRouche interview (this is a boomer).

84040461759

2/9/84 WAXT Muncie, IN radio: LaRouche interview, 20 min.
KGU Honolulu, HA radio: LaRouche interview on Joe Rose show, 20 minutes.
KFAB Omaha, NE radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed, 20 minutes.
NJ-TV Channel 9 cable TV in Elizabeth, N.J.: 30 debate between LaRouche Campaign Director Klenetsky and Essex County Executive Peter Shapiro on beam weapons technologies.
KIOA Des Moines, IA radio: taped statement by LaRouche on Lane Kirkland
KSO Des Moines, IA radio: taped statement by LaRouche on Lane Kirkland.
2/10/84 Nat'l Sheridan Broadcasting Network, serving over 100 black radio stations nationally: interview with LaRouche, 15 minutes.
WBO Des Moines, IA radio: 5 minute interview with LaRouche.
Nat'l National Black Network: 10 minute interview with LaRouche.
KEX Portland, OR radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed, 5 minutes. (boomer station)
WHGB Harrisburg, PA radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed, 5 minutes.
2/13/84 KGU Honolulu, HA radio: Foreign Policy Advisor Criton Zoakos on Bill Maniachi talk show.
KCBS Fairbanks, AK radio: LaRouche interviewed for 30 minutes.
KTVF Fairbanks, AK TV: LaRouche story prepared by Steve Albert.
KOMA Oklahoma City, OK radio: 5 minute interview with LaRouche (this is a boomer).
2/14/84 KFUN Las Vegas, NV radio: LaRouche interviewed, 5 min.

84040461760

WLAC Nashville, TN radio: LaRouche on Rick Garrett call in talk show, 6 - 7 p.m. EST. Boomer, reaches 25 states.

NYC Channel J Manhattan Cable TV: tape of LaRouche national television address aired to Manhattan audience.

2/15/84 WOHP Bellefontaine, OH radio: LaRouche live on Linda Wicker talk show for 45 min.

WJRO Glenburnie, MD radio: LaRouche interviewed, 15 minutes.

2/16/84 WMEX Clyde, OH radio: LaRouche interviewed, 5 min.

KDOC Wally George talk show, syndicated to 29 stations in California; LaRouche taped 30 minute show.

KGU Honolulu, HA radio: Mrs. Helga LaRouche on Bill Maniachi talk show for one hour.

2/20/84 WAYS Charlotte, NC radio: Mrs. Helga LaRouche on Mort Downey talk show for 60 minutes.

2/21/84 KFOR Lincoln, NE radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed for 20 minutes.

KBMC Eugene, OR radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed for 10 minutes.

2/22/84 KBDF Eugena, OR radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed, 5 min.

WHGB Harrisburg, PA radio: LaRouche on 30 minute talk show hosted by Bill Richardson.

WFLB Fayetteville, NC radio: LaRouche interviewed, 5 minutes.

KEX Portland, OR radio (boomer): Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed 10 minutes.

KWJJ Portland, OR radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed, 5 minutes.

KSLM Salem, OR. radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed for 10 minutes.

R 4 0 4 0 1 6 1 7 6 1

2/23/84 WAYS Charlotte, NC radio: Campaign advisor Richard Conen on Mort Downey talk show, 60 minutes.

OR Associated Press, OR: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed for print and broadcast story.

KBMC Eugene, OR radio: LaRouche interviewed, 10 min.

KTMT Medford, OR radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed, 10 minutes.

WCBS New York City, N.Y. radio: Story aired on denial of Secret Service protection to LaRouche on all-news New York City boomer station.

WTOP Washington, D.C.: Five minute news feature on LaRouche suit against Donald Regan on all news boomer station.

2/25/84 TX Texas State Network: interview with LaRouche associate Warren Hamerman.

MA New England Radio Network: interview with LaRouche associate Warren Hamerman.

ND Prairie Public Radio Network: interview with LaRouche associate Warren Hamerman.

WSAN Allentown, PA radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed, 5 min.

WBOW Terre Haute, IN radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky interviewed, 5 min.

2/27/84 WCKY Cincinnati, OH radio: LaRouche on talk show for 60 minutes.

WOC Quad Cities, IL radio: LaRouche on talk show for 60 minutes.

KFAB Omaha, NE radio: LaRouche interviewed on this clear-channel station, 5 minutes.

2/29/84 WKEW Greensboro, NC radio: LaRouche on Ken Allen talk show, 55 minutes.

WHP Harrisburg, a radio: Campaign director Klenetsky

interviewed 15 minutes.

WTPA Harrisburg, PA radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed 5 minutes.

WSBA Harrisburg, PA radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed. 10 minutes.

WGPA Bethlehem, PA radio: Campaign spokesman Marjorie Hecht interviewed 5 minutes.

WTKN Pittsburg, PA radio: Science advisor Marcia Merry interviewed.

3/2/84 WAYS Charlotte, NC radio: LaRouche on Mort Downey talk show, one hour.

TLB Utica, NY radio: LaRouche on talk show, 60 min.

3/5/84 WCOR Lebanon, TN radio: LaRouche interviewed for 15 minutes.

3/6/84 WAMJ South Bend, IN radio: Warren Hamerman, head of LaRouche founded PAC, NDPC, interviewed for 50 min.

TX Texas State Radio Network: TLC Treasurer Ed Spannaus interviewed.

WERC Birmingham, AL radio: Campaign science staffer Marsha Freeman on Sandy Smith show.

WMBO Peoria, IL radio: LaRouche on John Williams talk show, one hour.

3/7/84 KNUS Denver, CO radio: LaRouche on Peter Boyles talk show, one hour.

3/8/84 KNOE Monroe, LA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 15 min.

3/9/84 WQUE New Orleans, LA radio: Campaign director Mel Klenetsky interviewed 5 minutes.

WJBO Baton Rouge, LA radio: Klenetsky interviewed, 5 minutes; LaRouche on talk show 15 minutes.

KNOE New Orleans, LA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 15 minutes.

3/10/84 WABC New York, NY radio: Campaign advisors Klenetsky,

84040461762

Zoakos, and LaRouche on Alan Combs talk show.

3/11/84	WWDB	Philadelphia, PA radio: LaRouche on talk show, 2 hours.
3/12/84	WAIO	New Orleans, LA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 5 minutes.
	WTIX	New Orleans, LA radio: LaRouche interviewed, 15 minutes.
	WHOP	Belfontaine, OH radio: Campaign Director Klenetsky on talk show, 45 minutes.
	WTRX	Flint, MI radio: LaRouche on talk show, one hour.
3/13/84	WSMB	New Orleans, LA radio: Campaign director Klenetsky interviewed, 10 minutes.
3/14/84	WSMB	New Orleans, LA radio: LaRouche on talk show, two hours.
3/16/84	WCRO	Jonestown, PA radio: LaRouche on talk show, one hour.
	KID	Idaho Falls, ID radio: LaRouche interviewed, 5 minutes.

84040461763



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 4, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: The File

FROM: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel 

SUBJECT: League of Women Voters - MUR 1659

On April 3, 1984, I spoke with Odin Andersen, attorney for Lyndon LaRouche, concerning a complaint filed by The LaRouche Campaign against the League of Women Voters. The complaint was filed on April 2, 1984. Mr. Andersen informed me that an action was brought in the State Court in Pennsylvania in an attempt to restrain the debate among Mondale, Hart and Jackson on April 5, 1984, in Pennsylvania. He indicated that the TRO action was dismissed and the judge mentioned, inter alia, the FEC's jurisdiction.

Mr. Andersen asked what the Commission would do with the complaint in this matter. I told him that the confidentiality requirements prevented me from telling him anything about this case but that our expedited procedures for the primary elections generally provide for expeditious treatment and it would not be unreasonable to expect that, that would entail Commission and respondent notification prior to the debate.

Mr. Andersen expressed the hope that this complaint would evoke the same response as in the Nashua MUR. I told him that I could not speculate on that. He also wanted to know what we would do if the League didn't respond by April 4, 1984. I told him that I could not say what the Commission would do under the circumstances but I cited the specific protections afforded respondents under §437g.

Mr. Andersen indicated that he was considering some sort of TRO action or mandamus to get the Commission to act. I asked him that if he decided to take such court action that he let us know as soon as possible and he agreed.

84040461764

Memorandum to the File
Page 2
League of Women Voters - MJR 1659

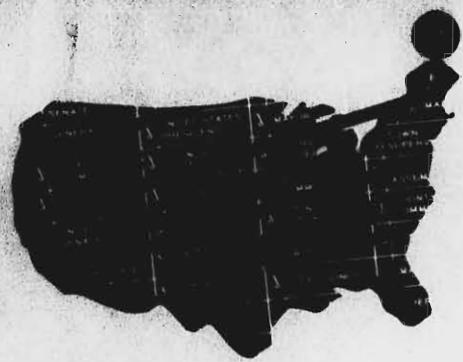
NOTE: The complaint was circulated to the Commission on pink paper on April 3, 1984 and a copy of the complaint was hand delivered to the respondent on April 3, 1984.

cc: Charles N. Steele
Lawrence M. Noble
Gary Johansen
Deborah Curry

84040461765

Conf 2012

P.O. Box 2150, GPO, New York, N.Y. 10116, (212) 247-8820



HAND DELIVERED

*mur 1659
Johansen
Curry*

Charles N. Steele, Esq.
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20463

Mel Klenetsky
National Campaign Director
Edward Spannaus
Treasurer

April 3 1984

94:46

Dear Mr. Steele,

With reference to the complaint filed this morning by The LaRouche Campaign against the League of Women Voters, please be advised that Odin P. Anderson represents The LaRouche Campaign and Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Edward Spannaus (ES)

The LaRouche Campaign
by Edward Spannaus
Treasurer

84040461766

The LaRouche Campaign

8
4
0
4
0
4
0
4
6
1
7
6
7

Charles N. Steele Esq.
General Counsel
F.E.C.
1325 K Street N.W.
Washington D.C.

URGENT - HAND DELIVERED

60475034

ARNOLD & PORTER

1200 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

(202) 872-6700

1600 LINCOLN STREET
DENVER, COLORADO 80204
(303) 632-2900

CABLE: "ARPOPO"
TELECOM: (202) 872-6720
TELEX: 89-2733

BROOKSLEY BORN
DIRECT LINE: (202) 872-6832

April 5, 1984

APR 5 1984
3:19

*MUR 1659
Cuny*

BY HAND

**Charles N. Steele, Esquire
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463**

Re: **MUR1659**

Dear Mr. Steele:

Enclosed is the Statement of Designation of Counsel by the League of Women Voters Education Fund with respect to MUR1659.

The League does plan to demonstrate in writing that no action should be taken against it in response to the complaint in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Brooksley Born
Brooksley Born

BB:djr

Enclosure

84040461768

STATEMENT OF DESIGNATION OF COUNSEL

MUR 1659

NAME OF COUNSEL: Brooksley Born, Arnold & Porter

ADDRESS: 1200 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

TELEPHONE: (202) 872-6700

The above-named individual is hereby designated as my
counsel and is authorized to receive any notifications and other
communications from the Commission and to act on my behalf before
the Commission.

4/5/84
Date

Carol C. Parr
Signature Executive Director
Margaret J. Houston

RESPONDENT'S NAME: League of Women Voters Education Fund

ADDRESS: 1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

HOME PHONE: _____

BUSINESS PHONE: (202) 429-1965

R
4
0
4
0
4
6
1
7
6
9

ARNOLD & PORTER 8 4 0 4 0 4 6 1 7 7 0
1200 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

HAND DELIVER

ARNOLD & PORTER
1200 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

To: Charles N. Steele, Esquire
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
7th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20463



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 4, 1984

Mr. Mel Klenetsky
National Campaign Director
The LaRouche Campaign
P. O. Box 2150
New York, N.Y. 10116

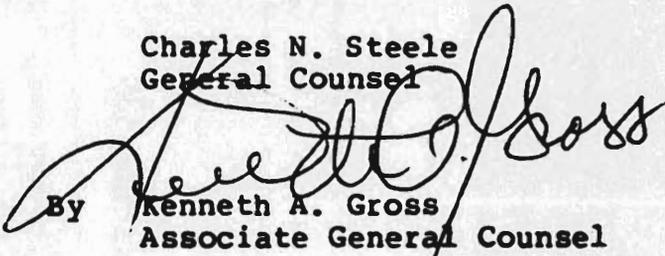
Dear Mr. Klenetsky:

This letter is to acknowledge receipt of your complaint which we received on April 2, 1984, against the League of Women Voters which alleges violations of the Federal Election Campaign laws. A staff member has been assigned to analyze your allegations. The respondent will be notified of this complaint within five days.

You will be notified as soon as the Commission takes final action on your complaint. Should you have or receive any additional information in this matter, please forward it to this office. We suggest that this information be sworn to in the same manner as your original complaint. For your information, we have attached a brief description of the Commission's procedure for handling complaints. If you have any questions, please contact Cheryl Thomas at (202) 523-4143.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel


By Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Enclosure

84040461771

84040461772

CURRY

PS Form 3800, July 1963

• CHECK: Complete items 1, 2, 3, and 4. Add your address to the "TO" space on cover.

(GENERALLY POSTMASTER PERmits)

1. The following service is requested (check one):

None to whom and date delivered

None to whom, date, and address of delivery

2. RESTRICTED DELIVERY (The restricted delivery fee is charged in addition to the above stated fee.)

TOTAL \$

3. ARTICLE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. Mel Klentzsky
Nat. Campaign Dr.
The LaRoche Campaign
P.O. Box 3150
N.Y. N.Y. 10116

4. TYPE OF SERVICE:

REGISTERED INSURED

IDENTIFIED COD

EXPRESS MAIL

ARTICLE NUMBER: 943313

(Always obtain signature of addressee or agent.)

I have received the article described above.

SIGNATURE: Addressee Authorized agent

5. DATE OF DELIVERY: 3/23/64

6. ADDRESSEE'S ADDRESS: (to be completed by addressee)

7a. EMPLOYER'S INITIALS

7b. EMPLOYER'S SIGNATURE



MUR 1659

• EPC 1963-07-000



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 3, 1984

HAND DELIVERY

**Dorothy Ridings, President
League of Women Voters
1730 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036**

Re: MUR 1659

Dear Ms. Ridings:

This letter is to notify you that on April 2, 1984 the Federal Election Commission received a complaint which alleges that the League of Women Voters may have violated certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"). A copy of the complaint is enclosed. We have numbered this matter MUR 1659. Please refer to this number in all future correspondence.

Under the Act, you have the opportunity to demonstrate, in writing, that no action should be taken against the League of Women Voters in connection with this matter.

Please submit any factual or legal materials which you believe are relevant to the Commission's analysis of this matter. Where appropriate, statements should be submitted under oath.

This matter will remain confidential in accordance with 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) unless you notify the Commission in writing that you wish the matter to be made public.

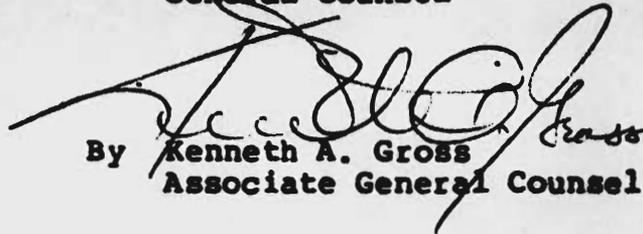
If you intend to be represented by counsel in this matter please advise the Commission by completing the enclosed form stating the name, address and telephone number of such counsel, and a statement authorizing such counsel to receive any notifications and other communications from the Commission.

84040461773

If you have any questions, please contact either Gary Johansen (523-4143) or Deborah Curry (523-4000) the staff members assigned to this matter. For your information, we have attached a brief description of the Commission's procedure for handling complaints.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel


By Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Enclosures

1. Complaint
2. Procedures
3. Designation of Counsel Statement

84040461774



P.O. Box 2150, GPO, New York, N.Y. 10116, (212) 247-8820

64-2003
RECEIVED BY THE FEC
HAND DELIVERED
84 APR 2 12: 01

MUR 1659

APR 2 11 33: 24

Mel Klenetsky
National Campaign Director
Edward Spannaus
Treasurer

March 31, 1984

Charles Steele
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20463

Re: Formal Complaint of The LaRouche Campaign Against the League of Women Voters for Violations of 11 CFR 110.13 and 2 USC 441b

Dear Sir:

On April 5, 1984, the League of Women Voters is sponsoring a Democratic presidential candidates debate in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This debate will feature three participants: Walter Mondale, Gary Hart, and Jesse Jackson. By letter dated March 30, 1984, the sponsor has improperly and discriminatorily excluded Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Mr. LaRouche is a significant candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination as defined by the League's Selection Criteria (see attached).

The LaRouche Campaign has raised over \$1 million and has qualified for matching funds pursuant to the Federal Election Campaign Act. This fundraising capability means that LaRouche is comparable to the three candidates who have been invited to the Pittsburgh debate. According to FEC reports, the four major candidates have raised the following amounts in contributions during the first two months of 1984: Mondale \$1,270,107; Jackson \$648,719; LaRouche \$533,831; Hart \$460,560.

94040461775

Under 47 CFR 73.1940, Mr. LaRouche is recognized by all three major television networks as a bona fide candidate in all states, territories, and the District of Columbia. In the course of the campaign, Mr. LaRouche has delivered four nationwide television addresses of half-hour duration: January 21, 1984 (CBS); February 4, 1984 (ABC); March 17, 1984 (NBC); and March 26, 1984 (ABC). He has also appeared on several half-hour broadcasts in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and his campaign has been covered by a wide variety of media across the nation. This media coverage includes the "Eastern Establishment" press such as New York Times, Washington Post, New Republic, and NBC, as well as the media in small towns and medium-sized cities throughout the United States.

Mr. LaRouche is on the primary ballot or scheduled to participate in state caucuses where approximately forty per cent of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention are at stake. This schedule includes active campaigning for delegates in the large and pivotal states of Pennsylvania, Texas, Ohio, New Jersey, and California. The LaRouche candidacy has also inspired the development of a movement of citizen candidates who are running on LaRouche's program at the federal state, and local level. This candidates movement, numbering over two thousand active candidates, has already elected people in Illinois, Massachusetts, California, Florida, and elsewhere.

The exclusion of Mr. LaRouche from the Pittsburgh debate makes it a partisan enterprise which will "promote or advance one candidate over another". The sponsors of the April 5 debate are therefore in violation of 11 CFR 110.13 and 2 USC 441b. The LaRouche Campaign requests that the Commission treat this matter expeditiously and move to enjoin the Pittsburgh debate unless Mr. LaRouche is included.

Respectfully,

The LaRouche Campaign

By: Mel Klenetsky
MEL KLENETSKY
Nat'l Campaign Director

VERIFICATION

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

MEL KLENETSKY, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am the National Campaign Director of The LaRouche Campaign, the complainant in this complaint. I have read the foregoing complaint and know the contents thereof. The same is true to my own knowledge, except as to matters stated on information and belief or sworn to by other persons, and, as to those matters, I believe them to be true.

Mel Klenetsky
MEL KLENETSKY
Nat'l Campaign Director
The LaRouche Campaign

Sworn before me this day 31ST of March, 1984.

Mary Jane Freeman
NOTARY PUBLIC
MARY JANE FREEMAN
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 31-4782510
Qualified in New York County
Commission Expires March 30, 1985

84040461777

**1984 LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS EDUCATION FUND
DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY DEBATES
PARTICIPANT SELECTION CRITERIA**

The League of Women Voters Education Fund will sponsor during the 1984 election season a series of primary debates among significant candidates for the Democratic Party's nomination for President. The purpose of these debates is to educate the nation's electorate in a nonpartisan manner about the issues in the 1984 Presidential campaign and about the positions of candidates on these issues and to stimulate increased voter interest and participation in the electoral process.

The League's goal of fostering voter education and participation in the electoral process is furthered by inviting to debate only candidates in whom a substantial number of voters has an interest. Inclusion of candidates in whom there is little voter interest would result in debates that are too long or that do not provide sufficient time for the meaningful expression of views by significant candidates. Accordingly, the League has chosen to limit participation in its 1984 Democratic primary Debates to candidates who present a significant national candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President.

Candidates who meet the following criteria will be invited to participate in the League's 1984 Democratic primary debates:

1. The candidate must have made a public announcement of his or her intention to run for the Democratic Party's nomination for President.
2. The candidate must be legally qualified to hold the office of President.
3. The candidate must be a significant candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination for President.

In assessing the significance of a candidacy, the League will consider a number of factors including the following:

- Eligibility for matching payments under the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act (26 U.S.C. Chapter 96). This criterion furthers the identification of significant candidates by focusing on those candidates who are significant enough to solicit, and have sufficient voter support to receive, contributions from a number of persons in a

84040461778

number of states.

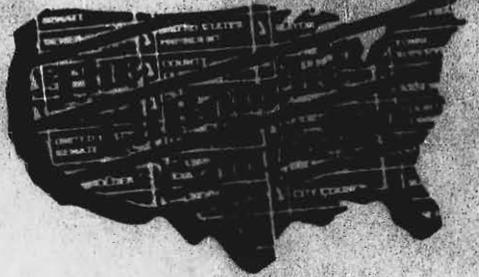
- Active campaigning in a number of states for the Democratic Party's nomination. Candidates who have established an active campaign presence in several different states may pose a significant national candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination. A candidate's efforts to be named on primary ballots, his or her fundraising activities, the extent of the candidate's campaign organization, the amount of his or her campaign appearances, as well as any other factors evidencing substantial campaign activity, may be considered.
- Recognition by the national media as a candidate meriting media attention. Since media coverage of particular candidates by major newspapers and television networks tends to evidence a recognition by the national media of substantial voter interest in a candidate and serves independently to foster such interest, this criterion is an appropriate consideration in determining the significance of particular candidates in the national campaign.
- Other factors. The League may consider such other factors that in the League's good faith judgment may provide substantive evidence of nationwide voter interest in a candidate, such as the extent of campaign contributions and national voter poll results.

84040461779

P.O. Box 2150, GPO, New York, N.Y. 10116 (212) 247-8020

84 APR 2 P12:31

MUR 1659



Mel Klenetsky
National Campaign Director
Edward Spannaus
Treasurer

March 31, 1984

14 APR 2 P 3: 24

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Charles Steele
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20463

Re: Formal Complaint of The LaRouche Campaign Against the League of Women Voters for Violations of 11 CFR 110.13 and 2 USC 441b

Dear Sir:

On April 5, 1984, the League of Women Voters is sponsoring a Democratic presidential candidates debate in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This debate will feature three participants: Walter Mondale, Gary Hart, and Jesse Jackson. By letter dated March 30, 1984, the sponsor has improperly and discriminatorily excluded Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Mr. LaRouche is a significant candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination as defined by the League's Selection Criteria (see attached).

The LaRouche Campaign has raised over \$1 million and has qualified for matching funds pursuant to the Federal Election Campaign Act. This fundraising capability means that LaRouche is comparable to the three candidates who have been invited to the Pittsburgh debate. According to FEC reports, the four major candidates have raised the following amounts in contributions during the first two months of 1984: Mondale \$1,270,107; Jackson \$648,719; LaRouche \$533,831; Hart \$460,560.

84040161780

Under 47 CFR 73.1940, Mr. LaRouche is recognized by all three major television networks as a bona fide candidate in all States, territories, and the District of Columbia. In the course of the campaign, Mr. LaRouche has delivered four nationwide television addresses of half-hour duration: January 21, 1984 (CBS); February 4, 1984 (ABC); March 17, 1984 (NBC); and March 26, 1984 (ABC). He has also appeared on several half-hour broadcasts in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and his campaign has been covered by a wide variety of media across the nation. This media coverage includes the "Eastern Establishment" press such as New York Times, Washington Post, New Republic, and NBC, as well as the media in small towns and medium-sized cities throughout the United States.

Mr. LaRouche is on the primary ballot or scheduled to participate in state caucuses where approximately forty per cent of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention are at stake. This schedule includes active campaigning for delegates in the large and pivotal states of Pennsylvania, Texas, Ohio, New Jersey, and California. The LaRouche candidacy has also inspired the development of a movement of citizen candidates who are running on LaRouche's program at the federal state, and local level. This candidates movement, numbering over two thousand active candidates, has already elected people in Illinois, Massachusetts, California, Florida, and elsewhere.

The exclusion of Mr. LaRouche from the Pittsburgh debate makes it a partisan enterprise which will "promote or advance one candidate over another". The sponsors of the April 5 debate are therefore in violation of 11 CFR 110.13 and 2 USC 441b. The LaRouche Campaign requests that the Commission treat this matter expeditiously and move to enjoin the Pittsburgh debate unless Mr. LaRouche is included.

Respectfully,

The LaRouche Campaign

By: Mel Klenetsky
MEL KLENETSKY
Nat'l Campaign Director

84040461781

**1984 LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS EDUCATION FUND
DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY DEBATES
PARTICIPANT SELECTION CRITERIA**

The League of Women Voters Education Fund will sponsor during the 1984 election season a series of primary debates among significant candidates for the Democratic Party's nomination for President. The purpose of these debates is to educate the nation's electorate in a nonpartisan manner about the issues in the 1984 Presidential campaign and about the positions of candidates on these issues and to stimulate increased voter interest and participation in the electoral process.

The League's goal of fostering voter education and participation in the electoral process is furthered by inviting to debate only candidates in whom a substantial number of voters has an interest. Inclusion of candidates in whom there is little voter interest would result in debates that are too long or that do not provide sufficient time for the meaningful expression of views by significant candidates. Accordingly, the League has chosen to limit participation in its 1984 Democratic primary Debates to candidates who present a significant national candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President.

Candidates who meet the following criteria will be invited to participate in the League's 1984 Democratic primary debates:

1. The candidate must have made a public announcement of his or her intention to run for the Democratic Party's nomination for President.
2. The candidate must be legally qualified to hold the office of President.
3. The candidate must be a significant candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination for President.

In assessing the significance of a candidacy, the League will consider a number of factors including the following:

- Eligibility for matching payments under the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act (26 U.S.C. Chapter 96). This criterion furthers the identification of significant candidates by focusing on those candidates who are significant enough to solicit, and have sufficient voter support to receive, contributions from a number of persons in a

84040461783

number of states.

- Active campaigning in a number of states for the Democratic Party's nomination. Candidates who have established an active campaign presence in several different states may pose a significant national candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination. A candidate's efforts to be named on primary ballots, his or her fundraising activities, the extent of the candidate's campaign organization, the amount of his or her campaign appearances, as well as any other factors evidencing substantial campaign activity, may be considered.
- Recognition by the national media as a candidate meriting media attention. Since media coverage of particular candidates by major newspapers and television networks tends to evidence a recognition by the national media of substantial voter interest in a candidate and serves independently to foster such interest, this criterion is an appropriate consideration in determining the significance of particular candidates in the national campaign.
- Other factors. The League may consider such other factors that in the League's good faith judgment may provide substantive evidence of nationwide voter interest in a candidate, such as the extent of campaign contributions and national voter poll results.

84040461784

MUR 11659



Mel Klenetsky
National Campaign Director
Edward Spannaus
Treasurer

March 31, 1984

APR 2 10:24

Charles Steele
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20463

Re: Formal Complaint of The LaRouche Campaign Against the League of Women Voters for Violations of 11 CFR 110.13 and 2 USC 441b

Dear Sir:

On April 5, 1984, the League of Women Voters is sponsoring a Democratic presidential candidates debate in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This debate will feature three participants: Walter Mondale, Gary Hart, and Jesse Jackson. By letter dated March 30, 1984, the sponsor has improperly and discriminatorily excluded Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Mr. LaRouche is a significant candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination as defined by the League's Selection Criteria (see attached).

The LaRouche Campaign has raised over \$1 million and has qualified for matching funds pursuant to the Federal Election Campaign Act. This fundraising capability means that LaRouche is comparable to the three candidates who have been invited to the Pittsburgh debate. According to FEC reports, the four major candidates have raised the following amounts in contributions during the first two months of 1984: Mondale \$1,270,107; Jackson \$648,719; LaRouche \$533,831; Hart \$460,560.

84040461785

Under 47 CFR 73.1940, Mr. LaRouche is recognized by all major television networks as a bona fide candidate in all states, territories, and the District of Columbia. In the course of the campaign, Mr. LaRouche has delivered four nationwide television addresses of half-hour duration: January 21, 1984 (CBS); February 4, 1984 (ABC); March 17, 1984 (NBC); and March 26, 1984 (ABC). He has also appeared on several half-hour broadcasts in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and his campaign has been covered by a wide variety of media across the nation. This media coverage includes the "Eastern Establishment" press such as New York Times, Washington Post, New Republic, and NBC, as well as the media in small towns and medium-sized cities throughout the United States.

Mr. LaRouche is on the primary ballot or scheduled to participate in state caucuses where approximately forty per cent of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention are at stake. This schedule includes active campaigning for delegates in the large and pivotal states of Pennsylvania, Texas, Ohio, New Jersey, and California. The LaRouche candidacy has also inspired the development of a movement of citizen candidates who are running on LaRouche's program at the federal state, and local level. This candidates movement, numbering over two thousand active candidates, has already elected people in Illinois, Massachusetts, California, Florida, and elsewhere.

The exclusion of Mr. LaRouche from the Pittsburgh debate makes it a partisan enterprise which will "promote or advance one candidate over another". The sponsors of the April 5 debate are therefore in violation of 11 CFR 110.13 and 2 USC 441b. The LaRouche Campaign requests that the Commission treat this matter expeditiously and move to enjoin the Pittsburgh debate unless Mr. LaRouche is included.

Respectfully,

The LaRouche Campaign

By: Mel Klenetsky
MEL KLENETSKY
Nat'l Campaign Director

VERIFICATION

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

MEL KLENETSKY, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am the National Campaign Director of The LaRouche Campaign, the complainant in this complaint. I have read the foregoing complaint and know the contents thereof. The same is true to my own knowledge, except as to matters stated on information and belief or sworn to by other persons, and, as to those matters, I believe them to be true.

Mel Klenetsky
MEL KLENETSKY
Nat'l Campaign Director
The LaRouche Campaign

Sworn before me this day 31ST of March, 1984.

Mary Jane Freeman
NOTARY PUBLIC
MARY JANE FREEMAN
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 31-4782510
Qualified in New York County
Commission Expires March 30, 1985

84040461787

**1984 LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS EDUCATION FUND
DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY DEBATES
PARTICIPANT SELECTION CRITERIA**

The League of Women Voters Education Fund will sponsor during the 1984 election season a series of primary debates among significant candidates for the Democratic Party's nomination for President. The purpose of these debates is to educate the nation's electorate in a nonpartisan manner about the issues in the 1984 Presidential campaign and about the positions of candidates on these issues and to stimulate increased voter interest and participation in the electoral process.

The League's goal of fostering voter education and participation in the electoral process is furthered by inviting to debate only candidates in whom a substantial number of voters has an interest. Inclusion of candidates in whom there is little voter interest would result in debates that are too long or that do not provide sufficient time for the meaningful expression of views by significant candidates. Accordingly, the League has chosen to limit participation in its 1984 Democratic primary Debates to candidates who present a significant national candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President.

Candidates who meet the following criteria will be invited to participate in the League's 1984 Democratic primary debates:

1. The candidate must have made a public announcement of his or her intention to run for the Democratic Party's nomination for President.
2. The candidate must be legally qualified to hold the office of President.
3. The candidate must be a significant candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination for President.

In assessing the significance of a candidacy, the League will consider a number of factors including the following:

- Eligibility for matching payments under the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act (26 U.S.C. Chapter 96). This criterion furthers the identification of significant candidates by focusing on those candidates who are significant enough to solicit, and have sufficient voter support to receive, contributions from a number of persons in a

84040.461788

number of states.

- Active campaigning in a number of states for the Democratic Party's nomination. Candidates who have established an active campaign presence in several different states may pose a significant national candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination. A candidate's efforts to be named on primary ballots, his or her fundraising activities, the extent of the candidate's campaign organization, the amount of his or her campaign appearances, as well as any other factors evidencing substantial campaign activity, may be considered.
- Recognition by the national media as a candidate meriting media attention. Since media coverage of particular candidates by major newspapers and television networks tends to evidence a recognition by the national media of substantial voter interest in a candidate and serves independently to foster such interest, this criterion is an appropriate consideration in determining the significance of particular candidates in the national campaign.
- Other factors. The League may consider such other factors that in the League's good faith judgment may provide substantive evidence of nationwide voter interest in a candidate, such as the extent of campaign contributions and national voter poll results.

84040461789



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1325 K STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

THIS IS THE BEGINNING OF MUR # 1659

Date Filmed 6/19/84 Camera No. --- 1

Cameraman JRL

8 4 0 4 0 4 0 6 1 7 7 9 0