



LaRouche-Evans On Ballot In 24 States; Court Actions Underway In More States

Oct. 1(NSIPS) — A legal victory in Massachusetts and ballot certification in Minnesota and New Hampshire this week brought to 22 the number of states in which the LaRouche-Evans presidential slate of the U.S. Labor Party will be on the November ballot. Two more states — New York and Washington — are expected to certify Labor Party ballot petitions Oct. 8 and Oct. 15, respectively. These 24 states, originally targeted by the Labor Party for petitioning campaigns to get ballot status, represent 295 electoral votes, or 54 per cent of the electoral college. The states, which include every Midwest industrial state, are Connecticut, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

The Legal Fight

The Committee to Elect LaRouche is aggressively pursuing legal action to place the LaRouche slate on the ballot as the legitimate candidate of a major third party in six other states (California, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Texas) based on the U.S. Supreme Court decision Sept. in *McCarthy v. Briscoe*. In that case, the Supreme Court decided to place bogus third party candidate Eugene McCarthy on the ballot in Texas by virtue of his claim to have "filed for ballot status in 45 states." The decision, rendered by Justice Lewis Powell out of session in consultation with the rest of the court, ignored the fact that McCarthy has been denied ballot status in more than half of these states and was exposed as a forger by the Board of Elections in the District of Columbia.

Attorneys for the Labor Party will argue that LaRouche-Evans should be placed on the ballot as nationally recognized candidates, even in states where they do not have a visible campaign machinery and voter support. To back this up a LaRouche statement to the state courts will inform them that voters have pledged and contributed \$76,900 to the LaRouche-Evans campaign since spring 1976; that LaRouche's own debt moratorium and International Development Bank proposal have been accepted by the non-aligned nations and are now under discussion at the United Nations General Assembly session; and that in the course of his campaign, party supporters and others have purchased over \$230,000 worth of campaign documents on these proposals — more literature than either the Republicans or Democrats could sell or have sold to the electorate.

A state-by-state summary of the legal battles follows:

Massachusetts

Judge Broker of the Appeals Court of the State Supreme Judicial Court placed the LaRouche-Evans slate and Labor Party candidate for senator, Graham Lowry, on the state ballot Sept. 28. Broker's decision culminated three months of litigation in the state courts to defeat the efforts of Wall Street and

Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy's machine to illegally invalidate thousands of the 50,000 ballot signatures collected by the Labor Party. Lowry is running against incumbent Kennedy.

Judge Broker granted the Labor Party an injunction against the printing of the Massachusetts ballots without including the LaRouche-Evans-Lowry line. After the judge's decision attorneys for the secretary of state announced to the court that his office would not pursue any further action against the injunction and that they would proceed with the ballot printing, which began the next day.

Florida

Attorney Samantha Bose filed suit today to put the Labor Party slate on the ballot as nationally recognized candidates of a third party. A hearing is scheduled for Oct. 8, because the judge is on circuit duty until then. The attorney is ready with motions for an expedited hearing, a temporary and permanent injunction, and a memo of law to place LaRouche and Evans on the ballot before the ballot is printed up Oct. 12. According to legal observers, at this point the case is a question of fact and not law; as long as the Labor Party's affidavits on the campaign are factual, the law provides that the candidates should have ballot status. McCarthy was placed on the ballot here two weeks ago.

Texas

The Committee to Elect LaRouche sent a telegram Sept. 29 to Secretary of State Mark White requesting that LaRouche be placed on the ballot in line with the Supreme Court decision which allowed McCarthy on the ballot. Today the head of the state board of elections told the Labor Party legal staff that he and the Secretary of State had determined that a court order would be necessary before the state would place LaRouche on the ballot, according to their reading of the Powell decision. The legal staff intends to file for such a court order Oct. 4, and feels that the procedure is pro forma under the Supreme Court decision.

Kansas

Attorney Ray Menendez is filing for Labor Party ballot status Oct. 4. There is widespread recognition of LaRouche and the Labor Party program among state officials, and the upcoming case has been broadcast on the radio. The Labor Party expects to complete the elector requirements in the state and collect the 2,500 petition signatures.

California

Labor Party attorneys are filing in federal court next week for a hearing before a three-judge panel to grant the LaRouche-Evans slate summary status as candidates, based on the Supreme Court decision. At the same time the party is continuing to gather material on the forgery of the approximately 100,000 signatures submitted by both McCarthy and the Communist Party USA.

Georgia, Missouri, and Louisiana

The Labor Party is preparing the groundwork for suits in these states. In Louisiana, McCarthy won a temporary restraining order against the printing of the state ballot. McCarthy and his Wall Street supporters tried to boost his campaign in states such as these by issuing a false report this week

that their "Clean Gene" was certified on the ballot in Maryland, a state with outrageous and prohibitive ballot qualifications. David Brinkley and various news services like AP assisted in broadcasting this black propaganda. Yesterday the State Board of Elections sent a telegram to the boards of election in all 50 states categorically denying that McCarthy was on the ballot. AP was forced to retract its mendacious report.

Strength of the U.S. Labor Party Going Into November:

The Ohio Congressional Campaign

Historically, the state of Ohio has had one of the highest concentrations of blue collar workers of any state in the union. Successive waves of immigrant skilled workers — including Germans fleeing the failed 1848 revolution to settle in Cincinnati and the later influx of Eastern Europeans coming to work in the northeastern steel mills — formed the backbone of Ohio's current 1.68 million industrial workforce. U.S. Labor Party candidates running in seven of the 25 congressional districts will reach one-third of them directly and close to two-thirds in adjoining districts. On a statewide basis, one out of every 113 workers has bought the USLP Presidential Campaign Platform totalling 19,800 in the seven districts alone.

Early this year, the Federal Power Commission approved price increases for natural gas which would have shut down or forced south most of Ohio's natural gas-dependent industry. This deindustrialization plan was followed by an attempt to sneak through the Ohio legislature bill HB 12, betterknown as "the CCC bill" to "solve" the ensuing unemployment problem by forcing slave labor jobs at \$100 a month on unemployed and welfare victims. A U.S. Labor Party mobilization of workers successfully stalled the bill for four months, but it recently passed. It is still lacking Republican Governor Rhodes' signature, however, and given President Ford's recent condemnation of the CCC bill's model, the notorious Humphrey-Hawkins bill, it is likely that combined USLP pressure and Republican self-interest will produce a Rhodes veto.

The police state apparatus of Attorney General Levi and the FBI includes two Nazi gangs available in Ohio to illegally harass or attack USLP campaign workers and candidates. The FBI's Ku Klux Klan led by agent Dale Reusch centered at Cleveland's Ford Brookpark plant, and the Croatian-Ustashi Nazis (of LaGuardian hijacking fame) have waged open war on the USLP, including a physical attack on U.S. Labor Party vice-presidential candidate Wayne Evans. The Labor Party has obtained a temporary restraining order in Federal Court in Ohio against the Klan and has totally exposed the Ustashi, including the former Nazi Minister of Labor Transport in occupied Yugoslavia, who is presently an aide to Cleveland Mayor Perk, Basilovic.

The impact of these exposures has been more than educational. A broad response from trade unionists, particularly the generation that fought fascism and knew the value of industrial growth and their own labor, indicates the moral quality behind USLP strength.

USLP candidate in the 13th district, Patricia Cortez, a 35 year old housewife, and founding United Rubber Workers' organizer Ray Sullivan, who ran in the Democratic Party primary on the USLP program, are typical of such workers. Thousands more, from antifascist Yugoslavian World War II veterans to striking Teamsters, rubber workers, and UAW members know the USLP organizing and program is in the forefront of the fight against austerity.

First District

USLP Candidate: Chris Martinson

Incumbent: Willis D. Gradison (R)

The First District includes half of Cincinnati and the surrounding county, and most of America's advanced machine tool industry including Cincinnati Millicron, the world's largest exporter of machine tools, and General Electric's turbine plant. The congressional race for the seat now held by Willis Gradison is an analogue of the 1976 presidential campaign which has become a fight between the Labor Party and the Republicans for the vote of the industrial worker. The Democratic candidate, Bowen, supports the Humphrey-Hawkins slave labor bill and its Ohio counterpart, the HB-12 CCC bill. One of his aides has stated publicly, "Bowen is not interested in beating Gradison, but stopping the Labor Party." Gradison's office receives 100 calls a day during USLP campaigns which require responsible congressional action.

The USLP campaign for industrial expansion has put intense pressure on the Republicans. Republican political candidates are now obligated to have the USLP candidates appear at all debates and to meet with USLP candidates on crucial issues. The major industrialists in the area have also met with the Labor Party, and the General Electric management invited Martinson to tour their local plant.

This invitation came not simply because of good ideas; GE saw the impact of USLP organizing among their workers. The recent GE contract settlement which resulted in a "teamster-style" settlement nationally, i.e. sizable wage and benefit increases, was not implemented at GE's Cincinnati plant because of a provocation by the agent leadership which organizes that plant (as opposed to the IUE which organizes most GE facilities). Martinson recognized the situation as a provocation and together with rank and file leader Louis Smith revealed the set-up at a joint press conference. The result was a successful settlement with no demoralizing, isolated local strike after the national strike had ended.

Ohio's stringent election laws require that a party get signatures equal to one per cent of the number of voters in the previous election to gain ballot status. Labor Party organizers gathered twice as many. During those weeks, one out of every 30 worker bought New Solidarity. Over the past year, one out of every 37 workers has purchased the USLP platform, many of them skilled machine-tool workers.

Ninth District

USLP Candidate: Lynn Galonsky

Incumbent: Thomas L. Ashley (D)

The strongest Labor Party district in the state from the standpoint of the circulation of New Solidarity and USLP