

conducted under auspices with quasi-legal “covers” and what is happening right now is that under the Carter Administration these criminal elements and criminal activities are being consolidated into official government policy — outright treason. At the same time as Carter is steering a course for war abroad, he is installing the agencies of dictatorship at home, importantly including use of such private, Trilateral Commission intelligence networks such as the Institute for Policy Studies.

The FEC has been turned into a full-scale plumbers unit as part of this overall design to batter down all opposition to the treason of the Administration. This week the Justice department convened a Grand Jury to investigate charges that Gov. Meldrim Thomson of New Hampshire, a vocal opponent of the Administration’s energy policies, had misused federal funds during petitioning in support of New Hampshire’s Seabrook nuclear power plant. (It is indicative of the Administration’s desire to get Thomson that the Justice Department’s Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has refused Gov. Thomson’s request for funds to aid in the jailing of hundreds of demonstrators who attempted to disrupt the Seabrook construction ... *but has given funds to the demonstrators to pay their lawyers’ fees!*)

Likewise, Senator Jesse Helms (R-NC), a key link in the Congressional pro-growth voting bloc which opposes Carter policy, is being subjected to ominous press leaks in his home state regarding “campaign funding irregularities” — the usual code-word for an FEC assault in the offing. Even Pennsylvania Governor Milton Shapp, who has been a notorious toady of Carter’s austerity policies, is involved in Round One of an FEC watering, also concerning alleged funding irregularities.

On the local level, lesser watergates are being nationally coordinated through the FBI and related

federal agencies to search out and destroy all pockets of traditionalist resistance to Carter. Typical is Charlotte, N.C., where the police force is under investigation for allegedly illegal wiretapping during a 1970-1971 drug case. In Philadelphia, the political machine of Mayor Frank Rizzo has been deluged with FBI investigators. State Assemblyman Fineman, a Rizzo associate, has already been forced to resign under pressure from a contrived watergate-type scandal last month.

The FEC has charged the American Medical Association with illegal campaign contributions, after a complaint filed by Common Cause. The FEC has also claimed the Liberty Lobby — which issued a tabloid exposing Jimmy Carter’s connections to cocaine freak and rock star Greg Allman, and Allman’s funding of the Carter campaign — must register as an “anti-Carter campaign committee,” and subject itself to FEC scrutiny.

Tanks on the Street

Only idiots or liberals need tanks on the streets to understand the point of the treason of the Carter Administration. The Carter Administration itself spells it out. Under Carter-approved legislation, soon to reach a Senate floor-vote (the Clarke-Kennedy Bill) and already introduced in several versions in the House, the FEC is to become the arbiter of all elections. They will decide which states get how much money to subsidize no-registration elections. They will decide which candidate for Federal office — the entire Congress as well as the Presidency — gets matching funds money, so that they may run.

The entire FEC apparatus must be dismantled, and the illegal operations networks destroyed, and this means impeaching the Carter Administration. The material which follows is sufficient, if fully investigated, to begin that impeachment.

FEC History: Creation Of A Plumbers Unit

The record of the Federal Elections Commission (FEC), first established in 1971 by the Federal Elections Act, is the story of the creation of a plumbers unit. In the aftermath of the Nixon Watergate, a few innocents hoped the FEC would guarantee honest election practices. On the contrary, the FEC for its prime movers, John Gardner and Common Cause, was a deliberate maneuver right from the start to set in place an agency which could instigate vendetta investigations into political figures for policy reasons.

The following are the key milestones in the creation and deployment of the FEC as a plumbers unit. The telling features of the operation are the blatantly illegal treatment of the Lyndon LaRouche Presidential campaign, and the equally blatant portection racket accorded to the illegalities of the Carter-for-President campaign.

1971 — FEC created by the Federal Elections Act. Powers-of-the-purse were granted to disburse Federal tax revenue as matching funds for Presidential primary and general election campaign

expenses. Equally important were the powers this entailed to inspect campaign fundraising books.

1976 — FEC reconstituted in a way to diminish the oversight control the Congress can exercise over the agency, and to officialize liaison channels with the Justice Department, which was given expanded enforcement powers. This was done after a Supreme Court ruling called for such changes, in a decision favoring a deliberately contrived legal case against the FEC brought by James Buckley and Eugene McCarthy. (Buckley vs Valeo)

1976 — Spring-Summer. Powers of Congressional oversight on the FEC are further weakened. As part of the effort to block potential House opposition to free reign for the FEC, the Chairman of the House Administration Committee, which has purview on elections and the FEC, is watergated out of office — the Wayne Hayes scandal. Hayes was part of the traditional voting bloc which would oppose the FEC dirty tricks. On the Senate side in the Rules Committee, which has FEC oversight, a motion to review the FEC’s charter,

brought by FEC opponent Senator Allen (D-Alabama) is defeated.

October, 1976 — FEC stalls on disbursing LaRouche primary matching funds.

November, 1976 — FEC refuses to investigate any of the numerous indications of criminal irregularities and fraud connected with the Presidential election. In particular the FEC refuses to investigate the Carter campaign expenditures which exceeded the overall \$22 million limit. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of Carter campaign funds were disbursed in the final days before November 2, in neat amounts of hundreds of dollars, to entities recorded only vaguely as connected with "Get Out the Vote." (See exhibit from Carter campaign report) The money was concentrated in areas where vote fraud was heavily perpetrated.

On the income side, the Carter campaign records are equally in need of investigation, showing clear indications of largescale corporate contributions (largely Coca-Cola) being illegally conducted through Gregg Allman drug concerts.

December, 1976 — FEC continues stall on disbursing LaRouche matching funds, and continues hands-off treatment to Carter campaign despite increased press coverage of irregularities.

A watergate action is launched against the potential source of opposition within the FEC to the rapid evolution of the FEC as a plumbers outfit. The chairman of the FEC, Vernon Thompson, a conservative Republican from Wisconsin, is slapped with a charge of illegally leaking information about an FEC investigation of Democratic Congressional contender Sasser from Tennessee, before the November elections. A Justice Department investigation is launched. Charges were not dropped and Thompson cleared, until three days after his term as chairman ran out in May. The original falsified charges were trumped up with the complicity of Melvin Laird, part of the same policy circle as the Carter Administration.

The Chief Counsel of the FEC resigns, reportedly over the increased "bending of the law" within the agency.

January, 1977 — The FEC launches a harassment campaign against LaRouche supporters in three states, including the use of surprise home visits at odd hours, and "G-man"-type coercion and interrogation of Labor Party voters' relatives, employers and associates. Chief Auditor Joe Stolz demanded that the Committee to Elect LaRouche produce the private books of many of its creditors — an unauthorized request revealing the financial warfare intent of the overall FEC operations against the Labor Party.

Evidence is obtained showing that the FEC harassment operations were coordinated by Michael Hershman of the Investigative Unit, whose background includes specialization in contrived watergate-style investigations from experience gained working for the discredited Special Prosecutor Maurice Nadjari, and numbers of others. It was determined that the FEC operations against the Labor

Party under the auspices of the FEC were requested by the Carter campaign on November 2, after LaRouche's nationwide television broadcast election eve.

The FEC meanwhile filed requests with the new session of Congress for vastly expanded powers, which unless specifically vetoed, would go into effect in April. As a contingency to lessen the change of veto, a court suit brought by Ramsey Clark is reactivated, whose purpose is to end the legality of a "One House Veto" — the system by which action by only one House is necessary to stop Executive Department arrogation of powers.

February, 1977 — The FEC officially denies LaRouche the \$111,000 in matching funds owed to his campaign committee. The Committee files suit in Washington, D.C. Court of Appeals to have the decision reversed, and to have the FEC actions against LaRouche supporters reviewed by the courts. Affidavits of harassment are submitted to Congress by the LaRouche Committee, and submitted to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, to whose principles the United States is a signatory nation under the Helsinki accords.

March, 1977 — LaRouche supporters file a damages suit against the FEC harassment in Washington, D.C., U.S. Court of Appeals.

A case against the FEC arguing its unconstitutionality is brought by a legal group created by the National Chamber of Commerce.

New evidence of fraud and irregularities connected with the Carter campaign expenditures comes forward in the revelations of fraud perpetrated by the SERA (Services for the Education and Rehabilitation of Addicts) methadone maintenance program in New York City's South Bronx. The SERA program is shown to have falsified the existence of hundreds of patients to illegally gain government funds. SERA also received thousands of dollars of funds from the Carter campaign conducted through intermediate sources to "Get Out the Vote" November 2. Despite the major national press coverage, the FEC continues to refuse to investigate.

April, 1977 — The FEC gains vastly expanded illegal powers through the lack of exercise of Congressional oversight. An attempt to deny these powers, entered by Rep. Gaydos (D-Pa), is defeated 9-6 in the House Administration Committee.

May, 1977 — The FEC launches major financial warfare initiatives against the Committee to Elect LaRouche, the U.S. Labor Party, and their creditors and associates. All records back to 1975 are demanded of each group, including private companies.

Classic financial warfare Watergating operations are initiated by the FEC and their liaison office in the Justice Department — the Public Integrity Section — against a number of other political figures including Gov. Meldrin Thomson of New Hampshire, Gov. Milton Shapp of Pennsylvania, and others. Fifty court suits are currently in progress by the FEC against political figures and campaign committees.