

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

'Supergate': Carter's plumbers unit It didn't stop with Watergate

On Monday, July 23, 1979, a pair of U.S. Labor Party investigators operating under cover met with *New York Times* reporters Howard Blum and Paul Montgomery in a mid-Manhattan restaurant. What was revealed in the course of the hour and fifteen minute interview could trigger a "super-Watergate" process against the Carter Administration and the political machine of Senator Edward Kennedy.

Blum and Montgomery admitted that they were involved in a plot to disrupt the presidential campaign of independent candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. The plot would unfold into public view with the publication of a front-page slander against LaRouche and the U.S. Labor Party in the *New York Times*.

Blum and Montgomery also revealed that the overall effort was being run in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Justice and the department's Office of Special Investigations. The *Times* slander, they said,

would generate the appropriate climate to convene a federal grand jury investigation into the Labor Party—an investigation which the reporters admitted would have no evidentiary grounding.

The first sign of the *New York Times* operation appeared during a corollary investigation into a New York City-based terrorist cell with a "left-radical" profile and directed against the U.S. Labor Party. One former Labor Party member who had been bribed into joining the cell, let it be known that he was acting under the protection of the *New York Times*. The cited July 23 meeting was part of the effort to corroborate that claim.

But the *Times's* role in this potential "super-Watergate" does not end with their role in maintaining that cell. Through a special investigative team which includes Blum, Montgomery and an estimated dozen other "investigative journalists," the *New York Times*

Attacks on LaRouche's party: a long-term pattern

Early on the morning of Aug. 5, Martin Deutch, Jr., a reputed cocaine dealer in the Detroit area, repeatedly attempted to provoke a violent incident with security personnel on tour with presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche in the Detroit hotel housing the LaRouche party. Deutch was identified as a second generation member of a Detroit "Purple Gang" mob-family. The "Purple Gang" leader is Max Fisher, Michigan Republican Party power-broker, and former chairman of United Brands (United Fruit Co.).

The Deutch incident came only hours after a series of vehicular homicide attempts against members of

LaRouche's U.S. Labor Party in both Detroit and New York City. These incidents, too, were traced back to Zionist-mobster networks, with a close connection to leaders of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

The recent incidents are part of a pattern dating back to 1978 and before:

- During 1978, the Michigan Max Fisher-machine pushed a patently unconstitutional "Third Party Primary" law through the Michigan State House. Sponsoring members admitted that its design was to keep LaRouche's Labor Party off the bal-

lot in the general election. During a court suit after the "Third Party primary" had been held, a judge beholding to politicians in Fisher's control acknowledged that USLP votes had been stolen, perhaps tens of thousands, but rejected the party's bid to be placed on the ballot.

- In July 1978, an assassination attempt against LaRouche was conducted in Detroit by members of the Communist Labor Party. The implicated persons were working closely with an "Anti-Nazi Coalition" run by the Jewish Community Council, a Zionist organization close to Fisher. A member of the coalition said that he had learned in an "educational" that the Labor Party was the "most dangerous Nazi organization in the United States." The Jewish Community Council's director,

machine put together to force the resignation of President Richard Nixon. The following report presents the preliminary findings on this conspiracy to rig the 1980 presidential elections—a conspiracy, as documented here, that involves, beyond the *Times*, the New York Council on Foreign Relations, the U.S. State Department and its Secretary Cyrus Vance, the Justice Department, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, officials of the Israeli diplomatic corps, leading members of the American Bar Association and its special advisory council on terrorism and Nazi-hunting, and congressmen, including Elizabeth Holtzman, Jacob Javits, Howard Metzenbaum and John Heinz.

The heart of the conspiracy within the Carter administration itself is the special "strike force," an entity long associated with the efforts of the Kennedy machine to break the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. In the present case, the Office of Special Investigations is an "anti-Nazi strike force." The strike force was created and guided under directives from leading representatives of the British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) and its British-Canadian offshoot, the Special Operations Executive (SOE) of World War II fame. The strike force was laundered first through Senator Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) and then through Senator John J. McClellan (D-Ark.).

Under Attorney General Ramsey Clark, the same network was integrated thoroughly into the U.S. Department of Justice, where it has functioned in conjunction with the SOE-coordinated "Counterintelligence" unit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—the former Division 5 of the FBI—and with Division 5's harassment against the U.S. Labor Party to date,

is fully implicated in the creation and day-by-day operation of a "super plumbers unit" using the coloration of official Justice Department authority to attempt disruption of LaRouche's presidential campaign. The *New York Times* targets any other political, labor, religious, and ethnic organizations about to catch on to the Gen. Alexander Haig versus Edward Kennedy electoral contest being staged by the New York Council on Foreign Relations—for which the *New York Times* prints its news, its fabrications, and its slanders. More and more, worries the CFR, these organizations are turning to the presidential campaign of LaRouche for the American System alternative that would commit the United States to resuming a domestic and foreign policy of industrialization and expanding economic growth.

What is now in operation against the LaRouche campaign pales what Henry Kissinger and the Kennedy alter ego, the former Office of Naval Intelligence. All

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• In January 1979, Lyndon LaRouche formally declared his candidacy for president, calling a special Washington, D.C. press conference to make the announcement. Invited business, labor and political leaders as well as newsmen began to come under pressure from the U.S. State Department not to attend. U.S. Labor Party members contacting State Department personnel under cover discovered them to be circulating slanders against LaRouche in connection with the press conference. The slanders were originating in the office of Assistant Secretary of State Warren Christopher, and being

channelled through the Soviet Desk, with the personal sanction of Secretary Cyrus Vance.

• In March 1979, LaRouche visited Detroit for five days of private meetings as part of a nationwide tour. During his stay, Stanley Rollins, an ex-convict, was apprehended by hotel security personnel in the act of sabotaging the rented car used to chauffeur the candidate. Despite active arrest warrants out against him in two Michigan cities and one Ohio city, police in Southfield, Michigan, home-base of the Deutch family, set Rollins free after one hour of questioning.

• Only two days before Martin Deutch, Jr. became involved in the harassment operations, U.S. Labor Party Michigan State Chairman Ken Dalto was driving home from a

meeting at LaRouche's hotel suite, when a 1974 Fiat driven by Richard John Pink of Houston, Texas swerved across two lanes, ramming Dalto's car and causing him leg and neck injuries. This time Ferndale, Michigan police refused to press charges. Pink was immediately joined by two colleagues in other cars, one of whom drove him from the scene. By the following morning, all three men had left the Detroit area.

• On the same day, a Labor Party leader in New York was involved in a suspicious auto accident. Preliminary investigations of the vehicular assault have connected this and the Detroit incident to individuals associated with the Anti-Defamation League and related entities with "mob" connections.

through the Justice Department and the FBI, has been coordinated by arms of British intelligence through these elements.

The most conspicuous adjunct to these dirty operations, run through the "Kennedy machine" elements within the federal government, is the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, especially the so-called Fact Finding Division of the ADL. This is the channel through which B'nai B'rith leadership conduits manufactured libels and slanders against opponents of the New York Council on Foreign Relations. The highest levels of command of the ADL and associated organizations have been documented as wittingly complicit in orchestrating libels, slanders and dirty tricks against the U.S. Labor Party, up to and including assassination threats against presidential candidate LaRouche.

The "Kennedy" strike force elements now situated within the U.S. Department of Justice have a close connection to the ADL's dirty tricks division. Under Kefauver, McClellan, the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, and also under the Nixon administration, strike forces worked to the effect of strengthening the position of dope-running elements of organized crime historically associated with the names of Meyer Lansky, Max Fisher, Max Jacobs, and the Bronfmans.

This should not surprise any informed law enforcement official. A key figure in setting up the FBI's Division 5 was the same William Stephenson aide, Major Louis Mortimer Bloomfield, who heads up the dirtiest side of Bronfman operations. Bloomfield headed Permindex, the organization Attorney Jim Garrison has implicated in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. It was also involved in over 30 attempted assassinations of France's President Charles de Gaulle. It is now based in the Republic of South Africa.

These anti-Labor Party deployments in the United States can be traced a step higher to circles associated with the Episcopalian Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City, to such figures as British intelligence's Fitzroy MacLean, Robert Moss and the Mountbatten apparatus generally.

The so-called Zionist political intelligence agencies, like the government of Israel itself, are and always have been subordinate creatures of the British oligarchy's SIS.

The *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, the *New York Post*, *New York Magazine*, the *Los Angeles Times*, the *Chicago Sun-Times* are shamelessly mere extensions of the same British intelligence coordinated nest of treasonous heirs of Aaron Burr, Andrew Jackson, August Belmont and the so-called Bilderberg cabal of today.

Some background

The operations tying Carter and Kennedy to a "super-Watergate" is traced back, with aid of Freedom of

The meeting

On July 23, two investigators from the U.S. Labor Party met with *New York Times* reporters Paul Montgomery and Howard Blum to determine the nature of a planned slander article on the U.S. Labor Party to be published on the front page of that daily. What transpired at that meeting and immediately afterwards is the subject of two sworn depositions which we excerpt below.

First affidavit

On July 23, 1979, [we] met with *New York Times* reporters Howard Blum and Paul Montgomery at Charley O's restaurant at 33 West 48th Street in New York City.

This meeting was set up upon receipt of information by me that the *New York Times*, through reporters Blum and Montgomery, was collaborating with former members of the U.S. Labor Party for the purpose of defaming the U.S. Labor Party. Both reporters have been significantly involved in the past in spreading both defamatory and black propaganda falsehoods against the U.S. Labor Party....

With this background in mind, [we] decided to pose as U.S. Labor Party "dissidents" ... to determine which of many fabrications ... the two reporters were seeking to embellish, what facts, if any, they would be using to this end and the purpose ... in publishing another defamation of the U.S. Labor Party at this time, including the sponsors of the project inside and outside the United States government....

Blum and Montgomery confirmed that they were working on a story for the *New York Times* intended to injure the U.S. Labor Party and its members and that they had spoken to former U.S. Labor Party members....

I told him that to tell him what I knew would not only require complete anonymity, but a promise of protection from the United States government, either through the executive or congressional branches.

Blum said that he wanted to ask some questions concerning the proposed article before going any further. He stated that the article was intended to start a government investigation of the organization and what he needed in order to do that was an "eye-

with the Times

catcher." He states, "look, if I could write this article with one substantiated fact, for instance the CIA connection, then the rest of the article does not have to be true ... this is front page material. ... If we can establish these and other connections and at the same time point out how crazy and dangerous this group really is, then the government will take notice ... a government investigation is what you and I want, isn't it?" ...

I then insisted again that I would have to have some sort of direct governmental protection to tell my story....

Blum stressed that Congresswoman Elizabeth Holtzman was the person he could contact for protection of me. They also said that protection could be arranged through Sidney Schamberg, the Metropolitan editor of the *Times* who, they said, had numerous government contacts. ...

Second affidavit

On July 18, 1979 ... I contacted Paul Montgomery of the *New York Times*...

I told him that I wanted to provide information on the U.S. Labor Party at this time....

Montgomery then gave me a telephone number for Howard Blum who I called on July 20th. I proposed a meeting to Blum and Blum set it up for July 23rd....

During the evening of July 23rd I was contacted by telephone at my home by Paul Montgomery in an effort to resolve the question of "protection". ... He again reiterated that the best way to get an investigation going was to help the *New York Times* with a story. Following publication of the story Montgomery implied that "Congress" would be very interested in the U.S. Labor Party. "If I were a Congressman, I would be interested," Montgomery said....

Montgomery insisted throughout the conversation that he would contact prosecutors and other law enforcement personnel in the course of writing the story but that the best source of protection ... and the purpose of the story itself was to get an investigation going through the publication of the *New York Times* article.

Information Act and other legally deposed discoveries, to the FBI's deployment in support of the future Weathermen terrorist organization. The kernel which initiated the U.S. Labor Party came close to upsetting the 1968 Columbia University gameplan of the Institute for Policy Studies and McGeorge Bundy. This group did succeed a few months later in frustrating the Bundy-IPS scheme for turning the New York City teachers' strike into an anti-Semitic race riot.

The next phase of FBI-related dirty tricks occurred during 1973 with the deployment of the Communist Party U.S.A. and the "radical left." At the same time, British intelligence was caught in the drugging of two leading Labor Party members—an operation run in conjunction with IPS and networks featuring British intelligence agent Margaret Mead. One option of this chaos and confusion operation was the projected assassination of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

It is during this period that *New York Times* reporters Blum and Montgomery first showed their skills, fabricating two successive slander articles against LaRouche and his party.

Since spring-summer of 1975, the operations against the U.S. Labor Party have featured several personal deployments by Henry Kissinger and an escalation of harassment from the highest levels of political and financial circles inside the U.S. and abroad: the U.S. State Department, Naval intelligence, Air Force intelligence, and the Department of Justice.

The evidence centered around the admissions of the *Times*'s Howard Blum and Paul Montgomery has provided the final piece of the evidentiary jigsaw puzzle needed to demand a Watergate of both the Carter administration and the Kennedy machine.

One final note: backers of a Haig presidency should not sit back and gloat that a "super-Watergate" will eliminate his Democratic opposition. According to intelligence sources, it was Haig's own NATO office in Brussels which was used by U.S. ADL representatives as a conduit for deploying covert operations against LaRouche—through European NATO intelligence channels. Top Western European intelligence agencies are looking askance at the staged public relations terrorist stunt on the Brussels bridge.

Haig, an associate of the inner circles of British intelligence, falls more or less exactly into the same category of U.S. military officer as Benedict Arnold, and as a political candidate in the same category as traitor Aaron Burr. It wouldn't take much to bring him down along with Carter and Kennedy—once a significant number of voters come to realize what these various scoundrels are in fact: the controlled choices of the British-born New York Council on Foreign Relations.

—J. Steinberg and K. Stevens