

1970 was chaired by Thomas B. Curtis, who was to be the FEC's first chairman in 1971. Its proposals were the same but more so, calling for full disclosure of financing by all Congressional candidates in its report: "Electing Congress: The Financial Dilemma." This too was enacted as law in the Federal Election Commission Act of 1971.

Once the Rockefeller group had set its sights on putting Jimmy Carter in the White House (1973), the Twentieth Century Fund's constitution and election-related "reform" output accelerated considerably, ranging the gamut of issues from independent-agency status for the FEC, proposed in the 1975 publication "Political Money: A Strategy for Campaign Financing" authored by University of Wisconsin professor David Adamy, who made in the same proposal and those cited below in Senate testimony; to a proposed repeal of tax check-offs

in favor of total FEC financial control of elections. Then, in the same publication, came the Fund's original public proposal for government institutionalization of the Rockefeller family vote-fraud apparatus that was to put Jimmy Carter in office only a year later: "We propose federally sponsored universal registration for federal elections...such as post card and door to door registration..."

That proposal, of course, would not only presidentialize the southern politician discovered by the Twentieth Century Fund's J. Paul Austin of Coca Cola, and tutored by Trilateral Commission chairman Brzezinski. Once the Rockefeller-puppet Carter regime was installed, the proposal was to be the backbone of the notorious tombstone registration bill Carter introduced in the effort to consolidate an FEC-system in place of the traditional American republican system.

Financial Warfare Costs USLP \$15,000 A Week

An in-depth analysis of two of the U.S. Labor Party's 11 regional organizations shows that of the \$50,000 required each week to meet necessary organizational expenses, \$15,000 — 30 percent — is stolen through plumbers' unit operations. These include dissemination of slanders, pressure on the organization's vendors, threats and intimidation of Labor Party members and supporters and the addition of legal costs to fight such illegal financial harassment in court.

The financial warfare breaks down broadly into three categories of criminal operations: 1) explicit "financial warfare" operations, 2) physical disruption and containment activities which deny U.S. Labor Party organizers their First Amendment rights, and 3) black operations run out of Institute for Policy Studies terrorist networks:

Financial Warfare

Case 19: The Federal Elections Commission June 21 subpoenaed all records of payments made to Niles Realty Company (the landlord for the Labor Party National Headquarters) by the U.S. Labor Party. The following day, Niles notified its tenants, the Labor Party, that an eviction proceeding was about to be filed for non-payment of rent, despite no increase in back rent position. Eviction proceedings were filed June 23 — clearly demonstrating a response to the FEC's "extension of credit-voluntary campaign contribution" provision, which holds vendors "criminally responsible for any outstanding debts.

First Amendment Violations

Case 7: Over the last two to three weeks, several Pittsburgh suburban police departments began a campaign to run Labor Party organizers out of those towns. The pattern and the timing indicated the dissemination of slanders of the party to these police departments — based on current Attorney General's slanderous report identifying the National Caucus of Labor Committees as a "violence-oriented marxist revolutionary organization."

Case 8: Over the past several weeks, local U.S. Labor

Party chapters throughout the State of Michigan have been burdened with approximately 130 tickets for violations of soliciting and similar infractions. Over 30 of these charges have been dismissed in courts of law but the Michigan local chapters continue to receive this type of harassment daily.

Case 9: In Vancouver, B.C. on June 25, Hare Krishna zombies physically attacked two North American Labor Party members, one of the attackers using a hand-made club.

Case 10: A June 29 downtown Chicago Labor Party rally was disrupted by no less than one dozen undercover police officers. When the crowd at the rally objected to police attempts to shut down the rally, police permitted the rally to continue only if the U.S. Labor Party's white paper entitled "The First National Bank of Chicago" was not sold.

Institute for Policy Studies Operations

Case 5: A variety of Institute for Policy Studies-connected "left" journals this week surfaced a slander line on the U.S. Labor Party, identifying the Labor Party as "CIA," "rightists," or "police spies." Such slanders were built around the party's successful mobilization to prevent the environmentalist Clamshell Coalition from carrying out terrorist operations against the Seabrook nuclear energy plant in New Hampshire. The slanders have already provided the context for a June 29 letter from the IPS-linked George Jackson Brigade terrorist gang to the Labor Party in Seattle threatening a campaign of violence and slanders against the Labor Party.

Case 6: On June 29, Congressman Larry McDonald (D-Ga.) inserted a slander of the U.S. Labor Party into the Congressional Record — demonstrating that he and IPS are part of the same harassment campaign documented here. McDonald lied to cite Labor Party involvement in international terrorist activities which he claimed, also involved "unnamed right-wing organizations." McDonald claimed that the U.S. Labor Party is funded by Libya.