

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,

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

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,

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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.