

USLP, NCLC Legal Suits Hit All Levels of NSC, Institute Apparatus

June 5 (NSIPS) — The following is a brief updated summary of legal cases currently being pursued by the U.S. Labor Party and the National Caucus of Labor Committees, prepared by the organizations' legal staffs. This array of cases pinpoints every level of the National Security Council—Institute for Policy Studies terrorism and crime apparatus — from its street-level thugs and professional killers, to its state- and federal-level public and private coordinating mechanisms, to Vice President Nelson Rockefeller and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the apparatus' top controllers — providing powerful ammunition in the battle to permanently dismantle this criminal conspiracy.

I. Classification of the National Caucus of Labor Committees or the U.S. Labor Party as Violence-Prone or McCarran-Designated Groups

LaRouche v. Rockefeller (Southern District, New York).

This case began following newspaper accounts of police files built up on citizens over a 15-year period by the New York State Police during Nelson Rockefeller's tenure as Governor of New York. As the U.S. Labor Party began to correlate widespread harassment of its electoral campaigns with the existence of these files in New York, it learned that the files themselves were in the process of being destroyed. The U.S. Labor Party brought a civil rights action in the federal courts in December 1975 seeking a temporary restraining order against the destruction of the files and alleging that the State Police files were used in civil rights violations, including arrests and surveillance of the Labor Party's membership.

At hearings which established the legal basis for the granting of the temporary restraining order, William Haddad of the Legislative Oversight Committee of the New York State Assembly testified that over one million dossiers had been collected on New York citizens, and inferred that such files were utilized for political control purposes of especially New York politicians. The New York State Police files interface with the NYLETS computer system.

A New York State Assembly investigation has established that at least part of the New York State Police files system was compiled through the utilization of Information Digest. Information Digest, in turn, was compiled through the sponsorship of U.S. Representative Lawrence McDonald of Georgia — a key operative in Rockefeller's private police system. McDonald operates in the right-wing synthetic side of this system. Information Digest is also linked to the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and recent information implicates John and S. Louise Rees with Information Digest. John Rees is a CIA agent involved in counterinsurgency operations in Newark, N.J., including setting up that city for race war.

According to Haddad, the sole qualification for inclusion in the New York State Police files is dissent. McDonald and the IACP have gone further, classifying the U.S. Labor Party and NCLC as "KGB" (Soviet intelligence) and "terrorist," and using these classifications in a nationwide pattern of civil rights violations implemented through local police and

private security agencies. This suit will explore Rockefeller's New York State system and the policy-makers involved in it as paradigms for the system as employed throughout the country.

LaRouche v. Levi (Southern District, New York).

This is a Freedom of Information Act suit seeking disclosure of all FBI files on the NCLC and U.S. Labor Party organizations, seeking through discovery to establish who made the policy characterization that the NCLC and U.S. Labor Party are "violence-prone" and can be investigated under Smith and McCarran Act statutes, and seeking a declaratory judgment that these characterizations do not apply and in fact are being used for civil rights violations and the dismemberment of the 1976 LaRouche-Evans Presidential campaign. FBI Director Clarence Kelley is a named defendant in that he has repeatedly referred to these groups as "violence-prone" and is withholding files which, the suit alleges, would show civil rights violations on the basis of on-going investigation by the FBI. FBI files returned so far show the use of informants, and recent files have included listing of NCLC leaders on the ADEX. Files in the last two weeks have included notes from field offices stating that individual members do not appear to be "violence-prone" and that continued investigation would not be valid.

Skinner v. Kissinger (Northern District, Illinois).

This is a suit seeking declaratory judgment and injunctive relief from the combined State and Justice Department classification of the NCLC under section 212 (a) 28G of the U.S. Immigration and Nationality Act in the case of NCLC member Polly Skinner Johnson and in any case arising out of current Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) interviews of NCLC Executive Committee Member Christopher White and NCLC member Abbot Wright, who are applying for permanent visa status. The case will involve previous border interceptions of Canadian citizens who are members of the co-thinker organization to the U.S. Labor Party in Canada, the North American Labor Party. They have been denied entrance on the basis of a classification of the organization. An immigration judge in Chicago and border officials have communicated that the State Department is responsible for the classifications. FBI files released to NCLC members in Seattle show FBI and INS cooperation in one case.

II. Covert Operations against the U.S. Labor Party

A. Assassination of Candidates

Friedman v. Carcello (Northern District of Ohio).
Brennan v. Carcello (Western District of Pennsylvania).

These suits were filed May 14 following a denial by local FBI and U.S. Attorneys of their ability to investigate assassination threats to 12 U.S. Labor Party candidates in these two states from a right-wing network involving elements of the Ku Klux Klan and Revolutionary Army. The key defendants in the suit are William Sickles and Dale Reush, direct controllers of the right-wing networks, and Treasury Department Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) Agents Carcello and Slamon and FBI Agent Reilly, who control the activities of these groups. Edward

Levi and FBI Director Kelley are named in the suit for their failure to act in a responsible fashion toward the imminent possibility of assassinations. Since the suit was filed the FBI has begun an investigation in the midst of a continuing activation of this right-wing network in St. Louis and North Carolina. In St. Louis a death threat has been received from the Nazi party. Sickles has confided that the Klan has the U.S. Labor Party under investigation and "surveillance" in North Carolina.

Ghandi v. Detroit Police (Eastern District of Michigan).

This suit was filed in July 1974 following the infiltration of Vernon Higgins, an FBI informant and provocateur, into the U.S. Labor Party. According to discovery papers in the case, Higgins was sent into the U.S. Labor Party, following earlier involvement in the Ku Klux Klan during the Pontiac, Mich. schoolbus bombings, to plan assassinations, to see how explosives could be planted at a national conference, and to give psychological profiles of the membership. The Justice Department's strategy in the case so far appears to be a daisy chain of deciding who to sacrifice in the clear civil rights violations involved in the case, whether it be Higgins, whether it be FBI Agents Ball, Fayette etc., while protecting higher-ups including FBI Agent Phillip Mercado, who appears to have been the FBI coordinator of the Pontiac schoolbus bombings. Circumstantial evidence which is rapidly being substantiated in the case points to substantial involvement of the ATF and the Justice Department's Organized Crime Task Force in surrounding incidents of harassment during the Higgins infiltration in Detroit and nationally.

U.S.L.P. v. City of Reading (Eastern District of Pennsylvania).

This suit was filed in November 1975, involving Attorney General Levi, Agents Slamon and Carcello of the ATF, Agent David Reilley of the FBI, CIA Agent Gerald Fulcher, CIA Agent Paul Goldberg, FBI Director Kelley, and right- and left-wing synthetic groupings including the Ku Klux Klan, National Revolutionary Army, and the Revolutionary Union, in a civil rights suit based on numerous constitutional incursions and one assassination attempt. The attacks occurred when the U.S. Labor Party exposed Reading as a major international drug- and gun-running conduit for international terrorist operations, implicating the National Security Council and Henry Kissinger. The Reading network interfaces with the Higgins network in right-wing operations and interfaces with Black September and associated grouplets on its so-called left wing.

B. First Amendment Violations and Containment

The U.S. Labor Party currently has filed nine First Amendment suits ordering injunctive actions against local police departments for disruption of its campaign activities. The coordination and "wave" nature of arrests of U.S. Labor Party campaign workers and police harassment indicate at least some federal coordination. Most exemplary of this type of legal action are the pending case of Alan Ogden in Richmond, Virginia and the combined New Jersey actions of U.S.

Labor Party v. City of Elizabeth and U.S. Labor Party v. Banks.

Alan Ogden

Ogden, a U.S. Labor Party candidate for U.S. Senate, has been arrested 14 times in the course of his electoral campaign activities in Virginia, with the most recent round of arrests causing his incarceration for 18 out of 28 days in February 1976. Similar arrest patterns of U.S. Labor Party candidates have occurred in Seattle, Washington, New Jersey, the Connecticut Valley, and New York City, pointing to possible Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and FBI involvement with local police departments. Almost all of these arrests have been dismissed as unconstitutional in resulting court cases, but are useful to their perpetrators in the legal and organizing manpower required along with the financial cost incurred by the U.S. Labor Party in resolving the situation. The U.S. Labor Party will soon launch a civil rights injunction on Ogden's behalf charging the Richmond Police Department, the FBI, and the LEAA for conspiracy to disrupt his electoral campaign.

New Jersey Cases

The U.S. Labor Party has filed suit against the New Jersey State Police for numerous arrests which it believes result from its characterization as "subversive" in the clandestine New Jersey State Police surveillance system, and has filed suit against the FBI for the infiltration of Anthony Banks into the organization. The Banks suit will in discovery trace possible FBI and ATF involvement in the mental collapse of Banks from an organizer for the NCLC-initiated Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) to an FBI informant, intersecting numerous operations conducted against the RYM organization in New Jersey. The Elizabeth State Police suit charges civil rights conspiracy in 67 arrests incurred by the U.S. labor Party organization in New Jersey over the 1974-1976 period.

C. Extragovernmental Attacks — Countergangs and Trade Union Slander and Containment Nexus.

The Revolutionary Union, the Weather Underground, and the Progressive Labor Party have been involved in physical assaults against U.S. Labor Party organizers in Seattle, Detroit, Buffalo, Baltimore, San Francisco, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. These groups are deployed through the Institute for Policy Studies. At present the U.S. Labor Party has damages suits pending against the Revolutionary Union in Seattle and a conspiracy suit against Counterspy-Institute for Policy Studies in Seattle. These suits charge conspiracy to violate civil rights. Additional suits are planned against the Revolutionary Union in Baltimore, the Progressive Labor Party in Detroit and several Revolutionary Union defendants are named in the Party's suit against Attorney General Levi in Reading.

The U.S. Labor Party is also involved in ongoing litigation against the United Auto Workers for civil rights attacks by its agents. The in-plant network for containment interfaces with the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the UAW itself, the FBI, and various Ustashi and right-wing agents who are employed as thugs against the U.S. Labor Party.