

statistically designed experiment to verify this evidence and to determine patterns from which the character of culprits deployed within the U.S. postal service could be conclusively pinpointed. From various parts of the nation individuals including party members, non-members, and other various selected contacts, were each recruited to mail various kinds of correspondence, including letters containing subscription applications, and checks of various denominations.

The test experiment's results did not exclude the possibility that some mail theft was being conducted by low-level employees of the postal service, but it was proven that the pattern of results secured by the test mailings required intensive manipulation of party mail on the kind of special basis possible only through high-level intelligence agencies of the U.S. government. The NSA is the agency which is currently

the authorized agency for such operations — called "Flaps and Seals" operations.

Communications sent from various offices of organizations associated with the U.S. Labor Party around the nation usually get through as sent — although sometimes with delays. Communications by persons outside the party do not arrive generally. Some small-denomination checks do get through, but virtually no larger-denomination checks. Officials point out that such a massive, consistent and selective pattern of mail theft requires both persons of high-level authority working within the postal service, and also detailed, current knowledge of party activities and membership lists throughout the country and abroad. The NSA is the lowest-level governmental agency which meets the required specifications of the agency responsible for the mail theft operations.

The assassination plot against

Beginning in July and August 1977, two operational assassination deployments were conducted against U.S. Labor Party Chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Both deployments employed international terrorist networks in an attempt to create a climate for the assassination, and were conducted in tandem with sophisticated financial and communications warfare against organizations associated with LaRouche. The chronology:

July through August 1977

Aug. 1: The U.S. Labor Party receives information from high-level U.S. intelligence sources that LaRouche's name is high on a list of assassination targets in a new wave of "Baader-Meinhof" assassinations. Dresdner Bank chairman Jürgen Ponto, assassinated on July 31, had been on the same list, according to the source.

Aug. 2: Mitchell L. WerBell III, an internationally known security and counterintelligence expert, is officially retained to provide physical security for LaRouche, who at this time is in Wiesbaden, West Germany.

Aug. 7: Information from two independent sources confirms that escalation of a slander and containment operation aimed at isolating LaRouche and the organizations associated with him is planned to begin in September 1977. The coordination of this operation involves links to the Xerox Corporation of Sol Linowitz, and includes both "left" and "right"-wing slanders. The "left" side involves the American Civil Liberties Union, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the National Council of Churches,

and the Institute for Policy Studies. The "right" side of the operation includes Buckley family intelligence networks including Richard Viguerie, which employs the I.D. format slander, "the U.S. Labor Party is KGB," while Ku Klux Klan and American Nazi Party networks are prepared for physical attacks on Labor Party offices and members.

Aug. 8: LaRouche is threatened with eviction from the Wiesbaden apartment where he is residing.

Aug. 11: The West German Maoist paper *Arbeiterkampf* slanders the European Labor Party as "fascist provocateurs" for exposing terrorist attempts to disrupt the French "Super Phenix" breeder reactor. Articles appear in the U.S. *Village Voice* and *WIN* magazine, employing the I.D. format slander that the "USLP are right-wing police agents and fascists" to prepare the environment for an attack on LaRouche and the Labor Party.

Aug. 17: Western Union International, linked to Kuhn-Loeb, serves notice that it plans to cut off Labor Party AVD communications service linking New York and Wiesbaden. Simultaneously, Leasco (Alanthus) begins removing domestic telex machines from Labor Party offices in the United States, disrupting the communications system.

May 1978 to present

Following the May 1978 Schmidt-Brezhnev agreements and the July 1978 Bremen and Bonn summit meetings, a renewed live assassination operation is activated against LaRouche.

Investigation number three: bank fraud

Since late 1974 entities linked to British-Canadian "SOE" circles have been engaged in periodic efforts at massive tampering with bank accounts of organizations either associated with the U.S. Labor Party's leading members or the Labor Party itself. In the first wave of such operations, Chase Manhattan Bank and Citibank were the banks targeted by the operatives. Substantial deposits were wired to accounts in these banks, initially as confirmed bank transfers. Subsequently, "unidentified" agencies intervened to claim these confirmed transactions to their own account. During a recent period, this pattern has erupted again, with the bank-fraud conducted by leading elements of the Canadian national banking system.

It is a statistical impossibility that these several clusters of developments could have occurred as

errors of the banks involved. Officials note that if such clusters of errors could occur "spontaneously" within the range of transactions of the accounts involved, the entire U.S. and Canadian banking systems would periodically break down entirely. Any statistical gridding of these transactions is sufficient to prove a very special financial-warfare operation is being conducted against entities associated with leading members of the U.S. Labor Party. It is not astonishing to officials that the Canadian banks involved in the recent pattern of developments are the same top circles of Canadian politics and finance who are implicated in the projected assassination of U.S. Labor Party chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., including persons linked to organizations under investigation by Attorney James Garrison and others in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

USLP chairman LaRouche

June: Coincident with LaRouche's return to the United States, a new wave of slanders is circulated through networks associated with Robert Moss, the Royal Institute for International Affairs, the Heritage Foundation, and Francis Watson, in conjunction with various Zionist intelligence circles in the U.S.

July 16: An assassination attempt occurs against LaRouche in Detroit, where two vehicles attempt to sandwich LaRouche's car in the manner employed in the Schleyer and Aldo Moro operations. The attempt is linked to networks including the National Lawyers Guild, elements in the United Auto Workers, and B'nai B'rith funder Max Fisher. It is coordinated with massive circulation of slander against LaRouche in business circles, to isolate him from potential support.

June 22: Simultaneous with the illegal entry into the U.S. of Baader-Meinhof terrorists, the USLP confirms that Heritage Foundation operative Francis Watson is conducting a nationwide slander campaign against LaRouche.

July 28: An operation orchestrated by Zionist lawyer Nahum Bernstein in coordination with Lord Caccia and Sir Harold Sebag-Montefiore of the British Order of St. John and the Jerusalem Foundation, attempts to set up LaRouche for assassination by demanding his presence in court in a trial involving an earlier assault of a Labor Party leader in New York City.

August: Financial harassment breaks out against the European Labor Party communications system, including arbitrary and illegal demands

for prohibitive financial deposits. In late August, confirmation is received that Walter Hesselbach, a board member of the West German Bundespost and linked to the Jerusalem Foundation, is involved in the operation. At the same time, a series of physical attacks is carried out against European Labor Party and U.S. Labor Party organizers by Maoists, the Hare Krishna sect, Croatian Ustashi, and others.

Sept. 5: USLP Congressional candidate Debra Hanania-Freeman is threatened at gun-point outside the USLP office in Baltimore, Maryland.

Sept. 12: USLP members in St. Louis, Mo. and Seattle, Wash., receive telephoned death threats.

Oct. 1: A wave of I.D. format slanders erupts against the USLP and LaRouche subsequent to Mont Pelerin Society meeting on "the LaRouche problem" in Hong Kong.

Oct. 2: *Business Week* issues slander against the USLP written in coordination with Harvey Kahn of the Institute for Policy Studies, portraying the "LaRouchies" as a religious cult.

Oct. 16: *Citizens for the Republic Newsletter*, connected with Ronald Reagan, publishes a Heritage Foundation slander, "Bizarre cult seeks conservative allies."

Nov. 1: Joseph Rauh, a member of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League and co-chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, comments to a U.S. Labor Party member on the Mont Pelerin Society plans to stop LaRouche: "Shoot him."